

Erosion causes of Iran traditional and historical tissues and investigating intervention mechanisms in this tissues for their regeneration and revitalization

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Abstract: Historical tissues of Iran Cities are valuable works that show culture, history, past architecture and urbanism knowledge of Iran city's society or in a clear expression, display identity and socio-cultural personality of Cities Iran. Iranian cities similar to many human artifacts in time catch erosion in the body and in some cases their performance. But attention to the reform and modernization of the city historic textures and, in general, interference in old textures always is being one of the major issues of historic cities and towns that have identify and specific morale. The most main objectives and fundamental strategies of interventionist activities for reform and modernization of historical textures are, returning it to cycle of life. Just with this target we can implement reform and modernization of historic tissues of Iran cities and guarantee the success of this matter. Lack of attention to the past, including historical and natural environment of tissues and building due to the various issues in addition to the heterogeny and creating chaos in the urban landscape, will be followed other consequences. Hence in this study initially was being tried to investigate causes and factors of the erosion of traditional tissues Iran and then is shown Strategies Facing with this inefficient and vulnerable tissues and as well as strategies preventing conditions creation of such tissues over time, with helping determined characteristics.

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1. Introduction

A quick perspective on the Iran traditional urban landscape shows valuable tissues that hide cultural heritage of this ancient society within it, But over the last few decades, mentioned tissues have lost its former vitality mobility, and has created inappropriate environment and very low growth for living own residents (Shafaghi, 1997). The historical tissues of Iran Cites generally form from an integrated structure along with geometry of derived from living organisms. Linear axis of market with open spaces and also placing the most important centers of religious and public beside it, along with small and large residential parishes, is formed the structure of Iranian ancient city. Linear and continuous form of city body provides a facility for the assimilation and uniform growth and development (Darman, 2005). Examining the physical characteristics of the Iran historical tissues shows passages as meandrous and narrow alleys provide the relationship between the city's main thoroughfares and residential units (Gharib, 1997: 27). In the wake of the Industrial Revolution and the consequences of the influx and concentration of populations and activities to central part of cities, traditional tissues catch physical, social and economic drop. This process was caused that over time; the central and old tissues of cities lose their dynamism and do not able to answer the new needs of urban communities (Khangolzadeh, 2007:2). While old and time-worn tissues of our urban due to

geographical centrality, easy access, establishment of market and having historical and cultural values, have potential capacity to generate income and consequently paying the rent.

Despite these characteristics, residential parishes around the commercial Core, due to weakness of infrastructure and environmental problems catch reducing the desirability of living (Rohban, 2009: 2). As a result, with tendency of wealthy urban population movement from the central part to countryside, maintaining a suitable urban environment for the provision of healthy urban life gradually becomes difficult (Pacione, 1997:233). On the other hand the Iran historical tissues not only possess a rare aesthetic values and continuity of collective memory and giving identity of our cities, yet in many cities that are residence and livelihood million people of citizens, against accidents and natural disasters that more threats urban regions are unstable and vulnerable (Poorahmad, 2007: 28). So historical texture of towns must be preserved and appears with more glory (Kalantari, 2005: 103). Existence of the historical textures distinct from the other city tissues adds to the importance and attractiveness of the city and introduces the whole city historical texture as an attraction (Dinari: 2005: 85) also reform implies improving its environment (Norbe, 2002: 109).

Design problem and the necessity of research

The flow of urbanization in Iran is not accidental and is not going to stop, but is an inevitable rule and

in line with global developments, which inevitably must understand it, went to its welcome and plans for its stability. But elements and spaces of our urban texture have limited lifetime and over time catch change and erosion. In other words, no space and building without restoration cannot having long-term endurance and persistency. The importance and the necessity of preserving the ancient works has been adverted not as symbolic phenomenon, but due to the recognizing the evolution and development of urbanization history and Iran urbanism civilization, Protecting the identity and urban originality and defining urban life based on existing scientific evidence. These tissues due to the history and in most cases erosion and lack of installation and primary and necessary services for today urban life, in response to the needs of its citizens is catching fundamental insufficiency. In total, in this species of tissues the urban healthy life is not going on and day-to-day their urban lives are threatened with new threats and more than in the past. Some of the parishes and urban tissues over time have not enjoyed and do not enjoy from the facilities and equal growth factors and this cause creation of evident differences in the face of cities and environmental quality of tissues and However, the development and the creation of new spaces should establish logical and coherent relationship between the new and old spaces and maintain and strengthen the integrity of city.

Research purposes

- again reclamation of living in old tissue Iran cities including: the again construction of abandoned buildings, creating the possibility of life for people with low capital, making the rural beautiful landscape and appropriate, avoiding uncontrolled expansion of the city to the countryside.

