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Urbanscape Guidelines For Bahar-Al-Toleye Mahallah In The Area Of Razavi Holly Shrine-Mashhad-Iran

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***Abstract*—Neighborhood as a living space from ancient times has been of interest to citizen,But in the modern era with the construction Structure gone out of human scale and neighborhood boundaries can not be determined And this is a critical issue for designers is to take a step to managing them So this article in order to achieve appropriate way to organize urban landscape Bahar-al-Toleye Mahallah in the neighborhood that the neighborhood is still a management structure that can be seen in the neighborhood starts And to provide solutions that it's important, which is a step towards achieving the appearance of identity in the context of the shrine that is one of the most valuable tissue in Mashhad This paper first explores the theoretical foundations of the urban landscape and then come to a thorough understanding of neighborhood And according to the model reached the theoretical foundations organized to analyze the characteristics of the neighborhood's urban landscape and urban landscape in recent reorganization in the neighborhood Bahar-al-Toleye express the guide.**

Keywords—Bahar-al-Toleye;Mahallah; Neighborhood; Landscape

I. Introduction

Iran's historical city neighborhoods physical space, under a variety of factors including cultural, social, natural and various other factors involved. Socio-cultural environment that represents a social group social solidarity to each individual in this group had Several factors cause this respect, solidarity and social cohesion disrespecting been associated with, such as religion, ethnicity and race, occupational factors and economic activities, etc. can be found in neighborhoods of Iran. Neighborhood in the social space, among people living in the neighborhood, love, friendship, partnership, cooperation and cooperation in there and cause a sense of place, a sense of belonging to the neighborhood and living environment of the residents were This social and cultural space to physical space community offered its soul. Crystallization and manifestation of physical space socio-cultural environment and all elements of neighborhood socio-cultural needs of the people according to the space shape Kurds The strategic plan is the revitalization of the neighborhood. On the other hand, given that back to the past and not repeat the old principles of practicality and contemporary Analysis of traditional urban neighborhoods and integrating them with the principles of urban contemporary perspectives can provide optimal standards that meet the needs of today's cultural and historical identity, potential capability to absorb population is faced with the dilemma of old ones At this stage rule that allows any type of reconstruction is possible, therefore, to prevent construction in these neighborhoods to provide anonymous models in order to recover lost identity in the neighborhood, Bahar-al-Toleye try to come up with a combination of landscape features within the meaning of the old neighborhood with the modern concepts in the modern sense of the neighborhood by building on what was yesterday and what today should achieve.

II. Problem statement:

dissonance confusion surrounding tissue spaces shrine that occurred as a result of its contemporary Many of the ideals of the community destroyed, especially on a large scale has resulted in the destruction. Modern architecture with modern cities in order to create a spatial model with fixed picture was That is understandable to the world, but in practice, imitate the shape of the trappings of modern patterns of multiplicity to unity not only failed but also the regional crisis was intensified in many communities Walnut This crisis is an important concept in this context shine .Many of the modern movement to eliminate discrimination, simplicity and richness of human lives as he Misunderstood reduced to appearances, lost their real function and anti-values into the tissue surrounding the shrine. Bahar-al-Toleye pain is one of the historic neighborhoods tissue as a result of ignoring the identity of this neighborhood in upstream projects that are currently being destroyed . That regardless of the history of this place is trying to destroy the identity of the tissue Because of this, we decided to maintain identity context to provide role models for the link between old and new one needs

III. Importance and necessity of research

Mashhad city neighborhoods has long been regarded as areas of social, physical and geographical as yield components were considered an essential role in the social life of cities have With the establishment of public institutions, urban management, centralized top-down management, alternative management system of secondary and minor creature sites this system, residents administration did not intervene And this quickly leads to reversible feel anonymous and irresponsible incomplete. Employment New & Conditions principles of urban management on the one hand to non-local responsibility for community affairs was causing plenty of problems in the neighborhood And spring quarters according to the appropriate position in the tissue surrounding the shrine has been neglected for identity and history to solve the crisis must present methods.

