

PAPER 5: TRANSITION PROCESS OF URBAN SPACE IN IRAN

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Abstract

Urban spaces were changing in context and texture through of history. New forms and patterns of living in cities have changed the roles and forms of urban spaces. The interventional Powers include politics, economics, government, religion, ethnic impact on the forms and functions of urban spaces. This process of urban spaces evolutions have occurred in two categories includes: Internal existing causes and External prevailing causes. Internal existing causes include situation of progress and development in country. These causes arose in long time and many components involve in the process of changing include governmental, social, economical, and each part could have especial impact on the process. But in external prevailing causes, process of changing is very fast and people do not find opportunities for adaptation with this process include occupation foreigner forces and armies in changing of urban form and also natural disasters same as earthquake and flood. In Europe, Modernism had attempted to emphasize on roles and forms of urban spaces. But in Iran, Modernism reduced roles and forms of urban spaces. Though Modernism in Iran had begun with changing social, economical and political patterns, in substance show an internal role, but wide capacities of destruction of urban textures and non – adaptation of people behavior in urban spaces show Modernism in Iran have an external role in changing of urban spaces .

Keywords: Urban Space, Transition, Spatial Structure and form, Square, Street

Introduction

Urban space has found special esteem in urban studies and especially in urban design domain. It has an important role to making a place for people's interactive relation. Urban space issues take quite a long time from urban designers, planners, architects and behavior- psychologists in new generation of urban studies. Urban spaces are important because they have impact on human behavior and quality of urban life in contemporary society. Most of them have changed and replaced according to people needs, wants and demands. People's wants were showed by government and clients roles in build environment. Generality and specifies Iran's urban space had variety in roles, function, location and forms.

this paper study the process of changing urban space forms, functions and roles in Iran in the historical ages and with entrance to modernism ages.

Statement of problems

Urban spaces are one of important parts of urban spatial structure forms and components. Especially in developed countries urban spaces indicates urban life qualities. There are many papers about urban space, pattern and form, open spaces, people's life in the cities and their interaction with environment (Krier, 1975; Lynch, 1981; Broadbent, 1990; Madanipour, 1996; Woolly, 2003). In addition, It is procedural in that it focuses more on the means that

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contemporary urban designers use to create urban places (Verkki, 1996). Indeed articulated point between urban design and urban space are: urban spatial-texture structure, of functional and activities disciplines, and accessibility's organization. On the contrary, there were a few studies about urban spaces in Iran, except some reviews and consideration until recently (Soltanzadeh, 1993; Tavasoli, 1991; Pakzad, 2002). These studies have explained more about a specific urban space in a city. About transition of urban spaces are fewer references in Iran (Soltanzadeh, 1993). Nevertheless, remnant traces in heritage area of cities show specific hierarchy and classification of urban spaces. Although technique-logy drawing, saving, conservation and documentation was primitive and unimportant in Iran, these problems have made a situation of document shortage in Iran urban space agenda. Heritage parts and especially urban spaces of cities can help in consideration of this study.

According to studies urban spatial structures of cities in Iran show a spatial interruption in their configuration (Saidnya, 1996). In historical process of Iran had been some experiences that show incision in stages of evolution. More and probably all these occurrences had been happened by a strong power that, which cut all process of sociality. Invade of Arab, Mongolians, Timurid Dynasties, resulted destruction of many cities in Iran. Also internal wars between Dynasties had made slow this process. Since 15th century begun a new movement in urban space Revitalization. But, process of evolution urban spaces discontinued after entrance of modernism in 1900 in Iran. Entering new components such as roundabout and junction to urban spatial structure resulted separation of people and urban spaces. Process of modernism in Iran was accompanied with a wave of destruction and changing. This process was in contrast with development natural process. These kinds of actions changed the face of cities and modified districts structure. Modernism, main streets pass from center of districts and old roads and squares confronted with a new configuration. Structures of districts, streets and squares had a specify hierarchy before modernism. Indeed, in the traditional structure, role and function of spaces changed with moving from city center to center of districts. But in contemporary time and especially after modernism were destroyed urban structures by non norm method.

Issue of Urban spaces

Urban texture integrated from mass and space. Generally, spaces between the buildings recognize as the city spaces (Gelh, 1987). Although streets and squares recognized as urban spaces and "if we wish to clarify the concept of urban space without imposing aesthetics criteria, we are compelled to designate all type of space between building in town and other localities as urban space" (Krier, 1997), but there are other complementally components in cities that have specific role to establish an urban space. In urban space studies mentioned many important aspects for identifying urban spaces in the cities such as; socio-spatial, geometries of urban space, natural space, created space, urban form and historical processes, the city as a work of art, the city as an embodiment of function, ecology of urban structure, the internal structure of the city, urban morphology, political economy of urban structure (Madanipour, 1996). Important point in make a distinction between urban spaces and other spaces in the cities is attendance of people for interaction in spaces. Streets and squares have significant roles as public accessibility network in making urban spaces.