- Reform, reconstruction and modernization of Iran cities old tissue in a word recreating and rebirth in them considering the possibility and potential talent of location.

The main questions of research

The main question proposed in this study attention to the dynamism of the urban texture is that, what are Factors or issues that are leading to inefficient urban texture? The questions that come after this question are:

What factors cause erosion of the urban traditional tissue?

What possible solutions there are for the resolution problem of tissues?

According to the questions proposed, the assumptions of this study include:

It seems there are anomalies of old tissue in most Iran historical tissue and traditional tissue, and new changes in time-worn tissue have added the dilemma of the tissues that with approach recreating can be

cause major developments in the urban spaces of the area and vivifying dead life in these tissues.

Research method:

Research topic shows the study is applied research that applies theories, laws, principles and techniques that are codified in basic research to solve real and executive problems. In the early stages of discussion have been used the descriptive method and then with analytical methods we analyze the components of the system and relationships of components.

History research in modernization and improvement experiences of old tissues in other countries.

The diversity of global experiences in the field of our urban restoration is very noteworthy. Different countries with different cultures, languages and different beliefs, very valuable experience leave during the history that shows the identity of each historical city in the world. The experience began with Haussmann works in Paris and writings of Ruskin and Maurice in England and Sith works in Austria. After the Second World War, especially after the 1960s, important events occurred that changed the direction of urban restoration in the world (Habibi and others 2002, 71) the following are referred two examples of international experience in urban restoration.

Beth (England)

- The main aim: complete protection from the ancient tissue with the granting Tourism role

- objectives and economic considerations: increasing city revenue by attracting tourists (transformation of rural uses in order to create value-added) to prevent the trade of land and buildings

- Objectives and social issues: population displacement.

- Objectives and cultural considerations: maintaining cultural and native values tissue.

- Structural policies and strategies: overseeing the design and architecture of the building, giving a new function to the building or set on condition the lack of major upheaval.

- Policies and strategies of traffic and transportation: calming fast traffic in the old town, the construction and expansion of high-speed road around the old town or in the basement.

- Actions and strategies for urban installations and equipment: making Modern in conformity with the citizen's leisure and the development of tourism and recreational facilities and equipment of tourists.

- Methods of planning: exact determination uses of ancient tissue.

- Method of action: reform and modernization.

- Intervention methods: protection intervention, sanitary. (Taherkhani, 2010)

Twentieth Century Paris (France)

- The main objective: again definition of town with attention to the demands of new political and social, economic power, the defense of sets and city historical tissues in front decision-making power, creating continuity between the physical and cultural spaces.

- Objectives and economic considerations: providing financial facilities and gratuitous assistance by the government to prevent the rather destruction of buildings or the urban tissues, improving the economic situation through the globe trotting and tourism industry.

- Objectives and social considerations: the application of encouraging laws, supportive, Directional and operational, raising the level of people participation and substitute of social stratum.

- Objectives and cultural considerations: the revival of valuable space, renewal of the modernization value and physical spatial restoration.

- physical policies and strategies: restoration of destructed valuable buildings, blowing again life to old tissues body through physical and functional repairs, demolition of old buildings after their justification, the application of protective measures from under Cover ancient buildings, providing a space in contrast with environment.

- Traffic and transport policies and strategies: hierarchical separation of Passages and urban streets and adapt to the specific functions of each of these, giving priority and the importance to sidewalk specific routes.

- Actions and strategies for urban Installations and equipment: equipping city to the most recent installations and equipment facilities.

- Methods of planning: strategic.

- Intervention methods: protecting, decorative, local, comprehensive method of urban restoration (the same)

Causes and factors of erosion of the traditional urban tissues

Traditional tissues often in the form of inappropriate and sometimes abnormal environments present themselves at the center of the city. Tissues that sometime had suitable urban patterns for the culture and climate of the region now are considered an urban undesirable environment. However, in most of these areas flow critical vein, but every day further houses are abandoned and dilapidated or allocated to inappropriate functions (Amiri, 2005: 119). Affective fields in making the exhaustion of urban environment, include aspects of economic, social, physical, environmental, legal and urban management. The cases, which are named as bedder factors of exhaustion, Cause an undesirable living environment and brings negative and destructive functional phenomenons for the region . The bedder factors

exhaustion of Iran traditional tissues can be included the following:

- Economic factors that have caused stagnation of activities and habitancy of low-income segments and a drop in the price of land and housing and cessation of construction in these areas.

- Socio-cultural factors that socio-cultural problems and anomalies is its symptoms.

- Physical factors that buildings instability and inefficiency of infrastructure is its signs.