IV. Research purposes

Space and activity changes due to the presence in Mashhad shrine of Imam Reza (AS) unique position within tissue surrounding the shrine, receives millions of pilgrims and passenger in years. Renovation and revitalization plan leading to the shrine, and its adoption was contemporary .But contemporary plan which has ignored identity and culture becomes widespread disturbances in appearance texture form . In accordance with this, we decided to analyze and provide solutions to the appearance of the neighborhood Bahar-al-Toleye according to the historical and cultural identity of our neighborhood.

V. Main objectives

- Developing solutions Accounting landscape Spring neighborhood Bahar-al-Toleye
- Providing use of traditional patterns in the organization of Landscape Bahar-al-Toleye Regulatory framework and guide urban design in the appearance of the neighborhood Bahar-al-Toleye

VI. Research questions

Accounting solutions Bahar-al-Toleye spring landscape in the neighborhood What can be searched?

How can traditional patterns used in Accounting appearance Bahar-al-Toleye neighborhood?

VII. HHistory Research

Culture realistic view of the impact of urbanization theories of the nineteenth century such as Ruskin, Morris Kamylvsyt, Eugène Viollet, emphasized the values of folk culture in the city's According to local culturalism and cultural values as the basis manipulate know. Culture Islamists believe that urban areas must fit in with the cultural structures and urban spaces varied and unpredictable [1]. Brand management film entitled (Islamic architecture, form, function and meaning), believes that architecture Islamic architecture and urbanism especially indigenous cultures such as customs, art, religion and literature is endemic [3]. Lovejoy et al to assess the effective features of the traditional countryside community resident satisfaction and satisfaction with the neighborhood and diversity of traditional communities and local economies in the countryside for more consistency evaluated. Since the late twentieth century urbanism, theory raised both in urban culture is a fusion of modern intervention [2]. Naghizadeh in 1381 management standards and principles of indigenous architecture and urban planning, historic towns included an unprecedented: seeking perfection, avoiding profusion, contentment, moderation, pitch correction, avoiding vanity and futility of the land, coherence, Futurism spaces urban introduced [4]. One of the times combined indicators of traditional and modern architecture, respectively. Leading architects such as Houshang Sayhun, Nader Ardalan, Kamran Diba, Hossein Amanat, Cyrus Farzami, Ali Sardar Afkhami important and valuable buildings have been designed as an what patterns are exquisite and beautiful combination, combining tradition and modern have exhibited.

VIII. Research Methodology

Explore traditional patterns in this study requires research commentary - history. Correlation and factor analysis as variables to receive relations and influencing factors used to regulate appearance neighborhood. Collect data through field methods, documents and questionnaires are done.

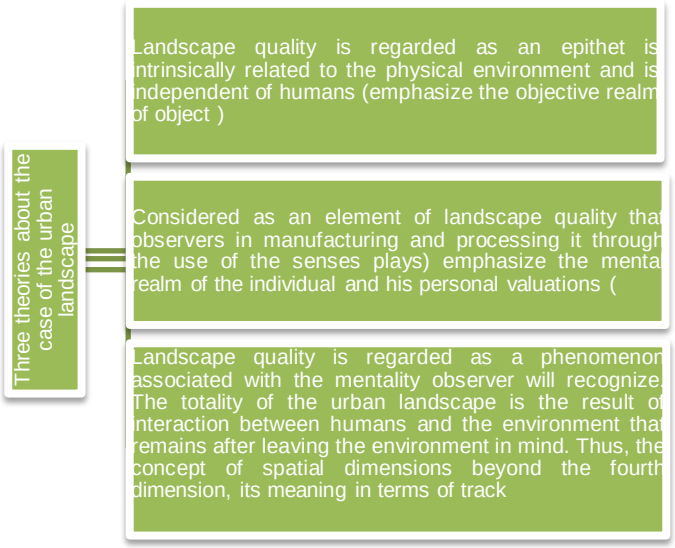
IX. Theoretical

A.The concept of urban landscape

The term "urban landscape" like Urban Dictionary, despite the old concept that has long been the emergence and development of cities that have always existed in nature, but as a technical term in the late nineteenth century with the design and actions "Frederick Law Olmsted