Some references discussed urban spaces in different classification. This classification explained their explainer approach to urban spaces. Although spaces likes streets, squares named as important part of urban spaces (Krier, 1985), but concept of urban spaces changed in history of every countries and new concept replaced with old concept. Probability some spaces had been destroyed today or it is making with new concept.

historical texture of Iran include many spaces such as ; roads, squares, gates, entrances spaces architectural and metropolitan building, spaces neighboring bridges and rivers in the cities (Soltanzadeh, 1994), and also streets, squares, roundabouts, pedestrians, stairs, entrances of building (Pakzad, 2002). Significant point in Iranian urban spaces was hierarchy and also flexibility role of spaces.

Appearance urban spaces in Iran

Transitions Process of urban space had sinuous movement in Iran. Historical evident have showed ideological and political structure and have had important roles in changing urban space forms. Indeed, treatments of regimes change method of urban spaces and city making. Each classification of historical stages shows dominative ideologies in city making process. Urban spaces in cities are to explain their societies, economics, and politics situations and relation between people and dominative regime.

Two important ages are distinguishable in history of Iran:

-Iranian – Hellenic age

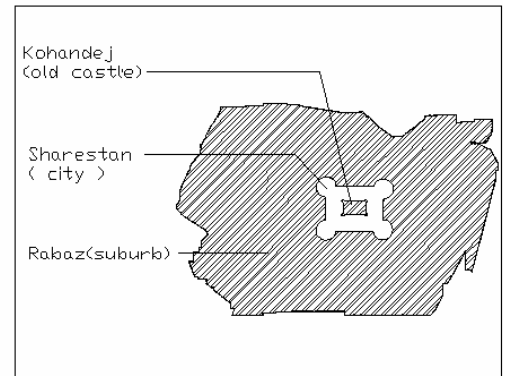
-Islamic- Iranian ages

Iranian - Hellenic ages have three styles include; Achaemenid style, Achaemenid- Hellenic style, Parthian style. These three styles have some specific party attitudes and characteristics. those common specifications reduce existence urban spaces in cities according to society classification (kerishman, 1975). After Seleucid Dynasty conquered Iran, they attempt to change structure cities, same as Greek pattern, and made some places like; Agora, forums and public places. But these ideas could not form the cities with Achaemenid background. So the Seleucid attempt declined because time limitation and especially the people look at Seleucid as occupant army.

At the beginning of Sassanid dynasty the classification structure form strengthened in cities and divided city structure to three social levels which each level had special function (figure: 1, 2, 3,4). Center of cities called Kohandej (old castle) that bounded palace of king and his family, governmental courts, halls, temples, and warehouses. These parts were divided by strong walls from the entire city. Second cycle that called Sharestan (Town), was place for important persons in the government. It had houses with same shape and form with a small market and streets. Also this part of city divided with a wall that had gates for controlling people plying. Third cycle called Rabbaz (suburb), that formed out of city walls and this part was distributed around the city. People include; farmers, tradesman, craftsman and so like lived out of the walls and continued working, merchandising and trading. This part looks like a dispersion village with farms, gardens, roads and houses.

Fundamentally, Sassanid Dynasty established many cities but did not form urban spaces in the cities. These cities were further fort-city instead to urban area. So concepts of urban spaces were limited to streets and interactions of people were limited to open spaces out of city walls. After government lost authority economical control, Bazaar found significant rule in urban structure at the end of Sassaind's ages. Although Sassanid government pay attention to concept of squares in cities, but those squares had governmental – military roles and function in cities. Squares became special place for governmental announcement and ceremonial. These squares

Figure 1: Sassanid City Plan and Three Areas



Reference: Author

Figure 2: Bam City with Sassanid Pattern



View of citadel before the December 26 earthquake

Reference: HNCC-IRAN

Figure 3: Firoz-Abad-Fars, Parthia City



Reference: NCC,IRAN



Reference: Morris, 1979

had external role in Sassanid regime, because first and second rings of cities known all about governmental issues. Appropriate place for these squares were around Bazaars, a place that all ordinary people attend in. So Sassanid's squares were different from Agora and forum in Greek's cities which had cultural and leisure roles.

Analysis urban spaces before Islamic era

Urban spaces in Iranian-Hellenic ages were very limited. Generally it was limited to streets and square and bazaar. These spaces had social, economical and political role in Iranian cities. Although bazaar in the Sassanid's ages found importance, but government structures prevented bazaar to become an important part of cities. On that time, castle of cities maintained its importance, because surplus production were integrated by Sassanid governments so there was any opportunity for wide changes in Bazaar. Square of suburb were controlled and observed by government. In Sassanid's age's urban space, were limited to the streets in mean of attendance with liberty and leisure time. In end of Sassanid's ages were four main roads toward four main orientations. These roads connected to four main gates of cities. Around these roads established the suburbs and continued the normal life. All ways connected to these main roads. In suburbs main roads and Bazaar had important role in creation urban spatial structure. Although urban squares administered by government, but Urban squares situated near Bazaar and depended on bazaar location. People used other spaces same as gardens and farm fields for ceremonies and celebrations, but it had less esteem compare to urban spaces. Bazaar is the places for immediate interaction between goods and people and has an interaction role. Bazaars establish after city-castle stage and were begun with surplus production in urban environment and around area. First markets and Bazaar concepts were temporary-seasonal and without textural elements or special form. With economical and political consistence make the Bazaar structure around castle cities. With pass from castle city to mechanism city, bazaar changes to main part of cities. Bazaar in this stage takes especially spaces and road for connected all cities together.

