Placemaking for Silk Road Cities in Iran: Process & Strategies

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ABSTRACT

Cities, during their lives are facing various urban challenges including threatening economic growth. The manifestation of those challenges is evident in urban spaces and places. In view of that, Iranian cities have been experiencing difficulties in adopting with economic shift from trading to oil industry economy. Such transferal economy has had its impact on Iranian urban places. Although there are many urban spaces in contemporary Iranian cities, there are very few urban places among them. The traditional Iranian cities, however, have had valuable examples of urban places, which especially developed along the main trading routs. Therefore, the aim of this study is to explore and rediscover the quality of successful remained urban places along the renowned trading route of Silk Road in Iran.

The main aim of this research is to find out the appropriate approach or method of creating a successful urban public space in Silk Road cities. In this way, two principal objectives to this main purport were formulated, which includes, finding out what are the general and specific characteristics of urban public space for Silk Road cities, and secondly; to define particular approaches for placemaking in the creation of successful places in Silk Road cities. In correlation with the main objectives of this research, two independent or major research question are unfold: What should be the strategies for Place Making? How could Place Making improve the quality of UPS in SRCS in Iran?

The research has been started with theoretical investigation about place and placemaking. Definitions and main concerns in line with the subject have been explained and understood. Consequently, the main criteria of placemaking have been

investigated and the framework of analysis methodology has been discussed. The result of this investigation is the hierarchy and weight of each assessment that make a place successful. To achieve the weight of assessments the DELPHI technique and SAW method has been used.

The site survey has been started with documentary survey about Silk Road cities and settlements in Iran. Through documentary research, the main Silk Road routes and their cities have been introduced. This part includes general information about geographical location, climate, economy and population for each city.

The second part of site survey is for distinguishing Silk Road urban places in cities. Through this survey, totally 650 places in 17 cities have been listed. To set the limitation for the survey, an eliminated method for selecting places has been used and finally twelve places from three cities have been chosen. In this method first places which are out of cities have been eliminated. Then places that are not in the urban form have been eliminated. Finally places that are in the historic quarters have been remained. There are totally 12 places in three cities.

In analysis part, twelve places have been surveyed and analyzed due to the assessments that were found in theoretical investigations. The analysis focused on reflecting the influence of placemaking assessments on the quality of places in Silk Road cities in Iran.

The dissertation concludes that "*Street life*", "*Social network*" and "*Pedestrian activity*" have more influences to make the Silk Road Places successful. Also it concludes that activities like "*Trade*" have a strong relation with successfulness of

places, in a way that all three "*Bazaars*" between cases got the highest rank in the list of successful places. The other finding in this research is the importance or the scale of city has less influence for making successful places.

Keywords: Silk Road, Place, Placemaking, Iran, SAW methodology

ÖZ

Kentler, yaşam süreleri boyunca, ekonomik gelişmenin tehtid altında kalması da dahil pek çok kentsel sorunla mücadele etmek durumunda kalırlar. Bu mücadelelerin göstergesi kentsel mekanlarda ve yerlerde belirgindir. Bu bakış açısıyla, İran kentleri, ticaretten endüstri ekonomisine geçişe adapte olmada zoluklar yaşamaktadır. Bu ekonomik geçiş, İran kentsel alanları üzerinde de etkisini göstermektedir. Güncel İran kentlerinde pek çok kentsel alan bulunmasına rağmen, bunların içinde pek az sayıda kentsel mekan vardır. Oysa geleneksel İran kentlerinde, özellikle ticaret yolları boyunca pek çok değerli kentsel mekan örneğine rastlanmaktadır. Bundan dolayı, bu araştırmanın amacı, İran'daki ünlü İpek Yolu üzerinde yer alan başarılı kentsel mekanların kalitesini ortaya koymaktır.

Bu araştırmanın temel amacı İpek Yolu kentlerinde başarılı kentsel kamusal alanlar yaratabilmek için en doğru yaklaşımı ya da metodu ortaya çıkarmaktır. Bu yolla, iki temel hedef ortaya konmuştur. Bunlardan birincisi İran'da İpek Yolu üzerindeki yerleşimlerde kentsle kamusal alanların genel özelliklerinin belirlenmesi; ve diğeri, İpek Yolu kentlerindeki kentsel mekanların başarılı olabilmesi için çeşitli yer-tasarımı yaklaşımlarının ortaya konulmasıdır. Bu amaçlar doğrultusunda iki bağımız ancak ilişkili araştırma sorusu belirlenmiştir: Yer-tasarımı için stratejiler neler olmalıdır? Yer-tasarımı, İran'daki İpek Yolu kentlerinde yer alan kentsel kamusal alanların kalitesini nasıl artırabilir?

Bu araştırma, yer ve yer-tasarımı konularındaki kuramsal tarama ile başlamıştır. Konuyla ilgili temel tanımlar ve alanlar açıklanmış ve anlaşılmıştır. Bağlantılı olarak, yer-tasarımı ile ilgili temel kriterler incelenmiş ve analiz metodolojisi ortaya

konmuştur. Bu inceleme sonucunda bir yeri başarılı kılan özelliklerin hiyerarşisi ve ağırlığı ortaya çıkarılmıştır.

Alan çalışması, İran'daki İpek Yolu kentlerinin ve yerleşimleri ile ilgili doküman araştırması ile başlatılmıştır. Ayrıntılı doküman çalışması sonucunda İpek Yolu ve üzerindeki yerleşimler tanıtılmıştır. Bu bölüm, İpek Yolu üzerinde yer alan her kentin coğrafi konumu, iklimsel özellikler, ekonomik yapısı ve nüfusu ile ilgili bilgileri kapsamaktadır.

Alan çalışmasının ikinci bölümü, İpek Yolu kentlerinşde yer alan kentsel mekanların analizini kapsamaktadır. Bu araştırmada, toplamda 17 kentte yer alan 650 yer listelenmiştir. Araştırmayı sınırlandırmak üzere, yerlerin seçimi için bir eleme metodu kullanılmış ve sonuçta üç kentten oniki yer seçilmiştir. Bu metotda, öncelikle kentlein dışında kalan yerler elenmiştir. Daha sonra, kentlerin ana formu dışında kalan yerler elenmiş; ve sonunda tarihi kentsel merkezde yer alan yerler seçilmiştir.

Analiz kısmında, elde kalan 12 yer, kuramsal inceleme sonucunda ortaya konan değerlendirme kriterlerine bağlı kalınarak araştırılmıştır. Analiz, yer-tasarımı değerlendirmelerinin, İran'daki İpek Yolu üzerindeki kentlerde yer alan yerlerin kalitesi üzerine yoğunlaşmıştır.

Bu tezde yer alan araştırmanın sonuçlarına göre, sokak yaşamı ve yaya aktiviteleri, İpek Yolu kentlerinde yer alan mekanlarının başarısı üzerinde en etkili faktörlerdir. Araştırma sonuçları ayrıca, ticaret gibi fonkisyonların da yerlerin başarısında önemli rol oynadığını; yer olarak seçilmiş olan pazar alanlarının, cami mekanları, kent girişleri ve saraylar içinde en başarılı yerler olarak ortaya çıktığını göstermiştir.

Arştırmanın bir digger bulgusu da, başarılı yer-tasarımında kentlerin ölçeğinin daha az önemli olduğudur.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

SRCS: Silk Road Cities and Settlements

SRP: Silk Road Places

US: Urban Space

UPS: Urban Public Space

PPS: Project for public spaces

DM: Decision Making

MCDM: Multi Criterion Decision Making

SAW: Simple Additive Weighting

CI: Consistency Index

CR: Consistency Ration

C1, C2 …: Criteria for placemaking due to place

PM1, PM2 …: Placemaking measurements

Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In 2005, during a survey for a master plan of a city situated in the south west of Iran, which apparently has a hot and humid weather in noon time at the beginning of summer days. While walking in the marginal neighborhoods of this city, I encountered quite a number or groups of young men. Obviously, it was a clear fact that they were out in the streets to while away time due to the general unemployment problems in the city. This seems to be the subject of contention as they pastime. Although, at first approach, it was a little bit tough, but after a while, it became a nice opportunity to talk casually with the modern generation of the city. The conversation, seemed informal, freely and funny, but suddenly grasped it to be pure painful confabulate. When they became cognisant of what I was about doing for their hometown, I pursed and curiously asked them "what do you want for the city?" they responded at once, "Build a cross road here", it was the most unexpected answer from the respondents. They further explicated that, "When we hang out with friends, we want to see fascinating things around us, such as people, cars and better urban life. They also elucidate their expectations for the city, since they were very frustrated about unemployment and furthering their educational career (higher education). From all indication, they needed a place that is adapted with their needs, a place they can hang out. Their viewpoints revealed that even jobless and frustrated people have needs for a special place in a city and on the other hand, we as urban designers have the task to create places that accommodate the needs of all kind people.

The general idea behind the development of first cities is because agriculture had the main role in their expansion. However, some scholars have also highlighted the importance of trading as one of the major factor that enhances growth of cities. Cities grow rapidly if they have good connection with the outside world or other cities. Sustaining this connection is crucial for the growth of a city, especially if they could deal with the goods that are not available in their region. Therefore, if they could trade with people who lived in far distances or neighboring countries, they would have a better prospect for development. For instance, a brief look on the history of trading in the world would reveal the significance of trading between the West and

East in terms of cities expansion. In view of that, Venice in Italy and Istanbul in Turkey are good cited example of trading between the East and West. Consequently, trading routes have been pivotal in the formation and development of cities.

From ancient times, Silk Road is one of the most famous trading routes in history, which has undeniable influence in connecting Eastern and Western culture together. Conceivably, this route has had various effects on formation and development of cities and settlements along the route. This route was the shortest available natural way from the East to West, which facilitates caravans' goods delivering from one city to another.

Throughout history, due to various political and geographical reasons, Silk Road has been changed or shifted various times. In view of that, nowadays one cannot categorically identify a specific route that was a Silk Road. Some historians believe that the area between 32 and 38-degree north latitude can be included as parts of this trading route. Therefore, literarily, cities located between these lines of latitude can be termed as Silk Road cities.

Silk Road was just more than a trading route for the reason of its various economic, cultural, and political dimensions. Swarbrooke and Horner in "Business travel and tourism" considered Silk Road very important from two distinct or main ways. Firstly, it stimulates the growth of sophisticated set of support systems for business travelers; and secondly, the route was also the way in which scientific inventions and ideas, as well as goods moved from Asia to Europe and vice versa (Swarbrooke & Horner, 2001).

One of the evident perceptible indications of Silk Road was the existence of caravansaries along the roads; however, Silk Road has especially affected cities in different ways. For instance, Swarbrooke & Horner (2001) highlights the effect of Silk Road on cities in a way that this Route shaped a network of main stopping points that have inclined to continue trading as major cities. For example, Istanbul a major trading center connecting Asia and Europe was partly established due to the Silk Route.

Apart from the long-familiar place of Caravansaries, which still have the traces of Silk Road images, many other developed places were in Silk Road cities. These places, although, have been more significant in the formation of Silk Road cities and settlements; they have not been amply identified and investigated. Most of these places are still alive or active in present cities along this route. Therefore, exploring those places or cities with the trails or characteristics of Silk Road is the major concern or investigation of this study.

People, who live in a city or visit it, are mostly interested in the public spaces, the areas that are available for all people. These spaces include streets, squares, parks, public buildings etc. Some of these public spaces potentially have the ability to be effective on visitors' interpretation. In view of that, place is generally termed as a physical space that contains various activities, as well as creating an image for its visitors. In other words, a place in an urban area has some activities and when combined with physical characteristics of the place can convey an image, which differentiates a space from a place.

In a successful place, everything are interrelated, such as physical part, activities, and image are tied to each other in a unique manner that forms an unforgettable image of the city. According to some scholars such as Hall & Page (2002), there is no priority between the functions of cities. As cited below:

> "Towns and cities function as places where the population is concentrated in a defined area, and economic activities locate in the same area or nearby, to provide the opportunity for the production and consumption of goods and services in capitalist societies. Consequently, towns and cities provide the context for a diverse range of social, cultural, and economic activities which the population engages in, and where tourism, leisure, and entertainment form major service activities. These environments also function as meeting places, major tourist gateways, accommodation and transportation hubs, and as central places to service the needs of visitors." (Hall & Page, 2002, p. 212)

The growth of a place depends on prior preparations, and sometimes occurs as time glides by. These preparations, which are part of process placemaking is essential in the creation and development of a place. This process includes different dimensions of place. Some places have become successful during history but on the other hand, some places need interventions. However, accomplishing interventions in a place required different strategies or schemes, such as revitalization, regeneration, renovation, and so on.

Iran is one of the important country in the Middle East that has long history of trading with the East and West. Suchlike many other counties in Middle East, Iran has a long history in urbanization, likewise. Cities in Iran established its development on trade and business. From that standpoint, in Iranian cities many urban places related to trading are distinguishable among other urban places. In these cities, urban 'spaces' such as squares, streets, and districts were developed ascribable to trades. Furthermore, cities were equipped for facilitating trade throughout history. 'Places'

such as bazaars, caravansaries were created due to trade activities. These cities were ready to host caravans and goods trading. Factors related to trades such as money transferring, insurance, were significantly located in a particular spot or position in the cities.

With the advent of modernity, the process of trading has changed or transformed. These changes have influenced the built and urban environment of Silk Road cities excessively. For instance, changing or altering the method of trade, eradicates completely the need for caravansaries. In addition, the city population has grown rapidly over the years and demand for goods has increasingly gone up as well.

In the late 1956s, the urban population in Iran constituted 30% of the total population while that of the rural area was 70%. Twenty years later, more than half of the Iranian populations were still living in the countryside or rural regions. In the mid-1960s, the agricultural sector was still providing about 25% of total gross national income (Jackson P. , 2006).

The advent of modernity, transformed Iranian cities in accordance to new requirements. The patterns of urban areas metamorphosed to new appearances (cars, factories…) rapidly. Such changes were in favor to needs of the society, however, were not comprehensive. Put differently, most of the modernised or developed Iranian cities were only in the scale of urban infrastructures, with less consideration to urban places in the cities.

Places in the urban settings are important elements to demonstrate changes in societies. Urban places, when systematically created in cities, may bring specific

characteristics to urban areas. These urban characteristics have close ties with the people, their beliefs, traditions, and culture. By exploring, those valuable existed places, within the urban context of a city, would possibly open a new horizon for further development of city places.

In certain cases, specific activities could imply meaning and create characteristics of a place. Silk Road, for instance, due to its diverse dimensions and activities, attributed to have created characteristics to urban public places in Iran. From this perspective, investigating those characteristics would help to enhance the quality of urban life in Iranian cities.

1.1 Problem Statement

In the 17th century, 'Jean de Thévenot', widely called 'the French traveler' describes the Persian cities as, "Along the roads were strung the main towns, their sites determined as much by geographical and economic factors as political" (Jackson P. , 2006, p. 412). This indicates that, roads and /trade routes were very important in accessing Iranian governments and Silk Road on the other hand, as one of the most popular international trade routes in the world that interconnects many countries and cities.

Delineating from history, Iran is a large country with various types of historical and cultural places. Normally, historical parts of cities are special for all citizens. Tiesdell, Oc, & Heath (1996), argued that historical parts are often essential part of the city's attraction, and their potentials (visual and functional) are significant basics of the city's identity. However, in Iran after modernization and adopting places, the identity of many places in Iranian cities were changed or even lost. This was because

of the excitement to connect the flow of modernism with new buildings construction in the heart of cities, especially at the beginning of modern era. Although, these modern buildings were marked as a symbol of developed societies. Another reason was to change the economy of the society from initial trading to oil and gas industry. From that standpoint, the new economy needs new physical frame and old places to adapt to the new needs or trends.

After the discovery of oil in Iran, as well as the increasing needs of this energy in developed countries, the face of Iranian cities changed rapidly. However, this transformation or shift was not sudden, but initially started with the physical changes. Adding of new buildings in old places and destruction of old buildings was very common. However, parts of history and heritage was unaltered, they were preserved and revitalised, for the modern era to perceive.

On the other hand, physical changes of the cities by modern intervention contributed to some problems in the cities, increasing the urban spaces (US) in number. In addition to that, since these changes were executed within a short period, without any plan. The new US were completely jeopardised, resulting to different menace, such as lost spaces, safety, accessibility, legibility etc., therefore transforming US into places.

Considering the problems of Iranian cities in modern epoch, in terms of Silk Road, augments can spring up that Silk Road Cities and Settlements (SRCS) in Iran exhibited no urban characteristics related to Silk Road. Thus, divergence debates can arise that Iranian cities wrongly adopted or responded to the needs of modernity.

The transformation from trading to oil industry tremendously influenced on the economic condition, and this might have led or contributed to changes in the cities significance. Therefore, indicating that SRCS have lost their significance, and US situated in them have either deteriorated or lost their characteristics due to modernistic interferences.

Somewhat, this is the life of all old cities during their history. According to Tiesdell, Oc, & Heath (1996), based on the changes in values in 1970s, there has to be a need for the revitalization of public places as the main functional areas of cities, since they cannot become museum environments. Based on the arguments aforementioned in the problem statement, the study focuses on two-research arguments on the assumption that, Placemaking should be (maybe) a tool or as part of strategy in SRCS.

1.2 Aim, Objectives and Research Questions

Revitalization is a vast terminology with different dimensions or many aspects. Tiesdell, Oc, & Heath (1996) believe that Revitalization emphases on the efforts to increase ability of the economic development, deliver the finance essential, conserve, maintain, and improve the quarters. In other words, means either the original regeneration of the old-style actions of the quarter or a rearrangement of the quarter's economic base. Many historical places have lost their vitality and this deeply affects the economy of a place. The destructive effect of physical elements are some other attributes or consequences to vitality loss. Tiesdell, Oc, & Heath (1996) argued that revitalization attempts have to run within a delicate environment that works as both restraint and unrestraint. It is certain that revitalization is about conservation, which can include the economy of a place tied with physical landscape, as well as buildings

of the place especially in historical quarters. Therefore, to conserve an entire place, quarter or city, physical aspect of revitalization is necessary. Tiesdell, Oc, & Heath (1996) asserted that all urban areas experience transformation, but historic quarters have to tackle transformations in economic prosperities, while transformation in physical lands is limited in the benefits of conservation.

Place as an important element of the quarters and cities has great role to play in urban design. Tiesdell, Oc, & Heath, (1996) stated that nowadays, urban design is deliberating on making sense of place and placemaking. For instance, the best urban quarters can be good a depiction of urban design. Therefore, placemaking might be an update or newly common processes or strategies for accomplishing successful historical places.

As a rule of thumb, it is essential to create successful places for citizens. Within recent decades, there has been a kind of competition between urban designers to create successful UPS for people. Creating such appropriate public spaces will increase the quality of urban life excessively. On the other hand, as aforementioned, public spaces in Iranian SRCS are facing identity loss, especially with new erected buildings in old places. Silk Road is one of the most famous international trade routes in the world, because of its long history and extensive territory. Lately, some international institutes have considered partial renewal of Silk Road. Due to the increasing attention to the importance of this historical route, many cities in developing countries along the Silk Road attempts to change or create places from their UPS ascribable to the characteristics of this route. These efforts will help cities to be more successful in bringing initial image of their historical places. Therefore,

this study focal point will be on placemaking for SRCS in Iran, and will attempt to ascertain solutions for successful placemaking in SRCS.

Contingent on the analysis, the result will include improvements on placemaking process for SRCS in Iran, and some design recommendations likewise. Therefore, this research main purport is *to find out the most appropriate approach or method of creating a successful urban public space (UPS) in SRCS*. Furthermore, two principal objectives to this main purport were formulated, which includes, *finding out what are the general and specific characteristics of UPS in SRCS*, and secondly; *to define particular approaches for placemaking in the creation of successful places in SRCS.* In correlation with the main objectives of this research, two independent or major research question are unfold:

What should be the strategies for Place Making? How could Place Making improve the quality of UPS in SRCS in Iran?

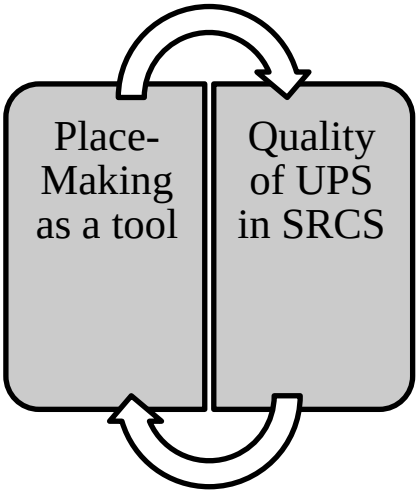


Figure 1- The Argument of Research Main Question

To comprehend profoundly the two main research questions, five sub-questions are establish:

1- What are the criteria for successful places?
2- What are the characteristics of SRCS?
3- What are the general characteristics of UPS in Iranian cities and in SRCS in particular?
4- What are the existing qualities/measurements in Silk Road cities?
5- How UPS in SRCS can be redesigned or reused in contemporary times?

1.3 Research Methodology

The research comprises of both quantitative and qualitative research methods, based on “Theoretical Investigations” and “Cases Studies examples”. The methodology of this study has been divided two distinct parts:

I. Documentary survey (Theoretical investigations)
   a. Defining criteria and measurements
   b. Selecting the best assessments by using Delphi & SAW method

II. Case study:
   a. Document survey and site survey observations
   b. Detailed site survey in selected cases

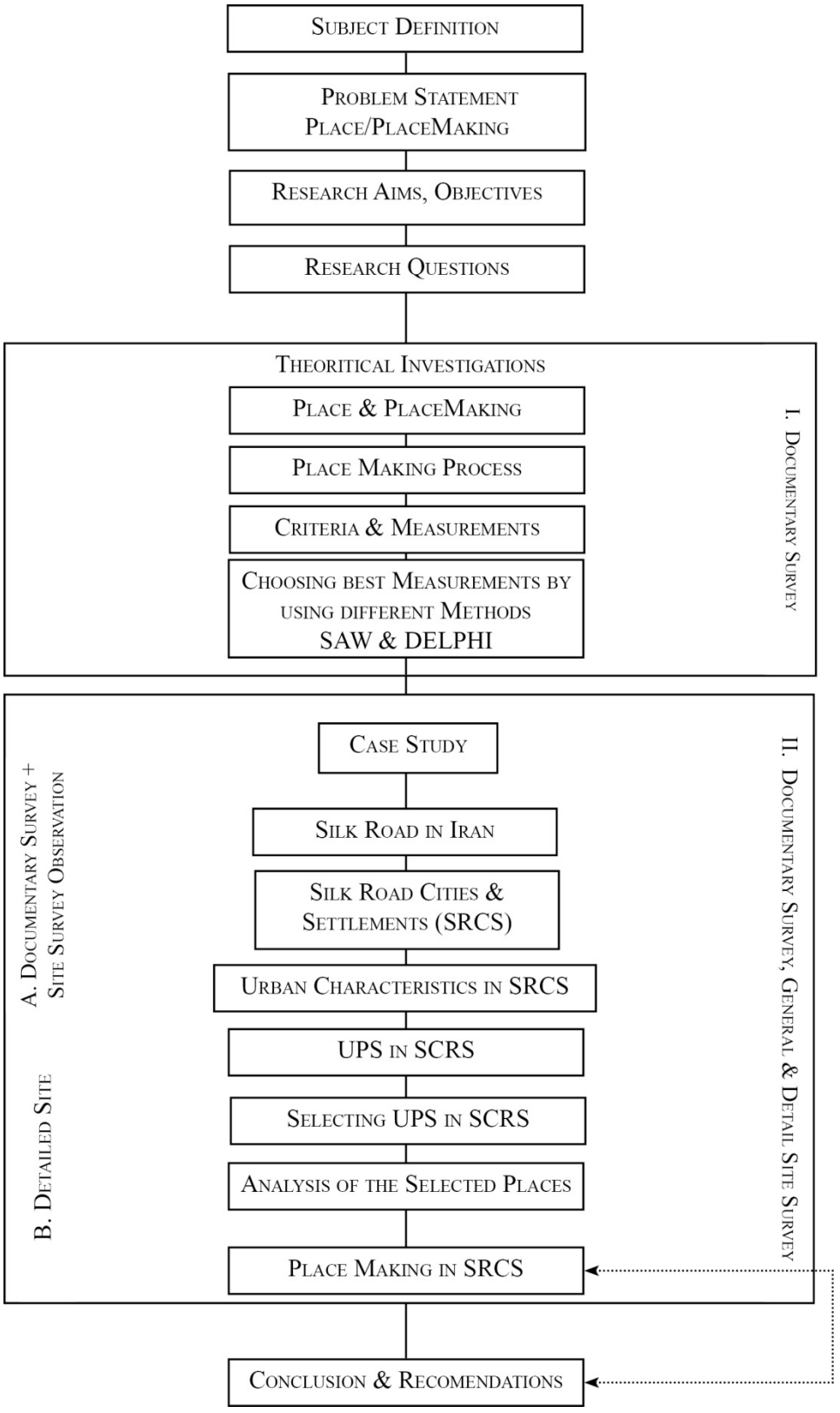
The theoretical investigation focuses on two basic key words, place and place making. The result of this investigation will be “defining the key factors and measurements” as well as “selecting the best assessments” for the cases study analysis. The Iranian SRCS selected in the cases study aspect as well as its urban characteristics were identify categorically. To explore those “examples,” different techniques such as, collection of basic materials (including, maps, photos, drawings, local reports etc.) were utilised. Furthermore, employed also was site analysis and direct observations. Conducted also was a documentary survey to define or determine Silk Road and the cities included in Iran. After the initial data collection, in second division of this part, two different methods elucidates the criteria used for the selection of examples i.e. Delphi and SAW[1]. In addition to that, a complete and

[1] These methods have been explained in Chapter 3

detailed analysis covering once again the selected examples with site survey and chosen assessments were analysed for SRCS places.

In the conclusion, the key design approaches were proposed or suggested. To recommend the key design approaches, the results of both the theoretical investigation (Assessments) and cases study were utilised.

Figure 2- Methodology of Research



1.4 Structure of Thesis

The structure of this thesis formulates its base from some certain questions about the subject. The interrogative words of this thesis can be utilised for the purposes of academics. These questions forms the bases of this research, and with the aid of phrases, the research structure is constructed. After the subject is uncovered, these questions consequently makes the research complete. Fundamentally, each research should have valuable and beneficial questions types to be termed as an academic research. Explaining or somehow answering these questions tabled the structure of this thesis in a way that question has directed the author to a chapter of the thesis.

The direct initial question was about the essence of the research. "**Why am I doing it?**" usually this question are often missed or forgotten during the research process, and when the author reaches the final point, the results attained seems to have no sense or even repeated. In this thesis, this question guides the author in writing the **introductory part** as well as citing the significant of the research.

The next key question deals with the known and unknown parts of the subject. Normally, understanding the situation of knowledge about the subject clarifies the lack of knowledge about the subject to everyone. In addition, understanding the part of academic realm the research would fulfill, as well as on which data based is also of paramount concern. Therefore, "**What is known and what is unknown?**" conduces the author to research and complete the **Theoretical investigation** of this thesis.

Another fundamental question that geared the author to direct the research towards a precise point was "**What do I hope to discover?**" To answer and explicate these questions, one at a time, **aim and objectives** has been developed or formulated.

Another main question that arises in a research is "**How am I going to discover this?**" in elucidating this question, the author should explicate all the requisite measures of the research in a proper way, as well as explaining the analyzing part more proper. Therefore, this question interrelates more with the **methodology** of this thesis.

"So what?" is another fascinating question that springs up or comes to mind whenever research and result analysis has been unfolded? In other words, "**What contribution to the knowledge does it make?**" and "**What next?**" The author has attempted to explicate these issues in the **Conclusion and Recommendations,** including the explanation of the results findings, as well as purposing some recommendations based on the entire findings.

Regards to explanations from above this thesis has been structured to have totally six chapters. Chapter one, as an introduction to thesis includes problem, aim and objectives, methodology and the structure of the thesis. Chapter two, shows the outcome of survey in literature about place and placemaking. This chapter includes theoretical discussions about place and placemaking in urban area separately, and then it defines criteria of creation successful place. Chapter three, is about introducing different multi criteria decision making methodologies and selecting the proper method for analyzing the cases. After selecting the methodology, in this chapter the employing of methodology in to theory has been explained.

Chpater four is presenting general information of Silk Road and explaining the places which has been effected by trading, in Iranian cities. Also introducing the places which is mostly Iranian cities are based on them. Chapter five, is about the analyzing the cases. At the beginning of this chapter the method of selecting cases has been explained and after that the cases has been introduced. Then the result of employing multi criteria decision making methodology in placemaking theory has been applied for the cases. The initial result has been shown in this chapter as a summary. Chapter six is about conclusion and recommendations. At the beginning of this chapter the findings of the research has been explained in order to the theory, methodology and cases. Then the strategies of placemaking due to the findings has been explained and after finally recommendations for future studies has been mentioned.

Chapter 2

LITERATURE SURVEY: PLACE & PLACE-MAKING

In this part at the beginning, it has been tried to understand the definitions and concepts of place. What is place? What are the different dimensions of place? Moreover, which criteria has more influence to place? After that, the study has focused on placemaking. In this part, it has been trying to clarify that placemaking is a process and the result of this process is place.

