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Preservation and Revival of Historical Monuments and the Creation of Modern Spaces

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Abstract: *With the emergence of modern life manifestations, ancient textures and districts have lost their historic values, and the suburbs have become the place of city expansion and evolution, and the new parts were formed in a modern, and no identity state and the old neighborhoods were abandoned. The historical and ancient texture of the Sari city, especially its Sabzeh Meydan, is one of the most valuable urban textures of the Mazandaran province, which is considered as a valuable work. Preserving the values of this texture, together with the life flow continuity, is not an easy issue. An important point in this research is preserving and revitalizing the valuable monuments with historical background and in line with this fact, creating modern spaces is important that a set of these factors can create a dynamic and outstanding texture. Consequently, with regard to this fact that the ancient texture of Sari as a living and identified organism and a structure different from extensive development of current city, with the new developments jointly it is capable of meeting the diverse and different needs of the entire city, the capacities of both organisms must be identified and according to them the duties have to be divided. So, while examining these talents and designing a cultural arts collection that meets the needs of the inhabitants of the city, the main aim current thesis is to attain a model that can be generalized to other designing collections.*

Keywords: Identity, Sabzeh Meydan, Valuable buildings revitalizing, Historical background, Modern Spaces

INTRODUCTION

The issue of improving and organizing the urban historical textures in Iran has been mentioned since an era when livability has face problems and difficulties in many central and intermediate parts of cities from various physical, structural, social and environmental aspects, and the living conditions in these textures have lost their correspondence with the needs of the contemporary life and the existing functions between the internal elements of these textures, that is, human and activity, with each other, and the relationships of these elements with other relevant elements, have been impaired in the whole of the city (Diba, 2012). The consequence of this issue has appeared in the form of creating textures with an undeniable social status in the cities (Faramarz Parsi et al., 2009). Among the important features of these textures, one can mention their vulnerability to

accidents such as earthquakes, lack of network efficiency and access, withdrawal of appropriate access to public services, lack of open spaces, inappropriate wastewater disposal, etc (Falamaki, 1995). That define the quality of unsustainable urban life and unhealthy texture. The conducted studies in line with organizing the area of Sari Sabzeh Meydan in the historical context of the city, while meeting the city residents' demands, lead to increased commercial use and a clear vision of the urban spaces development and the acceptance of various groups of citizens, and the context for improving the quality of social life. By giving importance to the background, history, and story of the Sabzeh Meydan (Falihat, 2006), the sense of belonging to the urban space will be provoked, and the sense of responsibility of individuals and their interest in urban historical textures will increase social capital. Similarly, the presence of pedestrians in urban space while creating vitality improves the quality of the public environment (Habibi, 2004).

Research hypotheses:

1. Since the Sari Sabzeh Meydan is considered as a valuable texture both historically and culturally and in terms of local urban traffic, as a result, it is possible to preserve valuable historic buildings and, by knowing and studying their history, one can try to maintain values and restore their original image. In line with paying attention to this issue, by removing or improving worthless buildings, a modern building was designed on this site that meets the needs of the Sari people. Of course, in line with designing this building one should take into account the traditional architectural concepts of this area.
2. Due to the fact that the relationship between man, culture and identity in primary societies is more organic and firm compared with developed societies, the main idea of redesigning the Sari Sabzeh Meydan is paying attention to the way of responding to the needs of the people of that time by the city texture. As a result, by returning to that era and placing the time flow in its body, we can suggest and model living ability from various physical, structural, social and environmental aspects, and launched the functions existing between the inner elements of this texture (that is, man and activity) with each other and the need for the relationships and proportions of these elements with other relevant elements throughout the city in accordance with current trends.

Novelty and innovation in research:

By focusing on the traditional Sari cultural and historical values and capabilities also a balance between tradition and novelty in its old textures, the current research tries to rehabilitate and design a part of Sari Sabzeh Meydan texture (Ghadiri, 2006). Nonetheless what is important in the current research is that it is a model for blowing up the new spirit into other historical textures by the mentioned approach, so that, after investigating the region needs, both cultural and climatically, and natural and historical facilities offers an independent design pattern as a designing foundation in valuable textures (Afshar, 2016). As a result, this research tries to resuscitate such textures that in addition to conserving them, respond to the today human beings' needs in order to provide an effective functional solutions, based on social, cultural and physical characteristics, with an emphasis on the role and position of culture and background and the background of these buildings must be selected within the scope of the study, in addition to preventing the destruction and abandonment of these buildings increase their efficiency by improving the environment around them, to have more productive result compared with the same research. From the theorists in this regard, one can mention Camillo Boito, the father of new urban restoration (Ghirshman, 1976). In the writings of Boito, the inordinate attention in ancient buildings was perceived as a historical document, but contrary to the more prominent theories and those who worked more in the architecture restoration, vitalizing, giving the spirit again and restoring activity to the monument is the core of his idea. He believes that the historical building must leave behind the boundaries of time

and always play an active role in the people’s life (Naser al-Din Shah. Mazandaran Travel Newspaper). But a summary of his opinions in line with urban restoration is given in Table 1-2. Generally, his aim of interfering with historical buildings and structures is to improve the physical function of buildings, and historical collections and his proposed use are making buildings contemporary.