Islamic- Iranian's ages and Transition Process in urban spaces

Districts structure appeared in the suburb of cities the end of Sassanid's ages. In the beginning Islamic government districts strengthened in addition to other components of cities include; Bazaar, streets and squares. In the Islamic age's a new component added to structure of cities and impacted the spatial of cities. This new component was Mosque. Mosque is a symbol and landmark of Islamic land. In according to references, first Islamic government establish in mosque, so appearance of mosque become a characteristic of Islamic cities (Raymund, 1984). Considerably mosque had significant roles in forming urban special structure of cities in Islamic ages. In this period main components of urban structure were mosque, bazaar and districts. Spaces between those components were articulated by streets and squares.

In according to studies, five stages distinguished in Iran include; Khorasanic style, Razi style, Azari Style, Esfahan style, Tehran style (Habibi, 1996).

Khorasanic Style (1st to 4th Islamic centuries, 600-950 AD)

After beginning Samanian Dynasty as a first local government in contemporaneous with Islamic government, liberties for educational, scientific, literature and religionist was provided by them in Iran. In Samanian dynasty city expanded and all internal walls' of Sharestan destroyed. New walls had bounded entire city. In cities new pattern appeared in urban design. In these kinds of design two main roads intersected in main square of city. Bazaar gates opened to Main Square. Bazaar expansion toward the entrance gates, created new districts and parts. In this style other disciplines followed some main pattern include; water supply, accessibility, districts centers, squares and sub-squares. Cities in this time are a place for integrated civil, farmers and tribal people.

Razi style (4th to 7th Islamic century, 950 to 1200AD)

This period is contemporaneous with scientific, literature, politic renaissance in Iran and liberties in many of branches of religions, philosophy, law and science. For the first time in history of Iran many association and professional parties were established. Movement of education on that time increased and its reaction showed itself in the movement of school making. School integrated to the mosque to use mosque credit. In this ages so many cities renovated and found important role in its area for instance; Syraf, Ray, Esfehan, Toos, Jorjan, Shiraz. Urban spatial structure founded on the Main Square concept in these ages. Around this Square were governmental offices, Bazaars and Great mosque. at the end of Razi Style, kharazmshahian Dynasty and after that Saljoki Dynasty attacked Iran. New governments limited all liberties and took all ownership right from people. Government became the alone owner. But cities continued their growth. In this time hospital building added to city textures. In this time districts became important and each districts had specific mosque, school, public bath, bazaar and cemetery. All building and houses had been located in strong walls of city.

Azari style [or anti-style](7th to 11th Islamic centuries and 1200 to 1500AD)

Due to Mongolian attack to Iran evolution process of cities interrupted in Iran. Mongolian army destroyed fundamental urban organization. Mongolian army completely destroyed many big cities same as Marv, Bokhara, Samarkhand, Nyshabor, Ray. Because Mongolian was tent-dweller and tribal, urban structure had been in less importance. Also subtended villages destroyed in process of city. For insecurity in country commenced new wave of migration in Iran. In this time had attempt to make cities with checkered pattern, but non-consistence this kind of cities show that this action had less foundation in Iran. In this ages made only single building with monumentally aspects.

Esfehan style (11th to 13th Islamic centuries and 1500 to 1700AD)

People movements in opposition of country occupation resulted to decline Mongolian government. Safavid government on base of traditional heritage started to create, establish, operate infrastructures, equip, make road, and secure cities. In this period time urbanism find credit again in Iran. Safavid cities were an achievement in ideology. Idealism- utopias were done by Safavid Dynasty. Safavid City was city-power, city-play, city-Bazaar, city-capital, and city-administration (Habibi, 1996). City in ideology of Safavid had a inter relation with surrounding, so city in this time was a city-region. Safavid ages integrated elaborating arts, architecture, and urban design and established a specific style in art, architecture and urban design. Characteristics of Esfehan style can be explain in these indications;

- Innovation of a main wide garden road (four gardens) while, this style did not experience in urban design of Iran.
- Innovation of a wide square with multifunction and activities in city (figure: 5). around of this main square was components like; public bath, mosque-school, monastery- school, water supply container, Market –Bazaar.
- While of city had a urban zoning
- New urban sets were established by governmental order and in this treatment, without destroy heritage fabric, Esfehan expansion in while of new area
- Each settlement must be had a main square for make main components of government same as social, economical, religion, official building. All those building determined in urban design area.
- Urban spatial hierarchy, spatial balance, humanist space was paid attention by Esfehan School urbanism structure.

Figure 5: Nagh she Jahan Square, Esfehan



Reference: Google Earth, 2004

- Districts were a place for demonstration of ethnic, clan and profession difference.