Since place is the basic of placemaking and many of the characteristics of these are tiding together and also initial urban scholars did not named their criteria, it can be argued that many scholars like Kevin Lynch or Roger Trancik who are famous in other criteria, also have great ideas about the place which are related to placemaking.

Kevin Andrew Lynch (1918-1984) was an urban planner who is famous for his influential book “The image of the city”. In addition, he invents new terminology to the vocabulary of urban planning or design. He has used the terms “Legibility” and “Imageability” for the first time. He is one of the first scholars who succeed to determine indicators for understanding how an image or meaning of a city or place remains in memories of citizens. From this point of view, it is vital that each placemaking process can be measured with his ideas.

Roger Trancik is an urban designer who in his book “Finding lost space” introduced three famous urban design theories and described the relation between them. “Figure

ground", "Linkage" and "Place" are the three urban design theories that have been introduced by Trancik. He describes with these three theories, how a place is formed from physical aspect of a city that can prepare the background for adding cultural elements to give meaning to a place. His book is a useful experienced guide that is preparing theoretical background on placemaking. (Trancik, 1986)

Christopher Wolfgang Alexander (born in 1936) is an architect who believes that users know more about the building they need than any architects do. He has many writings about user participation in architecture but here it will be mentioned about one of his books "Pattern Language". In this book, Alexander tries to explain the way of designing from finding location a shopping mall in a city to properties of windows of a villa in a neighborhood. All of these are explained under the name of different patterns. Thus many patterns related to the placemaking can be found in this book.

Jane Jacobs (1916-2006) was an urban writer and activist championed new, community-based approaches to planning over 40 years. (Project for Public Spaces) She is one of the scholars who mentions to urban designers and planners about people who are living in cities. Her famous book "The death and life of American cities" is about that. From this point of view, her ideas about place from sociology and citizens characteristics are very useful for placemaking. She is one of those scholars who's her ideas inspired many generations in urban design.

There are many other scholars who have some words about placemaking, which can be categorized under name of 'Placemakers'.

Donald Appleyard, Dan Biederman, David Engwicht, Ronald Lee Fleming, Jon Jerde, Fred Kent, Jan Gehl, Allan Jacobs, James Howard Kunstler, Enrique Penalosa, William H. Whyte are some of them.

In this research, the ideas of these scholars have been studied through literature in order to understand the essence of placemaking. In addition, according to the needs of contents, it might have used some quotes from them or other scholars who are less known in 'placemaking'.

2.1 Place: Definitions and Concepts

Place might be one of the most popular terminology for all planners and designers. In addition, it can be the common subject for urban planners, urban designers and architects. Almost each scholar has an idea about place. Generally, all impression about human, society and people that needs space or has been done in space has a relation with place. Therefore, many philosophers, sociologists and even psychologists have their own idea about place.

There are many definitions for place in a way that each scholar might have a specific idea about that. By a simple search in libraries and internet it will be clarified that the number of place definitions is somehow more than number of scholars in this field because not only scholars but also designers have their own perception about the place. Therefore, it can be assumed that it is almost impossible to put all definitions about the place together in a research. Therefore, in this investigation it has been tried to find the proper definitions that are relative with the theme of research.

YI-FU Tuan wrote; "*The ideas 'space' and 'place' require each other for definition. From the security and stability of place we are aware of the openness, freedom and*

threat of space, and vice versa. Furthermore, if we think of space as that which allows movement, then place is a pause; each pause of movement makes it possible for location to be transformed into place." (Tuan, Space and Place The perspective of experience, 1977, p. 6) There is no simple way or solution to turn space into a place. Tuan argued that with only having an architectural picture of an urban area never make it a real "place". "*The visual quality of an environment is quickly tallied if one has the artist's eye. But the "feel" of a place takes longer to acquire. It is made up of experiences, mostly fleeting and undramatic, repeated day after day and over the span of years. It is a unique blend of sights, sounds and smells, a unique harmony of natural and artificial rhythms such as times of sunrise and sunset, of work and play*" (Tuan, Space and Place The perspective of experience, 1977, p. 183)

According to Dovey (2002), Paulsen (2004), Doratli and Merrifield (1993) it might be said that "*Place is a particular space which is covered with meaning and values by the users*" generally scholars agree on this definition of place. (Dovey, 2002), (Paulsen, 2004), (Doratli) and (Merrifield, 1993)

According to the aim and objectives of this research one of the more relevant definition for an urban place has been written by (Tuan, Space and Place The perspective of experience, 1977, p. 138); "*Place is a pause in movement. Animals, including human beings, pause at a locality because it satisfies certain biological needs. The pause makes it possible for a locality to become a center of felt value.*" In view of that, this definition of place could reveal the main problem of Iranian cities

According to the contemporary needs and adaptation of cities to those needs, urban spaces in contemporary Iranian cities are more appropriate for movement without

any pause. In the Figure 3 which is taken from an urban space in Tehran (Meydan-e-topkhane) in two different periods of time (one from around 150 years ago and other in 2008), it is clear how this space has changed only to solve the problem of transportation. Thus, a public building (in the left side of left photo in Figure 3) changes to a bus and taxi terminal (top side of right photo below).

Figure 3- Meydan-e-topkhane Tehran in 18th & 2008

While Tuan (1977) talks about pause and movement to define space and place, role of time in establishment of place becomes more important. He says; "*Permanence is an important element in the idea of place. Things and objects endure and are dependable in ways that human beings, with their biological weaknesses and shifting moods, do not endure and are not dependable*" (Tuan, Space and Place The perspective of experience, 1977, p. 140) So, if there is no pause in a city, there will be any shifting moods.

As a social point of view to define "Place", Oldenburg (1989), refers to home and work as the first two places in life where we spend the most time, and the third place as where we go on a more informal basis to get away from the first two places. He believes that the third place is a broad title of public places that crowd the steady, unpaid, relaxed, and happily expected assemblies of persons beyond the lands of

home and work. Oldenburg (1989), wrote about historical continuity of urban public space from post-war urban changes till recent activities, with coming from rejection of urban life to a meaningful public life. (Oldenburg, 1989), in his book “The Great Good Place” says in the nonappearance of a casual public life, Americans are deprived of those means of dismissing stress that help other cultures so efficiently. He has also emphasis on relieving stress can be built into an urban area as those specifications that make stress. He explains the third place as a place, which is comfort like home but people should come there and go like work place. He also has offered the rich and varied association for the neighborhoods, which is their promise and their potential. He believes there must be unbiased land for people may gather. He mentioned that places must be pleased for people, in a way no one want to be host, and all feel at home.

Oldenburg (1989), like Tuan (1977) point to the lack of language use to describe these places, and therefore the third place is often forgotten. The subject seems to either be ignored or taken for granted in our descriptions of the physical environments in which we live. Very little thought is given to what makes a place important to us on an emotional level, which may be the very thing that makes it special. (Muriby, 2007)

Urban designers such as Krier (1979), Peterson (1979), Trancik (1986), Kallus (2001) see space as the most important means for the creation of urban environments. As indicated by Peterson (1979, p. 76), the space is “*the prerequisite medium from which the whole fabric of urbanism emerges*”. Although the term *place* is often used as a location for memory or nostalgia and therefore interpreted as a

stable concept, we stress its constructive and contingent power. (Heidegger, 1971) (Schneekloth & Shibely, 2000, pp. 130-140)

The `architectural space' differs from the `social space', which is "*The spatial implications of social institutions ... [to which] the physical characteristics of the built environment tend to be epiphenomenal*" (Colquhoun, 1991, p. 223)

The urban space, as it is presented in the Nolli plan, is thus a particular and specific place, a positive entity having an integrated relationship with its surrounding buildings. (Kallus, 2001, pp. 129-151) The urban experience is derived from this spatial comprehension of the city, connecting the urban phenomenon to the concept of (positive) urban space, so that the city becomes a spatial formation of open spaces, such as streets, squares and public buildings, creating a total spatial fabric. (Kallus, 2001, pp. 129-151) So, as an urban designer it is important how relate these spatial elements together. As (Graves, 1979) mentioned about Nolli's map "the relationships of piazza to threshold to internal public room with a sense of *Marché* or promenade that would be unimaginable using other graphic assumptions".

When a place in an urban environment is made, initially the physical face of environment is changed. However, other changes in the environment will also occur. The influences of constructing a place directly reflect to the society. "*Thus architecture is not just a collection of physical objects, but they are also metaphorical, allegoric, and thematic, reliant for effect on the interactions between the building, dynamic external environment, and people and their beliefs and values*" (Champion & Dave, 2002, pp. 87-97). Therefore, the analysis of places is not limited to physical aspects of it. On the other hand, the role of a comprehensive analysis of

location and society before design and make a place is important to achieve the optimal option. "*The highly prescriptive and practical nature of design requires a set of information to be assembled, often too quickly due to time limits and be employed in a solution-finding exercise*" (Madanipour, Design of Urban Space An Inquiry into a Socio-spatial Process, 1996, p. 3)

Place in urban environment is distinctive for urban designers. Many aspects of urban design are based on place. Today, many scholars have written about place from differents point of view and have defined place from various aspects of urban design. They have clarified definition and characteristics of place in urban environment by their own. Some are concerned with physicality like Cullen (1971), and some more attention about psychology of place and the feeling, which is derive from place to people, like Lynch (1960) or Alexander C. (1977). It has been proven that making place in a city is something more than putting some physical element together. "*To be sure, there are many physical elements which, if combined properly (with each other and with the psychology of place) produce urban quality: architectural form, scale, landmarks, vistas, meeting places, open space, greening and so on.*" (Montgomery, 1998, pp. 93-116)

Place has a wide area of meaning and usage. It is one of basic tools for urban designers in practical projects. Almost all of urban design projects are evaluating with the places that they created. According to this vast usage, definitions have been changeable.

Tiesdell, Oc, & Heath (1996) cited two diagrams from (Montgomery, 1998) and (Punter, pp. 7-24) about the role of urban designer in place. One of them shows that

place is an interface between activity, form and image. It shows image is cognition, perception and information. The other one presents the dimensions of places as an interface of three parts; Physical setting, Activity, and Meaning. (Figure 4 & Figure 5)

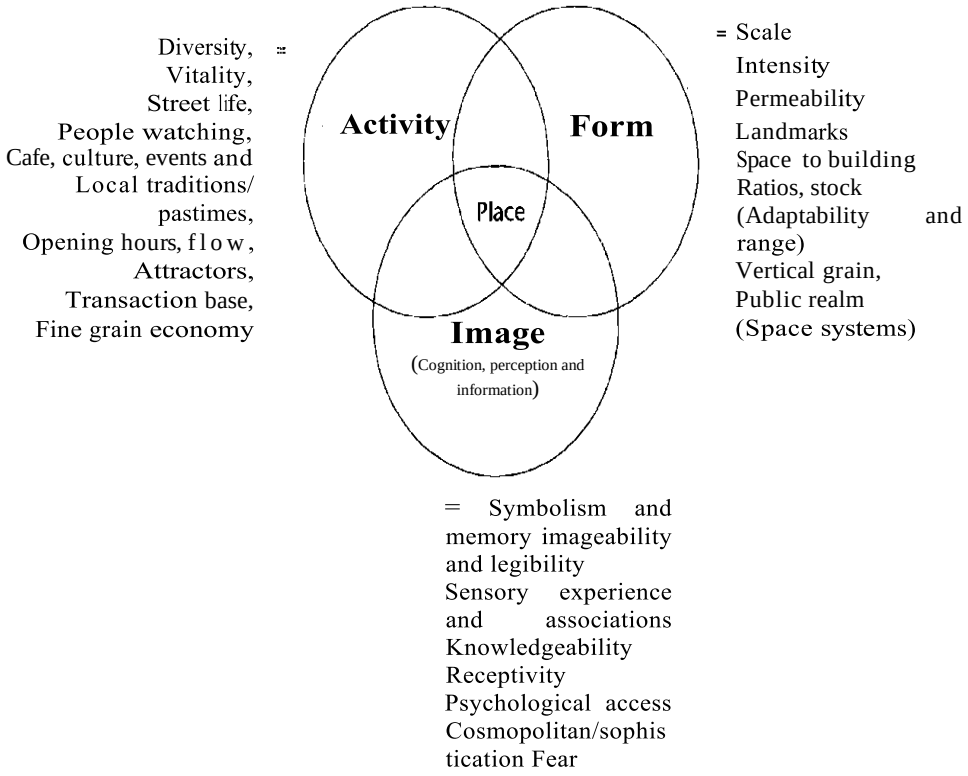


Figure 4 - Role of Urban Designers to Enhance the Potential Sense of Place (Tiesdell, Carmona, Heath, & Oc, 2003)

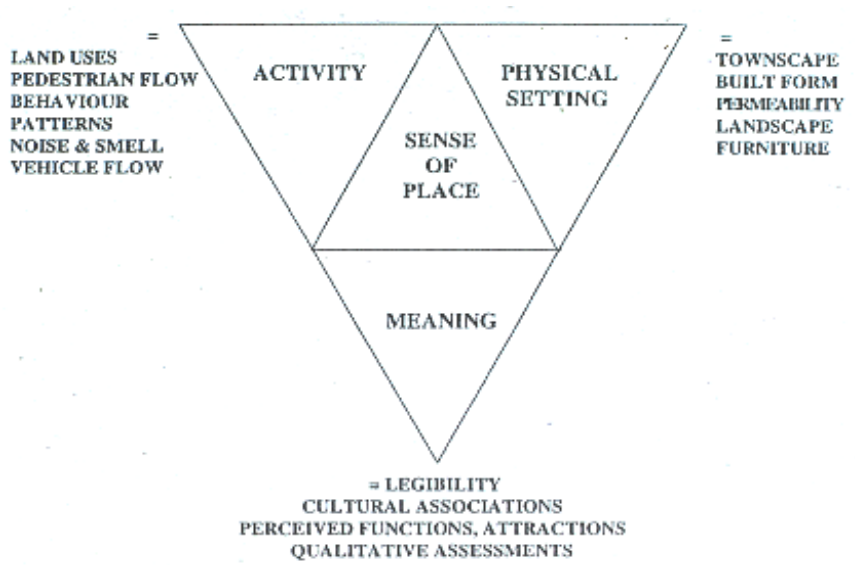


Figure 5- Dimensions of Places - (Tiesdell, Carmona, Heath, & Oc, 2003)

Place is not limited only with the physical appearances. Accordingly, it might be assumed that for making a place concern to activities and image or meaning of that is necessary.

After studying these definitions and approaches to place, it can be inferred that, place is initially composed of physical elements or settings that make a layout, this physical layout contains a variety of activities inside, the combination of these physical complex, and activities produce a meaning for this set. Moreover, this integration gives a sense about itself to the users. In a simple definition; place, physicality is an urban environment that includes variety of activities which gives a meaning. Some scholars like Kevin Lynch defines this meaning as “image”. Since discussion about the terminology is not the issue of this dissertation, thus it can be accepted that image and meaning could be in same categorization for place. “Environmental images are the result of two-way process between the observer and his environment. The environment suggests distinctions and relations, and the observer -with great adaptability and in the light of his own purposes- selects, organizes, and endows with meaning what he sees.” (Lynch, The Image of The City, 1960)

2.1.1 Criteria for Successful Urban Public Place

In previous section the definitions of place has been explained and after that dimensions of place emerges. At the beginning of this section, it would be better to refer again about these dimensions with another diagram. Montgomery (1998) cited this diagram from Canter (1977), which is describing a visual metaphor for the nature of places. (Figure 6)

Figure 6- A Visual Metaphor for the Nature of Places (Canter, 1977) Cited In (Montgomery, 1998)

It is clear that if a place is not successful, the problem should be searched for among each of these dimensions. Scholars refer to each dimension according to the problems or from their point of view. Thus, in this section, it has been attempted to collect most of important definitions about place and space. The main aim of this collection is to understand; what are the effective factors that make a place successful or change a space to a place?

A. Physical Setting

As it mentioned above, physical settings are necessary to create a place. Norberg-Schulz defines place as "*a dynamic unity of architectural elements, inhabitants and interactions between/among them.*" (Champion & Dave, 2002, pp. 87-97) (Norberg-Schulz, 2000) (Alexander C. , 1977)

To achieve any kind of image or meaning, the existence of spatial environment is necessary. "*Image must include the spatial or pattern relation of the object to the observer and to other objects.*" (Lynch, The Image of The City, 1960, p. 8)

It is better to begin this part with Trancik (1986) and his three urban design theories (Figure-Ground, Linkage and Place theories). The first step of three urban design theories defined by Trancik is based on physical settings however this theory is in two-dimensions. He defines figure ground theory and its effects in spatial environment. Trancik argues that there should be a logical relationship between figures and ground. Although this analysis has been offered for understanding the texture and pattern of urban fabric, since place is one of the stressed points in urban fabric, analysis can also be focused on that scale. More in Trancik's book, he argues that to develop the culture and social life, people needs a stable system of places, to achieve this purpose, manmade space needs emotional contents. "*Boundary, or definite edge, is important to this presence*" (Trancik, 1986)

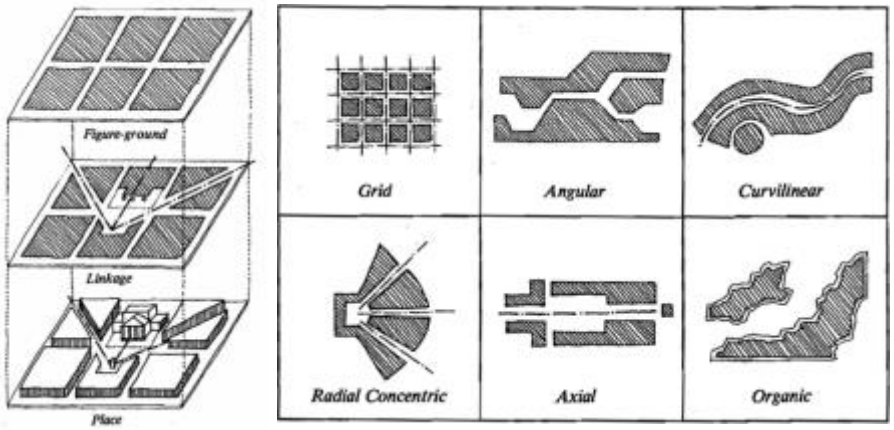


Figure 7 - Diagram of urban design theories and six different types of figures (Trancik, 1986, pp. 98,101)

Trancik also indicates that types of space are based on physical properties. He mentioned that however, each place could keep its uniqueness but also it can be categorized by the physical characteristics. (Trancik, 1986) According to this idea, to make a unique place, defining a proper relationship between figure and ground can be an appropriate starting point. At the same, he describes figure ground theory as the first step of realizing urban form and its relationships with open space. "*In this approach, the starting point of understanding urban form is the analysis of relationships between building mass and open space. Figure-ground analyses are powerful tools for identifying the textures and pattern of the urban fabric as well as problems in its spatial order…*" (Trancik, 1986) According to this criterion, a successful place needs a logical, proportional and explainable **relationship between** its **figure and ground**. Map of Rome by Giambattista Nolli, is a famous example of showing such a relationship in the historical urban tissue.

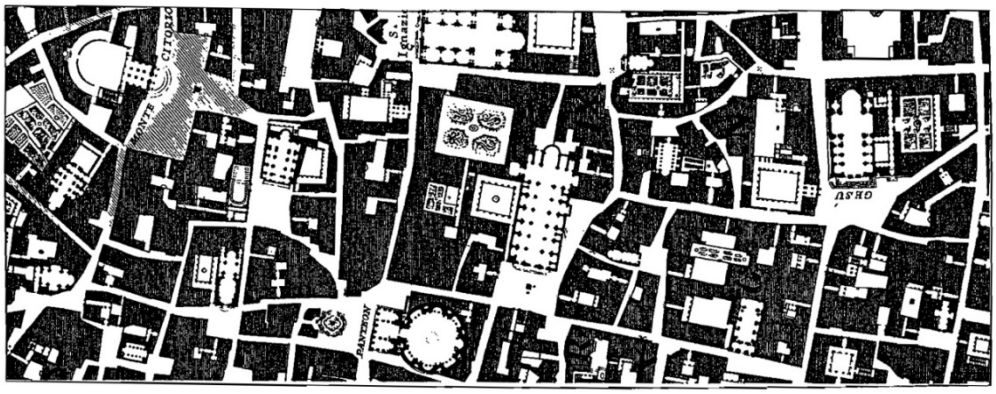


Figure 8- Giambattista Nolli, Map Of Rome (Trancik, 1986, p. 99)

As it is clear in the Nolli's map of Rome semi open spaces are very effective to create the better relationship between open area and close areas in places. In addition, these semi-open areas can work as a barrier between public and private spaces. Trancik argued, "*Space is the medium of the urban experience, providing the sequence between public, semi-public, and private domains. For these sequences to work, circulation barriers and gaps in continuity must be minimized or eliminated. Spatial orientation is defined by the configuration of urban blocks that collectively form districts and neighborhoods*". (Trancik, 1986)

Shortly it can be said that, according to the figure-ground theory of Trancik, a successful place has a proper **Form** that has a logical relationship between figures and grounds. Therefore, **Semi-open** spaces are key elements to create such a relationship in urban places.

Trancik define "Linkage theory" as the second theory of three urban design theories in the way that almost all activities that have been named above are a part of that. "*In this approach dynamics of circulation become generators of urban form. The emphasis on connection and movement is a significant contribution, but the need for spatial definition is sometimes overvalued.*" (Trancik, 1986)

Linkage is the most important characteristic of urban open spaces, as Trancik cited from Maki. "*Linkage simply is the glue of the city. It is the act by which we unite all the layers of activity and resulting physical form in the city…*" (Maki, 1964) cited in (Trancik, 1986)

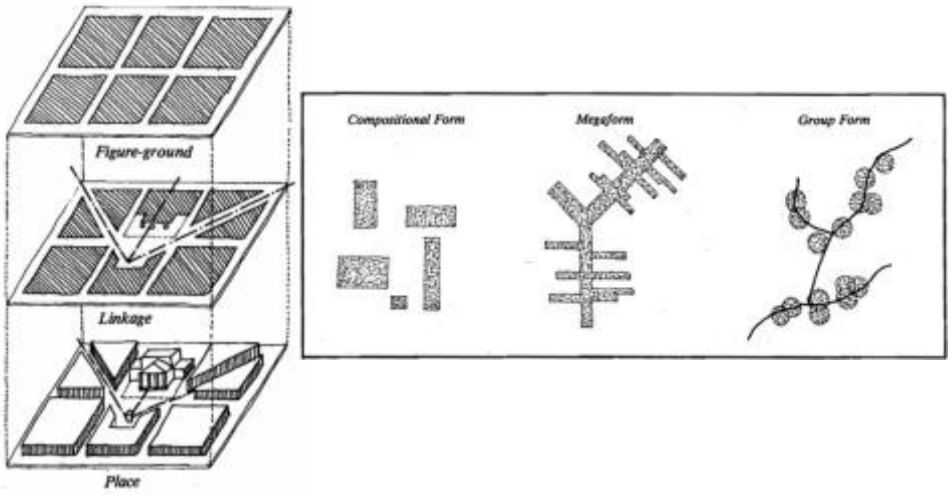


Figure 9-Three Urban design theories and three types of Spatial Linkage (Trancik, 1986, pp. 98,107)

Therefore, having a reasonable **linkage** with outside and inside of a place can be another factor for successful place.

The other urban design theory of Trancik has more effects on image. Therefore, those theories will be mentioned on the other parts on this chapter.

Christopher Alexander began a new language for towns and buildings in architecture and planning with his entities which he call them patterns. While Alexander describes how to use one of his famous books (a pattern language) he has mentioned about patterns. "*Each pattern describes a problem which occurs over and over again in our environment, and then describes the core of solution to that problem, in such a*

way that you can use this solution a million times over, without ever doing it the same way twice." (Alexander C. , 1977)

Alexander considered about building height with a pattern which is brings height limitation to urban area (Four-story limit). He believes that this limitation is the first principle for "*establish community and neighborhood policy to control the character of the local environment.*" (Alexander C. , 1977) In addition, he argues that height should swing in urban environment. "*Within an urban area, the density of building fluctuates. It will, in general, be rather higher toward the center and lower the edges.*" (Alexander C. , 1977)

Alexander deeply believes that high-rise buildings are harmful for mental health. In addition, he argues that high-rise constructions physically make people separate from ground. "*High-rise living takes people away from the ground, and away from the casual, everyday society that occurs on the sidewalks and streets and on the gardens and porches. It leaves them alone in their apartments.*" (Alexander C. , 1977) He seriously argues high-rise buildings make public places become useless. "*The decision to go out for some public life becomes formal and awkward; and unless there is some specific task which brings people out in the world, the tendency is to stay home, alone. The forced isolation then causes individual breakdowns*." (Alexander C. , 1977)

Finally, his decision about building height is limiting them to four-story and less. "*In any urban area, no matter how dense, keep the majority of buildings four stories high or less. It is possible that certain buildings should exceed this limit, but they should never be buildings for human habitation*." (Alexander C. , 1977)

His idea about high-rise buildings is somehow rigid and intense. However, it can be considered as reasonable to have successful place, using **height limitation** as an indicator.

Boundaries are notable in city, especially for residential area, those elements have a great impact on the quality of life. Alexander argues that each housing areas needs to be separated by boundaries. He explains that these boundaries can be public land or work communities. However, he believes even in these boundaries there should be housing with people who are living in them. "Wherever there is a sharp separation between residential and nonresidential parts of town, the nonresidential areas will quickly turn to slums". (Alexander C. , 1977) So his solution to avoid from this urban disease is building houses in the nonresidential areas. "*Build houses into the fabric of shops, small industry, schools, public services, universities- all those parts of cities which draw people in during the day, but which tend to be 'nonresidential.' The houses may be in rows or 'hills' with shops beneath, or they may be free-standing, so long as they mix with the other functions, and make the entire area 'lived-in'.*" (Alexander C. , 1977) So having some **residential houses** around a place can make it successful. Nevertheless, more than that **well define boundary** is necessary for a place.

In Table 1 all factors that have been recognizing in this part have been shown.

Table 1-Physical Factors Suggested For Successful Place

Physical Factors
Form
Relationship between figure and ground
Linkage
Semi-Open spaces
Well define boundary
Height limitation
Residential houses

B. Activity

Activities are about the land uses in an urban environment and areas in public open spaces. Generally, activity has been defined with land use. "*Land is the stage on which all human activity is being conducted and the source of the materials needed for this conduct.*" (Briassoulis H. , 2000)

Usually, activities are containing diversity, vitality, street life, people watching, land uses, pedestrian flow etc. All of these activities can be seen on open spaces especially streets. Therefore, open space has a certain impact on activities and vice versa.

The most effective pattern or factor on activity of a place is land use. The diversity of land uses bring variety to the urban areas as Jacobs (1961) states: "*a mixture of uses, if it is to be sufficiently complex to sustain city safety, public contact and cross-use, needs an enormous diversity of ingredients*." Moreover, Jacobs argue about the reasons that bring diversity to a city "*The diversity of whatever kind that is generated by cities rests on the fact that in cities so many people are so close together, and among them contain so many different tastes, needs, supplies, and bees in their bonnets*." (Jacobs, 1961) Then, we can argue that **diversity** can be another factor to increase activities in a place. In other word, a successful place is a place that contains a variety of activities.

Commercial activities are necessary for increasing activities in a place. "*Commercial diversity is in itself, immensely important for cities, socially as well as economically*." (Jacobs, 1961) However, often, when the words "Diversity in city" is observed, all attention will shift to commercial activities. Meanwhile, Jacobs knows

the meaning of that more deep than commerce. "*But more than this wherever we find a city district with an exuberant variety and plenty in its commerce, we are apt to find that it contains a good many other kind of diversity also, including variety of cultural opportunities, variety of scenes, and a great variety in its population and other users.*" (Jacobs, 1961)

Here the role of economy to generate diversity can be argued. Jacobs mentioned the role of economy as a "*generator of diversity*". She argued that "*Various efficient economic pools of use*" could generate diversity in a city; otherwise, there will be no difference between a city and small settlements.

> "Although cities may fairly be called natural economic generators of diversity and natural economic incubators of new enterprises, this does not mean that cities automatically generate diversity just by existing. They generate it because of the various efficient economic pools of use that they form. Wherever they fail to form such pools of use, they are little better, if any at generating diversity than small settlements. And the fact that they need diversity socially, unlike small settlements, makes no difference." (Jacobs, 1961)

Therefore, **various economic uses** can also be a factor for successful places.

Alexander has interesting ideas about commercial places especially shops and their locations in cities. "*Shops rarely place themselves in those positions which best serve the people's needs, and also guarantee their own stability.*" (Alexander C. , 1977) Instead of having individual shops scattered in city, he believes on "*Market of many shops*", "*Shopping streets*" or "*Web of shopping*". As a solution, he offers some steps for finding the best location for a shop. One of these steps is emphasizing on "*gaps in the existing web of shops*". This way is also increasing the diversity of users in a place. Although he believes that diversity of shops can generate variety of users -if

they locate in one place- but this diversity should complete with the diversity of shop owners.