- Environmental factors include types of pollution (air, water and vocal pollution and visual).

- legal and administrative factors that are noted mainly due to the inefficiency of plans, programs, ways , executive procedures, the weakness and insufficiency of laws, rules and regulations are noted(Andalib, Volume I, 2007: 19)

Types of perspectives intervention in the urban old tissues:

Basically, the purpose of intervention in the urban tissue is finding the optimal solutions for solving environmental problems of citizens. So for intervention in the old city tissues from different perspectives can be mentioned the following:

view of culturism: in urban planning based on culturism of pattern, material needs on spiritual needs, native culture on non-Native culture, small town on big town, democracy on dictatorship and group needs to individual needs is superior. As a result, the large and geometric city is denied and is emphasis on spaces and public buildings. Culture-oriented town more than anything in the specified range is located, in this town any kind integration and uniform pattern is denied and variety and plurality as imparted and organic discipline billow in it because this school believes that human nature and mood is various and regard to cultural differences. Culturists, intervention in the old and worn tissues including Reform and urban renewal know through resuscitating the last cultural values. Attention to aesthetic values of the ancient cities and minimizing manipulation in valuable tissues is valuing to total tissue and increasing the attractiveness and safety of cities. To achieve these goals, attention to ancient cultural values place base. Culturists, intervention and encounter with urban issues through continuity of native culture know possible and believe that cities and urban tissue have the identified range. They cultural values know of cause shaping the space and believe that urban spaces should be unpredictable and diverse (Shuai, 1996: 22).

progressivist viewpoint: in progressivist school, attention is on person and the main axis is human, they are subdued of future and know use of technological possibilities resulting from the development of science and technology, the solution

of all urban problems. For them, the valley and street that in past cities was counted in one of the most important public spaces, is not except an obstacle to the rapid movement of people and it should be destroyed. Thus all social and cultural functions in this pattern are denied (Shuai, 1995: 12 -16). The school, aim of improvement and urban renewal knows promotion of health and hygiene town. Attention to health and more urban green space in the city, progressive city builders have made that closed old space in order to the hygiene & Health making compacted or aggregated. So that the buildings in form of separated from each other is being exposed to sun and is having enough green space also. Accordingly, the many town makers affected by this thought, recommend the construction in height rather than the short buildings and old stick together. Progressivisms due to their modernism, pay attention to modern beauties. During the renovation and improvement of the old town, does not maintain anything except the roads. In a critique of the pattern can be said that this pattern provides dramatic atmosphere. Cutting from past is a kind of attack to the history and past. In fact, actions of progressivists is further rebuilding without regard to the history and culture (Pourahmad and Shamaei, 2005, 132- 137)

Viewpoint of humanism: theories of this group influenced by participatory urbanism theories the last decades of the twentieth century. The main objective of this group is attention to people and their participation in the improvement and modernization of urban spaces. Improvement and urban modernization of humanist town maker are carried out based on the opinions and participation of citizens and then with attention to necessary investigations. The humanist intervention more than design thinks to urban planning. Planning in which people and or citizens play a key role in urban organizing (Kevin Lynch, 1976: 3). The school believes the industrial city the twentieth century is not able to satisfy the physical and emotional needs of their inhabitants Therefore, attention to the nature and culture is the important principles of the viewpoint.

Total criteria of designing Iran traditional tissues

All the various issues proposed in the field of architecture interventions and restoration in the historical tissues of Iran, regardless of the climate, the culture and their historical background are common. This problems, that are considered as the design general criteria in the field of architectural and restoration of tissue are:

Traditions and identity: a continuous approach to modernism is born of and social needs and, hasty and cross-sectional actions and has faced area and range of traditional structure with major changes (Kiani, 2006). In new design of historical areas attention to tradition

is very important; because it acts as a driving force of city. Ancient architecture emphasis its connection with history, and tried to recreate a pictorial history (Adam, 19: 46)

Receiving latent content in the historical tissues: attention to the historical textures must note concepts and latent themes in them carefully (Warren, 1998: 38). Designers with sensitivity to history environment will feel a great responsibility to their work. On the other hand, if project without direction be history, it may cause environment more than balance, find history appearance.

In contrast, if the new materials and disruptive are injected, the historical quality of environment will decrease. Therefore, power of designers is in sense of responsibility, respect for the special personality of environment and principled attitude towards change, by increasing or decreasing historical context, which cause improvement of tissue (Warren, 1998: 39).

Continuity: All policymakers emphasize on the necessity for a sense of Continuity from different perspectives. Salient points done about the new projects in historical important areas is warrant consideration, it is that all while attention to history, pay attention to the architectural vocabulary of the twentieth century, so that it can be said that modern architecture is not another Breaking off relations with past and tradition (Worthington, 1998: 40).