Tehran style (13th to 14th Islamic centuries, 1750 to 1900AD)

Industrial revolution and primary entrance steps to modernism in Europe had impact on the kings of Ghajar Dynasty. New movement in Ghajar ages was jointed with sampling and non-decorating places and other hand with invited foreigner teacher and lecturer to Darolfonon College. Tehran style same as Esfehan Style avoided to intervene in heritage fabric. Ghajar Dynasty in expansion new parts in city had attempted replace city center. Tehran style also with replaces function in city resulted to replaces social groups in city. Districts were a place for differences social and demonstrational classification in Tehran style. Squares had a new approach in Tehran style for instance squares; Arg, Baharestan. In these squares designed new building same as telegraph, post, bank, municipality, police instead to Esfehan Style which had mosque, palace and Bazaar. New function the same of cinema, hotels, restaurant and café became a new competition for Bazaar. Streets and square had leisure role with urban space function. But Tehran style was confined to Tehran and to other cities had impact with late.

Analysis of transition urban space in Iran before Modernism

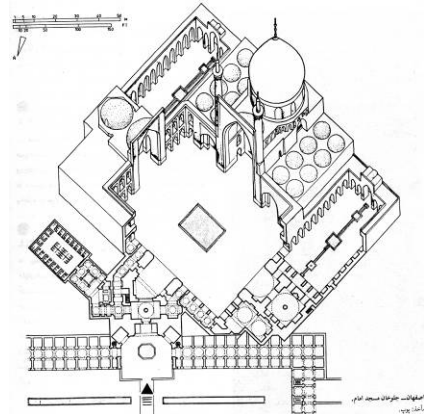
Although are five stages in Islamic-Iranian time, it is distinguishable redefine issue to two stages; Transition stage include 1st to 11th Islamic century, 600-1500 AD

Revitalization stage include 11th to 14th Islamic century, 1500- 1920 AD

Transition stage: First stage include from 1st century to Safavid Dynasty. In this time Islamic ideology in a new container and atmosphere changed and accepted many impact. This interaction between agenda and environment resulted sinuous movement. Many components added to city texture in this time that, those had done significant impact on the city forms and patterns. Mosque and especially Great mosque in the cities were first textural changing. Process of mosque settlement had resulted to change center city from castle to Main Square and Bazaar, because, Great Mosque supported other functions in the city and normally other function had used from this power to stabilization its sitting in the center of cities. Changing of approach in place finding for significant urban functions resulted to change urban structure and form. Settlement those function around of Main Square had become that place as heart of city. In this stage local squares with streets established a hierarchy in the city. This discipline for created security and safety in districts was vital. Important urban functional distinguished include; Masque with religious function, Bazaar with economical function, square and streets with social and accessibility function and castle with political-army function and public function with service-facility function.

Mosque: In reason of that the old castle and city were locations and sitting of non-religious regime, mosques and especially Great Mosque orientated in out of city walls closest to Bazaar which had a

Figure 6: Esfehan Shah Mosque spaces



Reference: Sultanzade, 1991

Figure 7: Nagh-sheh-jahan Square Esfehan



Reference: Author

place for people attendance. Mosque and especially Great Mosques take main role to create spatial structure in cities. In Islamic ages mosque and especially Great mosques had a frontage or courtyard. Those spaces had supplement role in adjacent of squares for call people to collection and accumulation in place for daily prays and other social behavior. Mosque existence in adjacent of square and Bazaar resulted to shift center of cities toward of this place. Four stages in mosque evolution process distinguished. These stages are included:

First stage: this is a short time in beginning of Islamic government. Mosque was simple and non-decorated with model of Mosque prophet in Medina and usually had made in center of people activities. Materials of mosques in this time were same as city texture.

Second stage: in beginning of Islamic empery (DAROL-EMAREH) government sitting adds to texture of mosque. Mosque was powerful part in cities and government sitting for using of this lawfulness, integrated to mosque. In this time all roads and districts had connected and also accessibility to mosque. In this time for take name and credit of city each settlements or parts needs to mosque and especially to Great Mosque.

Third stage: in top of Islamic empery and expansion administrative parts of governments, separated the government administration sitting from mosque and find a new place in the cities. In this time government sitting modified to became a palace in the city. But significant components were mosque, Bazaar, districts too. Mosque forms started to change its simple forms to decorative forms.

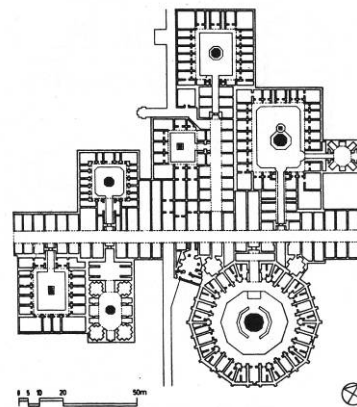
Forth stage: beginning with appearance local governments in internal Islamic government. In this stage mosque changed to a tool for ostentation of local government to each other competitions. Mosques found monometallic architectural aspects and exit from the simple shape. In this time appear many schools around of mosques and mosques found an educational function (figure: 6, 7).