Table 1: Camillo Boito's Theories on Urban Restoration (Source: Writer)




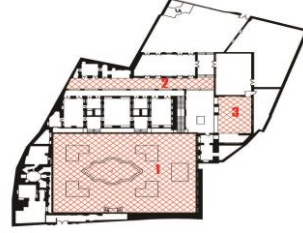

Camillo Boito's Theories on Urban Restoration					
Replacing architectural concepts instead of style and form features: A building or a collection or city is a historical document in which transformation can be made, provided that its concept is preserved.			Beyond the time of the monuments and historical collections: adding new buildings to old buildings can make them more effective, so that after a generation, non-material and cultural interactions will be entered into new work and they will get a cultural meaning, and from the material, state reaches the semantic meaning.		
Principles					
Creating novel performance in the old body		Determining and distinguishing the intervention period in each course	Global compiling of action: describing the intervention, the reasons for intervention, and lack of identifying the actions of each course with details.		No imitation of past architectural style
Instructions					
Intervention in the building by means of old concepts but different from the old style	Differentiate between old and new materials during action	Formation of the exhibition along with any kind of action to determine the position of the elements of the intervention	Introducing historical buildings or collections by means of educational facilities	Writing the date and time of action	Describing the stages of intervention and explaining the cause of action

Introducing and appraising the study scope

The history of Sari's formation cannot be distinguished exactly, because in the oldest works related to the new prehistoric world its name has been mentioned, unquestionably it is clear that its urban system reaches over 2500 years. Generally, land resources of Sari city, include the mountains, hills, upper plains, alluvial plains, rivers alluvial plains, low and deep lands, and other lands (coastal sands) (Organizing the Historical Texture of Imamzadeh Yahya Axis and the Sizard Pich Square in Sari, 2008: 9, pp. 5-11) (Ibrahim, 1976). The average annual maximum rainfall in Sari city is 725.5 mm. Based on the statistics of Sari Dasht-e Naz climatology station in the statistical period, December, with a mean temperature of 6.5 ° C was the coldest month, and January and November with 1.7 and 8.9 ° C were among the cold months of this region. Also, the warmest month of the region was July with an average temperature of 26 ° C and June and April with an average temperature of 25.8 ° C and 27.2 ° C were among the hot months of the region (Bavand, 2002). According to the climatic conditions, the traditional buildings of Mazandaran were designed to meet the most appropriate conditions of human comfort. The rectangular shape plan with the Eastern-Western elongation allows one to benefit from proper summer winds. Because the most significant principle for achieving the comfort conditions in this area is considered as ventilation and draft. The first transparent layer of the building, which has a row of pillars and a porch that is repeated in the floor, in addition to a layer of bricks of the buildings, maximizes the airflow in the building. The houses in this region are orientated and elongated in the Eastern-Western direction (Abbaszadegan et al., 2010). This type of orientation is the function to two factors: one that uses the southern light, the other is that the building must have fewer surfaces on the western front, because west direction is the front of the skewed rain, and this is why there is generally no such rooms. Open bodies such as

the porch and the courtyard (the second-floor porch) were the living places during summer, and activities such as cooking, eating, sitting and dining were done in these places. In the winter, these activities are transmitted to closed spaces with the lowest opening (rooms) (Khakpur, Bita). The thickness of the wall and its kind, from the soil and wood or the laminate, has helped maintain heat inside the spaces. Compatibility of construction materials with climatic conditions and the appropriate selection of local materials in different climatic zones such as plains, foothills, mountains, provide heat and cold comfort (Golkar, 2000). (Table 2)

Table 2: General Principles of Climatic Design of Outside Areas (Source: Writer)

Design Principles	Description	Picture
Separating beta from the ground	In humid regions on the shores close to the sea to protect the building from ground excessive moisture, the houses are built on a wooden basis. But on the hillside where moisture is less, houses are usually placed on rocks and mud foundations, and in some cases on short vertical woods.	
Creating a wide and indoor balcony	In order to protect the rooms from rain, the wide and indoor balconies have been created around the rooms. For many years these spaces are used for working and resting, and in some cases for keeping agricultural products.	
Using materials with a minimum thermal capacity	Most buildings have been constructed with materials with a minimum thermal capacity. In case of using heavy materials, their thickness is considered to be minimal. Using light construction materials in these areas is reasonable.	
Long and extended plan	Using natural flow and ventilation, without exception, is seen in all buildings in these areas. Generally, buildings have a wide and open plan with more long and narrow geometric shapes. To maximize the use of wind blowing in line with creating natural ventilation in the rooms, the buildings are established in relation to the direction of a strong wind.	
Sloping Roof	I line with the high rainfall in these regions, the roofs are sloped and mostly have a steep slope.	