Father of landscape architecture, urban landscape raised in relation to American cities first by "Gordon Cullen" in the magazine "Architectural Review" as was Then a series of urban landscape in the book excerpt was published in 1961, according to his definition, the urban landscape "art visual and structural integrity to set up the buildings, streets and places understands that make up the urban environment" [4]. He responded to each city in terms of human behavior, weather conditions, safety factors and subtle in other words intervention in the framework of the increased ability of finds. Cullen believes removal of any person from the perspective of urban sense of sight, sense of place and environment in which one is placed content (Mahmud, 1385, p. 32).Urban landscape of the city that receives the beholder. In other words, the quality of the urban landscape layer becomes directly perceptible, the urban landscape is perceived objectivity and our perceptions of the space available around the city is [5].the long time it occurred in the context of the civilization, culture and environment affect human beings. Landscape is not the only objective element consists of natural components, but also mental and cultural element that would interfere with the history of its formation in people's minds, religious beliefs and myths, climate, tradition is friendly and likes them (Mansouri, 1383, p. 0.16)

X. Theories about the case of the urban landscape

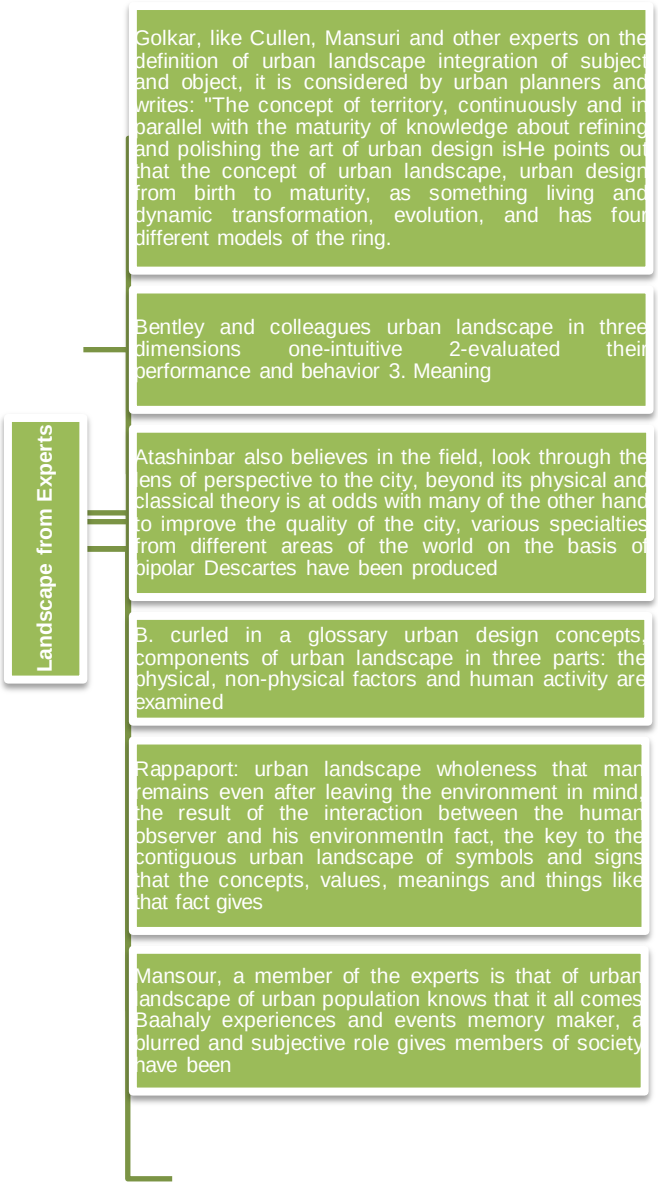


XI. Age or face of the city

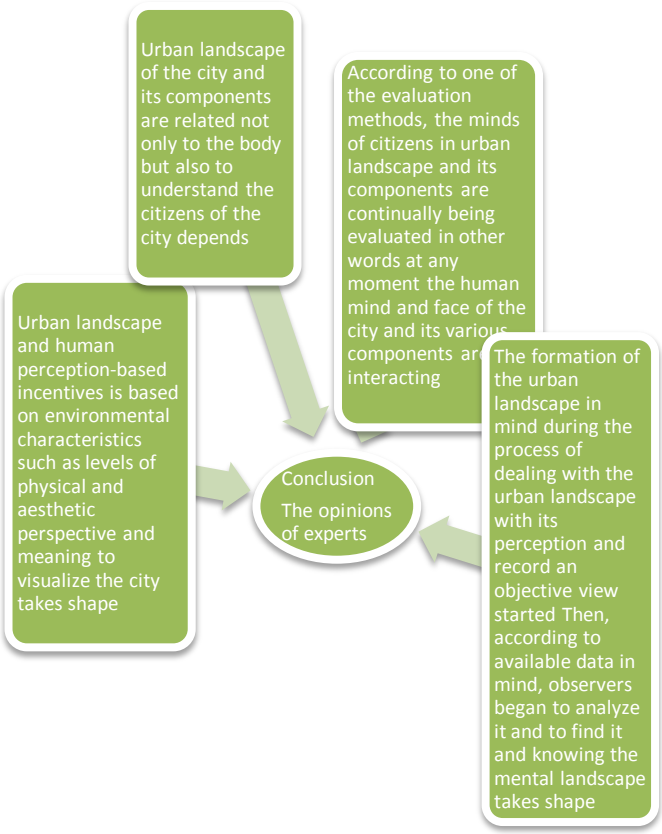
To clear each term in the vocabulary of various professions to provide comparative diagram explains the terms of the Group for the reader determine.

Information processing	Actual information (affecting the mind)	Potential	In information theory
Mentality	Exactness	the truth	In philosophy
Place	Space	Environment	In theory, space
Featureless image	Perspective	Urban form (the city)	In urban design

XII. Landscape from Experts



- **Conclusion the opinions of experts**