Bazaar: Although in Sassaind's ages had been Bazaar, but in Islamic ages bazaar achieved to significant role in city. Fundamentally, Islamic government in beginning had a mercantilist approach to cities. In Islamic ages destroyed all the internal walls and center of cities shift to out of walls. These occurrences in cities give an opportunity to bazaar to achieve significant roles in city. Bazaar after 4th Islamic century found a constant sitting in the cities and life of the cities depended to life of bazaar. With were took power by bazaar, provided economic situation for investment in form and texture of bazaar. Although these bazaars in attack of army and wars destroyed, but structure of many of that remained in the future centuries (figure: 8, 9). For instance,

Gazvin, Zanjan, Nyshabor (Habibi, 1996), were including of these type of bazaar. Bazaar changed to decorate forms in adaptation with mosque special form. Bazaar developed in addition of professional's parts and added new spatial forms to Bazaar.

Districts: In end of Sassanid's ages concept of districts was primitive. Sassanid government had tendency to made classified city and divided member of king family and also governmental person from other persons. Remnant traces of cities show this opinion. At beginning Islamic government in Iran, structure of cities changed and walls of Sassanid's rings destroyed. Cities achieved general form. Districts had spread in the general of city and structure of district created on; ethnic, professions and location. Form of city divided of many districts that had an internal discipline. These districts were potential production and developments were done by these groups. Although in end of 7th these professions achieved a association in their professions but process of attacks and occupation of Iran interrupted development process.

Figure 8: Kashan City, Bazaar



Reference: Sultanzade, 1991

Revitalizing stage: Safavid government were used from religionist senses of people and shortage of national identity and made union people of Iran and made strongest government Islamic Ages. Safavid government with created constancy in the country had begun renovation of cities and infrastructures in the country. Urban spaces Leisure and recreation mentioned in Safavid stage for first time. People found law right. Although these attendances were limited by government ideological frameworks, but attention to this concept was a significant step to make Esfehan as important touristy city in Iran. Wave of professional migration had begun in for employment in construction project to Esfehan. Liberty in creation and innovation made Esfehan as crystallization art and aesthetics. Urban spaces in this city designed on urban space aspects and adapted with attend of people in that. Addition so many public function to urban spaces was significant characteristics of Safavid Dynasty for instance, supply water, public court, public bath, mosque-school, official, bazaar. This process continued in Tehran Style with addition new form of public service settled functions same as telegraph, post, bank and administered buildings. In these ages concept of renovation and revitalization applied in the cities and avoided from destruction. New parts of cities were competitor to each other in this time and had been cooperation to each other.

Special form: special forms in this time were emphasized on the decoration, aesthetics, post-timing, and greatly. Forms from governmental function shifted to public function and special folder of streets consisted from public building. Structure of city had founded on main square and number streets that supported accessibility to the center of city. In Esfehan the Chahr bag (garden street) had significant role, but in Tehran Style streets had the same value and so commonly. method three ways making that founded on privacy changed and street junctions add to urban structure. Another point in revitalization ages were paid attention to disciplines of districts. In Esfehan and Tehran Styles new districts add to heritage textures and were attempt to avoid of destruction of districts. To this case in Revitalization ages structures of districts were strange and systematic. So districts had an internal transition process and adapted with renovation and transition process. In each district there were mosque, school, public bath, square, streets, people sitting, center district, minor bazaar, Tekeh (passion player place), water supply and shops.

Squares and streets: squares and street were salient characteristic of Esfehan and Tehran Styles. Square and street were specified by addition new characteristics to them for instance leisure, recreation, attendance, a place for celebration and ceremonies, sport, in these styles. According to new wants of urban environments urban scale changed and appearance a great main square. Square and street had meant in urban discipline structure, urban hierarchy and urban scale. Each space had a way for connected to other spaces and created coherent and continently urban spaces. Urban spaces in these times were included;

- (1) Urban spaces with urban functional scale and some time over regional-international scale
- (2) Urban space with urban functional scale for play ceremonies and public celebrations

Figure 9: Bam City, Bazaar, Districts, Square and Streets



Reference: Sultanzade, 1991

Figure 10: Esfehan Charsoogh Bazaar



Reference: author

Urban spaces in these times were included;

- (1) Urban spaces with urban functional scale and some time over regional-international scale
- (2) Urban space with urban functional scale for play ceremonies and public celebrations

- (3) Urban spaces with districts scale as share spaces between districts for instance Naghshejahan and Charbag in Esfahan, and Baharestan , arg, sabzemidan in Tehran had while three group characteristic
- (4) Urban spaces with district scale for internal interaction of each district.

Bazaar: in 4th Islamic century the bazaar became to one of important part of cities. Also bazaar founded connectional role for jointing main gates of cities to the main square in city. In revitalization ages (15th -19th) bazaar became strongest in urban structure. This accessibility role helped bazaar to provide a leisure place for people to spend time. In other hand weather in Iran normally have straight sun light, and bazaar with ceiling was a good shelter for people. This characteristic made bazaar a proper place for people. In intersection of straight bazaar were Charsogh (bazaar square). Some times Charsogh (figure: 10) played role of government square for announced news and announcements. In this time Main Square of city in a base point for connected two straight bazaars together and Main Square worked with bazaar to work with government. In many cities components the same public bath, religion school and mosque add to Bazaar texture for instance; Tehran, Shiraz, Kerman. With expansion of trade and commercial activities in Bazaar add new spaces to Bazaar the same Teamche, Sara, Ghesarieh. These new activities created new spatial form and implement spaces to Bazaar. In these ages Bazaar had significant role in the distribution of districts structure in cities.