Theory of the plan

This region has a rich history even from the beginning of the Sari city formation and has seen historic events. This region has many positive and negative points. One of the most important facts is the presence of valuable buildings around it that gave it a valuable character. These buildings are among the valuable buildings of the first Pahlavi era that have great value, and we should prevent them from breakdown. Likewise, other important points of this texture play a decisive role in linking and urban access. While identifying the needs, and deficiencies, these facts have led us to redesign the Sari Sabzeh Meydan, and by summing up all the subjects we prioritized the demands and

requirements. Generally, and based on the research approach that focuses on the values and capabilities of the texture, we categorized the descriptive set of tasks that are summarized in Table 1.

Table 3: Categorization of Different Dimensions of Intervention in Sabzeh Meydan texture (Source: Writer)

Fields of intervention	Spatial - Perceptual Organization	Planning in line with strengthening and organizing the main elements of the spatial organization
		Improving the readability of spatial organization and inputs
		Increasing the desirability of the environment for different groups with regard to their capacities and physical-perceptual features
		The need to preserve and restore historical-memorable values
	Functional structure and activity	The necessity of organizing activities including the incompatible activities elimination and the improvement of attractive uses for different age and gender groups.
		Supplying service-welfare shortages for residents and clients in the region
		Supplying public parking
		Planning to use the capacity of the region in line with the realization of a vibrant, dynamic and more efficient urban environment
	Transportation and Access System	The necessity of strengthening the pedestrian-oriented state in the study area
		Need to define special routes with regard to the region performance in the city
	Physical organization	Increasing the number and capacity of public parking
		Restoration or renovation of old buildings in line with the historical-native values
		Improving the spatial-functional quality of closed spaces, particularly the adjacent alleys of the square
		Maintaining and strengthening the coherence of the region and linking them together
	Visual organization	Consolidating the spatial-physical order of the region by compiling guidelines in line with new construction (number of floors, the position of building deployment in a piece, etc.)
		Preserving and strengthening the role of Sabzeh Meydan as a dominant visual element
		Compiling the rules and guidelines for creating integrity and order in making facade and the walls of the public field
		Using traditional architectural patterns and elements in new construction and signs
		Visual improvement of main entries
	Public Spaces	The necessity to compile rules for determining the number of floors and retreat
Eliminating car from parts of the public field and strengthening the pedestrian-centered nature in them		
Suggesting activities that are compatible with existing activities which in most daylight hours brings vitality in the public spaces		
The need to equip public spaces with suitable urban furniture		
		Improving the physical quality of the Square

Spatial-Perceptual Organization

Due to the presence of valuable buildings, the study area is the open space of the Meydan (Square) that is a part of the old texture of the Sari city. The results of studies have shown that the range is perceptible for most people and they have a clear mental image toward this region. But unfortunately, neglecting the environmental values within the region has faced its spatial and perceptual organization with problems that need appropriate considerations to eliminate them. Among the spaces that have a significant negative impact on the spatial and perceptual organization is the military garrison, because it has occupied most of Sari Sabzeh Meydan (Golkar, 2000). The idea of replacing a military garrison with a vast governmental Square is really hard to imagine field

becomes very difficult. But this has happened and the leading aim of this study is the rehabilitation of this square. This garrison includes the shop, and the gate and other buildings at the edge of the garrison's site (Figure 1). Based on the conducted studies and also according to the detailed plan of the Sari city, during the past months, the municipality has purchased the entire complex and wants to build a cultural-commercial space and park. As a result, all the buildings on this site will be completely demolished. Consequently, the obliteration of the shop is inevitable, which in itself will help to realize the square redesigning, and there's no need to fix it and rebuild it. Likewise, with the complete closure of the garrison, there is no need for the buildings of a margin of the field and entrance gate of the garrison, and as a result all of these buildings are useless and the surrounding wall, which created a bad visual image, will be completely destroyed (Figure 2).



Figure 1: Overview of Garrison from the Square (Source: Writer)



Figure 2: The walls of the Garrison (Source: Writer)

Functional structure

Inspecting and studying the functional structure of the range indicates some problems in this field. By means of studying the urban needs, one can see that the Sari city lacks an appropriate cultural artistic atmosphere in the capital of the province. Altogether, the Sari city does not have cultural space in order to hold exhibitions and art workshops, space where artists can show their works and art lovers come together. Similarly, by examining the detailed plan of the city, it can be seen that Sari is deprived of having a proper amphitheater for both the conferences holding and concerts. Because, if they were to hold a congress, the officials were forced to hold it in other cities, or concerts in cinema salons that their construction quality dates back to more than 40 years ago.

Likewise, as we know, the Sari historic texture has had a great economic prosperity from the distant past, even in the post-Mongol era, that the destruction was the only relic of that period, by means of the silk trade, the Sari city returned to its heyday (Sotoudeh, 1985). Due to the fact that this business has taken place in the historical texture of the city, and this region is also located in the historical texture, the main aim of this research is to pay attention to the features and values of this texture and also this area preserves its commercial capabilities, as a result, it is important to the business edges and plays an important role in the project implementation.

Transportation and Access System

Exploring and examining the conducted studies in line with the transportation system in the study area, make it clear that the most urgent necessity in this section, with regard to its performance, is prioritizing pedestrian traffic and creating a safe and appropriate setting for pedestrians in a different section, especially around the Meydan (square).

