

Restoration (renovation&rehabilitation) of time-worn context to preserving the Islamic identity with an emphasis on sustainable development; Case study: Pamenar neighborhood

Ahmad karbasi ¹ , Mohammad Hossein Esmaeili ²

1- Senior Students of Urban Design, Islamic Azad University of Kerman (Corresponding Author)

2- Senior Students of Urban Design, Islamic Azad University of Kerman

Abstract: Today's iran cities experienced historical,cultural, social and so many other changes in historical periods.In the other hand they are alien with the importing pattern of urban planning. Many spatial structures in old Islamic city placed in iran,faced transformation and many revolutions happened in their body and context.Restoration and maintainace of valuable historical context considered one of the cultural criteria of the society and its realization depends on perpetual cultural activities hence the cultural heritage reflex the past culture and future conservation of each country. This article refered to constructive role of concerned organization due to short& long-term aims with an emphasized on amendment& rehabilitation of urban area according to illuminate each one's responsibility for a long lasting collaboration results in restoration of historical values(this article mainly insists on amendment& rehabilitation of valuable context and building).Regarding research targets the article considered an applied one. Field,library and attributive research used for data collection.

Keywords: sustainable development, identity, historical context.

INTRODUCTION

Time-worn contexts and spaces considered one of the most important problems of today's cities. Though not deserted yet ,have no suitable Efficiency ,but if designed well can play an important role in reconstruction and proliferation of city's public spaces. In addition to located in the suburbs, this spaces include huge parts of inner and central contexts of cities that demand further attention to this areas into consideration. On this basis ,sustainable Islamic city should reflex the transcendental islam religion in all aspects. In other words qualities like humanism, Ideality, cultural & natural heritage maintainace,identity,physical,economical,social,cultural,artistic,scientific,educational,hygienic Orientation, cooperation tendency, social justice and security should be evident in any part of islamic city. In fact identity, justice and law should draw any one's attention to it self. Malek is one of the old neighborhood in kerman that date back to 950years ago. How it was built and named has a historical exemplary story.

Research questions:

- 1- Does urban amendment have any effect on urban identity?
- 2- What are the effective criteria in Islamic-iranian city?
- 3- Does the studied area have Islamic-iranian identity?

Research objectives:

- 1- Enviromental vivacity and habitants social interaction with old context amendment
- 2- Urban desirable landscape of old context
- 3- Sustainable environment throughout the neighborhood

Methodology

Kind of study: basic-applied.

Method applied: descriptive-analysis based on attributive, library and field research with direct reference to respective organization. The questionnaire used to reach the information required(in citizens view point).

Literature review:

In a research entitle: local contribution guarantee sustainable amendment of time-worn context, declared that investigating SIRUS neighborhood in Tehran they concluded even if there would be a optimistic attitude toward people's contribution in cities affairs and planning for solving its problems, we face difficulty accomplished this idea.(Shahabi,2008)

In an article entitle: an analysis to designate optimized strategies due to amendment& rehabilitation of time-worn context, declared that for improvement of body condition in this economic-social context their habitant should be investigated and one-dimentional, somatogenic based approaches should be avoided(Mosayebzade and Abedini, 2011).Another research entitle(amendment& rehabilitation of RAVAR, an on the wane area) the development of sustainable environmental, social and economical development in accordance with citizens contribution mentioned as important criteria(Kermani and Abbasi,2014).

Theoretical foundations

In addition to the fact that the aim of sustainable architecture is to reduce the damage of construction industry on the environment, energy sources and nature, the sustainable architecture should promote collective Life, human comfort and economical progress. In addition, an outlook to future bring about construction stability. Generally following point can be enumerated for sustainable architecture aims:

- 1- Maximize human comfort: by the usage of tools such as absorption of day light, air good quality, proper temperature control, desired humidity control, etc. , sustainable architecture seek to promote the human comfort to the highest possible.
- 2- Efficient planning: Hereby items such as suitable movement of users in the space, creation of realizable security and building structure engagement with the installations could be established.
- 3- Design for Change: simple and modular design that can adopt itself to development and increment of requirements can cause easiness for changing plan and functions in the building.

Local architecture solutions in sustainable development

Though faced with transforming phenomena during the history, local architecture can save its identity and Represents etiquette, emotions, thought, beliefs, taste and the people's art. Sustainable architecture approach demands suitable local infrastructure but traditional policies caused shelters stable during centuries, can not afford to present requirements & existing resources. So paying attention to local Features means regarding the values. local features are noticeable from two points: first forming a proper situation for making sustainable architecture and second using recurring values of local architecture. in the process of local architecture some social and economical relations reflex with the natural environment and cultural symbols dexterously. Principles existence in iran architecture allow all to use common language that Flows between them. Iranian conventional structure principles appeared through standard unit of measurement and proper modular design in Designing.(Mahlabani,G. et al. 2011)

Islamic city

Islamic city is a city that relatively constructed due to koranic & prophetic teachings and principles. Islamic city is a static identity that has its especial emanation in any place, at every moment. In other words Islamic city is a potential identity, has its specific emanation and interpretation according to local technology, knowledge and materials not in conflict with Islamic values & principles(Naghizade,2007). The concept of islamic city oversees the social identity of city. Islamic city is the one which based its social relation on religious values and its physical appearance reminds its habitants' Islamic identity.