Modernism (since 14th Islamic centuries, since 1920)

At beginning Pahlavi dynasty, new regime with idealism of Europe and take pattern from here had tried to performance these patterns. General Karim Agha Boozarjomehri, Head of the municipality of Tehran opened new streets in center of old districts without any regards to heritage fabrics and historical texture (figure: 11, 12). Exactly the same of Baron Houssmann mayor of Paris had done under the power of Napoleon the 3rd in 1853-1869. In Tehran, Many flag installed top of walls of houses and one day after that was beginning destroy actions. Settlements moved to other new districts (figure: 13, 14, and 15). Streets Khayam, Babhomauon, Naserkhosro, Sepah, Bozarjomehri, and Shahpor are member of streets in this time (Saidnya, 1993).

So many districts damaged and number of distinct destroyed. District Oladjan destroyed and adjacent districts took great damage. New streets divided old districts to many parts and these parts lost their identity. New streets by supports of governmental investments were made with traffic roles and many new elements same as

Figure 11: Tehran City in Iran. Remained trace District of Oladjan in Center of City



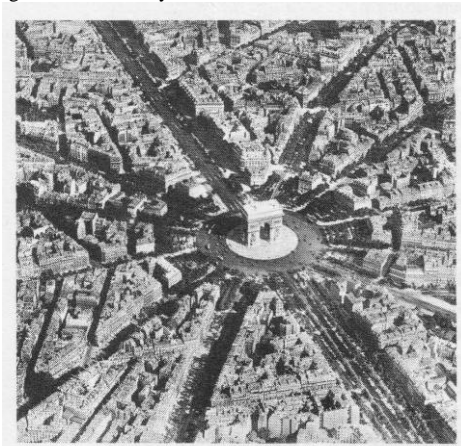
Reference: Google Earth, 2004

Figure 12: Tehran City in Iran. New Streets in Center of Historical Districts



Reference: Google Earth, 2004

Figure 13: Paris City



Reference: Benevolo, 1960

Roundabout added to urban spatial structures. Land used and separating of function encouraged and official zoning made on the old gardens. Old squares that were a place for interaction of people and play performance in this time became a place for pass the cars. With entrance cars and vehicles to cities declined people roles in urban spaces. Number new streets with recreational face had traffic role in urban spaces, for instance Pahlavi Streets. Although was made many Boulevards in Tehran, but these streets had different with Esfehan garden streets (Chahr Bagh). So many of flexibility spaces in Tehran with multifunctional role obligated to move to closest space same as Takaya (plural of Tekeh; passion players), moved to mosque or make Hossinya (a place for passion players). Result of This process of squares occurred to lose their function squares as collection places for people and abandoned them due to the lost spaces. Also streets were lost their responders in urban environments.

With investment of government in streets and performance shopping and storing in the streets declined role of Bazaar to attract people for attendance and leisure in the space, so spatial form of bazaar changed. Spatial form same as Charsogh (junction of Bazaars), bazaar squares lost their function and changed to abandoned or lost spaces. Parts of bazaar commenced to move from old fabric to new places and new sitting of people same as literature's markets and books shoppers. Although Bazaar lost its leisure role in the Tehran city but Bazaar were became strongest by mono-siding of functional accretion and commerce.

Analysis of transition process urban space in Iran after Modernism

Although at the end of Ghajar dynasty some building built with modern style movement but these actions was stayed in architectural domain. At beginning of Pahlavi dynasty, European method and patterns copied in Iran. Generally in following of Modernism has been a delaying between European events and Iranian action in urban design. In according to reports and references about entrance of modernism, this movement destroyed and slashed and severed parts of so many Iranian cities (Saidnya, 1996; Mashhodi, 1999; Jahanshahi, 2003). Entrance of vehicles intensified condition of cities roads. Needs to high speed paths and streets with direct orientation made cities separated. This manner followed Euclid geometry to make straight roads and junctions or road and roundabout in the cities. Opening new streets through centers of districts were decreased the life in heritage parts, and accelerated the process of migration to suburb. Also this kind of action broke internal connection between districts and people and district structures. Although first generation Iranian modernist include Engineers and architects paid less attention to urban space concept, even in some projects can not find any relation between build environment and urban spaces. Impact of modernism could account in below agenda:

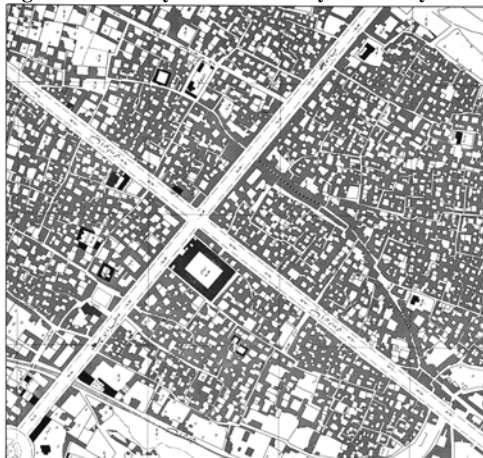
Districts: districts structures after Islamic ages were founded on two categories; professional groups and ethnic differentiation. But in Modernism movement in Iran was emphasized on the economical separation. So process of development had changed cities to two major parts and made classified cities. At beginning Pahlavi Dynasty society separation movement became faster. New responders for new districts were people who that come from destroyed