Physical Organization

The proposed needs of the organization in the field of quality of construction, granulation, empty and filled spaces, and floors distribution system can be investigated. But one of the most critical elements in this section is the discussion of the alley. The alley is the only element that introduces the attributes of the old texture (McKenzie, 1980). Do we completely ignore the drawn alleys and construct the texture in any order? Of course, it's not a problem unless we cannot say that we have designed it in the old texture. To this end, due to the limitations of the alley and its old and densely populated texture, one can only design the walls, and provide the rules for limiting the building floors, also designing a pattern for the construction of other new buildings that are to be built in this texture.

Visual Organization

The municipality square, due to its location and its performance in the Sari city, plays a significant role in the city visual organization. This fact can be strengthened by emphasizing the performance and its valuable visual elements must be strengthened more than ever. The visual emphasis on Sabzeh Meydan and the other elements orientation that their position must be strengthened is one of the basic requirements of this region. Paying attention to the native architecture in the region and the emphasis on its elements in the new constructions can be an effective step in maintaining the visual structure and identity of the region. In order to realize this significant issue, the guidelines and criteria should be determined for construction in the study area. Generally, the monuments in the Meydan can be divided into three main categories:

- Valuable historical buildings
- Usable contemporary buildings with a lifespan of 10 to 20 years
- Eroded buildings without any function value or appropriate to the new design

Historically valuable building facade reconstruction

Around Sari Municipality Square there are many buildings, in different time periods, each of which has been constructed in accordance with the different architectural functions, requirements, and features. With regard to the proposed pattern approach, all of these buildings should be progressed in line with the desired flow in the plan; and while they have their own explicit characteristics, also follow the system governing the space of the square. Preserving and strengthening physical and historical values, improving physical and functional quality, promoting social prestige, consolidating civil life and economic prosperity in different parts of the region can be mentioned as part of the most significant accomplishments of this plan. In this section, the characteristics of the urban spaces designed in the above-mentioned streets are offered.

The National Bank building has no artistic and historical value, but due to the banking activities expansion from the past up to now, its presence along with the main building of the bank has been

inevitable. The combination of these two buildings can be compared with the combining the two buildings of the Guggenheim Museum and the extension building. The first museum is the survival of Frank Lloyd Wright's genius, and the second is the Charles Gwathmey's work. As it can be seen in Gwathmey's work, he did his best to follow the Wright's work, and eventually, his work became a building that, in addition to meeting physical spaces the needs and requirements, did not damage the aesthetic values and aesthetics of the original building. In line with the Sari National Bank, the same approach can be used. The extension building has a very significant functional role and is also a newly constructed building. Hence, the building demolition is totally eliminated from the approach, but by means of the modern elements and with the approach of using the capabilities and potentials of the main building, the variations can be made in the façade of the adjacent building, this will both help the visual organization of the square, does not affect the values of the National Bank building.



Figure 3: National Bank, after the addition of an extension building
(Source: Writer)



Figure 4: National Bank, before the addition of an extension building
(Source: Archives of Cultural Heritage)



Figure 5: Guggenheim Museum after adding an extension building
(Source: www.brickhorizon.net)



Figure 6: Guggenheim Museum before adding an extension building
(Source: www.digitalmeetsculture.com)

The municipality building has had a simple and white-plated appearance from the beginning. Now it has a concrete façade with metal window. In the proposed plan, whitewashed cement covering can be provided with window frames by means of a template for the primary building of the judiciary, in order to make more coherence among the buildings of the same period. Generally, the least amount of intervention was the main idea of the writer in these three buildings and he only tried to restore them to the state of mind.

In line with defining and designing the generalities of the urban spaces edges and walls, a harmonious whole must be obtained in which order, balance, rhythm, and centrality are of the significant features.

- Accentuating the necessity of observing the established altitude levels is one of the affecting factors in the coordination of adjacent buildings as a result of the overall body of urban spaces.
- Using coordinated materials (the combination of bricks, stone and white cement to a limited extent), which will lead to the coordination of the entire urban spaces on the one hand, and create an identity and visual discrimination in this region.

Renovation of the historical buildings facade in the region while preserving historical values will improve the physical quality.

In Table 2, the criteria for evaluating each of the existing structures have been provided for classification in one of the above classes.