Beauty: The beauty has mixed with the truth and simplicity, but necessarily anything that be pretty not simple. Robert Venturi in book "Complexity and contradiction in architecture" such suggest the definition of beauty is equal to simplicity and beautiful body will not have any redundant part (of *Cantacuzino*, 1988, 43). Coordinating is not subject related to the relation and proportion. Creativity can convert the old and new different components to the unit totality. A building can be coordinated within itself or coordinated with adjacent buildings, as can be in conflict with the adjacent buildings while there are varying degrees of conflict. According to Stravinsky contrast is an element of variety, but divided our attention (Stravinsky, 1974: 44).

Management; therefore, the need for change management, something is that should not be ignored. Another problem is the development and designing of architecture along with these tissues. While working with historical environment requires sensitivity to roots. The goal is preserving the values of the past, while provide change readiness of some elements in order to insert new elements for adapting to new patterns of activity, developing technologies and possibility of Building life continuation and tissues. So that not only preserve the past, but it add something to our understanding while that opens the situations for the posterity, building and historical

tissues need are used to stay alive (Worthington, 1998: 37)

A variety of renewal design of urban old tissue

Structural and strategic projects: the design study old tissue with regard to it's the role and place in entire city. Strategic-structural design by examining the capabilities, potential power, issues and problems and needs of the region, offers policies and strategies in order to develop in large-scale, The project abstain from entering the small issues (Zangiabadi, 2012).

Special local projects: The project meanwhile presenting general suggestions in the field of use, access and density, identify equal ranges and offers various areas of intervention, including reform, modernization and determining the general criteria and regulations of intervention in each area (ibid).

Urban design projects: The project will be provided in ranges that have previously have been determined in improvement plans. Urban design projects provide suggestions in order to organizing visage, landscape, and urban spaces the (same).

Restoration plans: plans that are provided in order to the restoration and resuscitation of historic buildings. These projects, meanwhile repairing of past devastation and damage done the building, are

considering subject of the restoration and new performance of these buildings in accordance with needs of daily life (ibid).

Architectural projects: projects that can be provided and implemented in both fields of development and modernization and most important feature of this design are the use of past architectural value (ibid).

Approaches of intervention in urban tissues

Historical and urban old tissues for providing conditions of contemporary living require intervention. So far, a variety of intervention and treatment methods with the urban old tissues experienced that can be categorized in three general approaches as follows:

Organizing old tissue;

Protection old tissue;

Intervention in the old tissues;

Each of these approaches and interventions pursue their different goals and different measures are also included. In the face with any urban texture at first and after identifying problems and causes of exhaustion can be used one or several methods in the form of intervention strategies (Farshid, 2010).

Objectives and methods of action in variety of intervention Reference: (Farshid, 2010).

Type of intervention	The purpose of intervention	Methods of action (or type of program)
Organizing	Guidance and control of development	The Codification of director documents(criteria and regulations)
Protection	Protection (Absolute)	The Codification of director documents(criteria and regulations) (the necessary action by the organization responsible)
Intervention(manufacturer)	Improvement, reconstruction, improvement or restoration of urban space protection (active)	Providing design, director documents and organizing programs and investment
Intervention(basic)	Modernization, protection(Active) creation of new urban space and structures	Providing Plans and programs (action) organizing and investment

Conclusion:

Historical tissues and traditional of Iran, sometime with structures and function proportionate with the needs of its citizens, enjoy from the dynamics and particular strength and still have maintain some capacities of its dynamics and vitality, and have the appropriate capacity to protect and revive. On the other hand attention to historical tissue as the main structure of historical cities is an important issue that has been forgotten in modern urban development. Historical, cultural, architectural Nature of the tissue to crime of obsolescence and mismatch with day progress are doomed to decay and destruction and this is happens that today protrude in abundance in the country's historical cities. But with sudden increasing changes of urbanization in the past four decades, not only lose its centrality, even are not able to adapt to change and presentment of itself daily life. Continuation of this trend causes lack of identity and the losing of all indigenous and cultural affiliations.

Therefore these tissues for performing tasks are facing with the objectives, policies and widespread measures. Because these historical and traditional centers are such valuable that districts and subsequently cities can change based on them. As a result for that the historical and traditional tissues of Iran can continue living must be organized and the organizing will be included various aspects of social, economic, physical, transport, access and other fields. Therefore, in order to maintain from factors that has prevented the balanced growth and development of these tissues, Should be created appropriate fields for organizing, and identify barriers and difficulties in them and then by providing the goals and appropriate strategies tried to solve this problem. Thus we can say that every urban tissue with its own characteristics requires its own solutions and plan.

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