XIII. The concept of neighborhood and community perspective in Iranian cities

The definition of neighborhood

Like other concepts related to the city, in the definition of the neighborhood, there is also a large variety of efforts in different fields. This is the defining these categories. Definitions provided by different Mtkhssvn has Vaftraq similarities. Most of these experts or their defining Factors Social Factors of physical and cultural neighborhood or have, but this is due to their neighborhood that is simultaneously social and physical nature. The "concept of neighborhood is in any country specific definition in Morocco, for example, administrative or commercial neighborhood concept, but less is more concept symbolic" (Rabbani, 156: 1385) Some abstract concept difficult to define the neighborhood of their neighborhood. In their view an abstract concept that has its roots Drrftarmrdm Dardnh buildings and of building Vkhyabanha neighborhood[7].In addition neighborhood from the perspective of different disciplines, the concept of neighborhood of western scholars Nyzba perspective view of

Iranian researchers differences Dard.ngah some Western Azmhqqyn This concept refers to the marginal tissue and the concept of neighborhood settlements, while the eyes of Iranians, mostly the old tissues in the body cities. Iranian researchers social context of neighborhoods necessarily poor or marginal social elements to drive away, while Azdydghrby see neighborhoods are generally weaker sections of cities, often Location Vhashyh immigrants . Black (Harlem) New York, Puerto Rican neighborhood in Chicago , predominantly Turkish neighborhood in Berlin, Chinatown examples of Canadian cities this kind of attitude to the concept of neighborhood Concerns were also expressed so far by the Iranians more descriptive neighborhoods and few cases have been numerous field studies product. According to Kevin Lynch relatively large part of the city neighborhood that has similar characteristics and is consistent [6].