Table 4: Reviewing the Status of buildings in the Municipality Square of Sari (Source: Writer)

The name of the building	Criteria					
	Aesthetic	Historical	operational	Building lifespan	Structure	Facade
Iran National Bank	Has	Has	Has	More than 100 years	Concrete frame structure	Rock
An extension building of National Bank	Does not have	Does not have	Has	10 to 20 years	Metal frame structure	Rock
Mansion of the municipality	Has	Has	Has	More than 100 years	Concrete frame structure	Cement
The judiciary	Has	Has	Has	More than 100 years	Concrete frame structure	Cement
Additional gate to the judiciary	Does not have	Does not have	Has	10 to 20 years	Metal frame structure	Rock
Etkā chain stores	Does not have	Does not have	Does not have	10 to 20 years	Concrete frame structure	Cement
Garrison entrance gate	Does not have	Does not have	Does not have	10 to 20 years	Building materials	Cement
Iran Insurance	Has	Does not have	Has	Less than 10 years	Metal frame structure	Rock and composite
Alborz Insurance	Has	Does not have	Has	10 to 20 years	Concrete frame structure	Rock

As it can be seen, some buildings have features that need to be preserved and the rest have no decisive role in the proposed design and should be completely destroyed. Nevertheless, according to the investigations, it can be inferred that the buildings of the judiciary, the National Bank and the municipality are among the limited buildings that have the three main attributes a valuable work, in other words, the basic framework of the square has been shaped based on their location and presence. Due to this fact, these buildings should be preserved, their positive points must be strengthened and negative elements recognized and resolved. These buildings have abundant historical and identity values and indicate significant features of the First Pahlavi architecture. These buildings in addition to their functional role can also have symbolic values.

Public Spaces

Scrutinizing and investigating the public field in the study area indicate that if some of the physical and functional barriers can be eliminated, the public field can better meet the needs of users. It seems that paying attention to proper bedding for pedestrian traffic, creating areas for diverse activities, and also designing and locating appropriate urban furniture is essential in order to equip the space. In the discussion of urban elements and furniture, we can mention the newsstand, traffic signs, billboards, utility poles, pedestrian pavements as well as taxi paths and taxis station.

Due to the fact that this region is crowded, placing the newsstand is a logical and practical matter, but placing it in front of the bank has weakened the bank's entrance and also the judiciary. Consequently, the most appropriate place for its location is in the adjacent park that in the image below its location is mentioned. Also, its shape is not very suitable and modifications should be done with this regard. Considering that the newsstand is a temporary building, in the proposed plan it should be considered as a modern element and in combination with the park and the square it should not be noticed as a significant element, which could affect the other adjacent buildings, also its application should be mentioned and it should be an attractive place for people to buy a newspaper.

The presence of traffic signs is as much as required, and each one is in its specific place that it does not make a problem for the texture. Advertising signs in such crowded spaces have a strong role in

economic returns for goods and individuals. So, they cannot be disregarded and removed. Consequently, without changing their place we can offer a proposed and unified design, so that all the boards, while not affecting the buildings, can provide their location, this means that the should be the historical identity of the texture, do their main task which is advertising.

Other tasks needed to perform in this region are:

- Forming a balance between the body and function in terms of a form, placement, and application of space with the human needs and perceptions and environmental conditions.
- Anticipating different uses and the ability to select them by different groups
- Designing public spaces with the capability of performing common activities such as playing, standing up, suiting down etc.
- Using historical elements and patterns in the spaces designing
- Eliminating insecure spaces, in particular, ruins and arid lands from the region and allocate them to the required areas and activities
- Envisaging different and lively activities at different hours during a day
- Generating the possibility of different uses from urban spaces at different times (for example, holding temporary exhibitions, religious ceremonies, gatherings, etc.).

Designing cultural-commercial space in the vicinity of garrison lands:

As it can be seen in the figure, after investigating the historical maps and studying the writings of the travelogue writers, the place of the Sabzeh Meydan was identified. This place was divided into several parts in the Pahlavi era. A street was passed through that and the southern part was allocated to the military garrison. As a result, the designer's aim is to place the same green covering of Sabzeh Meydan on this area. So that the square performance should not be undermined and in order to realize the research approach it must be redesigned.

Analyzing the Site:

We also investigate the region in Figure 4. In this figure, the accesses paths, appropriate and intrusive winds, lighting were examined.

1. Free space of Garrison
2. Alborz Insurance
3. National Bank of Iran
4. Etkā Store
5. Municipality building
6. Available Square
7. Iran Insurance
8. Municipality Park
9. The judiciary



Figure 7: The scope of the Sabzeh Meydan in Qajar era (Source: Write)