> "It is natural and convenient to want a market where all the different foods and households goods you need can be bought under a single roof. But when the market has a single management, like a supermarket, the foods are bland, and there is no joy in going there." (Alexander C. , 1977)

It can be a good reason to make traditional bazaars more attractive than big malls. So having **variety of owners** or in other word, a **web of shopping** (as Alexander named it) can be another factor to make a place successful.

> "Instead of modern supermarkets, establish frequent marketplaces, each one made up of many smaller shops which are autonomous and specialized (cheese, meat, grain, fruit, and so on). Build the structure of market as minimum, which provides no more than a roof, columns which define aisles, and basic services. Within this structure allow the different shops to create their own environment, according to their individual taste and needs." (Alexander C. , 1977)

It seems that he directly describes traditional bazaars in eastern cultures. Additionally he puts a sketch to visualize his expression. In the figure below, the sketch of Alexander (Left) is compared with the partial plan of Istanbul Bazaar.

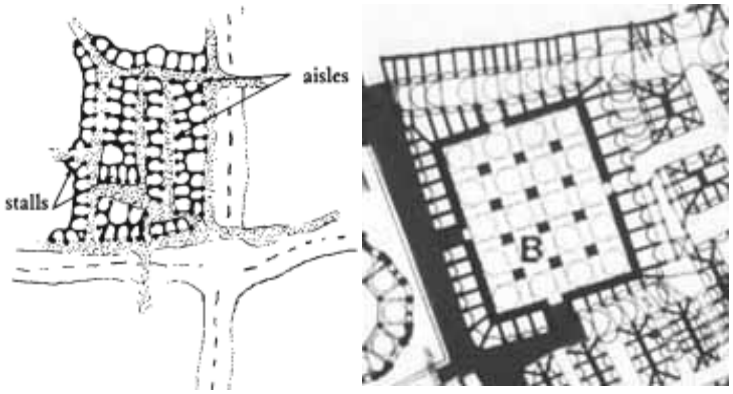


Figure 10- Sketch Of Market Of Many Shops (Left) By (Alexander C. , 1977) And Plan Of Istanbul Bazaar (Right) From (Archnet.org)

The other important pattern related to activity that Alexander mentioned about that is "*night life*". "*Most of the cities activities close down at night; those which stay open won't do much for the night life of the city unless they're together.*" (Alexander C. , 1977) He mentions about seven points that makes nightlife important to a city and the reasons that scattered points in a city will not use full for people. He especially argues about the safety for pedestrian at night that is an important factor for having nightlife. Finally, he offers his advices to generate activities at night.

> "Knit together shops, amusements, and services which are open at night, along with hotels, bars and all-night diners to form centers of night life: well-lit, safe, and lively places that increase the intensity of pedestrian activity at night by drawing all the people who are out at night to the same few spots in the town. Encourage those evening centers to distribute themselves evenly across the town." (Alexander C. , 1977)

Therefore, **nightlife** can be referred as another factor for successful places. In the Table 2 all factors related to activity that have been recognizing in this part have been shown.

Table 2-Activity Factors Suggested For Successful Place

Activity Factors
Land use
Diversity
Various economic uses
Night life
Variety of owners
Web of shopping

C. Image

> "If in abstract, physical terms, space is a bounded or purposeful void with the potential of physically linking things, it only becomes place when it is given a contextual meaning derived from cultural or original content". (Trancik, 1986)

Each place has different images to the people according to the two dimensions mentioned above. In other words while a place has been formed with physical settings and activities have been generated, the image has been visualized by people. Since people have different perceptions, this image will be different. Therefore, this image is not stabilized according to physical settings or activities. Some other issues can effect on perceptions of people. Lynch in his famous imageability was trying to measure this image with some elements. He argues that; although spatial analysis is one of basic needs for imageability but also this analysis has some limitations by itself, which can complete with other dimensions of place. With Lynch's words:

> "This analysis limits itself to the effects of physical, perceptible objects. There are other influences on imageability, such as the social meaning of an area, its function, its history, or even its name. These will be glossed over, since the objective here is to uncover the role of form itself. It is taken for granted. That in actual design form should be used to reinforce meaning, and not to negate it." (Lynch, 1960)

Image and meaning for a place are a coverage that can complete the purpose of design process. The five famous elements for imageability, introduced by Lynch are best examples for this argument. All five imageability elements (Landmark, edge, node, district, and path) have physical nature, but meaning or image of people has a great influence to determine them. Since those elements are defined for a whole city and in order to understand better about the image factors according to this five elements it would be better to have a brief look for each of them.

Paths: Lynch defines paths according to the users; "*Paths are channels along which the observer customarily, occasionally, or potentially moves.*" (Lynch, 1960) So, from this point of view any place which has capability of moving, potentially is a path, but people can choose and use this capability. Lynch has no limitation for this element according to pedestrian, car or any types of vehicle access or even water channels. Alexander is also has a great emphasis to the transportation and movement in a city, he has several patterns which are directly related to movement like '*Network of paths and cars*', '*Pedestrian street*', also he mentioned about the importance of pedestrian movement and safety of pedestrian in some other patterns like '*Night life*'. Therefore, **path** can be a factor for successful place.

Edges: According to the (Lynch, 1960), "edges are the linear elements which are not used as paths by observers." Lynch also mentions that they are boundaries. Proper design of **Edges** can also be a factor for successful places since Lynch argues that they are "*important organizing features*" for the people who are "*holding together*" in a common place.

Districts: Since this element can only be regarded in city scale, it cannot be taken as a factor for a place.

Nodes: "*Nodes are points, the strategic spots in a city into which an observer can enter, and which are the intensive foci to and from which he is traveling.*" (Lynch, 1960) According to Lynch, this element is related with paths; "*junctions are typically the convergence of paths*". Therefore, design of **nodes** can also be a factor for successful place.

Landmarks: Lynch defines landmark as "*another point-reference*" type; with one difference that is "*nobody can enter within them*". Although "*they are usually a rather simply defined physical objects*" but there is a wide range of physical elements that potentially can be a landmark, which Lynch used the "*innumerable signs*" for describing the signs of a landmark, but the most important issue about them is all the landmarks has been chosen by people. Therefore, **landmark** can be another factor for successful place.

Tuan (1977) asserts that "place" relates to experience, which is difficult to put into words and therefore is often ignored and thought to be less important than more tangible concepts surrounding the physical environment. He believes that thought is only one side of what comprises human experience. "It is a common tendency to regard feeling and thought as opposed, the one registering subjective state, the other reporting on objective reality. In fact, they lie near the two ends of experiential continuum, and both are ways of knowing." (Tuan, 1977). The human mind experiences more than just thoughts, and in order to understand how people respond to the design of "place" we have to also look at the way it makes us feel, even though this is often less tangible and more difficult to put into words than how we think about a place. (Muriby, 2007)"The body responds, as it has always done, to such basic features of design as enclosure and exposure, verticality and horizontality, mass, volume, interior spaciousness, and light." (Tuan, 1977)

Besides, "Place is further an 'integration of elements of nature and culture…linked to other places by circulation.' (Relph, 1986) The interactions between these objects and their setting may be quite complex (Cantor, 1974). Culture is a feedback loop." (Champion & Dave, 2002) So, the cultural features have an important role for image

of a place, but the way of this integration between culture and physical setting is complicated. “Culture is a highly interactive dialogue of human ideas transmitted via social and individually constructed places”. (Champion & Dave, 2002)

Champion & Dave (2002) realize that, to create culturally evocative environments, there is a need to understand which interactive elements disseminate cultural information. Thus, **cultural features** can increase the successfulness of a place.

According to Trancik (1986) after specified boundary, or respond to that, enhance environmental identity or sense of place is more acceptable. He wrote about Genius Loci (protective spirit of place in classical roman religion) as an example. “A place is a space with a distinct character. Since ancient times the genius loci, or spirit of place, has been recognized, as the concrete reality man has to face and come to terms with in his daily life. Architecture means to visualize the genius loci and the task of the architect is to create meaningful places where he helps man to dwell” (Norberg-Schulz, 1980) cited in (Trancik, 1986)

Sense of place is often discussed in terms of the Latin concept of 'genius loci', which suggests that people experience something beyond the physical or sensory properties of places, and can feel an attachment to a spirit of place (Jackson J. B., 1994) cited in (Tiesdell, Carmona, Heath, & Oc, 2003). The spirit of place retained through such changes is 'subtle', 'nebulous', not easily analyzed in 'formal and conceptual terms', but nonetheless 'extremely obvious' (Tiesdell, Carmona, Heath, & Oc, 2003) Alexander also mentioned about “*sacred sites*” as an important pattern for people connection to the past. “*People cannot maintain their spiritual roots and their connections to the past if the*

physical world they live in does not also sustain those roots." (Alexander C. , 1977) Therefore, the **spirit of place** or **sacred place** can be a factor for successful place.

Trancik believes that although each place could be categorized according to the physical characteristics or geometry, but other characteristics apart from physical, which comes from the environment, can change what he calls it "Stimmung" of the place and make each that unique.

> "This character consists both of concrete things having material substance, shape, texture, and color, and of more intangible cultural association, a certain patina given by human use over time." (Trancik, 1986)

He defines the role of urban designers such a way that they "*create place through a synthesis of the components of the total environment, including social*" instead of "*manipulate form to make space*" (Trancik, 1986).

After this through literature survey in the Table 3 all the factors that can make a place successful related to image are presented.

Table 3-Image Factors Suggested For Successful Place

Image factors
Path
Edge
Node
Landmark
Spirit of place or sacred place
Cultural features

In this stage the criteria for quality of place has been revealed, Figure 11 give us a general view to all of them together and it has been shown the relation between these criteria. As it is presented in this figure, the place is common part in between all these dimensions and of course, the criteria that mentioned in this section have focus on each side of place, separately.

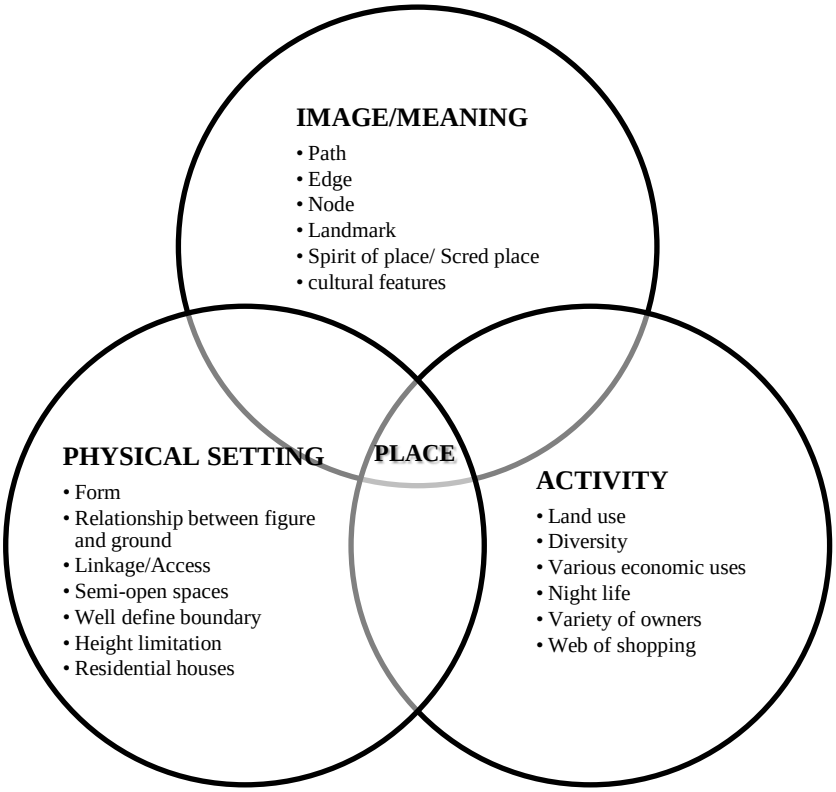


Figure 11- Criteria for Successful Place

2.2 Placemaking: Definitions and concepts

This section presents a possible investigation on the definition and concepts of place making and the different views about place making through introducing famous place makers and scholars, who wrote about place making, will also be presented in.

Placemaking is not a new idea and most of the scholars who have a word in that never mention about the name of their idea. Although terminology of 'placemaking' is newly added to the urban design and planning dictionary, this way of thinking existed from decades ago.

> "The Placemaking movement was born over forty years ago, when pioneers like Jane Jacobs and William H. Whyte published their groundbreaking ideas about Americans and the urban experience. Back then there was no name for their way of thinking–they simply showed us that cities should be designed for people, with walkable streets, welcoming public spaces, and lively neighborhoods." (Project for Public Spaces)

At the first sight, it seems easy to define place making. With a fast search in any dictionary it will be obtained. Place Making has been defined in various different ways in literature with certain common aspects. The Oxford dictionary defines "**place**" as; "*a particular position, point, or area in space; a location.*" (Oxford University Press, 2011) Another definition is "*a portion of space designated or available for or being used by someone.*" (Oxford University Press, 2011) In addition, this dictionary defines "**Making**" as; "*the act of a person or thing that makes*." (Oxford University Press, 2011) According to these dictionary definitions, place making can simply be defined as the act to make a particular position or a portion of space designated or available. Literally, this definition can be acceptable, but place makers believe that place making is something more than this.

Accordingly, some scholars mention place making as a tool for improving urban environment.

> "'Place-making' is both an overarching idea and a hands-on tool for improving a neighborhood, city or region. It has the potential to be one of the most transformative ideas of this century." Metropolitan Planning Council of Chicago (Project for Public Spaces)

Some other scholars have a view to place making as a process, which is effectual on quality of urban life. They believe that Place Making is also under effect of some external factors.

> "Place making: The process of urban and landscape design, taken together with the various influences that will inform the creation of successful places characterized by quality, both in terms of function and in terms of experience". (ATLAS, 2004)

One of the most comprehensive and exact definitions about place making has been written by (Paulsen, 2004) in "Encyclopedia of urban studies". "*Placemaking generally refers to the processes by which a space is made useful and meaningful."* (Hutchison, 2009) After this definition, she mentions about possible methods for placemaking. "*This may include manipulations of the physical landscape, including land development and building construction, or the attachment of meanings or sentiments to places through shared understandings.*" (Hutchison, 2009) According to this definition and related to the place as a product of this process there are two specified ways for placemakers to be effective on urban environment: One includes "**manipulating physical settings**" and the other is "**attachment of meanings**". This categorization may lead urban designers to realize that to have a good urban environment through placemaking, constructing new buildings can be completed by add a specific meaning of a place. On the other hand all places that have been made

by urban designers may not have the same meaning that they want during the time. Therefore, adding one building to a place can change meaning of that place. So, if that specific place is the most famous place of a city, this new meaning may include all society.

Paulsen (2004) also believes in these possible changes for a society from interesting point of view. She mentions about some financial usages behind this process which gives enough reason to capitalism for involving (interfering) in placemaking. "*Placemaking may reflect the work of elites who steer the interpretations and uses of a place to support their own financial interests.*" (Hutchison, 2009)

This process is from start to the end but placemaking like other actions in urban design has two ways interactions. Residents and users or in general people should be involved in the process of placemaking also. Paulsen (2004) mentions that beyond all of these methods or processes a "made place" should have been figured it out by people. "*These more or less tangible processes usually occur in tandem, as dimensions of the landscape come to be understood by residents and others who interact with a place.*" (Hutchison, 2009) However, it is important which type of meaning attached to the place or how new physical settings has been made in a place, but the interaction of people is another important issue which can totally complete or change the direction of placemaking process.

When people are involved into a place and interaction between people and physical elements become important, it will be complicated. Human beings have different characteristics with different ideas and different needs. Each of these needs have to be covered in place.

According to the scholars which are more related to the place, placemaking has a strong relationship with identity and also activity. Conceptualizing place-making as an activity beyond, but not exclusive of, the expert cultures in architecture allows us to identify common aims with a larger public to which architecture and other expert cultures related to building must account. (Schneekloth & Shibely, 2000) Every day when we step out of our building for work, study or any other reasons we put ourselves in different places which have undeniable influences in our lives. These effects give an identity to each place that people involve in it and it can be called "**Identity of activity**". "*Placemaking may also occur more routinely, as individuals live, work, and interact in a given locale, shaping its uses and associations through everyday activity.*" (Hutchison, 2009) The result is each activity in a place brings an identity with itself and gives it to that place.

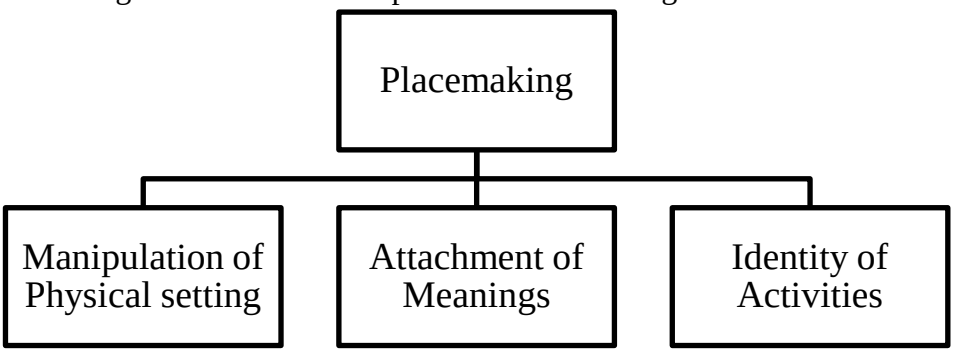
Briefly, it can be said that placemaking gives meanings to a place during time with physical settings or activities. "*The degree to which these meanings persist over time reflects another element of placemaking, the struggle to associate particular memories or identities with a place.*" (Hutchison, 2009)

Figure 12 has many similarities with dimension of place, therefore placemaking can cover these dimensions, or it may effects on each dimension directly. However, **are those all dimensions of placemaking?** It seems placemaking should have more to write about.

"Making" is a verb, which shows an action or process. Therefore, if placemaking can be a producing process, the output of this procedure will be the "Place". There are some definitions for Place-Making which describe the relation between Place-

Making and Place in this way "*Place-Making: The creation of place through pedestrian orientation and public spaces in the public realm of a district*" (Twin Cities TOD)

Figure 12- Different Aspects of Place Making Related To Place



2.2.1 Place Making As a Process

Architects, urban planners, geographers and many other scholars can analyze a place, talk and write about the strength and weakness of the place, but often the procedure of making place, forgotten during the analysis of the product.

> "A principle for the neglect of speech is that geographers and landscape historians (and, I believe people in general) tend to see place almost exclusively as the result of the material transformation of nature. They can see farmers chapping down the wood and putting up fences and they can see workers raising the roof beams. What they do not see and hear are the discussions and commands crucial to the process of making anything that is not so routine as to be almost instinctive". (Tuan, 1991)

Nowadays, an urban space has some characteristic especially physical characteristics but the method of making place or reforming a space to a place is very different. "*Place-making derives meaning from the qualities of a location and its surroundings as it envisions capitalizing upon the potential of their attributes*". (Max, 2004)

In history, people believed that making civilized places for societies only happens with war. "*In 1876, King Leopold II said that his goal for Africa was to bring*

civilization to the only part of this globe where it has not penetrated, to pierce the darkness that envelops entire populations … a crusade worthy of this age of progress". (Perkins, 2007) Such an approach to making places in cities which were popular in colonial period although was caused of making some urban places but for sure recently those are not the appropriate way of Place-Making. Therefore, having a nice place alone is not a reason to have accurate Place-Making.

(Madanipour, 2004) Describes design as an action, he mentioned two types of interpretation; subjective, irrational intervention and objective, rational intervention. "*Indeed design emerged after the medieval period as a rational activity, a careful use of designers' best efforts to predetermine the qualities of a product*". (Madanipour, 2004) He argues that city design is objective with involving many actors on it.

For place makers, place making is more than a process or an action.

> "Place making is both a process and a philosophy. It takes root when a community expresses needs and desires about places in their lives, even if there is not yet a clearly defined plan of action". (Project for Public Spaces)

They believe that with place making quality of life will grow up towards a better society. "*Place making capitalizes on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, ultimately creating good public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and wellbeing*". (Project for Public Spaces)

Place making can be a way to show the identity of urban life in the scale of local societies. "*Place-making is the way all of us as human beings transform the places in which we find ourselves into places in which we live.*" (Schneekloth & Shibely,

2000) This identity and transformation related to that is somehow unique and depended on the local environment. Although the specifics of a good place can be similar in anywhere but place making has to concern about cultural issues in local.

The erasure of place as an idea, activity, and discrete locations on the earth, has had an enormous impact on western cultures. Schneekloth & Shibley (1995) believe that a same place in other cultures has not any perception "*We have not understood the importance of places to other cultures, invading and transforming the spaces of their inhabitation for our purposes*". And yet, even with the place-resistant worlds of modernity—cities, suburbs, malls, agribusinesses— we still experience the condition of humans working to make a place for themselves on the earth, transforming specific localities into particular, inhabited regions in which to live, work, and play. (Schneekloth & Shibely, 2000)

Place, both as a concept and as a discrete space on the earth, are a contested terrain. placemaking, the act of creating and maintaining places, is active, conflicted cultural work that allows for multiple standpoints and momentary meanings that facilitate or hinder daily life.

Everything will be more complicated when the human being specifics mixed with them. If we assume an UPS with culture and identity, the other issues revealed. Schneekloth & Shibley (1995) argued about "Querencia", the Spanish word which "embodies the sensibility of place-making—having and loving a place not because it is abstractly or universally understood as unique or even supportive, but because it is yours. It is intimate and known, cared for and argued about." (Schneekloth & Shibley, 1995) Lopez defines this Spanish word as; "refers to a place on the ground

where one feels secure, a place from which one's strength of character is drawn". (Lopez, 1991) (Schneekloth & Shibley, 1995) describe place-making as a daily activity and social practice.

> "It is a fundamental human activity that is sometimes almost invisible and sometimes dramatic. Place-making consists both of daily acts of renovating, maintaining, and representing the places that sustain us, and of special, celebratory one-time events such as designing a new church building or moving into a new facility." (Schneekloth & Shibley, 1995)

Project for public spaces has done an evaluation for thousands of public spaces around the world and has found four key qualities for successful spaces. These key qualities are

> "They are **accessible**, people are engaged **activities** there, the space is **comfortable** and has a good image; and finally, it is a **sociable** place: one where people meet each other and take people when they come to visit." (Project for Public Spaces)

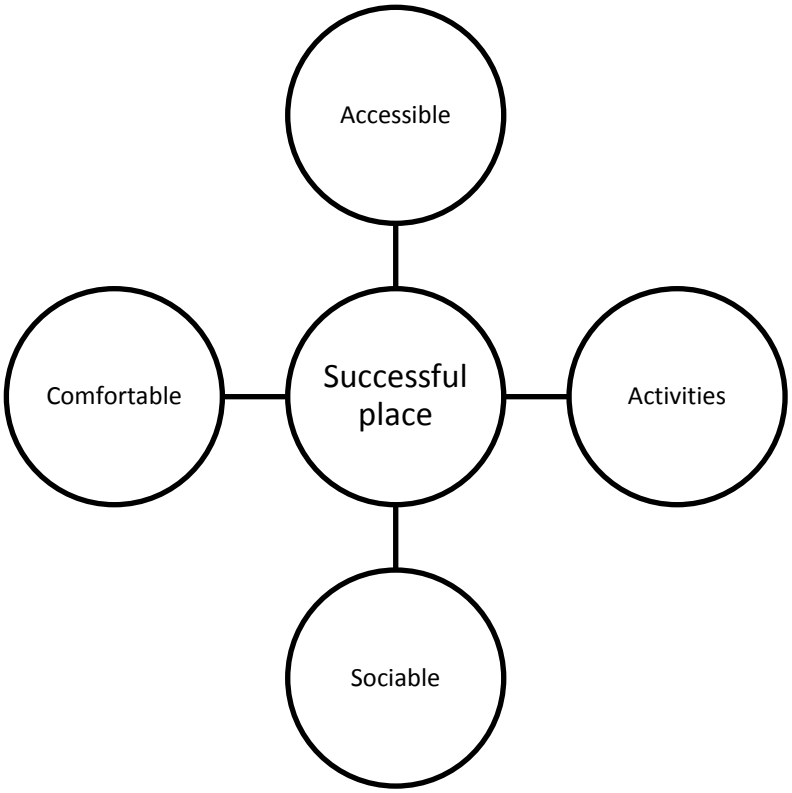


Figure 13- Key Qualities of Successful Places Due To the Placemaking Process

Place Making can be regarded as an action and/or as a process. We may argue that, in both aspects of place making, local values can act as external factors whereas the output of place making will be the place.

According to the diagram below, relation between place making as an action and place as an output is clear. On the other hand local values like external factors have effects on the process and for sure to the product also. The terminologies which are derived from the process have relation to the types of indicators about output. Therefore the result of analysis from each or some indicators, leads the research to value terminologies.

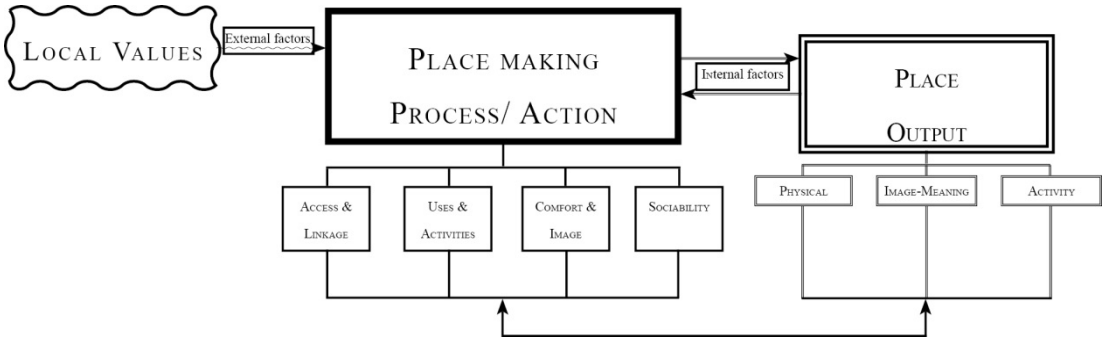


Figure 14- Place Making As a Process

2.3 Criteria of Success in Placemaking

Website of project for public places (PPS) cited from Metropolitan planning council of Chicago about definition of placemaking;

> "Placemaking is both an overarching an idea and a hands-on tool for improving a neighborhood, city or region. It has the potential to be one of the most transformative ideas of this century." (Project for Public Spaces)

As it is clear this process naturally has both "tool and idea" essence. But the effect of this process can cover all city or region. Placemaking is an interdisciplinary approach between planning, design and management, with a triangle cycle between government or investors, experts and people. It is capable to rise up and transform heart of a community.

> "Placemaking capitalizes on a local community's assets, inspiration, and potential, ultimately creating good public spaces that promote people's health, happiness, and well-being." (Project for Public Spaces)

Many problems in a society can be distinguished on the places. So, the process of placemaking should be within first priorities for a society. Place is coming from heart of a community with strong identity and culture. If in a city, there are many places which are not successful, means that the society is struggling with problems.

(Project for Public Spaces) Defines placemaking with some terminology in two groups;

> "Placemaking IS: Community-driven, Visionary, Function before form, Adaptable, Inclusive, Focused on creating destinations, Flexible, Culturally aware, Ever changing, Multi-disciplinary, Transformative, Context-sensitive, Inspiring, Collaborative, Sociable and Placemaking IS NOT: Imposed from above, Reactive, Design-driven, A blanket solution, Exclusionary, Monolithic

development, Overly accommodating of the car, One-size-fits-all, Static, Discipline-driven, Privatized, One-dimensional, Dependent on regulatory controls, A cost/benefit analysis, Project-focused, A quick fix." (Project for Public Spaces)

Therefore, PPS provide a diagram (Figure 15) to show the key attribute, intangibles and measurements for key qualities in public spaces. According to this diagram, placemaking includes four key attributes, which can affect place. Each of these key attributes has separate influence on place. To be able to measure the effects on place, key attributes should be measurable. For this reason there are some intangibles derived from key attributes to direct perception towards reality. These intangibles have been shown in second ring in Figure 15. In the last ring of Figure 15 there are measurements, which can describe intangibles in numerical way. With these measurements, it might be said that measuring the quality of placemaking is possible.