Figure 15: Shohada Square in Mashhad City



Reference: GoogleEarth, 2004

Figure 16: Destroyed districts in Nyshabor city



Reference: Soltanzadh, 1993

districts or migratory person who that come from villages. In destruction old districts, were formed new districts (figure: 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16). But new district had been missing in substantive forms and function, the same local spaces, neighborhood spaces, urban spaces and district center, urban hierarchical order and connection path. These changing in districts had shifted center districts in roadsides. In these process further stores, shops, public services move to settle in roadsides. In addition with great investment in shopping centers and mega malls, some parts of Bazaar moved to replace their location in streets Spatial Folder for instance moving markets of fan and centrifuge and book shopping center from old Tehran Bazaar to Enghelab streets.

Although modernism influence was quite wide range, but textural flexibilities showed itself before of social, economical, political. This delay between build environment and social situation were resulted to non belonging people to their area and abandoning of place. More over, each districts had a specific hierarchy between people, groups, sub-ethnics, tradesman in urban spaces. Spatial disciplines were supported by people that are districts.

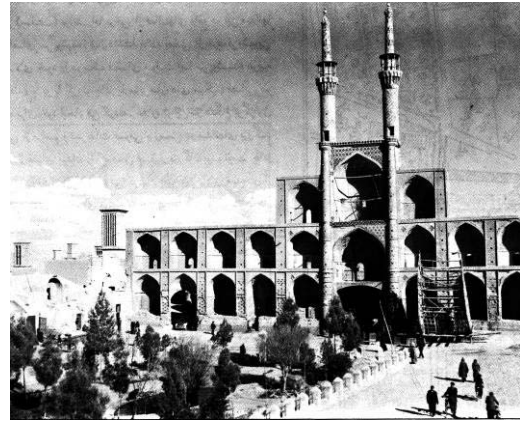
Mosque: in modernism ages mosque lost its general educational roles except religions training. Although Islamic leaders had influence on the people but in this time mosques was not center of political power and their power to cussed on Islamic schools (figure: 17, 18).

Bazaar: Bazaar accepted Modernism impact. Vital structure of Bazaar destroyed in many cities, for example; Naeen, or texture and general form interrupted in many cities, for example Syid Ismail Bazaar in Tehran and Nyshabor, or functional and activities adapted with tourism and handicraft industry and continue its life on this foundation in many cities, for example part of Shiraz and Esfahan Bazaar and also Mashhad, or in regional cities with commerce and merchandise background bazaar strengthened and expanded in the city, but change in form and distribution, for example, Tehran, Tabriz, Esfahan, Kashan.

Bazaar spatial structure interrupted in many cities but function and activities continue in Bazaar. Development of trade and commerce in integration with world trade resulted to distribution of new trade and commerce zones in the cities. These functions implemented and assisted the traditional roles of Bazaar.

Squares: with enter modernism to cities had changed urban spatial structure roles. Square had integration, invitation role for stopping and watching changed the role to distributing and passing. Squares as an interaction spaces and behavioral sitting changed to a space in cities for turning and choosing the way. Squares in modernism age shifted to transition in the roundabout identity (figure 19). Construction spaces without fundamental designing had

Figure 17: Amir ChaG Magh Square in Yazd



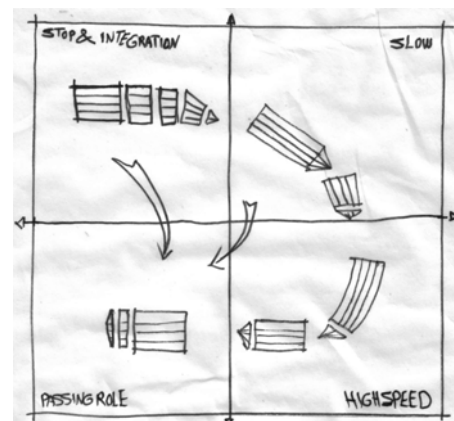
Reference: Sultanzade, 1991

Figure 18: Amir ChaG Magh Square in Yazd. Separation urban spaces



Reference: Rezaeei, 2004

Figure 19: Changing Accessibilities Discipline in Iran



Reference: Author

resulted to missing belonging and attraction sense in places. Therefore, places converted to spaces for pass to.