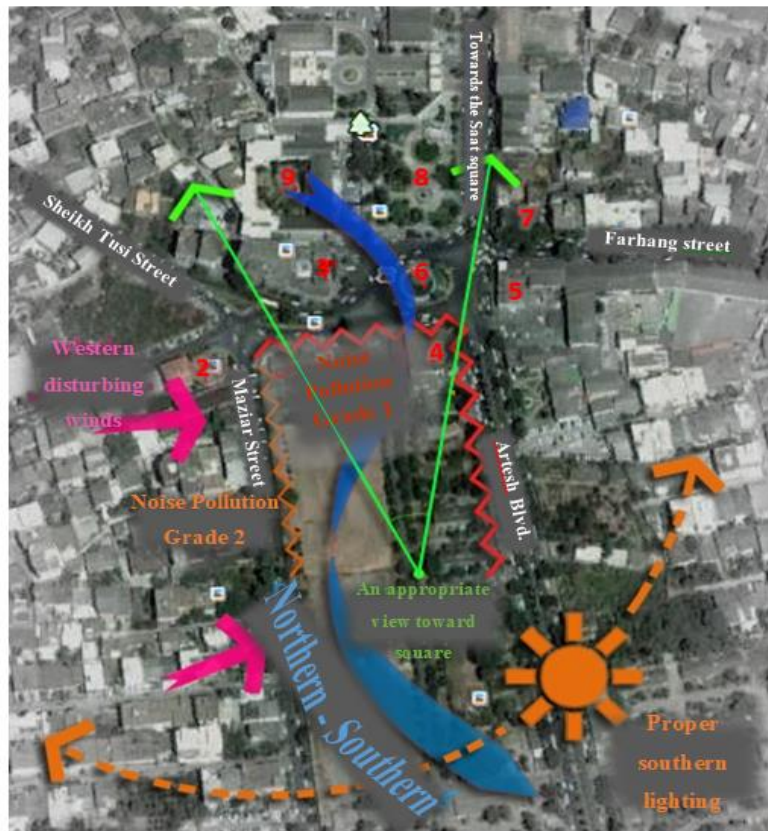


Figure 8: Investigating and analyzing the studied site (Source: Writer)

Applications marking

To cope with noise pollution, also to respect the historical texture of the square, and finally, to increase urban open space, this writer concluded that an infill building is placed at the end of the site. In this case, the old texture will not be affected by the new building, and the gallery spaces will be protected from noise pollution from the square. Also, to use the amphitheater comfortably and separately, this space is located in the western corner of the site in order to have a separate parking space, and also a large amount of space without a window, which is the body of the amphitheater, and it is located against disturbing winds and western diagonal rains. Also, in marking, the paid to the proper view from height to the area of the square and the gardens behind it caused the restaurant to be located on the second floor, which could serve the area and could be available to the amphitheater during concerts and conferences. It is also possible. Also, in line with placing the commercial space, if this space was located out of the field, it could lose its economic values and profitability. With regard to the revival of the Sabzeh Meydan, if the commercial edge is placed adjacent to the square, the aim of creating a vast green space cannot be realized. Then, the most sensible location for this space is perpendicular to volume, by this approach the desired space can be close to Maziyar Street, can have a form composition with the original size and more level of contact with the walking space within the site.

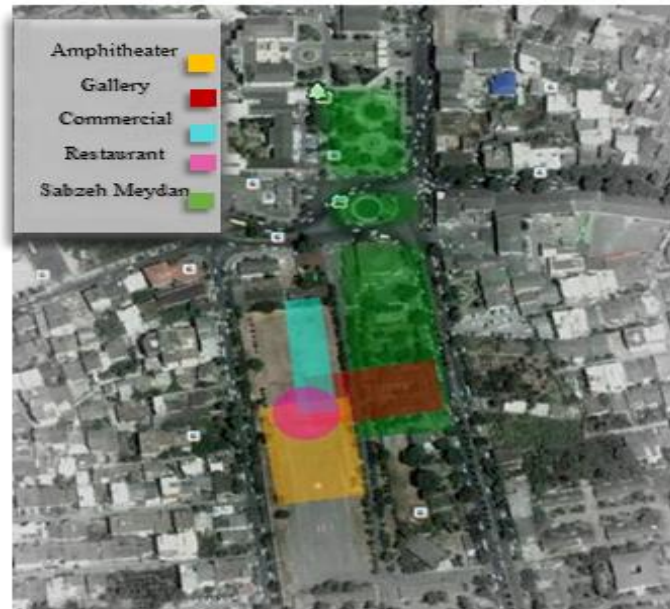


Figure 9: Application marking on the site under study (Source: Writer)

The Diagram of Classes

By means of reviewing the factors of formation of marking in the design region, also the city needs and deficiencies, the set of required spaces and the way of arranging them together is as the diagram below.