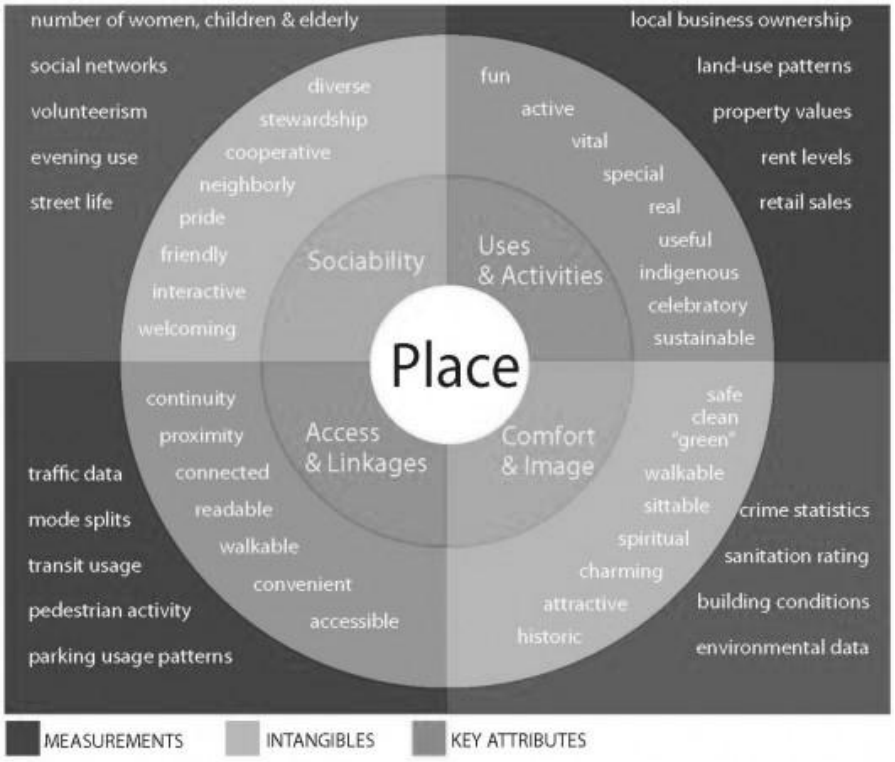


Figure 15- The Place Diagram (Project for Public Spaces)

2.3.1 Criteria in Creation of Successful Places

As it mentioned before in this chapter until here, place has been investigated theoretically and a group of criteria due has been found. On the other hand placemaking is also investigated theoretically and some measurements has been found. Table 4 includes measurements for successful places, which are more related with the aim of this thesis. In addition, Table 5 shows the criteria that has been found for place in theoretical investigation.

Table 4- Measurements for Successful Places According To Their Placemaking Process

Key Attributes	Measurements
Uses & Activities	Local business ownership
	Land use patterns
	Property values
	Rent Levels
	Retail Sales
Comfort & Image	Crime statistics
	Sanitation rating
	Environmental data
	Building conditions
Sociability	Social networks
	Volunteerism
	Number of women, children & elderly
	Evening use
	Street life
Access & Linkage	Pedestrian activity
	Traffic data
	Transit usage
	Mode splits
	Parking usage pattern

Table 5- Criteria of Successful Place According To the Dimension of Place

Dimension	Criteria
Physical attributes	Well define boundary
	Figure-Ground Relationship
	Existence of Residential houses
	Linkage/access
	Semi open spaces
	Height limitation
Activities	Variety of owners
	Web of shopping
	Diversity of economic uses
	Night life
Image/Meaning	Sacred place
	Spirit of place
	Path
	Node
	Cultural features

As it has been mentioned in (Figure 14- Place Making As a Process), place making is a process, which has a two directions relationship with place. It can be assumed that the criteria of place (Table 5) have a relationship with placemaking measurements (Table 4) and this is a two directions relationship. Understanding the quality of this relationship is the focus of this section.

Firstly, it has been decided to amalgamate them together, so the diagram below compares them.

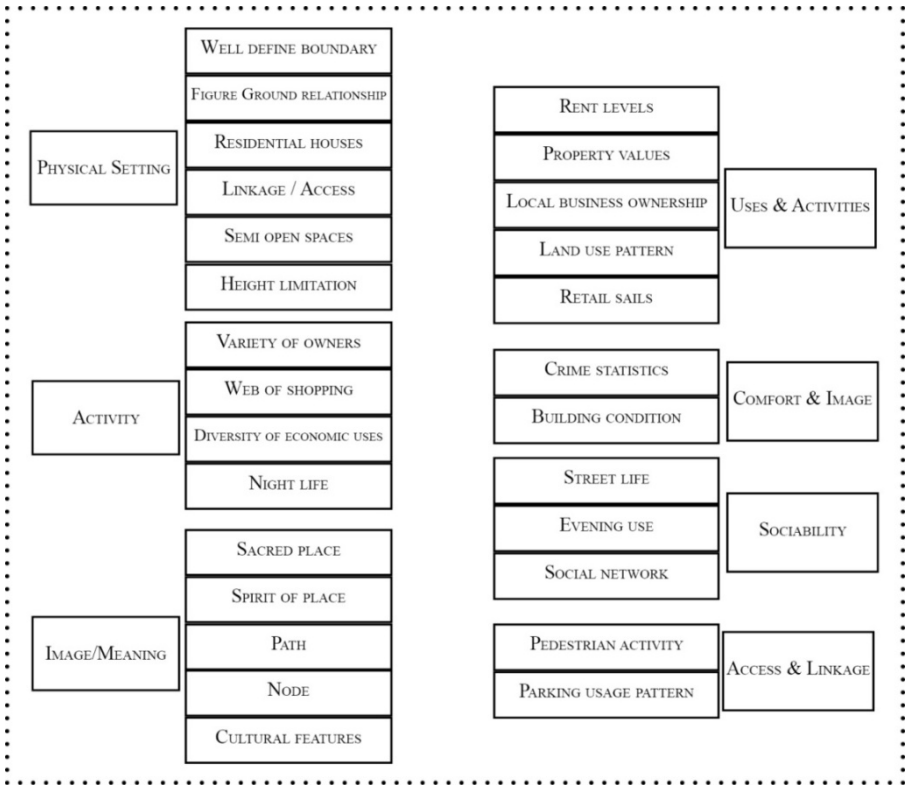


Figure 16- A Framework for Comparing To Types of Measurements & Criteria

Since there are differences between the view of these two groups (criteria and measurements), it seems impossible to directly amalgamate some of those together. As an example, there is a possibility to have a relationship between property value and linkage but the combination of these two to create one index or measurement or any other kind of criteria seems not logical. Therefore, it has been tried to have a proper analysis in other way to by comparing them separately. Then the next diagram shows the way of such comparison. (Figure 17)

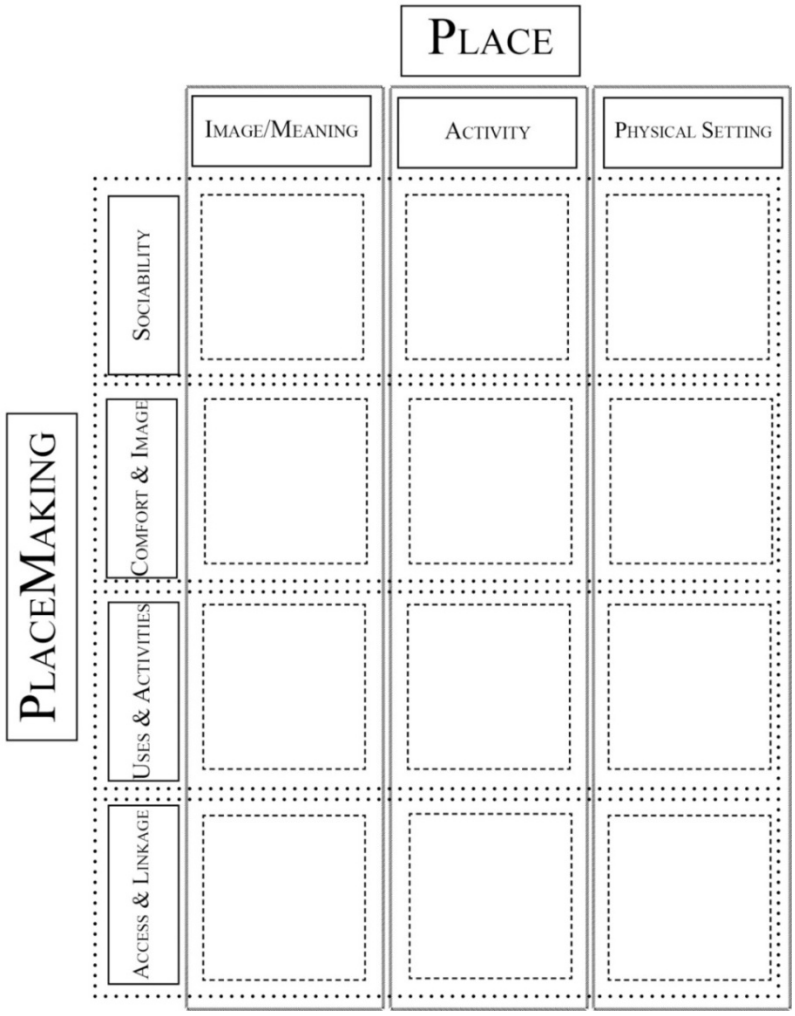


Figure 17- Criteria for Measuring Success of A Place

In this way, it is possible to assess the amount of relationship between the key words and compare them together. As it was written before, each of these key words includes some measurements therefore, in a way the intersection between each row and column can be another comparing system between these measurements. Therefore, there is a matrix that each parcel is derived from another matrix. To realize the relationship between placemaking measurements with the criteria of place, two separate but somehow integrated research methodologies have been used, these methods are generally named as multi criteria decision-making methods, which explained in detail within the next chapter.

2.4 Summary

In this chapter, initially the definitions of place introduced and discussed. In this introducing, the dimensions of place that presented by different scholars, explained. Therefore, three dimensions of place revealed, Physical attributes, image and activities. Then by using the primary sources about place from scholars, some criteria for each dimension found out (Table 1, Table 2, Table 3 and Figure 11).

After digging about place and its dimensions, this chapter concerned about placemaking. The section of placemaking started with definitions and concepts like place. During investigation about placemaking it found out there are different approaches to placemaking. One of them has the same view like place, with the same dimensions. In this view, placemaking has a role like tool (Figure 12). With this tool place is built. The other view, which is more concern in this research, believes that placemaking is a process, with internal and external factors (Figure 14). With this view to placemaking, dimensions and attributes have another meaning. With this approach, key attributes of placemaking are; access and linkage, sociability, uses and activities, comfort and image (Figure 15).

The main aim of this chapter is identifying the criteria and assessments to make successful place, from literature. Next chapter tries to explain about the methodology of analyzing these assessments, with the criteria.

In continuation of summary for this chapter, since the key attributes of placemaking did not explain in the chapter, it would be better to describe them briefly as will be used in this research.

Access and linkage

It can assume from the name of this key attribute that access and linkage relates to the connections of the place with the surrounding. These connections are visible from both top and inside of place. In this point of view the role of car parks are important. Accessible spaces have a high parking turnover and ideally, are convenient to public transport. (Project for Public Spaces)

Comfort and image

This key attribute more related to the cleanliness, safety and availability of sitting area. Due to the (Project for Public Spaces) presence and discriminating of women are important to understand the successfulness of place in this key attributes. Access to urban sitting furniture is another key element for assessment of this attribute.

Uses and activities

Activities are the basic of successfulness in a place and it is the important attribute for successfulness of a place. People need to find a reason to come to place and activity gives them this reason. (Project for Public Spaces) People need to do something in a place and a reason to come back again. Activities make a place useful.

Sociability

It is not easy to bring this attribute to a place. Meet with friends and neighborhood is one of the issues to make a place more safe and comfortable. “This is a difficult quality for a place to achieve, but once attained it becomes an unmistakable feature.” (Project for Public Spaces)

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY OF ANALYSIS

As it was mentioned in previous chapter since the number of criteria, which theoretically involved in placemaking and place, are too many therefore, it has been decided to introduce some methodologies related to analyze criteria and choose one of them. However, It has been understood that measuring placemaking has other ways. Therefore, measurements of placemaking are revealed. Then, it has been decided to use some of these measurements with the combination of criteria that has found. By using SAW methodology and DELPHI technique, all of these measurements and criteria are combined. According to the methodology has been used, each measurement get its' own weight due to their influences by criteria of place. The result of this process is a table (Table 19) which indicates placemaking measurements in order of their weights. By this result, theoretical investigation of this thesis has been done and everything is ready for the next step (case study).

Generally the methodologies, which have been introduced in this chapter can be divided in three parts. First group belong to the multi criterion decision making (MCDM), which is going to introduce methodologies to analyze with big amount of criteria. The second is Delphi technique, which explains how can collect the data for (MCDM). Third part is for data collection which has been used for cases.

3.1 Multi Criterion Decision Making (MCDM)

Almost all problems in urban areas are complicate and for discussing about these problems, a proper methodology is needed. (Niksa, Snjezana, & Zoran, 2010) introduced "multi-disciplinarily, lots of participants, huge quantity of information,

limited budget, conflict goals and criteria" as reasons for this complexity. Therefore, these problems usually will discuss under Multi Criterion Decision Making (MCDM). This will help decision makers to analyze different criteria and choose the best solution for solving problems.

MCDM is a set of methods to select best decision for achieving the specific aim. (Tzeng & Huang, 2011) argued that "MCDM is a discipline aimed at supporting decision makers who are faced with numerous and conflicting alternatives to make an optimal decision."

Generally, the process of Decision Making has series of steps which all the methodology under these discipline have those. These steps are: identifying the problems, constructing the preferences, evaluating the alternatives, and determining the best alternatives (Simon, 1977), (Kleindorfer, Kunreuther, & Schoemaker, 1993), (Keeney & Raiffa, 1976) and (Tzeng & Huang, 2011, p. 1) Usually the DM will be used while the problems are dealing with more criteria and weights.

> "Decision making is extremely intuitive when considering single criterion problems, since we only need to choose the alternative with the highest preference rating. However, when DM evaluate alternatives with multiple criteria, many problems, such as weights of criteria, preference dependence, and conflicts among criteria, seem to complicate the problems and need to be overcome by more sophisticated methods." (Tzeng & Huang, 2011, p. 1)

In the first step, the criteria of the problems are going to be known. The next step is collecting the proper information about the criteria. After tis step the method is going to build a set of possible alternatives or strategies to achieve the goal. The next step is selecting the appropriate method for evaluating and improving the possible

alternatives. Figure 18 shows the general process in all types of MCDM methodologies.

The Figure 18 shows that for each step there are different ways to employ, depends on aim, data or criteria the methodology will select. The data has different types with a variety of methods for collecting that. Depending on the data and aim, setting up the problem and criteria can be done by different methods. MCDM problems classified in two categories; Multiple Objective Decision Making (MODM) and Multiple Attribute Decision Making (MADM) are based on different purposes and different data types (Tzeng & Huang, 2011). After this step, the evaluating process has different methods, which is based on all criteria and data. There are weighting methods like AHP or ANP, additive types like SAW, TOPSIS, VIKOR etc. non-additive types and fuzzy integral. Each of these methods includes several calculations. Therefore, to have a reliable result and appropriate analysis selecting methodology is considered.

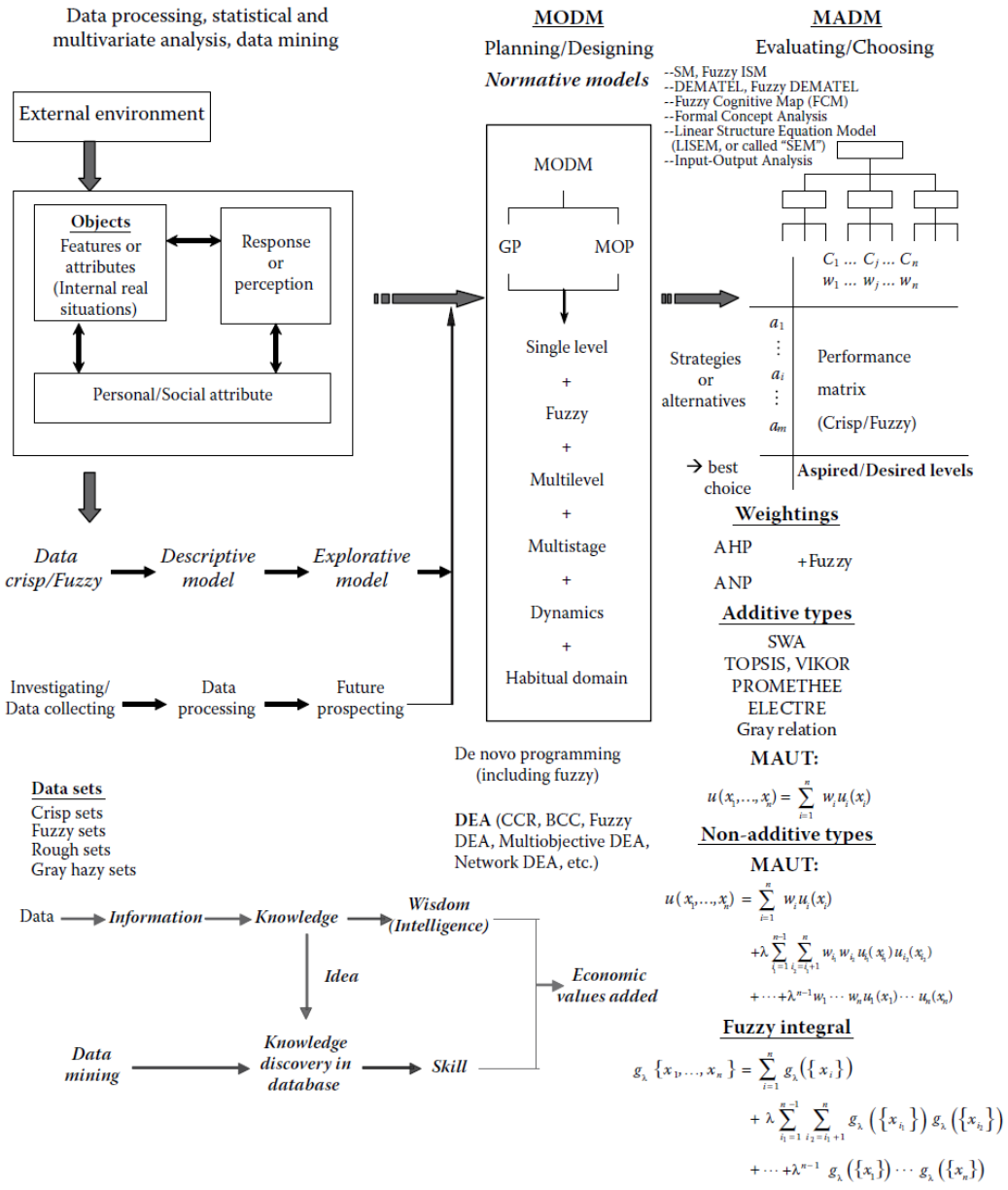


Figure 18 - Profile of MCDM (Tzeng & Huang, 2011, p. 3)

The problem in urban area are dealing with many issues therefore analyzing this and solving them needs a comprehensive methods, which needs proper information and many calculations. However, by using these methods decision makers are almost sure about their decisions, which includes all conditions.

> "The main advantage of an application of multi criteria analysis is that all stakeholders could be objectively included into decision process. Therefore, setting up of criteria weights involves opinions from all stakeholders' groups" (Niksa, Snjezana, & Zoran, 2010)

Among all of these process and methods in MCDM, three method shown to be popular and widely used by researchers SAW (Simple Additive Weighting), TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to the Ideal Solution) and AHP (Analytic Hierarchy Process). Each one has different approach to select the best alternative due to criteria. All of these methods can be applied on alternatives that have been selected before by using a set of performance criteria (attributes). (Janic & Reggiani, 2002)

These methods selected as the first stage of selecting proper methodology for analyzing data. Since these methods have discrete approach for choosing best alternatives therefore, it might be included all variety of methods in MCDM. However, finally one method or the combination of two methods will choose.

> "The SAW method is selected as the simplest and clearest method. It is often used as a benchmark to compare the results obtained from this and other discrete MCDM methods when applied to the same problem. The TOPSIS method is selected because of its unique (specific) but also very logical way of approaching the discrete MCDM problems. However, it is computationally more complex than SAW. The AHP method is selected for its specificity, which offers a certain freedom to a DM to express his preferences for particular attributes (criteria) by using the original AHP measurement scale." (Janic & Reggiani, 2002)

SAW and TOPSIS need criteria for analyzing the alternatives in these methods the weights express the relative importance of criteria. Decision makers can specify these weights, analytically or empirically.

> "AHP, does not require such explicit quantification of attributes (criteria), but it needs specific hierarchical structuring of the MCDM problem. The method itself then generates the weights of the criteria by using the AHP measurement scale according to a specified procedure." (Janic & Reggiani, 2002)

These three methods are comprehensive and capable to combine. However, there are some other methods, which might select for these analyze.

> "Al-Najjar and Alsyouf (2002) further provide three types of models used for multiple criteria decision making: Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), Multiplicative Exponential Weighting (MEW), and Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution (TOPSIS) and Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP). The following section will evaluate each model in order to identify the most suitable model to be applied to the solution." (Peiris, Rehan, & Jayakody)

3.1.1 The AHP Methodology

The Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) method consists of three steps: decomposition of the problem, comparative judgment, and synthesis of priorities (Saaty, 1980; Winston, 1994). *Decomposition of the problem* deals with a hierarchical schematic representation of the overall objective and the decision alternatives.

Comparative judgment includes the formation of the pairwise matrices and their comparison at two levels: i) the level at which all alternatives are compared with respect to each criterion, and ii) the level at which the criteria are compared with respect to the overall objective.

The following sub-steps are performed:

At level i), a pairwise comparison matrix with quadratic shape $\mathbf{A}_{NXN}$ is formed where *N* corresponds to the number of alternatives. The number of matrices of type **A** is

equivalent to the number of criteria *M*. An element of matrix **A**, a_{ij} may be assigned any value from the AHP original measurement scale containing the integers from one to nine. The particular number, usually selected by a DM, is used to express the relative importance of a particular criterion when compared across different alternatives. The following condition should always be fulfilled: $a_{ij} = {}^{1}/_{a_{ij}}$ if $i \neq j$ and otherwise $a_{ij} = 1$.

Then, the normalized matrix A_{NORM} is obtained by dividing each element of matrix **A** in column *i* by the sum of all elements in the same column *i* as follows: $r_{ij} = {}^{a_{ij}}/_{\sum_{i=1}^{N} a_{ij}}$ where *i= 1, 2,.., N*. Next, the matrix of weights, **w** is computed. For example, the weight for the i^{th} row of the matrix **w**, w_i is determined as the average of elements in row *i* of the matrix A_{NORM} as follows: $w_i = ({}^{1}/_{N}) \sum_{j=1}^{N} r_{ij}$ for *i = 1, 2,..,N*.

A similar procedure is carried out at level ii) with the matrix of criteria **C**, which has dimensions equivalent to the number of criteria.

At level i) the consistency of the DM's comparisons is checked by computing the matrix $\boldsymbol{B} = \boldsymbol{A}\boldsymbol{w}^{T}$ and the value $P = ({}^{1}/_{N}) \sum_{i=1}^{N} {}^{b_i}/_{w_i^T}$, where b_i is the i^{th} element of matrix $\boldsymbol{B}$ and w_i^T is the i^{th} element of matrix w^T. Then, the Consistency Index *CI* is computed as *CI* = (*P*-*N*)/(*N*-1) and compared with the Random Index *RI*. The Random Index *RI* for a given *N* is provided by the AHP method.

At level ii) matrix ***C*** instead of matrix ***A*** is used to perform the above calculations. If the condition *CI/RI* δ *0.10* is fulfilled, the *synthesis of priorities* is carried out by computing the overall score for each alternative S_i as follows (Saaty, 1980) (Winston, 1994):

$S_i = \sum_{j=1}^{M} w_j v_{ij}$ for *i*=1,2,…, N

Where v_{ij} is the element of a priority vector of the i^{th} alternative with the j^{th} criterion. Finally, the alternative with the highest overall score is selected as the prefered one. Otherwise, if the required condition is not fulfilled, the procedure of forming the related pairwise comparison matrices should be repeated.

3.1.2 The TOPSIS Methodology

The TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to the Ideal Solution) method, at the first stage, consists of the composition of the Decision Matrix ***A*** with the values of attributes (criteria), and the construction of the normalised Decision Matrix ***R*** based upon matrix ***A***. The elements of matrix ***R*** are computed as $r_{ij} = x_{ij}/(\sum_{i=1}^{M} x_{ij}^2)^{1/2}$ where x_{ij} is the value of the j^{th} criterion for the i^{th} alternative, and is, as in equation $S_i = \sum_{j=1}^{M} w_j r_{ij}$, an element of Decision Matrix ***A***. The weighted normalized decision matrix is obtained by using the normalized decision matrix ***R*** and weights assigned to criteria as $\boldsymbol{V}[v_{ij}] = [w_j * r_{ij}]$. At the second stage, the ideal (fictitious best) solution A^+ and the negative-ideal (fictitious worst) solution A^-, are determined, respectively, as follows:

$$A^+ = \{(max_i v_{ij} | j \in J_2); (min_i v_{ij} | j \in J_2) | i = 1,2,\dots,N\} = \{v_1^+, v_2^+, \dots, v_j^+, \dots, v_M^+\}$$

$$A^- = \{(max_i v_{ij} | j \in J_2); (min_i v_{ij} | j \in J_2) | i = 1,2, \dots, N\} = \{v_1^-, v_2^-, \dots, v_j^-, \dots, v_M^-\}$$

where J_1 is associated with the benefit and J_2 with the cost criteria. Consequently, the Euclidean distance of each alternative from the overall ideal and negative ideal solution is determined, respectively, as follows:

$S_i^+ = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{M}(v_{ij} - v_j^+)\right]^{1/2}$ and $S_i^- = \left[\sum_{j=1}^{M}(v_{ij} - v_j^-)^2\right]^{1/2}$ for i= 1,2, …, N

Where all symbols are as above. The relative closeness of each alternative to the ideal solution is computed as ratio $C_i^+ = S_i^- / (S_i^+ + S_i^-)$ for i=1, 2, …, N. Finally, the alternative with the highest value of C_i^+ is selected as the preferable (best) one (Hwang & Yoon, 1981).

Peiris, Rehan, & Jayakody made a sample test of these methods for the same problem, then they analyzed the result and compared these methods with each other.

> "It must also be noted that the identification of the ideal candidate for the TOPSIS calculation is entirely subjective, thus introducing biasness to the overall result. The main purpose of this project is to reduce the overall bias in candidate selection and to speed up the process. Taking these factors into consideration SAW was selected as the preferred weighted model. Zanakis et al (1998 cited Chou, Chang & Shen, 2008) discusses the evaluation of eight MADM methods, based on this investigation it was concluded that SAW performed better than MEW, TOPSIS and AHP. Furthermore Chang and Yeh (2001 cited Chou, Chang & Shen, 2008) discuss the superiority of SAW in an empirical study of SAW, weighted product and TOPSIS. In conclusion Chou, Chang & Shen (2008) state a simpler evaluation technique is often superior to other complex techniques." (Peiris, Rehan, & Jayakody)

Peiris, Rehan, & Jayakody conclude that the major benefits of SAW methodology is about the weights, which they can establish subjectively. This can be overcome by adopting AHP to establish the weights as illustrated in Figure 19.

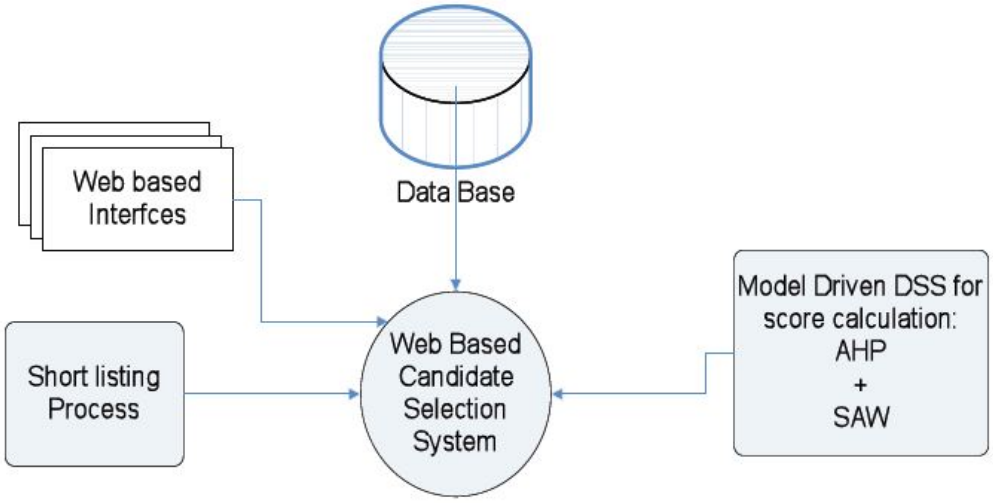


Figure 19 - System Framework (Peiris, Rehan, & Jayakody)

Therefore, the SAW methodology has been selected for these research to apply for choosing the weight of alternatives.

3.1.3 SAW Methodology

The method that has been used for the analysis is Simple Additive Weighting (SAW). As (Afshari, Mojahed, & Yusuff, 2010) explains, Simple Additive Weighting (SAW), is also known as weighted linear combination, or scoring methods. This method is based on weighted average.

> "An evaluation score is calculated for each alternative by multiplying the scaled value given to the alternative of that attribute with the weights of relative importance directly assigned by decision maker followed by summing of the products for all criteria. The advantage of this method is that it is a proportional linear transformation of the raw data which means that the relative order of magnitude of the standardized scores remains equal (Afshari, Mojahed, & Yusuff, 2010, pp. 511-515)".

Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method based on Afshari, Mojahed, & Yusuff, (2010) description includes three major steps:

First; primary step contains process to set up the basic essential material for analysis. The procedure has nine stages;

Creating pair-wise comparison matrix (n × n) with respect to objectives by using "SAATY's 1-9 scale of pairwise comparisons" for criteria.(Table 6)

Table 6- Saaty's 1 To 9 Scale of Pairwise Comparisons (Afshari, Mojahed, & Yusuff, 2010)

Intensity of importance	**Definition**	**Explanation**
1	Equal Importance	Two activities contribute equally to the objective
2	Weak or Slight	
3	Moderate Importance	Experience and judgment slightly favor one activity over another
4	Moderate Plus	
5	Strong Importance	Experience and judgment strongly favor one activity over another
6	Strong Plus	
7	Very Strong	An activity is favored very strongly over another
8	Very, very Strong	
9	Extreme Importance	The evidence favoring one activity over another is of the highest possible order of affirmation

1- Deciding about which of two criteria is most important and score them.

2- Calculating the comparison matrix by its columns and evaluating the priority vector by finding the row average.

3- Weighted sum matrix will be calculated by multiplying the pairwise comparison and priority vector.

4- Dividing all elements of the matrix in step 4 by their priority vector elements.

5- Computing the average of this value to obtainλ_{max}.

6- Finding the consistency index (CI)

Equation 1- Consistency Index (CI)

$$CI = \frac{\lambda_{max} - n}{n - 1}$$

7- Calculating the consistency ratio (CR)

Equation 2- Consistency Ratio (CR)

$$CR = \frac{CI}{RI}$$

8- Consistency can be checked by taking the consistency ratio (CR) of CI with the appropriate value in Table 7. The CR is acceptable, if it does not exceed 0.10. If it is more, the matrix is inconsistent. Therefore, to have a consistent matrix, decisions should be revised.

Table 7 - Average Random Consistency (RI)

Size of matrix	Random consistency
1	0
2	0
3	0.58
4	0.9
5	1.12
6	1.24
7	1.32
8	1.41
9	1.45
10	1.49

Second: In this step normalized Decision matrix (m × n) will be calculated.

Equation 3- Calculation for Normalized Decision Matrix

$$n_{ij} = \frac{r_{ij}}{r_j^*} \qquad r= 1, 2 \dots m, \quad j=1, 2 \dots n$$

r_j^* Is a maximum number of r in the column of j

Third: This step belongs to Evaluation of placemaking measurements based on decision matrix.

Equation 4- Calculation for Evaluation of Alternatives

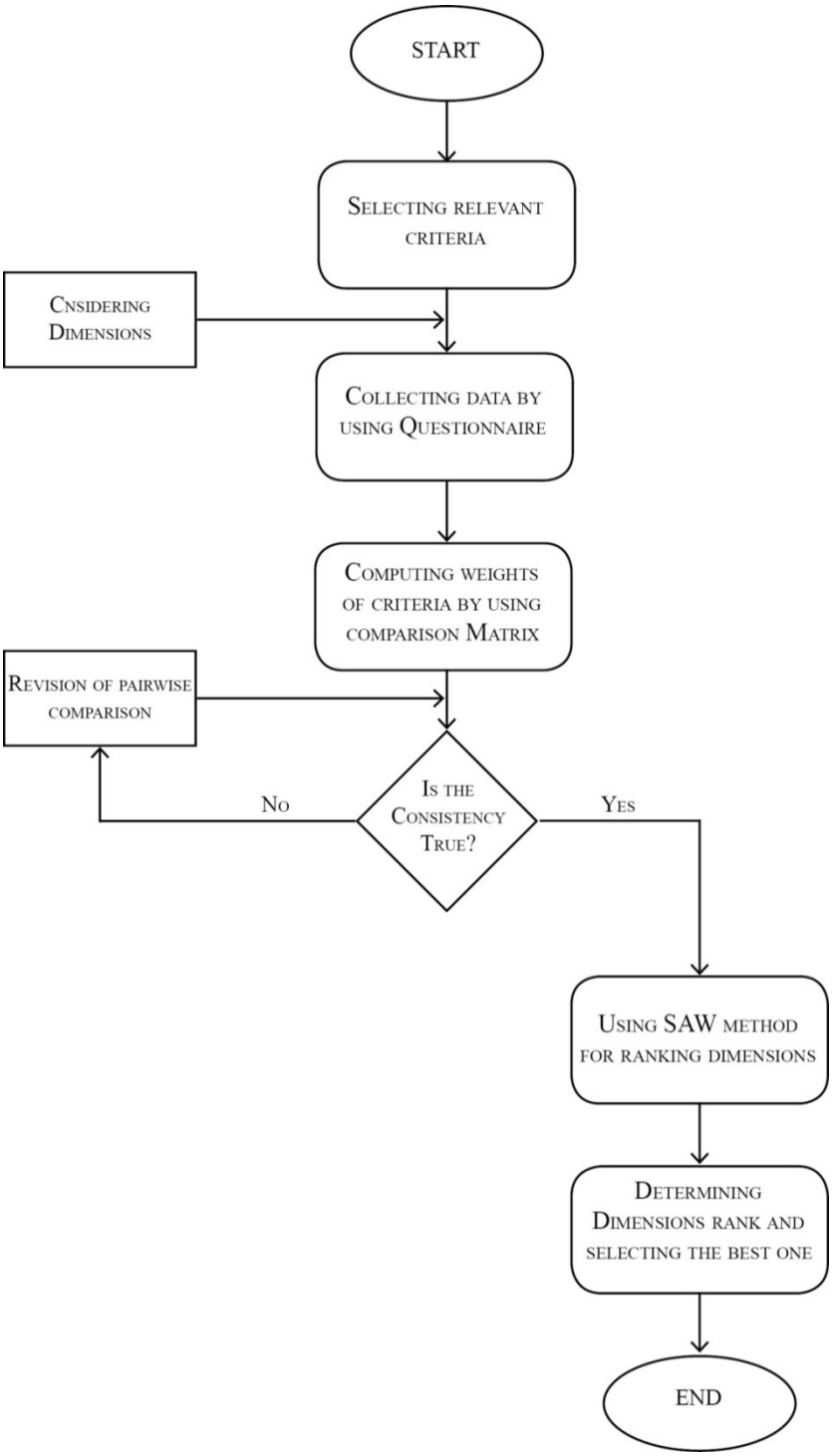
$$A_i = \sum w_j . x_{ij}$$

Table 8 - The Average Stochastic Uniformity Indexes Target Value of Judgment Matrix

n	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
RI	0	0	0.85	0.9	1.12	1.24	1.32	1.41	1.45	1.51

This method has been designed in order to select suitable criteria and measurement in placemaking. The procedure of this methodology has been shown in Figure 20.

Figure 20- The Procedure of SAW Methodology



3.2 Delphi Technique

Delphi has more technique characteristics rather than a methodology. To define this technique very briefly, we may refer to some noticeable reference:

> “Delphi may be characterized as a method for structuring a group communication process so that the process is effective in allowing a group of individuals, as a whole, to deal with a complex problem.” (Linstone, Turoff, & Helmer, 2002, p. 3)

Basic of this technique is upon “structured communication” which is setting up due to this definition.

> “some feedback of individual contributions of information and knowledge; some assessment of the group judgment or' view; some opportunity for individuals to revise views; and some degree of anonymity for the individual responses, As the reader will discover, there are many different views on what are the "proper," "appropriate," "best," and/or "useful" procedures for accomplishing the various specific aspects of Delphi.” (Linstone, Turoff, & Helmer, 2002, p. 3)

There are varieties of application areas which can be developed by this technique:

> “Gathering current and historical data not accurately known or available, examining the significance of historical events, evaluating possible budget allocations, exploring urban and regional planning options, planning university campus and curriculum development, putting together the structure of a model, delineating the pros and cons associated with potential policy options, developing causal relationships in complex economic or social phenomena, distinguishing and clarifying real and perceived human motivations, exposing priorities of personal values, social goals.” (Linstone, Turoff, & Helmer, 2002, p. 4)

As it is mentioned this technique is appropriate for researches in urban areas that are includes this dissertation.

However, when this technique has been employed? On the other hand, for what kind of properties leads to the need of this technique?

> “The problem does not lend itself to precise analytical techniques but cart benefit from subjective judgments on a collective basis, the individuals needed to contribute to the examination of a broad or complex problem have no history of adequate communication and may represent diverse backgrounds with respect to experience or expertise, more individuals are needed than can effectively interact in a face-to-face exchange, time and cost make frequent group meetings infeasible, the efficiency of face-to-face meetings can be increased by a supplemental group communication process, disagreements among individuals are so severe or politically unpalatable that the communication process must be refereed and/or anonymity assured, the heterogeneity of the participants must be preserved to assure validity of the results, i.e., avoidance of domination by quantity or by strength of personality ("bandwagon effect")” (Linstone, Turoff, & Helmer, 2002, p. 4)

The Delphi technique that has been used in this thesis is based on the method which is commonly known as “Delphi exercise”. “In this situation a small monitor team designs a questionnaire which is sent to a larger respondent group, after the questionnaire is returned the monitor team summarizes the results and, based upon the results, develops a new questionnaire for the respondent group.” (Linstone, Turoff, & Helmer, 2002, p. 5)

3.3 Data Collection Techniques for the Case Study

According to the characteristics and aim of the research, there are two types of data that needs to be collected. First type is the data, that related to distinguish Silk Road cities and places. To collect these data "documentary survey" was necessary. Second type includes the data about the cases, which needs observation for collecting.

3.3.1 Documentary Survey

Recently, by using technology and facilities, especially electronic devices documentary survey has been less concerned. However, it is still the basic method of research.

> "*Documentary Research* covers everything you need to know to make effective use of this important research technique and will be a valuable resource for all students, researchers and academics carrying out extensive research, particularly in the areas of education, history and the social sciences" (McCulloch, 2004)

As (Scott, 1990) mentions, the handling of documentary sources—government papers, diaries, newspapers and so on—is widely seen as the hallmark of the professional historian, whereas the sociologist has generally been identified with the use of questionnaires and interview techniques. Therefore, it makes sense to have a look on how historians approaches to types of documents, and especially the distinguish between "primary" and "secondary" sources.

Primary and Secondary Sources

As Marwick (1970) explains, primary sources constitute 'the basic, raw, imperfect evidence', which is often fragmentary, scattered and difficult to use Secondary sources are the books and articles of other historians.

> "At a common-sense level the distinction between a primary and a secondary source is obvious enough: the primary source is the raw material, more

> meaningful to the expert historian than to the layman; the secondary source is the coherent work of history, article, dissertation or book, in which both the intelligent layman and the historian who is venturing upon a new research topic, or keeping in touch with new discoveries in his chosen field, or seeking to widen his general historical knowledge, will look for what they want." (Marwick, 1970, p. 131)

In other words, Dawson (2007) defines primary researches in a way that they involve the study of a subject through firsthand observation and investigation. In addition, (Dawson, 2007) refers secondary researches as collection of information from studies that other researches have made of subject also she mentions the secondary sources need to assess for their accuracy and relevance information. In Table 9 the primary and secondary researches compared.

Table 9 - Sources of Background Information (Dawson, 2007)

PRIMARY	SECONDARY
Relevant people	Research books
Researcher observation	Research reports
Researcher experience	Journal articles
Historical records/texts	Articles reproduced online
Company/organization records	Scientific debates
Personal documents (diaries,	Critiques of literary works
Statistical data	Critiques of art
Works of literature	Analyses of historical events
Works of art	
Film/video	
Laboratory experiments	

There are many way for collecting primary data, Kothari (2004) mentions about these methods as such;

- observation method
- interview method

- thorough questionnaires
- thorough schedules
- other methods which include
    - warranty cards
    - distributor audits
    - pantry audits
    - consumer panels
    - using mechanical devices
    - through projective techniques
    - depth interviews
    - content analysis

According to all mentioned about methods of collecting data and types of sources, in this study the observation method and questionnaires have been used.

3.3.2 Observation Technique

Observation is a research methodology with a long history in knowledge. Almost all the researchers know and use that. Although, it is not easy to find a comprehensive definition for observation, however, some scholars tried to define that as much as possible. Some scholar emphasis on recording characteristics of observation, “Involve the systematic recording of observable phenomena or behavior in a natural setting.” (Gorman & Clayton, 2005) Some believes on ethnographic quality of observation, “leads to an ethnographic description” (Spradley, 1980).

Therefore, this method totally depends on the role of observer in a way that how is s/he participate to the environment. Some scholars take this as a weakness but this is not the only limitation of this method. To avoid of this Kothari (2004) argues that

observer should keep in mind about what s/he is doing. However, Kothari mentions about other limitations for this method.

> "Firstly, it is an expensive method. Secondly, the information provided by this method is very limited. Thirdly, sometimes unforeseen factors may interfere with the observational task. At times, the fact that some people are rarely accessible to direct observation creates obstacle for this method to collect data effectively." (Kothari, 2004, p. 96)

Role of Observer

People generally are observing their environment but this cannot be an academic method. "Observation becomes a scientific tool and the method of data collection for the researcher, when it serves a formulated research purpose, is systematically planned and recorded and is subjected to checks and controls on validity and reliability." Kothari (2004) In order to equip a research with systematic observation needs inscription or roles for the observer.

> " (Gold, 1958) credited, and expanded on, Buford Junker's typology of four roles researchers can play in their efforts to study and develop relationships with insiders, including complete observer, observer-as-participant, participant-as-observer, and complete participant." (Baker, 2006)

This role illustrated in the Figure 21 to show the four categories of observers' role. Also (Bøllingtoft, 2007) compare these four roles together as a table (Table 10). Figure 21 clearly show the situation of four roles of observation and relation between them, Table 10 compares the characteristics, visibility, advantages and dis advantages of these four roles.

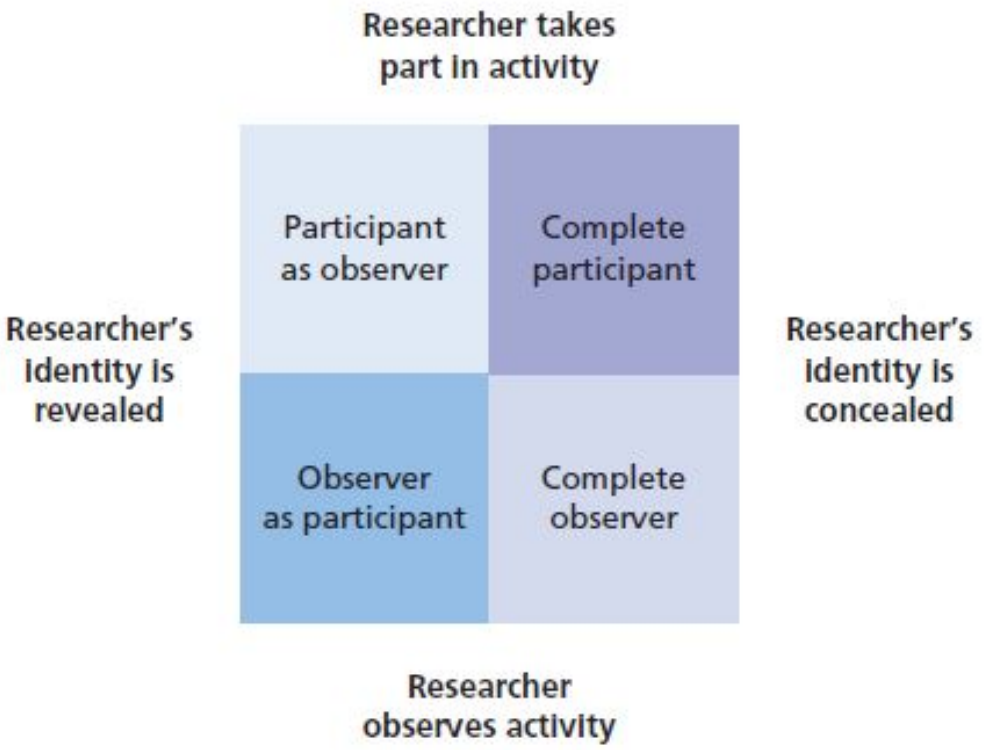


Figure 21 - The four observer roles (Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill, 2009)

In addition, Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill (2009) mention the factors that will determine the choice of participant observer role, which are;

- The purpose of your research
- The time you have to devote to your research
- The degree to which you feel suited to participant observation
- Organizational access
- Ethical considerations

Table 10 - Continuum of observer roles (Bøllingtoft, 2007)

	Complete insider			Complete outsider
	Complete participant	Participant as observer	Observer as participant	Complete observer
Role	Interacts with field as naturally as possible, and becomes a member of the group	Participates fully with the group under study, but researcher makes it clear that he is also undertaking research	Identifies himself as a researcher and attempts to interact with the group. Does not participate in group activities and relies mostly on informants	Observing from a distance. Is isolated from phenomena, allowed no direct contact or interplay
Visibility	Covert	Overt	Overt	Overt
Advantage(s)	Informants more honest and natural	Able to assume a stranger's role and ask questions from a position of ignorance. Ability to establish an insider's identity – from a researcher's point of view	Able to assume a stranger's role and ask questions from a position of ignorance	Most closely approximates the traditional ideal of the 'objective' observer
Disadvantage(s)	Risk of going native. The researcher might affect the area of study	Risk of going native. Informants may shift attention to the research project itself rather than carrying on with their natural behaviour. Friendship between researcher and informant(s)	Risk of going native (albeit to a lesser extent than the two former roles). Informants may shift attention to the research project itself rather than carrying on with their natural behaviour. Possibility of misunderstanding the informant	Possibility of ethnocentrism. Lack of richness and detail. Potential for misunderstanding and inaccuracy

In other view, (Bøllingtoft, 2007) mentions about the development of observation within time, which can be useful for this research. Figure 22 shows the development of observation during the time.

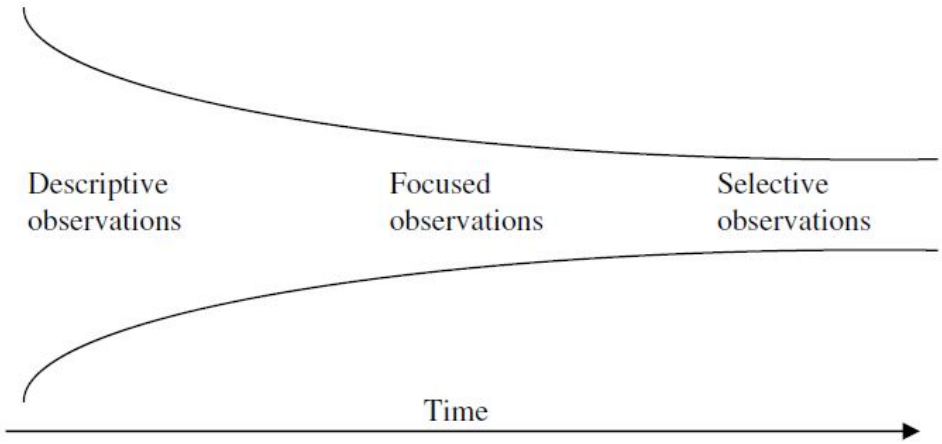


Figure 22 - Development of the observation process (Spradley, 1980)

Types of Observations

In other point of view, Kothari (2004) mentions categorization of observations. This categorization is based on the type of data collection in observation. He generally categorizes observations in two main groups "Structured Observation" and "Unstructured Observation".

> "In case the observation is characterised by a careful definition of the units to be observed, the style of recording the observed information, standardised conditions of observation and the selection of pertinent data of observation, then the observation is called as structured observation. But when observation is to take place without these characteristics to be thought of in advance, the same is termed as unstructured observation." (Kothari, 2004, p. 96)

In this point Saunders, Lewis, & Thornhill (2009) are mentioned about structural observation in a way that "If you use this method in your data collection strategy you will be adopting a more detached stance." They believe that structural observation is systematic and has a high level of predetermined structure. It is possible that a part of data collection done by structural observation. They also argued about the "time and

motion" study expert that is the most powerful image that occurs to many people when they think of structured observation.

In addition, Cross (2007) describe other categorization of observation. Although he uses different terminology to describe this categorization, but the meaning has not much change with other categorizations that mentioned above.

> "There are many different types of procedures that have been used to observe children, but most of them can be grouped into one of three groups: Informal Observations, Indirect Observations, and Formal Observations." (Cross, 2007)

In a general view (Delbridge & Kirkpatrick, 1994) categorize the data generates by participant observation in three parts: Primary observations, secondary observations, and experiential data. They describe the process of collecting data in three steps in a way that by primary observation data has the characteristics of a diary in a good way. Secondary observations are statements by observers of what happened. Experiential data are those data on perception of observer and feeling as experience of the process, that observer is researching.

3.3.3 Site Analysis

Site analysis literally is first step of design process. Some scholars believe that this step is virtual (Zimmerman, 2000). However, this step includes a framework with separate steps, which in design process usually is under responsibility of urban planners.

Although, this process mostly is for usage of urban designers but researchers and scholars in the field of urban design are also using site analysis to have a better understanding about urban problems. "Chief among the concerns and underlying the

analysis of a site is coming to an understanding of the environmental functions of the site." (Russ, 2009, p. 48)

As White (2004) mentioned the proper usual site analysis includes a consequence triangle which shows the relation between three groups; users, buildings and content.

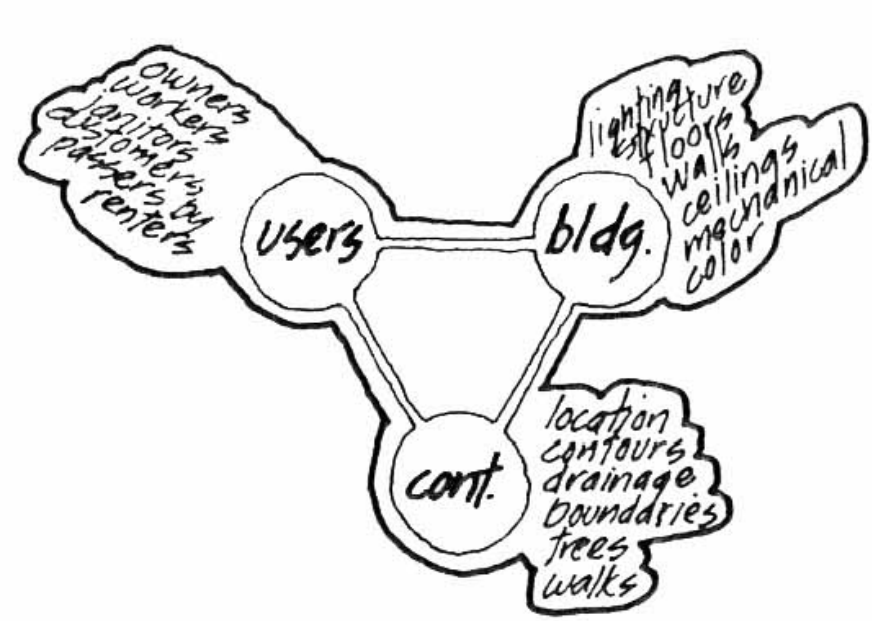


Table 11- Consequence Triangle (White, 2004)

Therefore, White (2004) mentioned to have a comprehensive site analysis, these elements should be concerned:

- Location
- Neighborhood context
- Size and zoning
- Infrastructure, social, and political boundaries
- Legal
- Natural physical features

- Manmade features
- Circulation
- Utilities
- Sensory
- Human and cultural
- Climate

Hoskara, et.al. (2009) with a comprehensive view introduce all topics, methods, and tools for an urban environment, which is necessary for site analysis in urban design. Table 12 shows these topics, methods, and tools in a brief view. They divided analysis in to three main categorizations. Analysis of natural environment, analysis of the Man-made (built) environment, and analysis of socio-economic environment. For each analysis, there are some specific techniques, which part of them has been mentioned during the chapter two, like figure-ground analysis, lynch analysis. By choosing any techniques for each analysis, the type data, which is necessary for that technique is also mentioned in the Table 12 as tools.

This research has been more focused on the fabricated environment therefore the analysis of cases has more concern about built environment. Since the process of placemaking relates with some socio-economic aspects like activities, land use, etc. in the analysis of cases it has been tried to cover all informations by surveying techniques.

Table 12 - Analysis topics, techniques, methods and tools in an urban environment (Hoskara, 2009)

ANALYSIS TOPICS				TECHNIQUES & METHODS	TOOLS
Analysis of the Natural Environment	Topographical features			Surveying techniques	Maps
	Soil				Tables
	Landscape - Vegetation Plantation – Flora / Fauna				Charts
	Water				Diagrams
	Climatical Features				
Analysis of the Man-made (Built) Environment	**Physical analysis**	Locational analysis		Documentary research	Maps
		Historical analysis		Documentary research	Data collected from books, maps, documents; Inventory forms can also be used to document buildings, streets, etc. of historic value
		Urban pattern analysis	Form of development	Morphological analysis	Maps 3D drawings
			Solid-void relations	Figure – Ground analysis	Maps
			Street pattern; Urban spaces in terms of their quality, enclosure, character, activities		Street silhouettes
				Linkage theory	3D proportionate or scaled sketch drawings
					Photographs
			Elements of the area such as paths, nodes, edges, landmarks and districts	Lynch analysis	Maps
					Photographs
					3D sketch drawings
			The gap sites and vacant plots of land, streets or spaces requiring definition or redefinition	Lost space analysis	Maps
					Photographs
		Architectural evaluation		Site surveying	With sketch and measured drawings and photographing; information gathered on tables, inventory forms for all buildings
		Technical infrastructure		Documentary research	Maps and reports
	Functional analysis	Accessibility / Permeability / Traffic Circulation		Traffic and transportation survey	Maps
		Functional distribution		Landuse survey	Maps presented with appropriate coloring and technique
Analysis of the Socio-economic Environment	Demographic structure of the citizens, users of / within the area			Questionnaire survey Interviews	Tables
					Graphs
	The existing economic activities and employment pattern				Bar-charts
	The existing laws and regulations			Documentary research	Documents Laws, regulations
	The current local authority/government policies				
	The official and non-official stakeholders in conservation activities			Interviews Questionnaire survey	Tables Graphs Bar-charts

This research is dedicated to UPS, and placemaking process. According to what it has mentioned in chapter two, a part of these element will be selected for the analyze of cases.

On the other point of view, urban design projects are using some techniques to analyze an urban area. These techniques are based on the theories in urban design by famous scholars like Lynch, (1960), Trancik (1986), etc. These analysis are; accessibility, permeability and figure-ground.

3.4 Summary

This chapter started with a brief review about the multi criterion decision making (MCDM) methodologies, which explains the most three popular methods of MCDM, AHP, SAW and TOPSIS. After studying these three methodologies, since the number of criteria that is using for this research is too much, therefore the best method to employ is “SAW”. Thus, in the following of of this section, employing of SAW methodology in placemaking theory will explain.

After the explanation of MCDM methodologies the methods of collecting data, observation and site analysis explained. As it is clear on the Table 10, the only role that make observer to be covert is “Complete Participant”, which helps to interacts as naturally as possible and collect information. Since in this thesis some places are too crowded and because of local issue the reaction of people about the observation is unpredictable, and because of economic benefits the decision makers are sensitive about these type of observations therefore this role of observer for this research has been considered.

3.4.1 Employing of SAW Methodology into Placemaking Theory

In previous section, the methodology of analyzing data has been explained. In this section, data is going to be analyzed according to the explained methodologies. At the beginning for collecting the basic information and understanding the main relationship between measurements and criteria due to the DELPHI technique, a questionnaire has been prepared. Around 30 experts have been chosen. All the chosen experts at least have PhD. degree in the field of urban design, urban planning or architecture and all of them at least have a published paper or they have done a research, or a project related to place. The questionnaire has been adjusted in the scale of 1-5 for each relationship and zero is for no relationship. This questionnaire has been adopted with DELPHI technique, which has been explained on previous section. For more information, the original of questionnaire is available in the appendix. The results of the questionnaire survey have been shown in Table 13.After the results have been revealed, to select the best measurements, SAW method has been employed. The method has also been explained in the previous section.According to the needs of the SAW method, a small group of experts out of first group has been selected. This group includes ten experts among the first group who are more specific about place.

These measurements are compatible for analyzing places. Since collecting information for all of these assessments need time and some of this information is not available at all. On the other hand, some measurements are not in line with the aim and objectives of this thesis or it might be better to say that they do not exist in the Eastern cities. Therefore, some of these assessments have been abandoned: traffic data, mode splits, transit usage, sanitation rating, environmental data, volunteerism, and number of women children & elderly.

Table 13- Result of Questionnaire Based On Experts Ideas

		Physical attributes						Activities				Conceptions				
		Well defined boundary	Figure-Ground Relationship	Existance of Residential houses	Linkage/access	Semi open spaces	Height limitation	Variety of owners	Web of shopping	Diversity of economic uses	Night life	Sacred place	Spirit of place	Path	Node	Cultural features
Uses & Activities	Local business ownership	2	1	3	3	3	2	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
	Land use patterns	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Property values	3	3	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Rent Levels	3	2	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
	Retail Sales	2	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4
Comfort & Image	Crime statistics	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
	Building conditions	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
Sociability	Social networks	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
	Evening use	4	3	4	5	4	2	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4
	Street life	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4
Access & Linkage	Pedestrian activity	5	4	4	5	5	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4
	Parking usage pattern	3	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	2

Numerical Analysis

As it has been discussed the criteria of placemaking measurements for successful place are has been shown in Table 14.