Necessity of regarding city's identity and the influences it gets

Proposal necessity of identity recognition of cities considered in two points. first what has negligence of old cities' identity brought about? and second, regarding current situation, which method is more efficient for organizing and development of cities? Increasing development of cities demands urgent constructional actions and the city should inevitably accept the changes.

Lack of knowledge about cities skeleton and lack of effort in maintenance, revival and organizing of the city cause damages to hidden values in cities and traditional urban planning patterns. The adverse impact of some recent street makings cause old, valuable complexes destroyed,is one of the examples causing disruption of most iran cities' old identity after 1300 years. Policy makers awareness and dominance of old and modern cities structure is an essential matter. In addition to give the constructional actions a proper orientation ,this awareness also make it possible to survive city complexes and their main identity, study modern solutions which values the Ancestors' experiences and preservation of their relics. Due to continuous but Sporadic and disorganized development of cities, their spatial pattern and main identity changed caused communicational and hidden constructions of city broke-up equally as life chain did, in traditional cities (naghizade,2010).

Identity Signs and factors of city

Regarding all aspects relating identity types, diverse factors and elements can be named as identity signs of a city. City identity components categorized in two main groups:"form" and "Content". indeed other appellations such as appearance,inside,apparent&hidden,somatic&semantic,objective&subjective can be applied for this two categorizes. In the first group (phasic features),sign,size,quantity,population,purity,pollution,function,etc.,can be named. In the second (content

group)subjects like symbols, definition, history, people's culture, function, behavior and purity can be mentioned (Naghizade,2008).

Islamic-iranian architecture relation with sustainable development

According to definitions presented for development, this approach based on three principles. Social, economical and environmental. Islam suggested a peaceful relationship between human and nature and some points about social and economical issues that is beyond the scope of this discussion. In Islamic worldview attention to human has a worthy place as far as named as God's procurator on earth. Sustainability is a reaction to wrong intervention of human hence presence of human compassionate to surroundings, future generation needs and its threatening dangers considered of important prerequisites for sustainable development. This human can be named sustainable one (Naghizade and Dorudian,2008) .

Components that form identity in Islamic-iranian architecture and urban planning

Today's Iran city is not faceless but its identity attributes can't be placed in a defined pattern, means that today's Iran city neither have country's traditional pattern nor western cities pattern .If identity attributes applied, the coordination of city constructor with its elements made easier.

Components and indicators of city identity are similar to human ones and rise from cities' character content. Cities' identity content ingrained with natural peculiarities, their location, structures, systematic parts of somatogenic elements and its complex humanity peculiarities (Fard,2008:57).

So for identifying the cities identity its constructive components should be recognized that like human character's components has two dimensions, objective or somatogenic & subjective or spiritual that can be separated environmentally, artificially and humanity. Contents of natural components formed of variables like mountain, plain, river, foothills and so on. Artificial component elements have variables such as single buildings, symbolic elements, somatogenic structure and city form and elements of human component have variables like language, religion, literacy, Local beliefs, traditions and so on. Regarding this components for designing the urban spaces proliferate the identity component of cities (Fard,2008:57).

As mentioned earlier, Iranian art initiated from the inner sense of artist and mingled with culture, religion, faith and Spiritual rituals. Iranian artist perfect their art in accordance with Islamic basic principles mentioned above. Architecture and urban planning as an art try to create identified city spaces having environmental quality. Emanation of religious-cultural factors in city shape not only shows its people beliefs and traditions but also save the people's culture and beliefs and make the city space known due to its people's tradition rather than Blind imitation from western country and making western exotic symbols and spaces in authentic eastern land (Ahmadi,2013).

Research Boundary and scope

A neighborhood not only known as PAMENAR. Some called it GABR-MOHALLE, Some MOHALLE-SHAHR and others called it PAMENAR. The dominant mosque in this neighborhood called AL_ZAHRA date back to one century and considered of valuable constructions. The other precious mosque called IMAM_ZAMAN. There is a well in the mosque as well. This neighborhood consisted of narrow and Meandrous alleys. It is too difficult for vehicles to pass, this occasionally cause traffic and people's protest. The Primary core of this neighborhood is PAMENAR.