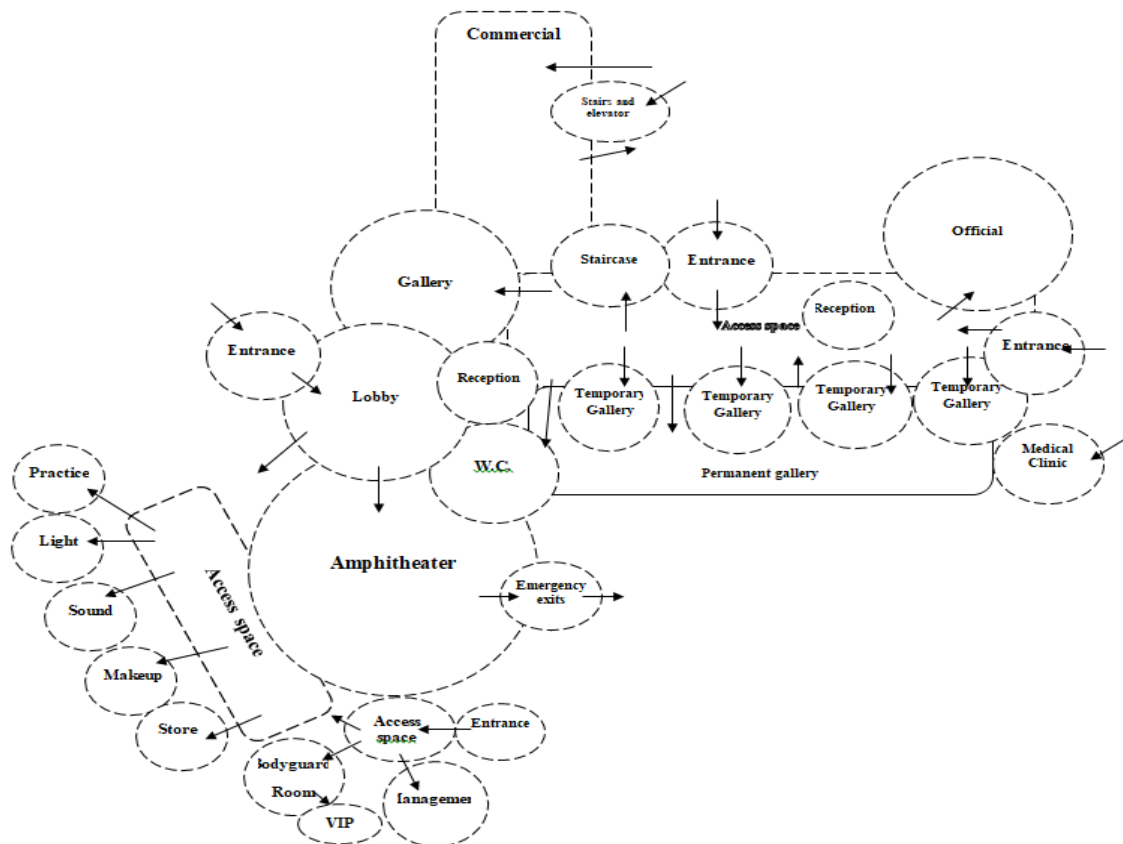


Figure 10: Ground Floor Diagram (Source: Writer)

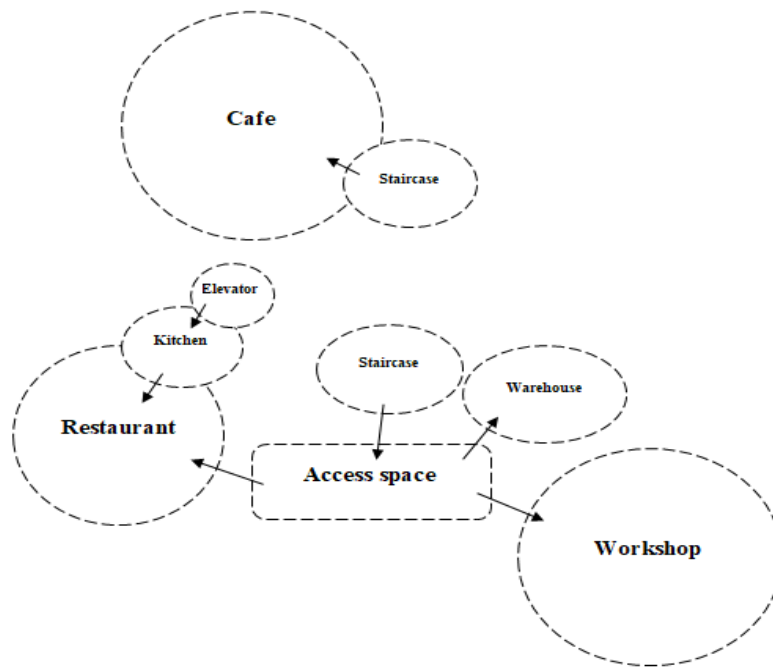
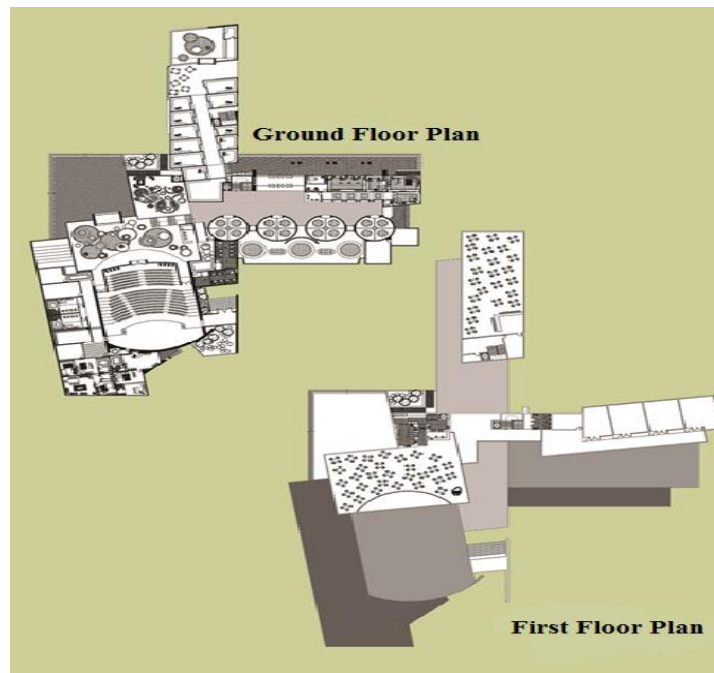


Figure 11: The diagram of the first floor (Source: Writer)

Plans

After presenting the communication diagrams, it's time to turn these spaces and studies into phase one. In this section, the design plans are presented.