Table 14- Criteria's Name

Explanation		Criteria
Physical attributes	Well defined boundary	C1
	Figure-Ground Relationship	C2
	Existence of Residential houses	C3
	Linkage/access	C4
	Semi open spaces	C5
	Height limitation	C6
Activities	Variety of owners	C7
	Web of shopping	C8
	Diversity of economic uses	C9
	Night life	C10
Image/Meaning	Sacred place	C11
	Spirit of place	C12
	Path	C13
	Node	C14
	Cultural features	C15

The weights of these criteria have been computed by comparison matrix. Data has been collected from ten expert's opinion with questionnaire by using scale values of 1-5 as shown in Table 15.

Table 15- Specifying the Scale Value of 1-5

Intensity of importance	Definition
1	Equal importance
2	Moderate importance
3	Strong importance
4	Very strong
5	Extreme importance

Figure 23 shows the comparison matrix based on criteria, which are introduced before, and indicating the relative importance of the criterion in the columns compared to the criterion of rows.

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15	Weights
C1	1.00	0.71	0.56	0.36	0.71	0.71	0.45	0.33	0.45	0.28	0.29	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.31	0.026
C2	1.40	1.00	0.83	0.45	0.45	0.83	0.83	0.38	0.83	0.83	0.56	0.31	0.21	0.21	0.45	0.032
C3	1.80	1.20	1.00	0.45	0.83	0.56	0.56	0.83	0.83	0.63	0.56	0.45	0.29	0.31	0.31	0.037
C4	2.80	2.20	2.20	1.00	0.56	0.83	0.45	0.26	0.33	0.26	0.45	0.45	0.23	0.24	0.25	0.029
C5	1.40	2.20	1.20	1.80	1.00	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.56	0.31	0.29	0.31	0.045
C6	1.40	1.20	1.80	1.20	1.20	1.00	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.83	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.049
C7	2.20	1.20	1.80	2.20	1.20	1.20	1.00	0.24	0.24	0.56	0.83	0.83	0.63	0.36	0.42	0.041
C8	3.00	2.60	1.20	3.80	1.20	1.20	4.10	1.00	0.83	0.83	0.56	0.31	0.26	0.26	0.45	0.046
C9	2.20	1.20	1.20	3.00	1.20	1.20	4.20	1.20	1.00	0.45	0.83	0.56	0.26	0.26	0.33	0.045
C10	3.60	1.20	1.60	3.80	1.20	1.20	1.80	1.20	2.20	1.00	0.42	0.45	0.31	0.28	0.28	0.046
C11	3.40	1.80	1.80	2.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.80	1.20	2.40	1.00	0.83	0.24	0.31	0.38	0.054
C12	3.60	3.20	2.20	2.20	1.80	1.20	1.20	3.20	1.80	2.20	1.20	1.00	0.26	0.26	0.24	0.054
C13	3.80	4.80	3.40	4.40	3.20	2.80	1.60	3.80	3.80	3.20	4.20	3.80	1.00	0.24	0.26	0.079
C14	3.20	4.80	3.20	4.20	3.40	2.80	2.80	3.80	3.80	3.60	3.20	3.80	4.20	1.00	0.26	0.118
C15	3.20	2.20	3.20	4.00	3.20	2.80	2.40	2.20	3.00	3.60	2.60	4.20	3.80	3.80	1.00	0.178
Total	38.00	31.51	27.19	35.07	22.36	20.37	24.26	21.93	21.99	21.51	18.37	18.68	12.63	8.50	5.63	

Figure 23- Weights of Criteria by Comparison Matrix

The Consistency rate has been calculated and that is 0.091 which is less than 0.1 this means that the opinion of experts is sufficient. After this step, the procedure of SAW method will start with following steps.

As it has been mentioned the result of questionnaire were shown on Table 13, now Table 16 shows one more time the acceptable results (those who got relationship level 3 and more) with the names of criteria and measurements as a preparation for normalizing the numbers. Now the data are ready for normalization.

Table 18 shows the normalized data. After preparing normalize decision matrix, Simple Additive Weighting method is ready to evaluate each measurement. On Table 19 the result of this evaluation is revealed.

Table 16- Collected Data Based On Scale Values

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
PM1	2	1	3	3	3	2	4	5	4	3	3	3	4	3	3
PM2	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
PM3	3	3	4	5	3	3	5	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
PM4	3	2	4	5	3	3	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	4
PM5	2	2	4	4	3	2	4	4	4	3	3	3	4	4	4
PM6	4	3	4	4	2	2	4	4	3	4	3	3	3	4	3
PM7	2	2	3	2	3	2	4	3	3	3	3	3	2	3	3
PM8	4	3	5	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	4	4	4
PM9	4	3	4	5	4	2	3	4	4	5	3	4	4	4	4
PM10	5	4	4	5	4	3	4	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	4
PM11	5	4	4	5	5	2	3	5	4	5	4	4	5	4	4
PM12	3	3	4	5	2	1	3	4	3	4	3	3	4	3	2

C means criteria and PM means placemaking assessment

Table 17- The Weighted Criteria

C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
0.026	0.032	0.037	0.029	0.045	0.049	0.041	0.046	0.045	0.046	0.054	0.054	0.079	0.118	0.178

Table 18- The Normalized Decision Matrix

	C1	C2	C3	C4	C5	C6	C7	C8	C9	C10	C11	C12	C13	C14	C15
PM1	0.47826	0.31667	0.62857	0.64384	0.55882	0.71154	0.85714	0.90667	0.86111	0.62162	0.66102	0.71875	0.80000	0.73239	0.69355
PM2	0.68116	0.85000	0.77143	0.91781	0.72059	0.96154	0.94286	0.89333	0.88889	0.82432	0.96610	0.93750	0.94286	0.85915	0.88710
PM3	0.65217	0.71667	0.78571	0.98630	0.61765	1.00000	1.00000	0.82667	0.90278	0.75676	0.96610	0.85938	0.92857	0.94366	0.88710
PM4	0.57971	0.58333	0.84286	0.98630	0.67647	0.94231	0.88571	0.86667	1.00000	0.77027	0.89831	0.85938	0.92857	0.90141	0.96774
PM5	0.53623	0.60000	0.75714	0.83562	0.60294	0.67308	0.87143	0.77333	0.88889	0.66216	0.79661	0.76563	0.84286	0.84507	0.90323
PM6	0.88406	0.75000	0.90000	0.79452	0.50000	0.55769	0.78571	0.73333	0.62500	0.87838	0.77966	0.78125	0.74286	0.74648	0.74194
PM7	0.52174	0.38333	0.55714	0.50685	0.64706	0.71154	0.77143	0.60000	0.68056	0.52703	0.76271	0.81250	0.50000	0.53521	0.75806
PM8	0.82609	0.85000	1.00000	0.94521	0.97059	0.80769	0.80000	0.92000	0.77778	0.94595	0.93220	0.96875	0.91429	0.84507	1.00000
PM9	0.85507	0.80000	0.92857	0.94521	0.82353	0.69231	0.71429	0.78667	0.73611	1.00000	0.84746	0.90625	0.95714	0.90141	0.90323
PM10	1.00000	1.00000	0.90000	0.97260	0.91176	0.78846	0.92857	1.00000	0.81944	1.00000	0.93220	1.00000	0.97143	1.00000	0.98387
PM11	0.98551	0.95000	0.88571	1.00000	1.00000	0.53846	0.68571	0.96000	0.81944	0.93243	1.00000	0.87500	1.00000	0.91549	0.90323
PM12	0.68116	0.73333	0.84286	1.00000	0.51471	0.32692	0.71429	0.89333	0.69444	0.74324	0.86441	0.73438	0.80000	0.71831	0.59677

Table 19- The Ranked Measurements

Rank	Key Attributes	Assessment	Weight
1	Sociability	Street life	0.8396490
2	Sociability	Social networks	0.8018634
3	Access & Linkage	Pedestrian activity	0.7896301
4	Uses & Activities	Land use patterns	0.7733420
5	Uses & Activities	Rent Levels	0.7731310
6	Uses & Activities	Property values	0.7695461
7	Sociability	Evening use	0.7620508
8	Uses & Activities	Retail Sales	0.6982034
9	Comfort & Image	Crime statistics	0.6503731
10	Access & Linkage	Parking usage pattern	0.6163545
11	Uses & Activities	Local business ownership	0.6159633
12	Comfort & Image	Building conditions	0.5615617

As it is clear, in this table the weight of each (previous) measurement has been calculated. Since they have been weighted for the purpose of this thesis and it is supposed to use these measurements with their weights for the case studies therefore, it would have been more proper to name them "**Assessment**" rather than "**Measurement**", as they have been named for this table.

This table shows that for analyzing a placemaking process due to the criteria of place, which are defined for this dissertation "Street Life" is the best assessment with weight of 0.84 the second best assessment is "Social networks" with the weight of 0.80 and the third best assessment is "Pedestrian Activity" with the weight of 0.79. In another point of view, due to the key attributes, it can be said "Sociability" has the most effect on the process of placemaking and then, "Uses and Activities" could have impressive effect for making a place successful. However, "Pedestrian

Activities” is one of the third effective assessments but the other assessment in this key attribute, “Parking Usage Pattern” located on tenth between twelve assessments.

In the following chapters after introducing and choosing steps, the cases will be analyzed according to this hierarchy of assessments, in order of Table 19.

3.4.2 Method of Presenting Analysis

In this research, the number of assessments for analyzing is high. Therefore, there is a need to find a specific way to present the result of analysis. In this case, decision made to create an inventory table. The information that an inventory table for each case study need are:

- Name of city
- Name and type of place
- Location of place in area
- Map of place (Figure-ground is preferred)
- Brief explanation of each assessment for the place
- The weights of assessments that each place can get
- Photos of place, which can show the situation of those assessments that are dominant in place

Table 20 shows a blank inventory table, which includes all necessary information about the analysis.

<table>
<tr><td colspan="5">Name & Type of Place – Name of City</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2" rowspan="11">Map of Place</td><td rowspan="4">Location Map of Place</td><td>Rank in SRP</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Characteristics of Place</td></tr>
<tr><td>Assessment</td><td>Existence in Place</td><td>Weight</td></tr>
<tr><td>Street life</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Social networks</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Pedestrian activity</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Land use patterns</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td rowspan="7">Brief explanation of assessments</td><td>Rent Levels</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Property values</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Evening use</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Parking usage pattern</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Local business ownership</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Building conditions</td><td></td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2"></td><td></td><td>Total weight</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Photo of Dominant assessment</td><td>Photo of Dominant assessment</td><td>Photo of Dominant assessment</td><td>Photo of Dominant assessment</td><td>Photo of Dominant assessment</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Table 20 - Blank inventory table

Chapter 4

GENERAL SITE SURVEY: SILK ROAD CITIES AND PLACES IN IRAN

Nowadays, around two centuries Middle East has been known as its oil and gas resources. We rarely have a day without any news related to the oil and gas in this region in media. It is interesting to understand that Middle East was not like this before. At least two centuries ago life in this area was different. It had been based on trade. There were civilizations that were living there for many times. People were finishing their days by trade. All of big cities were developed in each civilization according to the trading routes. Therefore, these routes had an important role for urban life and its development. Huge civilizations were founded and developed by trading between eastern and western parts of the world. (Beckwith, 2009) argues that this economy could be called as a kind of pattern for western civilizations.

> "The Portuguese and the Spanish as well, were still essentially medieval in most respects and, as such, followed a Central Eurasian model of the commercial imperative practically identical to the model followed by the Scythians and other early Iranians in their establishment of the Silk Road economy." (Beckwith, 2009)

In this chapter initially, it has been tried by having a brief look to history of Silk Road in Iran, gives a general view to readers, since the route has been moved due to the political and geographical reasons. After that the Iranian cities has been introduced. How was their structure according to the trading routes? Moreover, what are the main urban elements in Iranian cities? After this short introduction for Iranian

cities, in this chapter, the contemporary way for Silk Road has been selected and the cities which are located in this road has been introduced.

4.1 Silk Road in Iran

Silk Road was one of the most well-known trading routes in the world. The importance of this network has been highlighted once more during the contemporary time. Along the international efforts to revitalize the value of the Silk Road, many academic and practical projects have been exemplified various potentials of this route. Since, the Silk Road was mainly a network of interactions, among different revival capabilities; tourist regeneration has been one of the most important roles of this route at present time. Since, Iran is a vast territory with different climates; it is beneficial to learn generally about 'geography' of the immediate environment along the route in Iran. Geography of Silk Road in Iran contains mountains, deserts, rivers, valleys, and other types of geographical features. Figure 24 shows the geographical characteristics of different areas in Iran. As it is clear in this figure, the variety of climates is vast. While there is ultra-hot and dry climate in the center of the country, in the north and south part of the country there are very humid climate. On the other hand, regardless of Caspian Sea (in the North) and Persian Gulf (In South) and one lake in the North West (Urmia) there is no notable water inside the country. Instead of that, there are two main deserts in the center of country, which are surrounded horizontally and vertically by mountains from north and west. Silk Road caravans always were trying to reach from West to East part of the country and vice versa.

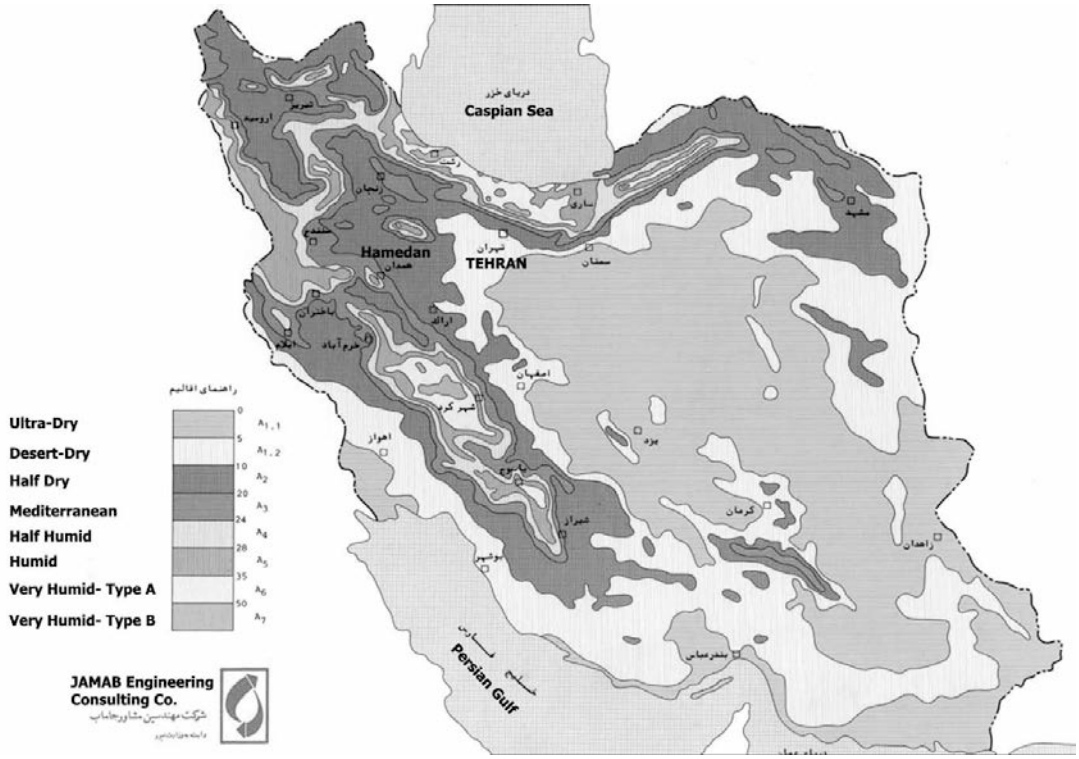


Figure 24 -Iran Climate Categorization in “De Martonne” System (Jamab Engineering Consulting Co, 1986)

Considering the fact that Silk Road has been one of the oldest international routes in the world, it is necessary to have an inclusive view to its history.

4.1.1 Silk Road During Different Historical Periods In Iran[2] "From Beginning Until The End (1550 AC)"

In fact, Silk Road was not a single defined route along the history. This route has been under constant changes from 3000 BC until around 100 years ago. The history of Silk Road included 23 different historical periods. In the coming pages, some general historical information about the Silk Road has been presented.

Figure 25- Persian Royal Road 475 BC (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

The Persian Royal Road was an ancient highway reorganized and rebuilt by the Persian king Darius the Great (Darius I) of the Achaemenid Empire in the 5th century BC. This road was a road with 12 meter width that was used by army and war chariots.

[2] This part has been written based on the historical part of "National Silk Road project" that has been done by (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

Figure 26- Silk Road 1st Century (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

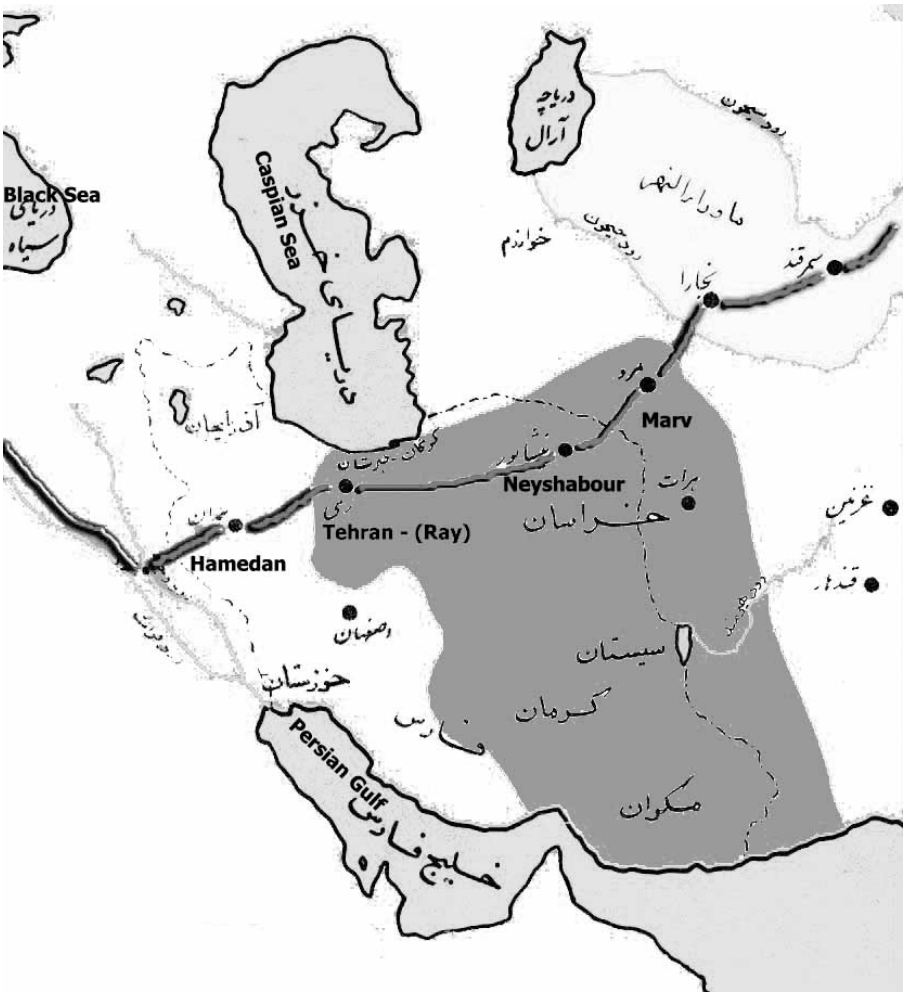


Figure 27Silk Road in 850 AC (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

The “Taherian” territory was in the eastern part of the land that now is known as Iran plateau. The most important usage of the Silk Road during this time was for trading slaves. They transported slave from Central Asia to Islamic region and Byzantine Empire. The important city of the Silk Road in this period was “Neyshabour”.

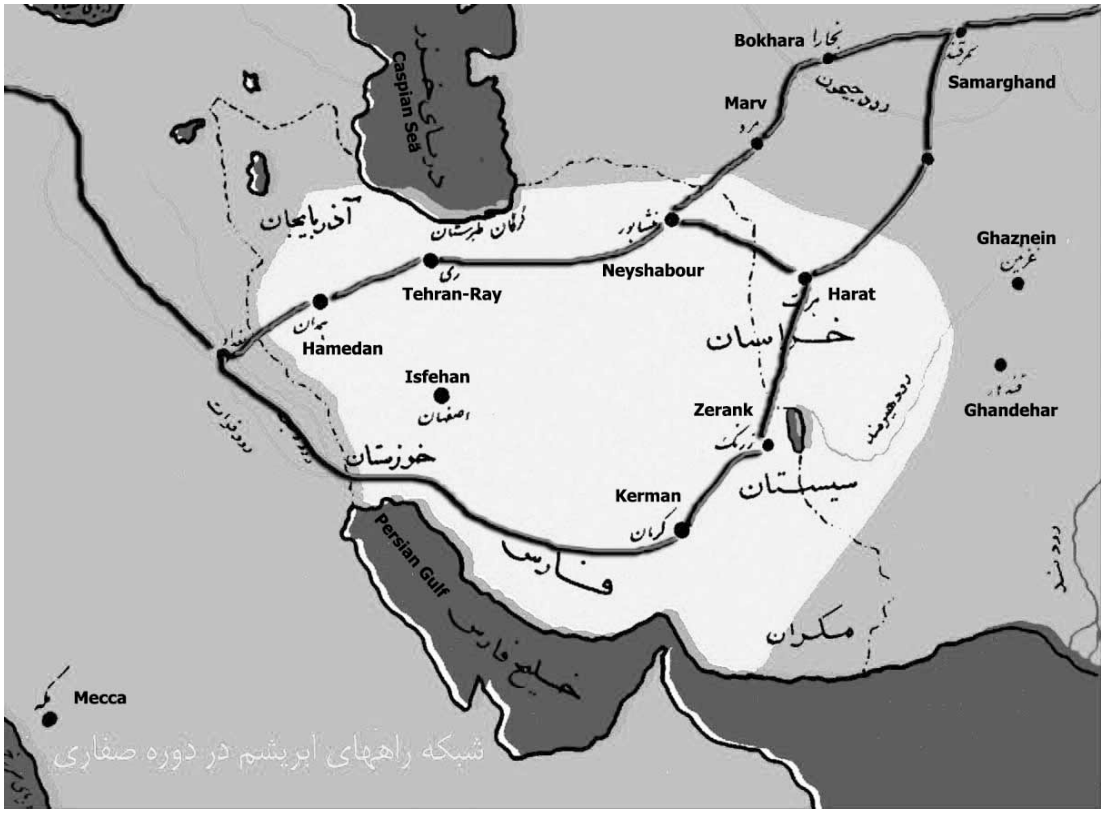


Figure 28- Silk Road in 900 AC (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

The capital of “Saffarian” was in the south east of Iran, thus, at that time we can recognize another branch of Silk Road which passed from south east to south west and west. But they could expand their authority over the Silk Road in eastern part of Iranian land. They took power from “Taherian” through conquering city of Neyshabour in northeast.

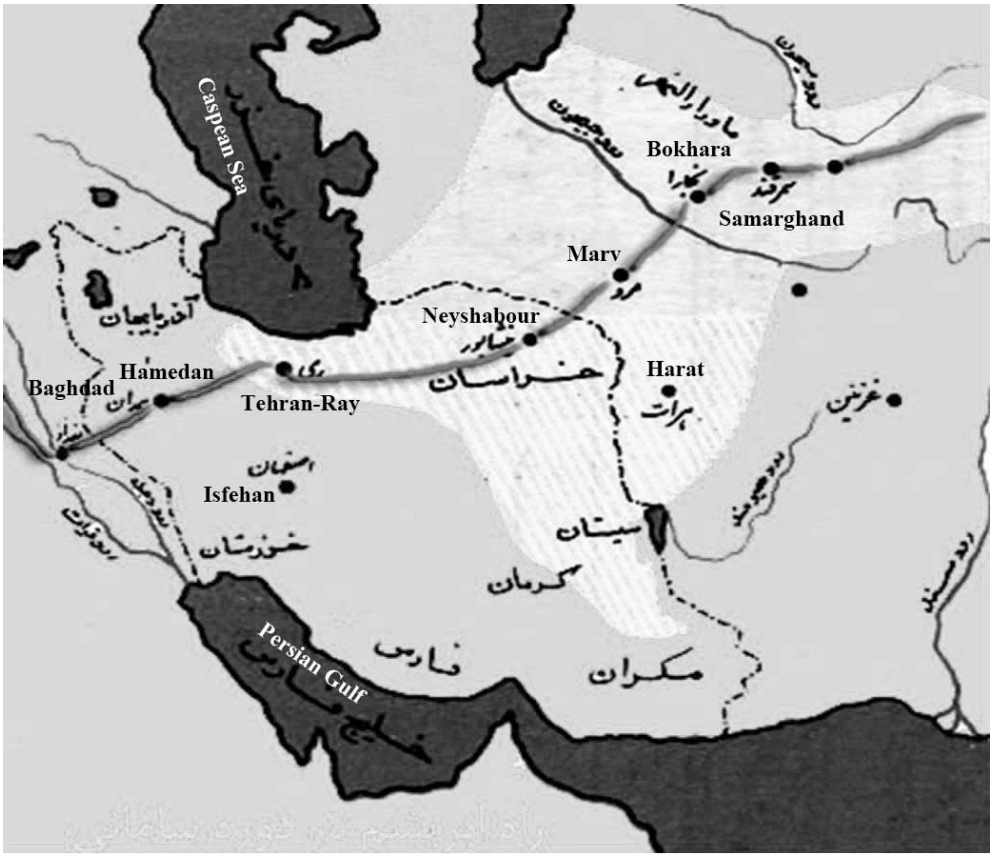


Figure 29- Silk Road in 950 AC (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

"Samanid" was known as first Iranian daynasty after Islam. They extended their emirate by capturing the main Silk Road cities one by one from east to center of Iran plateau. During this period, the importance of silk Road was still because of trading slaves from Turkic reigions in Central Asia to Islamic regions. "Samanids" were getting road tax from slaves traders and their carvans. Also they had an educational system for young slaves in their military bases, to learn fighting technics. The price of these educated slaves were higher than normal slaves. 'Bukhara' was their capital city. The increasing number of muslim societies in central Asia had huge influence on the economy of the "Samanid" dynasty. According to an Islamic law it was prohibited to make muslims slaves, therefore the 'Samanid' emirates gradually dispeared.