XIV. The formation of urban neighborhoods

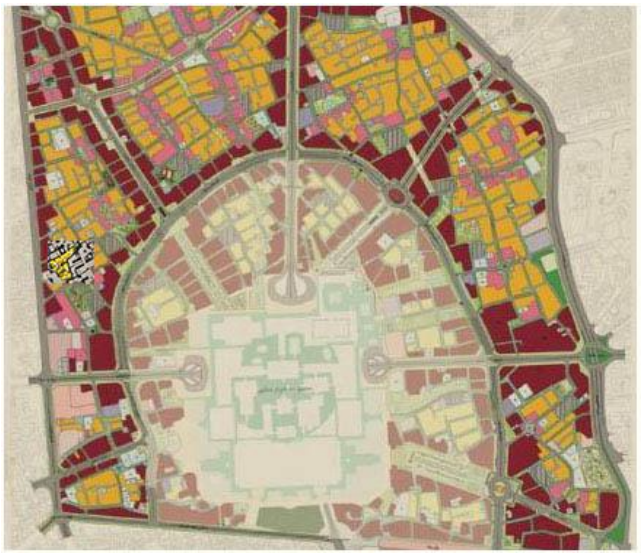
Iran these areas due to differences in social, economic, cultural, physical each other .Study of Factors Influencing the Formation of urban neighborhoods in this respect, it is important that what formation, consolidation and integration disrespecting coordinate neighborhoods, there is a correlation Union (though unofficial) is that the unity and solidarity among the community support for a role both locations Haaz·hmdygr, cooperation and collaboration between neighborhood affairs visits Unlike the days of old, what kind of divergence we are seeing today in urban neighborhoods compared to each other's sense of alienation from the community. It should be noted that despite the unity within the neighborhood, and throughout the history of some of these neighborhoods were at odds with each other and this sometimes causes conflict among different neighborhoods, sometimes Web, with different origins and causes of Ast.hyat neighborhood based upon differences between ethnic groups, religious and social identity based social than allow the whole city, the residents prevail among urban leaders using this feature cities and foment discord among neighborhoods, their Astmrarhakmyt to judge guaranteed the region and establishing a balance between militant groups [7] .

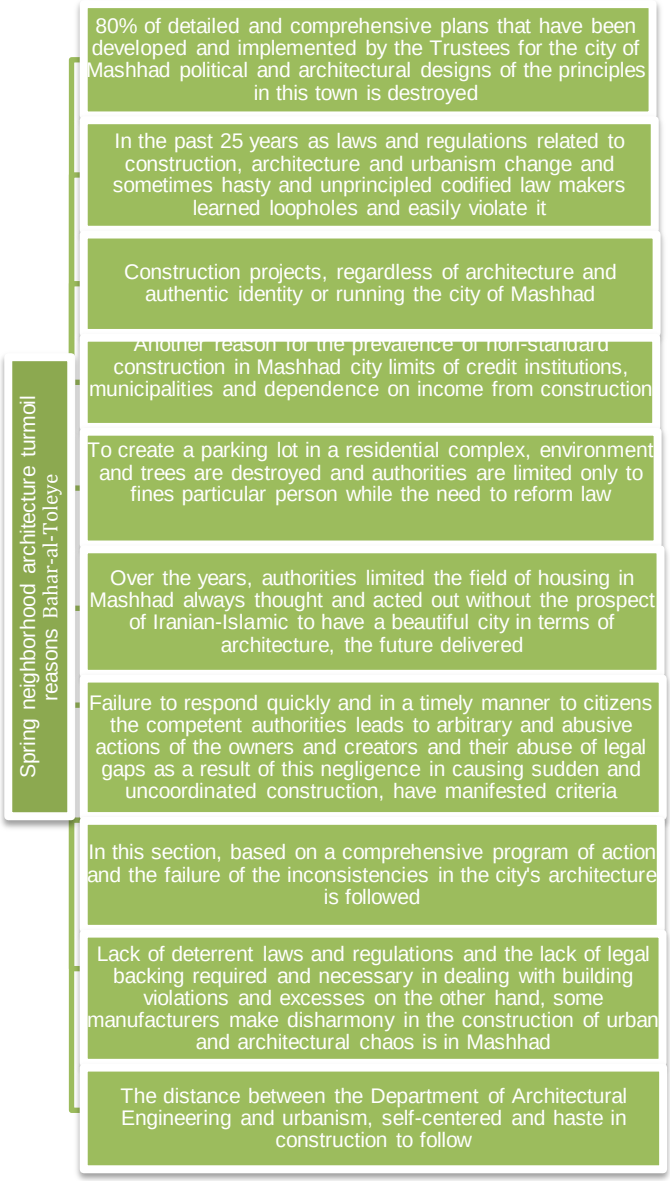
XV. Principles of formation and characteristics of traditional neighborhoods