Table 1: The case study area (Kerman PAMENAR neighborhood)

Number of households	1126
Number of people	4504
Number of men	2800
Number of women	1704
Educated men	2697
Educated women	1657
Uneducated men	103
Uneducated women	47



Figure 1: PAMENAR neighborhood distinct elements (Reference: authors)



Figure2:PAMENAR neighborhood traditional palestra (Zurkhaneh) (Reference: authors)



Figure3: PAMENAR neighborhood mosque(Reference: authors)



Figure4: PAMENAR neighborhood wind tower(wind catcher) (Reference: authors)



PAMENAR neighborhood tomb of ATABAK (Reference: authors)



Figure6: PAMENAR NEIGHBOORHOOD SETARE market(Reference: authors)
SWOT analysis:here because of large SWOT tables,just an example presented

Table 2: SWOT table (Reference: authors)

<p>1-Proximity to market and shopping centre</p> <p>2-Proximity to city centre,organizations &offices</p> <p>3-Easy access to city main streets</p> <p>4-Approved project of rehabilitation of time-worn city buildings</p> <p>5-Habitant's tendency to contribute in neighborhood management .</p> <p>6-Time-worn habitant's affinity to their habitat.</p> <p>7- Young,educated population</p>	opportunities	External factors	<p>1-Mosque location in time-worn context as neighborhood center</p> <p>2-Two&one storey buildings facilitate the intervention to time-worn context</p> <p>3-lower rental and building prices in comparison with most city districts</p> <p>4-Intimate relationship between neighbors</p> <p>5-Eay access to other city districts</p> <p>6-Habitants high tendency to amendment& rehabilitation of building</p> <p>7- High percentage of residential property</p> <p>8-High tendency to continue residence in neighborhood</p>	Strong points
<p>1-Addicted persons entry to the context</p> <p>2-Habitant poverty due to high inflation and low income</p> <p>3-Lack of ability and willingness to economic participation by habitants.</p> <p>4-Heavy traffic resulted from Proximity to main street</p> <p>5-Lack of network elasticity into context due to high demand</p> <p>6-Negligence of the case study resulted in context depreciationexacerbate</p> <p>7-City official's inabbility to reach an agreement with landlords for taking their estates</p>	Threats	External factors	<p>1-Lack of parks and children's playground</p> <p>2-Shortage of gyms and cultural institutes.</p> <p>3-lack of public parking</p> <p>4-Steep slope of some alleys</p> <p>5-Narrow passages</p> <p>6-Most buildings and body contexts Time-worn in case study area</p> <p>7-Not following safety tips,use Less durable and non-durable materials in most neighborhood buildings</p> <p>8-Financial inability of residents habitantsfor amendment& rehabilitation of building</p> <p>9-Uneducated Households</p> <p>10-Social problems like drug use,Robbery,etc.</p>	Weak points

Table3:Aims, startegy, policy, solution (Reference: authors)

Executive solution	policy	strategy	Small-scale aims	Macro-aim
Protect valuable perspectives through reduce building density in ardeshir castle area	Regulations Codification due to control new constructions to maintain visual corridors	Organizing inner and outer landscape	Organizing the urban landscape with emphasis on local identity	Create a favorable and pleasant urban landscape
Remove people's mental image in all ages&segments before and after the project		Show and reinforce the identity of Kerman in the field of design	Mental right image of designing in people's mind	
Appropriate urban furniture design according to climate and culture of the Region Regulation codification for flooring and landscaping	Strategic planning to improve the earth's face and optimal walls	Organizing the areas around the discriminated elements ,vivification of Valuable organic contexts	Creating and reinforcing discriminated identity signs	

Table 4: aims, strategy, policy, solutionReference: authors)

Executive solution	policy	strategy	Small-scale aims	Macro-aim
Create forms in accordance with the function and meaningTo create Prominence and readability in physical form	Regarding the architecture in accordance with the zone climate	Regarding the building's attributes in district and inspired from them	Create appropriate principles and patterns for making residential buildings	Environmental and physical quality promotion
Use the same pattern in thepartitions to create unity	Strategic planning forrenovation& rehabilitation of neighborhood located in old context	Segregate the large lands in order to increase physical permeability	Modernization and rehabilitation of residential walls indistrict	
Use diverse types of villas and		Use durable material In	Create a cohesive and diverse	

apartment In harmony with the local background		harmony with the local context	physical form	
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Table 5: aims, startegy, policy, solution Reference: authors

	Executive solution	policy	strategy	Small-scale aims	Macro-aim
	Determine new principles for making new dwelling Consistent with the pattern of old one Follow the longitudinal masonry making 80- 90m blocks	Strategic planning for making proper dwelling for district habitants	Regarding different building classification in accordance with climate and old context of kerman	Restoration Renovation and rehabilitation of existing buildings by giving loan and other facilities	dwellingConstruction using valuable patterns

Conclusion

IRAN ancient architecture is the result of Ancestors' experiences who spent ages for adoption of architecture and urban planning tailored to the specific climate zone, handed down as historic monuments to us. Sustainable architecture is a new, recent decade issue, but paying attention to architecture principles and construction is the sustainable architecture indeed. According to the futuristic vision of sustainable architecture, it is the real present human's necessity that if not fulfilled, nothing but the destruction of the earth will be reached. Islamic-ianian architecture wich based on real and innate needs of human regards all aspects.

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