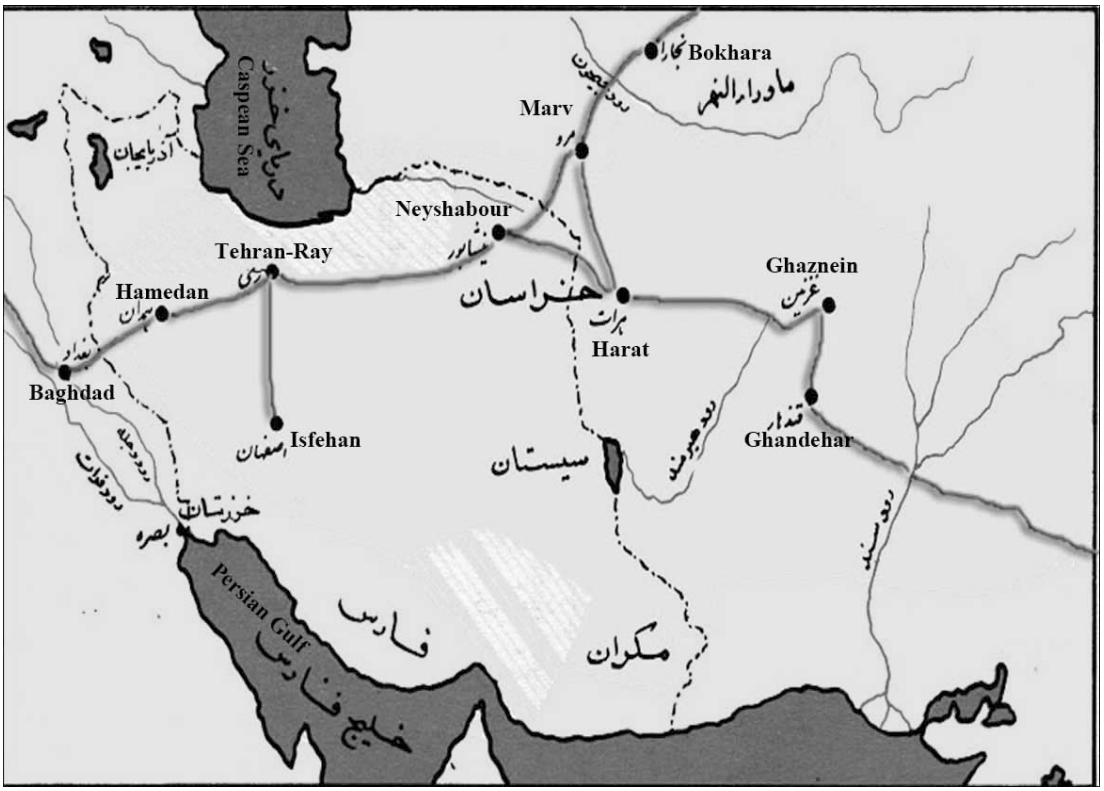


Figure 30- Silk Road in 1050 AC (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

The “Ghaznavids” were a Persian Muslim dynasty of Turkic slave origin. They continued their governance with the same process from “Samanid”. Just only, they changed their slave sources from Central Asia to India. Thus, their territory was developed to southeast close to India. Because of this, on that period the “Spice Road” was important along Silk Road. In addition, “Spice Trade” was added to the economy of these Empire. They also shifted their capital city from “Ghazni” to “Lahour”. On the other hand, since the most important trade center during this period was “Baghdad” they wanted to be recognized as an Islamic state,

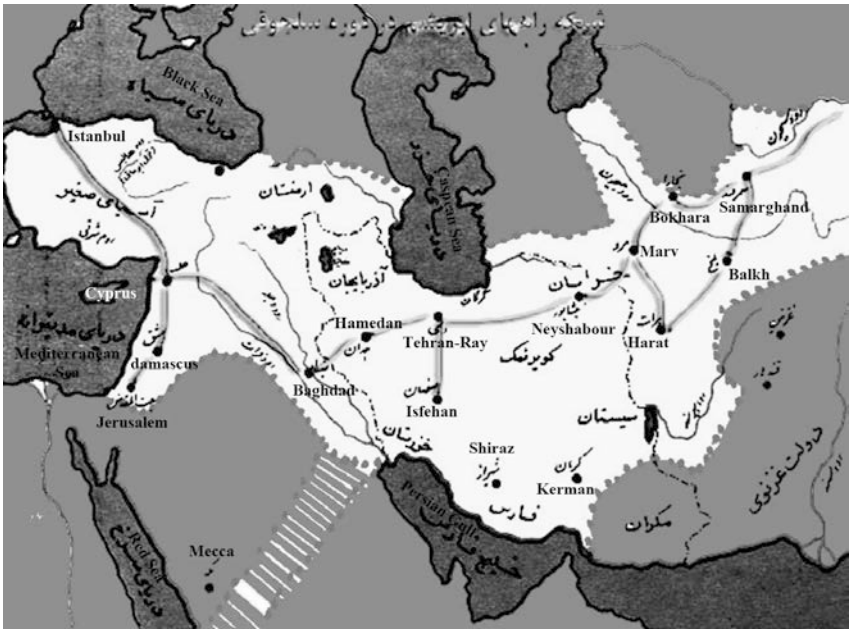


Figure 31- Silk Road in 1150 AC (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

The Great Seljuq Empire was a medieval Turkic Sunni Muslim empire, originating from the *Qynyq* branch of Oghuz Turks. The first capital of this Empire was "Neyshabour" and after that, it changed to "Rayy", two most important cities of Silk Road. In the period of "Malik shah", the Land of Seljuq Empire was expanded in various directions. It bordered with China from east to Byzantines in the west. That rout was covering almost all parts of the Silk Road. In that period, the important of business and thereinafter trade routes (Silk Road and Spice Road) were increased. During the crusades in Europe, almost all other countries in the rest of the world were in tradable relationship. Therefore, in Saljuq dynasty there was a vast network of trade routes, which was highly protected. According to many scholars during this period, "Rabz" (business part of the old cities like Bazaar) were growing increasingly. Domestic disputes and Mongols were two main reasons for vanishing of Saljuq Empire.

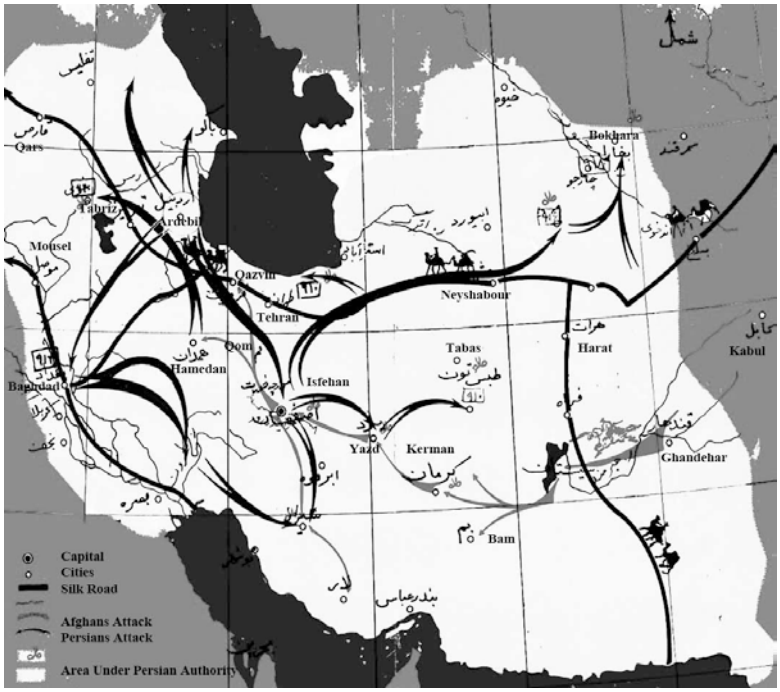


Figure 32- Silk Road in 1550 AC (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

Before “Safavid”, because of renaissance, economical, and social changes in Europe, European people had life that was more luxurious. Thus, Silk as a luxury fabric was highly demanded in European societies. During this period, the Portuguese navy was ruling all the water routes to east. Therefore, the other European countries and specially British were trying to find a land road towards east. Relation between two Empires “Safavid” and “Ottoman” always has been faced with some difficulties. Therefore, few traders could travel and make business between this two Empires. The special concern of “Safavid” to provide safety of roads helped them to take the most economical advantages from road trade. They could develop the road network, which was remained from Saljuq dynasty in their territory. In addition, they made plenty caravansaries in these networks. Because of huge amount of trades between Iran and Europe, the importance of Tabriz in the North West of Iran was increased during this time.

As it has been mentioned, the road has been moved during history due to the many reasons. However, for many centuries, the road was active and caravans had been transfer goods between cities within this route. The other important issue is Silk Road in its blooming period (1550 AC) developed as a network and the diagram has been shown the main trading roads, and after that until the death of this road the main roads has been remained and was active. With a high percentage of confidence, it can be said that the death of Silk Road was at the same time with finding oil in Iran (19^{th} century) and changing the economy from trade to exporting oil. However, many years before that time with expansion of sea roads, ships had done the majority of trading especially in long distances, but the road was weakly active. Briefly, Table 21 has been presented the situation of main road in different historical periods in Iran.

Today the road is symbolically existed, without any majority of trading. Usually societies use this symbol for cultural connections between people and mostly it has touristic benefits. Therefore, it has some effects on cities. As a summary, in this thesis has been decided to choose the road from its blooming period (Safavid dynesty-1550 AC) as a main area for the case studies.

Table 21- Comparison the Silk Road in Iran in Different Periods of History

Period	Route
Taherian - 850 AC	
Saffarian – 900 AC	
Samani – 950 AC	
Ghaznavids – 1050 AC	

Period	Route
Seljuq – 1150 AC	
Safavid – 1550 AC	

4.2 Iranian Cities & Trading Routes

Habibi (1995) describes Iranian urbanization in different historical periods. He believes that urbanization in Iran can be divided generally in three major periods:

- Ancient cities (Before Islam) from 9 BC until 7 AC
- Cities after Islam from 7 AC until 1876 AC
- Modern era from 1876 AC

Then he describes about the characteristics of Iranian cities in each period. The common physical elements that he named in all periods are:

- Palace (Arg)
- Bazaar
- Quarters (Mahalle)
- Jami mosque

He also mentions about the importance of security, access to water resources and climate, as an important issues of formation of Iranian cities. (Habibi, 1995)

Generally, according to the soil and water resources, it can be said that Iran is a dry country and because of shortage of water resources, most of the lands in Iran are dry and infertile. Hence, most of Iranian cities had been developed based on trades rather than agriculture. Therefore, urban places related to trade and dealing had been active in Iranian cities for long time.

Perhaps in all books that have been written on history of Iran, it was noticed about Iranian and their special attention to roads and the buildings related to them, and the most famous one is caravansary (Pirnia, 1993). According to the location of caravansaries, two main types could be recognized. The main reason for caravansaries was having a safe place for caravans within their traveling. Therefore, the location of caravansaries was setting up due to the distance. This means the distance that each caravan can move in the daytime, and at night, a caravansary is needed to be settled in for resting. Since morphologically the land has different characteristic during a long distance, like mountains and desert etc. Therefore, the between two caravansaries was not equal in measuring. Hence, there was different measurement system which were depends on the distance that each person can move by walk in a certain time. (Mostowfi, 1340)

Generally, there are two types of caravansary due to their location. One, is located inside the urban area and the other, is outside of towns. Most all of caravansaries, which are located inside cities, are behind of main road of bazaars. This location helped them to get services for shops in bazaar. Firstly, caravans arrived to caravansaries outside of cities, then, a part of traders was divided from caravan and getting inside the cities and settled in these caravansaries. In fact, there were a link between caravansaries outside of cities and those, which were inside of towns. It means that there is a relation between caravansaries and bazaar in Iranian cities.

“Caravansaries were counted as a quiet house and home to convoy and passengers. On the other hand caravansaries in the cities are still working as a business places.” (Kiani, 1987)

The important urban element among the link between caravansaries and bazaar from outside to inside of cities is gate. Each city depends on the scale and population had many gates, but the important one was the one who opened to the trade route. The gate which is also locates close to bazaar. Unfortunately, nowadays most of the gates are ruined. Therefore, there are few, of them exist in the SRCS.

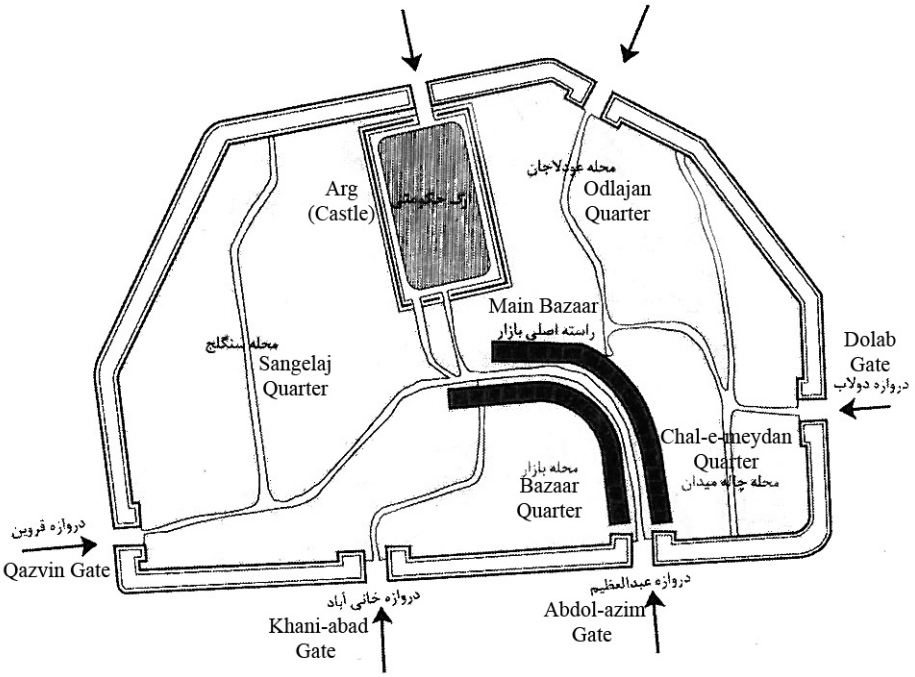
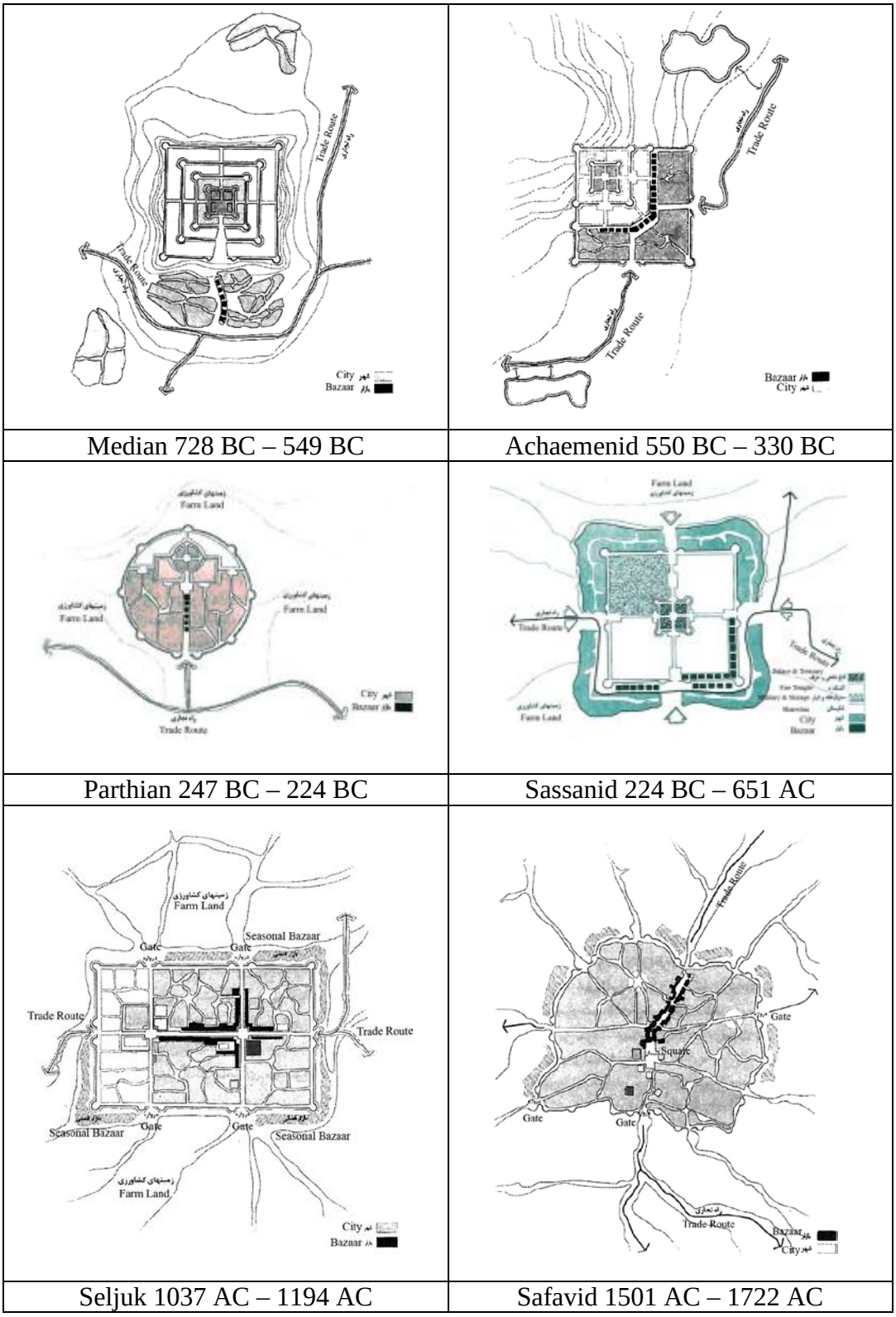


Figure 33- Map of Old Tehran (Rajabi, 2003)

Bazaar, the most important urban public place in Middle East and also Iranian cities, and it has been existed in all cities in this region with different scales. This public place has many influences on economic, culture and even politic. There are many evidences in Iranian history about those dynasties that couldn't control the power of bazaar and they collapsed. "I could not stop building supermarkets. I wanted a modern country. Moving against the bazaars was typical of the political and social risks I had to take in my drive for modernization." (Pahlavi, 1980) Even in contemporary period bazaar has a great role in economic and political issues in Iran.

“Iranians say that the Tehran Bazaar is the “pulse of the city” or “the pulse of the economy.” The metaphor is appropriate, for it evokes a sense that the circulation of commodities, credit, and information in the Bazaar’s networks is a palpable effect of the workings of Iran’s urban life and political economy.” (Keshavarzian, 2007)

In addition, all of urban places that have a short description of them above, have a relation with the SRCS, and it could be possible to select from them for case study. Figure 34 can clearly show the location of trade routes and these urban places in Iranian cities, during the periods in history. As it can be seen, the location of bazaar in cities always has been parallel or along the trading routes out of cities. Moreover, from location and shape of bazaar in towns, it could have been inferred that bazaar had acted as a communicating place between people from outside and inside of the city.



Median 728 BC – 549 BC	Achaemenid 550 BC – 330 BC
Parthian 247 BC – 224 BC	Sassanid 224 BC – 651 AC
Seljuk 1037 AC – 1194 AC	Safavid 1501 AC – 1722 AC

Figure 34- Trade Routes and Iranian Cities during Historical Periods (Habibi, 1995)

As it mentioned before the structure of Iranian cities throughout history especially during their economic growth, included; “Bazaar” as a trade place, “Arg” as place of power, “Mosque” as place of religious and “quarters” as place of life.

These physical elements have been distinguished as structure of almost all Iranian cities with different urban patterns. The use of this layout has been stable during centuries before arrival of modernity to the country. “Arg” or palace as a place of power, “Bazaar” place of trade and economy of the city, “Jami mosque” place of religion or belief and also main place for public gatherings, finally “quarters” place for citizens residing.

For choosing type of places in this research, three urban places from these urban elements could be chosen, also as it was written above about the importance of caravansaries and the link between caravansaries which are located outside and inside of cities and the importance of gate for this link, caravansary and gate could be add to the cases. So, the group of cases for that could be chosen in this research includes:

- Arg (palace)
- Bazaar
- Mosque
- Caravansary and/or Gate

4.3 Contemporary Silk Road in Iran

Business and trade always has played an important role on the Middle East. For centuries, any link between East and West has been doing through this region. The most famous trade route that connected the East and West of the world is “Silk Road”. Cities in Iran as one of the largest regions in the Middle East have influenced of the Silk Road. Historical analysis in "National Project of Silk Road in Iran" highlights some issues which have some interesting points. (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

1. The peaks of historical periods in Iranian civilization are consistent with the flow of trade and travel Silk Road.
2. Iranian civilization though drawdown periods coincide with those periods that Silk Road due to wars and political conflicts or any other cause, has been closed
3. Each of the cities along the Silk Road in historical periods of Iranian history were capital of country or region or major commercial city, and nowadays each of those cities manifest the characteristics of a specific historical period.
4. Since, during the colonialism period, maritime trade routes have been opened, Silk Road and some other trade routes (like Spice route) have been obstructed.

As it mentioned above there is a direct relation between the location of Silk Road and major cities and capitals in Iran. Therefore, for realizing about these cities, Table 22

shows some information about capitals and major cities in different periods of Iran's history.

Table 22- Capitals and Major Cities in Different Periods of Iran's History

Historical Period	Date	Duration (year)	Capital(s)	Major City(s)
The Median	708-550 BC	150	Hamedan (Hagmataneh)	Rey
Achaemenid	550-330 BC	220	Hamedan (Hagmataneh) Takht-e-Jamshid (Perspolis) Estakhr	
Parthians	250 BC-227 AC	477	Sad-darvazeh (damghan)	Ganjak
Sasanian	224-652 AC	428	Tisphon (Baghdad)	Rey Amad Antakya
Umayyads	661-749 AC	88	Sham	Rey Ghormasin (Kermanshah)
Abbasid	749-1256 AC	509	Baghdad	Rey Marv
Taherian	821-872 AC	51	Neyshabour	Harat
Saffarian	861-1002 AC	141	Zeranj	Neyshabour
Dialameh (Al-Ziar)	928-1043 AC	115	Esfehan	Rey Gorgan
Samanian	892-998 AC	106	Bokhara	Samarghand
Al-bouye	932-1056 AC	124	Rey	Shiraz Hamedan Esfehan
Ghaznavian	962-1186 AC	224	Ghazneyn	Balkh Harat Neyshabour Rey Esfehan Lahour

Historical Period	Date	Duration (year)	Capital(s)	Major City(s)
Seljuk	1037-1193 AC	156	Samarghand	Bokhara Balkh Marv Neyshabour Rey Trabouzan Antakya
Atabakan (Azarbayjan)	1146-1278 AC	82	Tabriz	
Kharazmshahi	1096-1230 AC	134	Samarghand	Bokhara Balkh Marv Owrganj
Ilkhanan Mongol	1264-1355 AC	91	Zanjan	Tabriz
Sarbedaran	1335-1386 AC	51	Sabzevar	Harat
Toghateymorieh	1336-1409 AC	73	Gorgan	Neyshabour Sabzevar
Teymourian	1369-1505 AC	136	Harat	Bokhara Samarghand Tabriz
Ghoyounloo (Agh-ghoyounloo & Ghara-ghoyounloo)	1407-1502 AC	95	Tabriz	Rey
Safavid	1499-1735 AC	236	Esfehan	Tabriz Qazvin
Afshari	1735-1803 AC	68	Mashhad	
Zandiyeh	1749-1794 AC	45	Shiraz	Tehran
Qajaar	1785-1924 AC	139	Tehran	Tabriz

This table shows that in historical periods the major cities of the Silk Road in Iran certainly having majority of political power and service centers. Naturally,

each of the dynasties that ruled in Iran, have their capitals to consider, these cities have been centers of civilization of their era, the best cultural and artistic aspects of each, can be sought in the capital during the same period.

Although Silk Road was a changeable route during the historical periods according to political issues, environmental limitations, climate changes and other reasons, there were two main routes in Iran, which can be recognized as main routes for Silk Road. One of them comes from North West to the north east the other comes from West then it joins to the other one at the center.

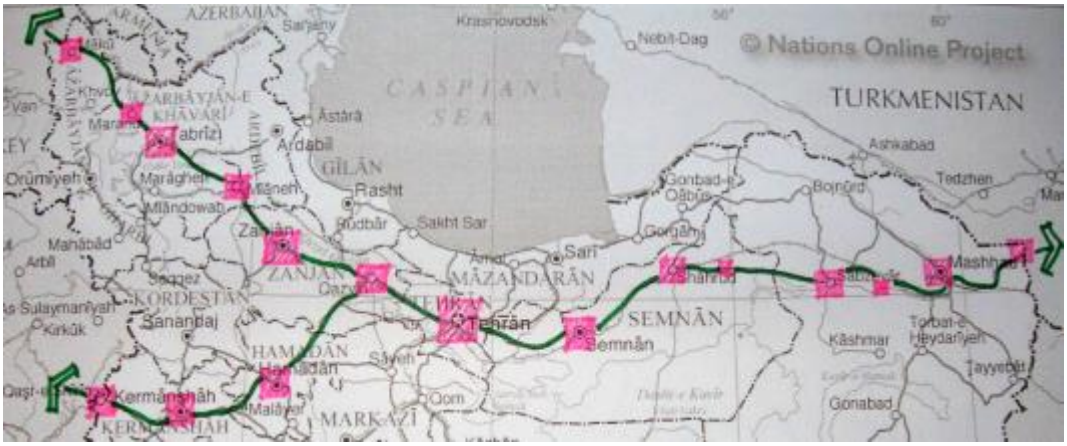


Figure 35- Most Common Routes of “Silk Road” In Iran according To Historical Periods (Vaspoor tourism & urban design consulting Co., 2001)

As it is shown on the map above, totally there are 16 cities and settlements in these two routes, which contains 13 cities for the first route and 3 other cities for the second one. Name and population of Silk Road cities have been presented in the Table 23.

Table 23- Silk Road Cities and Settlements in Iran (Statistical Center of Iran, 2006) (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011)

	Population		
	census 2006	Rank in Country (2006)	Census 2011
Sarakhs	33,571	208	37162
Mashhad	2,410,800	2	2749374
Neyshabour	205,972	37	239185
Sabzevar	208,172	35	231557
Shahroud	126,916	59	140474
Damghan	57,331	127	58770
Semnan	124,999	63	153680
Tehran	7,705,036	1	8154051
Qazvin	349,821	20	381598
Zanjan	341,801	21	386851
Mianeh	87,385	88	95505
Tabriz	1,378,935	4	1494998
Maku	41,865	181	42751
Kermanshah	784,602	9	851405
Hamedan	473,149	14	525794
Qasr-e-Shirin	15,437	-------	17959

Iran cultural heritage handcrafts and tourism organization (ICHTO) has introduced around 650 places among all parts of these two main routes of Silk Road in Iran (Table in appendix). Before choosing cases, it would be better to understand more about Silk Road places in SRCS.

4.4 General Information about SRCS in Iran

To create basic reference data about Silk Road cities in Iran, related general information have been presented in coming pages. This information has been collected based on table format offered by Prof. Kemal Ahmet ARU in his famous book “TURK KENTI”. Because of lack of information, these tables have not been completed fully, but still can give a general view of Silk Road cities. Tables are in appendix based on (ARU , 1998).

However, by the information that has been collected during this process the SRCS cities in Iran can be introduced in other way. Therefore, in this section it has been tried to present these information of cities briefly. Considering their location, population, geographical situation, morphology and importance.

Sarakhs

The city of Sarakhs is located in the North East of Iran, with a population of 37162 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city has a flat layout wıth 281m altıtude. It has mainly grid pattern. This is a border city with a newly free business zone.

Figure 36- Sarakhs (Google Earth, 2009)

Mashhad

The city of Mashhad is located in the North East of Iran, with a population of 2749374 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city has a flat layout with 985m altitude, which is surrounded by mountains. The pattern of city is mixed but mostly has grid pattern. The mausoleum of the eighth Imam of Shia is located in this city therefore, the city is very important for pilgrim.

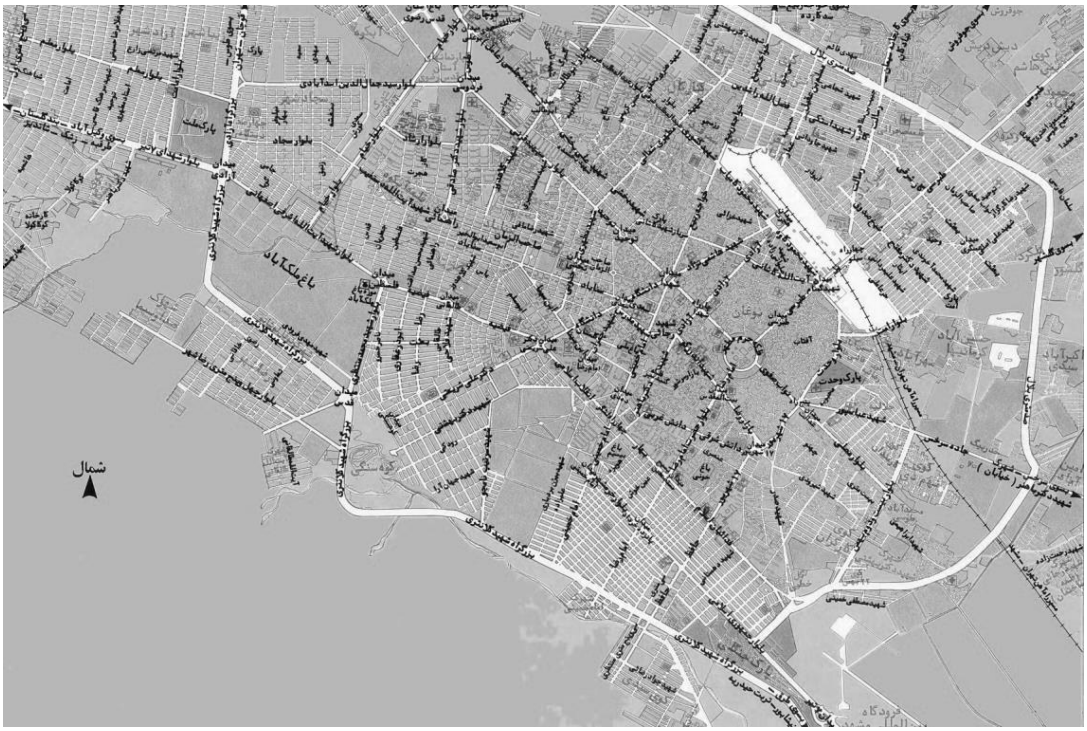


Figure 37- City of Mashhad (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Neyshabour

The city of Neyshabour is located in the North East of Iran, with a population of 239185 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothills with 1250m altitude, which is surrounded by mountains. The pattern of city is mostly grid. City has a great history due to the Silk Road, but it has been ruined several times in history by many reasons (Natural disaster, War, etc.) unfortunately nothing has been remained from those periods.

Figure 38-Map of Neyshabour (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Sabzevar

The city of Sabzevar is located in the North East of Iran, with a population of 231557 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothills with 950m altitude. The pattern of city is grid. City has a great history due to the Silk Road, in fact it is known in Iran because of Silk Road.

Figure 39-Map of Sabzevar (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Shahroud

The city of Shahroud is located in the North East of Iran, with a population of 140474 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothills with 1345m altitude. The pattern of city is mostly grid. The existing City has been built after Silk Road period, it was a merely village before 1800 AC.