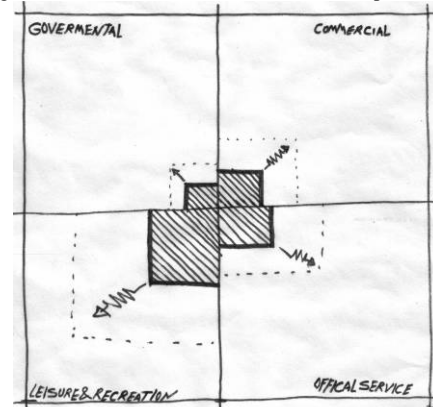
Streets: wave of modernism begun with street making in Iran. Streets were symbol of modernism. After Tehran surgery, this experiment occurred in other cities and only a few cities had been immune of this incident. Hamedan and Mashhad and Nyshabur is other example of this incident (figure 14, 15, 16). Streets in modernism had only traffic function and were lack of leisure aspects. Streets were a space for cars to pass and people had not any places in that. In modernism pattern in city were a cycle from stop and integration roles in urban space to movement and high speed. In the end, streets and squares lost urban spaces roles and changed in traffic roles (figure 19).

Conclusion

Urban spaces were had evolution by interaction between people and urban environment in peace time. Space and people had an interaction together. Urban spaces had an adaptation process with urban structure in Iran contemporaneous with renaissance in Europe. Esfahan and then Tehran Style of urban design created revitalization movement in Iran's urban spaces. New approach in urban design in Esfahan and Tehran had become a pattern for other cities of Iran. In Revitalization ages components achieved high level of art, architecture and urban design. In result, urban spaces that created in these times had quality and coherence in urban environments. Those styles have become as consistent urban spaces in Iran for instance Naghshe-Jahan in Esfahan. Major components of cities include; mosque, Bazaar and districts had strengthened urban spaces supporting roles. Urban spaces in beginning of Islamic government had a quite a governmental-army function, in 7th century commercial were dominant function. In Safavid ages urban spaces had changed to governmental-recreational spaces with Bazaar and official support. In Tehran style official service function arose but recreational aspect were in urban spaces. In modernism era official and commercial functions stabilized in urban spaces but recreational aspect missed in the cities. Significant problems in modernism era were lack of mixed used approach and functional balance according to people wants. In all successful urban spaces are proper consist of function and activities that called mixed used (figure 19). Transition process of urban spaces show functions in urban spaces from governmental mixed with commercial and after that, public service added to functions, and to day have had movement to leisure and recreation spaces (figure 21).

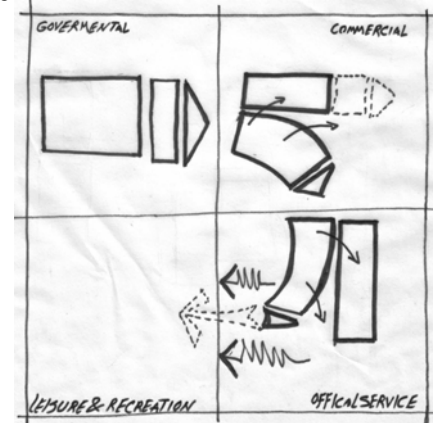
Before modernism in Iran, urban spaces were a place for stop, integrate and watch. But modernism increased the speed in all parts of cities with cars and vehicles movements, and eliminated opportunities for attendance and interaction. This problem not includes only in main streets and squares but also urban space of districts found problems. Process of accessibility in

Figure 20: Function and Activities in Urban Space



Reference: author

Figure 21: Transition Functional Process in Urban Space

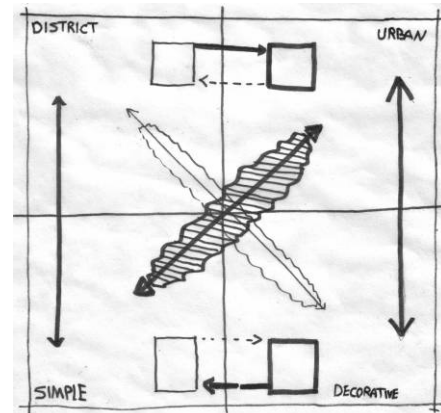


Reference: author

modernism conveyed urban space to high speed paths and traffic role in cities. So in these conditions security and safety reduced and tendency to attend decreased in urban spaces.

Spatial Forms in the urban spaces in the beginning of the Islamic government was simple and without decoration. Urban texture according to technology of build environment was simple and mosque was important building to that age was Spatial Folder of urban spaces. Fabric and material urban spaces were subordinator of urban fabric. Structure of districts adapted with simple spatial form and had a direct interaction the same decorative and ornamental spaces that have urban function. Relation of sample and urban spaces had more experiences to districts and decorative and ornamental spaces. Also between simple and decorative space have relation and possibility to convert to each other. The same relation between districts spaces and urban spaces, they could convert and replaces to other position (figure 22).

Figure 22: Transition in Urban Space in Iran



Reference: author

In 7th century had begun a movement to make different building in cities. Ornaments and decoration applied as tools for distinguishing different region and district. Bazaar as an economic heart cooperated its texture with new changes. Urban spaces in Iran had two aspect characteristics; local-urban and simple-decoration. Generally most urban spaces which had urban identity and decoration found a different and complicated form, however local and districts urban spaces were simple. Rarely Local urban spaces shifted to ornamental urban spaces. But some times urban spaces shifted to simple form with reduce maintenance and attendance.

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