Pre-Islamic cities is organized by the ruling class in society, including Kohandejh, Sharestan and was Rabath. With Zhvraslam changes in political, economic, social, cultural and religious communities and neighborhoods based on criteria developed intellectual, ethnic, religious, occupational and other residents were formed, as this method would neighborhood and identification of components as various city neighborhoods, roads, homes, public spaces, etc., for the residents and even aliens [3]. Mosques, schools, rest, worship, monasteries, non-residential Daroshafa important elements usually central neighborhood community context with special on the scale of the neighborhood mosque and bazaar elements that constitute the main central neighborhoods. Sometimes though the neighborhood has a neighborhood and a neighborhood center consists of several sub-district was also [9]. Despite the unifying factors in the organization and body tissue building in Islamic cities, each of the neighborhoods with Nhashaml centers with a variety of different forms of physical activity and socialization result is certain. Unlike today's neighborhood or biological complexes radius of welfare functions or street and demarcate its scope is Kshyha determining factor, social relationships, home ownership, determines the mosque and the surrounding neighborhoods[9].

XVI. General introduce the study area

Given the importance of the central basin of Mashhad, the formation of the core and the spread of Mashhad, links and spatial order and bring this area as a base Space Agency in Mashhad shrine as a symbol. This area is one of the main Mashhad most metropolitan areas every year many pilgrims from different countries are welcome, but unfortunately, visual disturbance, which in this context is In this context, including the area that was heavily influenced by rapid urbanization and the destruction of cultural and historical identity Mybashdv in the process of structural transformation and high performance. It is accepted in the following examples are presented in the context of existing buildings.





Evaluation of Physical Form

A.Blocking and Beans:

Since spring Bahar-al-Toleye neighborhood of several layers of tissue (corresponding to different time periods in the growth of the city) is formed, the size and shape of the block is varied and can be recognized for a range of regular and irregular. Changes gradually formed during the development of the city. The third type of organic tissue, semi-organic and chess identified, the remaining tissue is located in the old, traditional town center with winding streets and dense texture and are intertwined, so that the separation of the blocks priorities they are very hard on.

Spontaneous formation and without a plan or project has been thought of before. Narrow alleys, small particle size, compact masses (tissue density) Other features of this type of tissue. Texture is usually the order of the subdirectories that it is split. Organic tissue in the status quo with wide streets and passages is very low.

B.Dimensions and geometry

The size and shape of plaques in the neighborhood of Spring Bahar-al-Toleye is largely unregulated. The more fine-grained irregular zone. Often can be seen in the sub passages, plaques with low width and length are placed together so that the largest possible number plate during a street is located Mounting plates together in a large variety of combinations. If the total width of the plate during a plaque next to each other is. In addition, some of the plates slipped on each other is a significant part is based up the fine texture of the neighborhood (about 60% of the total number of plaques, and 28 percent of total plaque) is the result of an evolutionary process develops over time and if the restrictions recent legal and not, certainly due to the desire and the reality of microlithic process continued.

Mark masses floors, the occupied floors

The distribution of special classes in the current situation shows neighborhood.

4/51 percent of the No. 1 and 2 category.

2/40 percent of the No. 3 and 4 category.

6.7% of the area are No. 5 and 6 floors.

Quality of existing plaques in the neighborhood Spring Altvlyh to the resolution states:

31.6% of the number of plaques are new.

29/3% of the number of plaques are healthy.

20/4 percent of the overall number of plaques are in need of repairs.

18.7% of active plaques are worn.