Outlook

With regard to the mentioned issues, the importance of paying attention to historical textures is becoming increasingly apparent. The necessity for people's attention and awareness on this issue led to the protection of these valuable buildings. In this regard, the basic forgotten concepts must be restored and not just shapes and forms. In line with the approach of this research, of the common

methods of intervention in historical contexts, the method of analogy and deduction, seems to be a suitable method because by means of this approach one can respect the culture and the hidden values that lie in the traditional context, and also a new idea can be mentioned, adapted to the present and future, which is tailored to the needs of the environment, and in some way an original and field-oriented architecture can be presented; in this context the criteria for traditional architecture cannot be considered absolute, or vice versa, that cannot consider science as the only solution to the crisis that has occurred for such textures. By means of assimilating these two foundations and thinking about the positive effects that infill buildings have on pedestrians and users, they have tried to revive and recover the spirit of space in a historical context.

As a result, observing the above-mentioned issues, the region of the square has some specific features that can be used in other studies. As a result, Sari Sabzeh Meydan is a region that has the features as follows:

- ✓ Sabzeh Meydan is a safe, harmless, clean and healthy neighborhood
- ✓ Sabzeh Meydan is a dynamic, lively and energetic neighborhood in the center of Sari city with human-made tourist attractions
- ✓ This square has a vibrant and lively environment all day long with different and dynamic public spaces with easy access for all f society to the public spaces
- ✓ Affluent with public welfare and acceptable infrastructure to adjust inequalities and provide citizenship rights
- ✓ Coherent, sustainable with an appropriate structure for accommodation, activity, employment, and leisure
- ✓ This square has a self-sufficient economy with the efficient use of economic situations
- ✓ Sabzeh Meydan is an identity-seeking neighborhood with a social partnership and high citizenship affiliation
- ✓ Sabzeh Meydan is a neighborhood with robust potentials to attract small and medium-sized capital in the city center
- ✓ Sabzeh Meydan is a neighborhood with leisure, cultural and social capacities

Final achievement

The process of forming the old neighborhoods which have been shaped in the long period is such that it has been effective in line with responding to the individual and social needs of the inhabitants, but it seems that the alteration in the various social, economic, environmental and physical factors of cities in general and in the old textures, in particular, have had a significant negative effect on their efficiency in responding to the needs of the inhabitants and, with its expansion, it will be a threat to society; consequently, as seen in most urban regeneration plans, it seems necessary that the causes of this instability in the city have been investigated and, as far as possible, by improving the existing tissues and increasing their efficacy and the level of responding to the needs and generally improving their sustainability, overusing this situation will be prevented. Mazandaran urban planning and architecture is a distinct type of urbanization and architecture of Iran, which has been shaped in the unique context of this province and in connection with Iranian Islamic culture, and needs the recognition and comparative study compared with methods of urbanization, urbanism and urban architecture of Iran. It is imperative to build cities and neighborhoods with an identity in which strengthen the citizens' sense of belonging. The city center of Sari is one of the commercial poles in the region, including a collection of vibrant and lively places that includes the combination of old and new architecture. Life is in progress in a dynamic, sustainable and identity-conscious state, in line with the needs of the day, and has provided a charming, memorable and comfortable place for residents, workers, and pedestrians. In the collection of Sari Municipality Square, including the square itself, the main streets leading to it, the buildings and urban spaces remaining from the

earlier period in the city center, while displaying the historical credibility of the place, includes commercial, residential, administrative and service utilities. All available urban spaces, while having different functions and meeting pedestrians' needs, is an identified perspective with physical and social stability also has a suburban role. With regard to the key role of this area and its location in the center of the city and the intersection of the urban main axis and central role due to the presence of the market and historical buildings near the square, the city development can lead to the improvement of the quality and organization of the city center.

Falahat (2005) in line with the general conception of the definition of a sense of place indicates that: *the sense of place is the result of the inner connection of man, his mental imaginations, and the environmental characteristics. This concept, on the one hand, is rooted in mental experiences such as memory, tradition, history, culture, society, and on the other hand, it is influenced by objective and exterior contexts such as plan, landscape, smell and sound, which shows that a sense of place is a complex concept of human emotions and attachment to the environment that arises from the adaptation and use of man from the place, it means that the sense of place is not prearranged, but it is created by the interaction of man with the place of everyday life, in this way the person gives the set of preconceptions to the place which s/he lives, these preconceptions shape the way s/he responds to the environment. In some cases, over time, a person gives a new form to the place formed with these preconceptions. Though the continuous acquaintance is one of the factors that make sense of the place, but it is not enough alone. Physical features enhance the sense of place by facilitating activities and creating an identity (Afshar, 2016).*

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