XVII. WRap physical form

Weaknesses and threats	Strengths and opportunities	Physical Form
Because of irregularities in the texture of organic wastes network infrastructure and distribution networks are facing hardships.	The space between the blocks in organic tissue of the value space is limited. sensory richness of diversity for taking part in Spring neighborhood takes more and different spatial experience.	Blocking
In addition to the wear and tear caused by partition and fine spatial resolution, over time, reduce the value of physical and architectural monuments. lack of uniformity in the distribution and intensity and type of tissue in the central area of the city and is planning.	Variations in the grain composition, diversity corrosion, fouling in the neighborhood plaques have been caused.	Grading
Low area of plaques in the context of organic, 100percent occupancy level in some areas has led to Ast.qtat small margin, especially in some streets, urban landscape has created bad Distribution of building floor space in the main streets of urban street width and closeness there. Construction class distribution centers and strengthen urban landmark in the urban space has taken place.	Making bodies at the edges of the main streets of the neighborhood for filling the edge of the urban landscape and urban edge continuous opportunities are created for observers.	Mass and space (occupancy levels and classes)
48percent of the plaques are areas of the city center is 30years and is one of the main reasons for burnout.	Zones of poor quality buildings, reconstruction and urban renewal opportunities and investment potential to create.	Old and quality Buildings
The type of materials used in facades and their distribution has caused the neighborhood of the visual rout. Weak regulations and a lack of definition of specific framework for building facades, especially on the main streets and neighborhoods is an important cause visual disturbances.	.	Materials used In building facade
Unstable zones in the area of crisis management center makes it difficult.	Some recent successful and sustainable construction at the edge of the main streets, is an opportunity to inject stability into the tissue. The devaluation of Lords building in the old context, opportunities for improvement contemporary urban space, renovate and rebuild provided.	Zoning Stability
Urban open space, public space in the neighborhood is limited.	Check mass and space in the neighborhood Spring Bahar-al-Toleye shows that	Core network of public open space

	public spaces despite the constraints and lack of special value and have the potential to become spaces of citizenship. Its range Martyrs' Square neighborhood Bahar-al-Toleye spring as the commercial center of Mashhad is very strong administrative.	
Some of the activities in specialized classes (stock) it is possible to reduce the social whole and ultimately reduce the overall lead Change the nature of the loss of their identity is the center of activity.	Variety of activities, proximity to the shrine and amenities - Stay caused the neighborhood Bharaltvlyh have the largest share of tourism and related activities.	The main centers Activity
Changes in the scope of activity and performance to fundamental changes "Implications" Bahar-al-Toleye leading places in the neighborhood and threatens their identity. In the process of renovation and revitalization of the neighborhood, using geometry and incongruous forms, leads to a weakening of the position of the reference points.	Holy Shrine as the most important element identifying signs from many parts of the downtown area.	The main elements of physical)Visual landmarks and reference points(
Some physical interventions in the neighborhood Spring Bahar-al-Toleye may view corridors to the elements and special elements to connect to the shrine.	Visual corridors to the shrine to deep tissue and plays an important role in attracting audiences and visibility in this area	Home and macro views
No clear correlation between the spatial organization of elements old and new elements in the neighborhood environment can lead to a weakening of identity.	According to the layers of neighborhood history, the opportunity to restore the identity of revitalization environment through memories and mental images with the approach of "phenomenological" there	Filling chamber Importance

Conclusion

Strategies for managing the landscape of Bahar-al-Toleye neighborhood were checked and recounted all glazing area was provided and according to the answer to the question of how research can be of traditional patterns in the landscape and neighborhood organizing television Bahar-al-Toleye? To provide integrating traditional and modern practices were addressed and local initiatives to improve the mountainous area was assessed according to the above plan that limited the television landscape and the general criteria and the same rules. See, with regard to this thesis and Sima perspective should be a breakdown of each area and each separate expression to be walled to provide functional solutions to give urban landscape since as Ann referred to this thesis focuses on several factors of influence that should be toward improvement-n diligent and at the end it is hoped with the criterion that was presented in this thesis have witnessed the improvement of the urban landscape in the prized texture surrounding the shrine That is one of the most prized of Mashhad is considered.

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