Figure 40-Map of Shahroud (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Damghan

The city of Damghan is located in the North of Iran, with a population of 58770 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothills with 1250m altitude. The pattern of city is mixed by tendency to circular form. Damghan was an important city in the Middle Ages, but was destroyed by the Afghans in 1723. Few remnants of that time remain, such as the ruined Tari-khaneh mosque with a number of massive columns and woodcarvings and two minarets of the 11th century

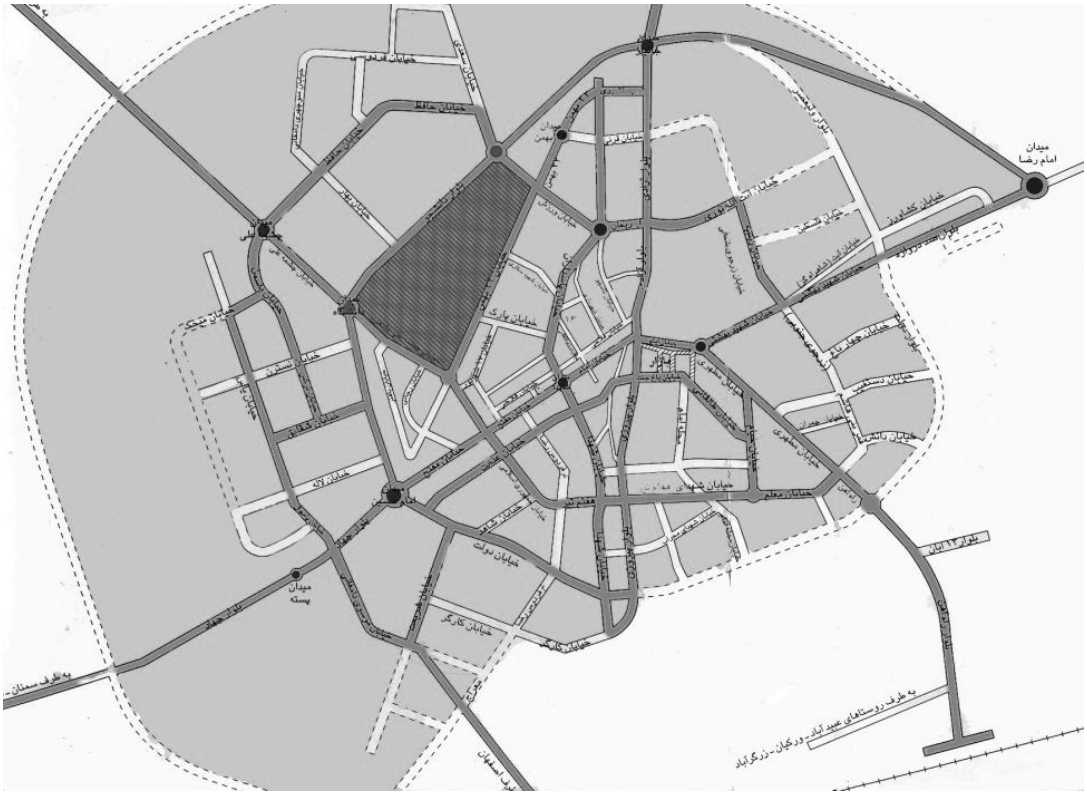


Figure 41-Map of Damghan (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Semnan

The city of Semnan is located in the North of Iran, with a population of 153680 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in flat area with 1130m altitude. The pattern of city is mostly grid. City has an old history but as a small village. The most influence for development of this city in contemporary period was happened after promoted by the capital of Semnan province.

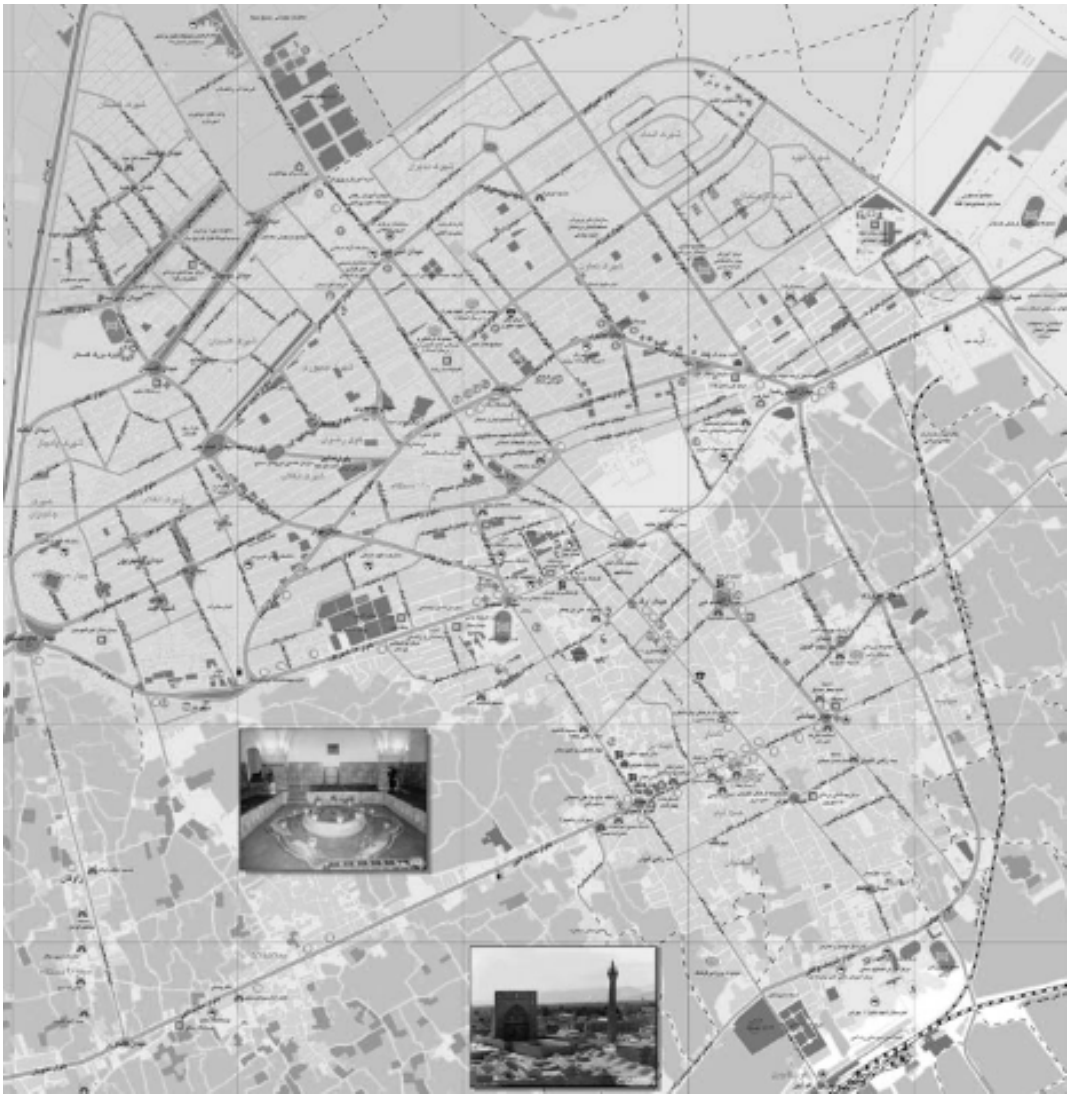


Figure 42- Map of Semnan (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Tehran

The city of Tehran is located in the North of Iran, with a population of 8154051 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothills, altitude in range between 1050m to 1800m. The pattern of city is mixed and mostly grid. Tehran was well known as a village in the 9th century, but was less well-known than the city of Rhages (Ray) which was flourishing nearby in the early era.

Figure 43- Map of Tehran (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Qazvin

The city of Qazvin is located in the North of Iran, with a population of 381598 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in flat area with 1278m altitude. The pattern of city is mostly grid. The city today known as Qazvin is thought to have been founded by Shapur II, King of Persia in 250 CE, under the name Shah Shahpur, when he built a fortification there to control regional tensions.

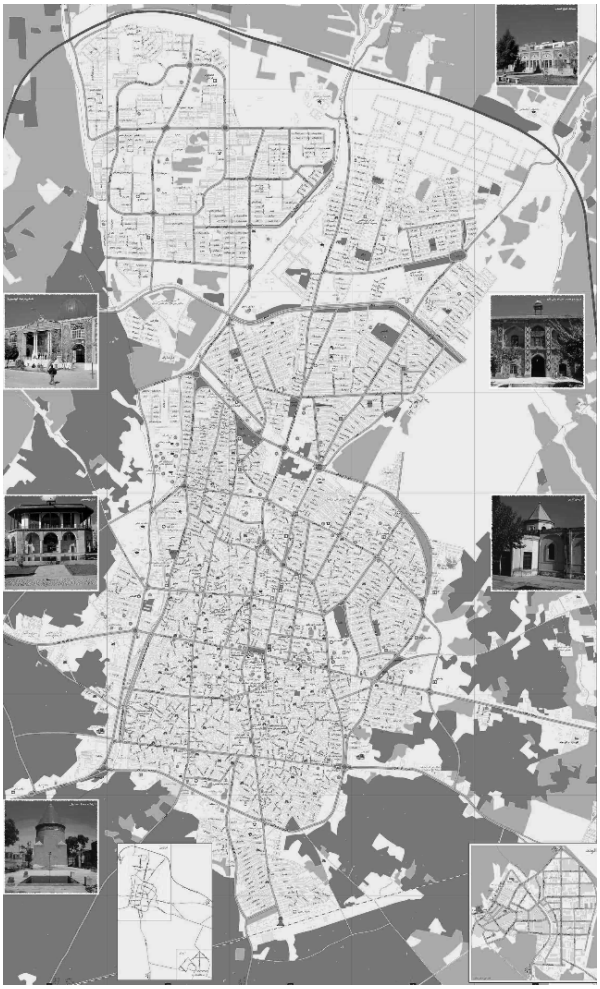


Figure 44- Map of Qazvin (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Zanjan

The city of Zanjan is located in the North of Iran, with a population of 386851 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothılls with 1638m altitude. The pattern of city is mıxed but it can be assumed as grid and linear. The city has been built in ancient era, but not very famous in history of Silk Road.

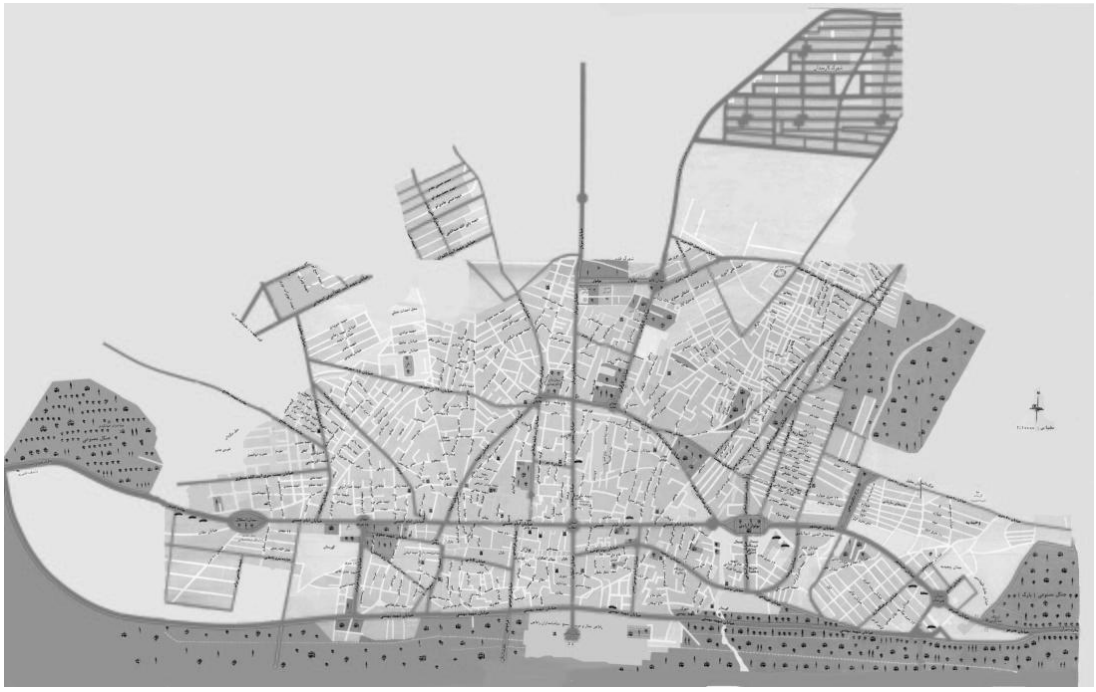


Figure 45- Map of Zanjan (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Miyaneh

The city of Miyaneh is located in the North West of Iran, with a population of 95505 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in valley with 1100m altitude. The pattern of city is mostly grid. Most of the architecture in Miyaneh was built during the reign of the Mongols (13th-14th centuries)

Figure 46- Miyaneh (Google Earth, 2009)

Tabriz

The city of Tabriz is located in the North West of Iran, with a population of 1494998 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothılls with 1100m altitude. The pattern of city is mostly grid. The city can be named as important city in the North West of Iran. It was former capital of Iran and the second city in Qajar dynasty (18^{th} century).

Figure 47-Map of Tabriz (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Maku

The city of Maku is located in the North West of Iran, with a population of 42751 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in mountains with 1632m altitude. The pattern of city is linear.It is a border city between Iran and Turkey.

Figure 48- Maku (Google Earth, 2009)

Hamedan

The city of Hamedan is located in the West of Iran, with a population of 525794 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in foothills with 1876m altitude. The pattern of city is cirular. The first capital of Iran, one of the important cities in the west region of Iran. A modern designed by Karl Firitsch (1929)

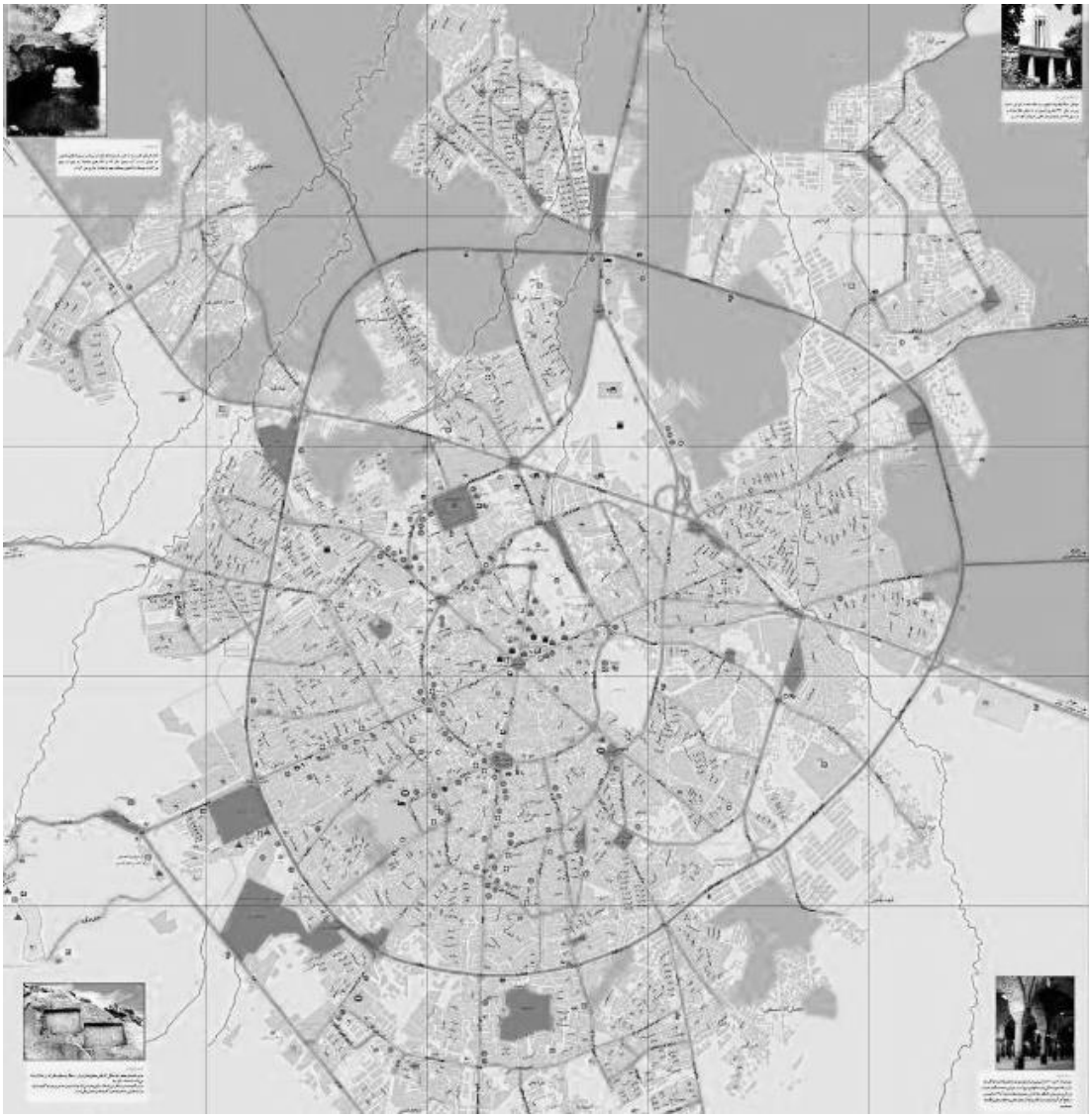


Figure 49- Map of Hamedan (Gita Shenasi, 2010)

Kermanshah

The city of Kermanshah is located in the West of Iran, with a population of 851405 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in mountain with 1350m altitude. The pattern of city is mixed but it can be said that it is mostly grid. The city has attractive landscapes and people have rich culture.

Figure 50- Kermanshah (Google Earth, 2009)

Qasr-e-Shirin

The city of Qasr-e-Shirin is located in the West of Iran, with a population of 17959 in 2011 (Statistical Center of Iran, 2011). The city locates in flat area with 333m altitude. The pattern of city is mostly grid. This is a border city between Iran and Iraq. It has been known as city of love.

Figure 51-Qasr-e-Shirin (Google Earth, 2009)

4.5 Summary

As it might be seen, the variety of cities that located in Silk Road is notable. The cities are in different size and population. There are located in different area, mountain, desert, and foothill. They have different morphology, linear, grid and circular. Therefore, hardly can say there is a common characteristic between these 17 cities. However, they are common in the Silk Road but there are some other characteristics, which these cities have in common.

Never meet water: These cities were capable to have caravans, and caravans cannot pass through the sea. Therefore, the most common characteristics of Silk Road cities can be this. However, there are some cities, which have some river inside, or there are some lakes in the road but those are not notable.

Accessible for Caravans: It does not matter the city located in mountain or desert. It does not matter it is flat or in valley. The important issue for SRCS is it should be accessible for caravans. This means that one small road or a pathway is not enough for caravans. They need gate or a proper entrance for caravans or they need a caravansary close to the city.

Chapter 5

DETAIL SITE SURVEY: URBAN PUBLIC SPACES IN SRCS

This chapter, dedicated to case study in detail. As it has been noticed in chapter two by investigating in theoretical issues, criteria for place and measurements of placemaking has been concluded and by use of SAW methodology these two has been combined and at the end of chapter two the assessments for successful places has been found. Now the main aim of this chapter is analyzing these assessments in the cases. To achieve this aim at the beginning, it has been tried to select the proper cities from the cities that has been introduced in chapter three. After selecting part, the cities and their places have been introduced in detail. In this part it has been tried to give a proper image of places within the cities. After this step the cases have been analyzed by the assessments that have been found. Results and initial findings have been written after that and the research is ready for the conclusions (to be presented in chapter six).

5.1 Method of Selecting Cities from SRCS

As it mentioned in chapter three, ICHTO (Iran cultural heritage handcrafts and tourism organization) introduced around 660 different places along the two main routes of Silk Road in Iran. In the appendix, all of places have been presented (APPENDIX A: Silk Road Places in Iranian Cities and Settlements). This list is including all places from different parts of the road. In addition, in the last chapter 17 cities has been introduced as SRCS in Iran. It is somehow obvious that analyzing these amounts of places and cities is out of scale of one thesis. Therefore, the section ahead has been explained the logical way of selecting the proper places and cities. For this purpose, an elimination method based on the characteristics of Silk Road and SRCS has been chosen. In view of that the conditions has been introduced step by step and by each step places has been eliminated. For better information Figure 52 has been shown the method and the number of remain places and cities.

Silk Road in Iran

As it was mentioned before, there are around 660 places and 17 cities in two main routes of Silk Road, which means the total number in these sets (SRCS & UPS). The elimination method has to be done between these two sets. (APPENDIX A: Silk Road Places in Iranian Cities and Settlements)

Focus On City Scale

Trade has been established for centuries in Silk Road, during historical periods, for many reasons some cities collapsed or moved, some new cities has been established. It means that today, there are some places from this list which have been located out of cities. These places cannot be selected for this research. After this step around 330 places and 17 cities has been remained.

Focus On Urban Form

Some of these places are presented as a combination of places, like different buildings in one palace or different mosques in holy shrine. Since this thesis has been focused on urban environment, therefore, it would be better if these places have been known as one complex. All of these places have been considered as one name.

Focus On Historic Quarters

As it has been mentioned in 4.2 and 4.3 of this thesis. Silk Road places have historical characteristics and these places usually located in historical center of cities. Therefore, in this stage, those places that have been located out of historical quarters eliminated. In this step around 122 places in 17 cities have been remained. Table 24 presents these places.

Covers All Types of Places

As it was mentioned before (section 4.2), types of places that can be analyzed in this research have been introduced. Therefore, in this step only cities, which all of these four types have been located in together, can be selected. Thus, in this step, 12 places in three cities have been selected. Table 25 shows the types of places which each city has and the selected cities have been marked there.

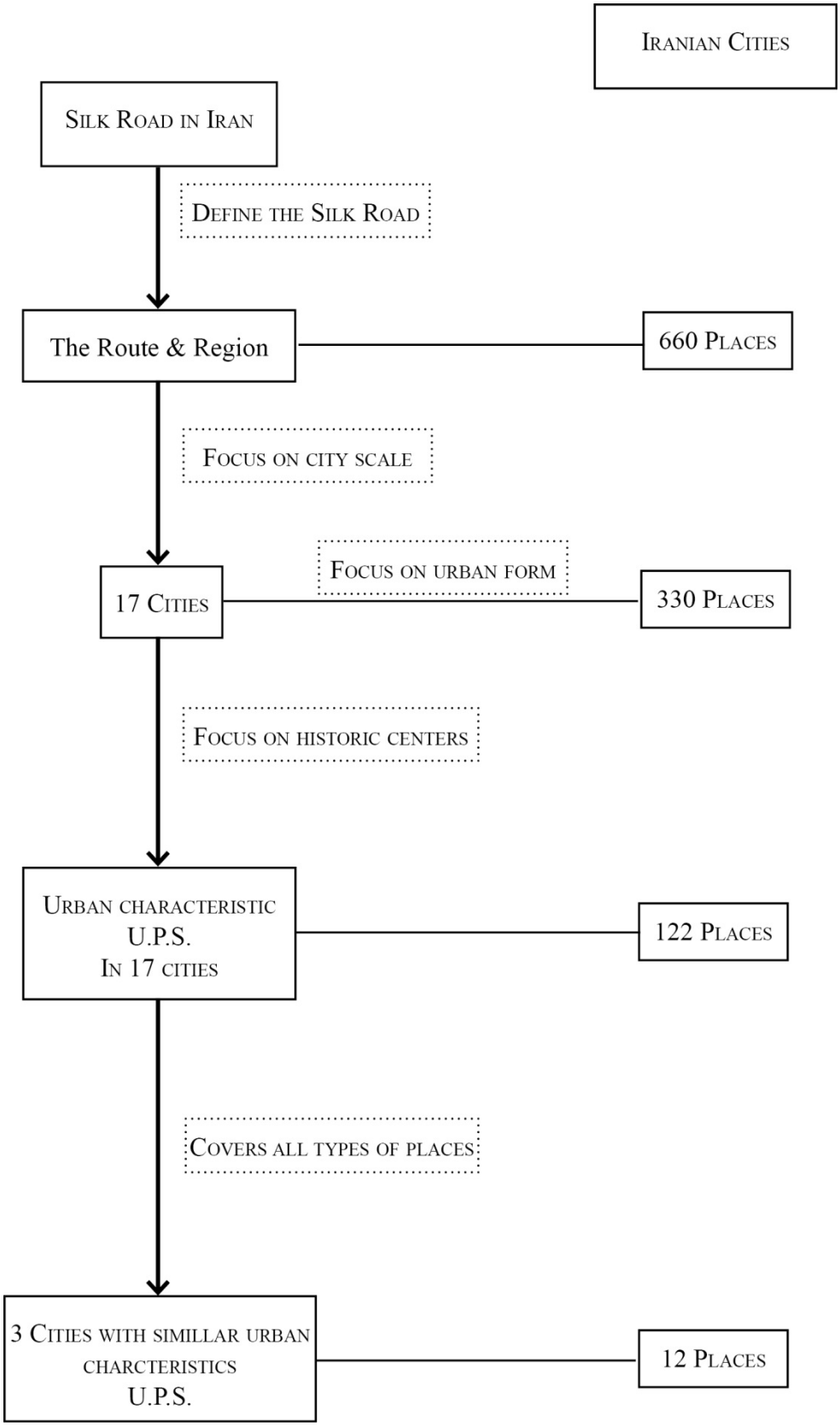


Figure 52-The Methodology of Selecting Places In SRCS

Table 24- Places in SRCS

No	City	Type	Name	Century
1	Mashhad	holy shrine	Imam Riza	11
2	Sabzevar	Caravansary	Sabzevar	18 & 19
3		Tomb	Molla Hadi Sabzevari	18 & 19
4		Mosque	Jami Sabzevar	15
5	Shahroud	Mosque	Shahroud	19
6		Mosque	Imam Mojtaba	
7		Caravansary	Shahroud	
8		Caravansary	Tomanians	18 & 19
9	Semnan	Bazaar	Semnan	18 & 19
10		Bath	Nasar	16 & 17
11		Tomb	Yahya-ibn-Mousa	14
12		Mosque	Jami Semnan	14
13		Timche	Soltani	18 & 19
14		Castle	Semnan	18 & 19
15		North to South Gate	Arg Semnan	18 & 19
16		Caravansary	Nasar	18 & 19
17		Caravansary	Sheikh-Ala-ol-Dowleh	
18		Caravansary	Soltan Housein	15
19		Caravansary	Shah-Abbasi	16 & 17
20		Castle	Pakhpar	9
21		Castle	Kang-Dezh	BC
22		Castle	Jonbondan	14
23		Castle	Narenj	BC
24		Castle	Berkeh	
25		Fire Temple	Semnan	BC
26		Castle	Barache	
27		Castle	Shir-ghazi	
28	Tehran	Square	Arg	16 & 17
29		Square	Topkhaneh	19
30		Bazaar	Tehran	18 & 19
31		Mosque	Seyed-Aziz-Allah	19
32		Gate	Bagh Melli	18
33		Mosque & School	Sheikh-Abdol-Housein	19
34		Mosque & School	Imam-Khomeini (Shah)	19
35		Castle	Teirak	9
36		Tower	Naghareh Khaneh (Drum House)	11
37		Ancient Hill	Gabri	10
38		Timche	Sadr-e-Azam	19
39		Timche	Ketab Foroushan	19
40		Bazaar	Beyn-ol-Harameyn	19
41		Timche	Alla-dowleh	19
42		Timche	Gheysarieh	19

No	City	Type	Name	Century
43		Timche	Mahdiyeh	19
44		Timche	Amin Ghods	19
45		Bazaar	Amir	19
46			Chahr Sogh-e- Bozorg	19
47		Square	Sabze Meydan	
48		Water House	Nowroz Khan	
49	Qazvin	Palace	Ali Ghapo	16 & 17
50		Cistern	Sardar Bozorg	18
51		Cistern	Sardar Kochak	
52		Mosque	Jami	11
53		Mosque	Niche-Ali	16 & 17
54		Mosque	Salehiye	19
55		Mosque	Masoudiye	19
56		Tomb	Peyghambariye	
57		Bazaar	Great Bazaar	17
58		Bazaar	Small Bazaar	10
59		Gate	Koushk	18 & 19
60		Gate	Old Tehran	18 & 19
61		Mosque	Shah	19
62		Religious Club	Amini	19
63	Zanjan	Palace	Zolfaghari	18 & 19
64		Castle	Zanjan	11
65	Mianeh	Tomb	Holy Tomb	19
66	Tabriz	Bazaar	Tabriz	16 & 17
67		Timche	Amir	18 & 19
68		Holy Tomb	Jamal	18 & 19
69		Tomb	Seyed Hamzeh	13
70		Tomb	Saheb-ol-Amr	16 & 17
71		Tomb	Omaven-ibn-Ali	13
72		Tomb	Charandab	16 & 17
73		Tomb	Hamal	
74		Tomb	Haft Khaharan	
75		Tomb	Seyed Ibrahim	18 & 19
76		Tomb	Seyed Abdollah	14
77		Tomb	Seghat-ol-Islam Shahid	18 & 19
78		Tomb	Shoara	
79		Tomb	Dameshghiye	
80		Tomb	GhaemMagham Farahani	19
81		Tomb	Molla Bashi	
82		Tomb	Vahsoudan-o-Mamalan	
83		Tomb	YediLar	
84		Mosque	Kaboud	16
85		Mosque	Jami	11
86		Mosque	Alishah	14
87		Mosque	Osatd-Do-Shagerd	14

No	City	Type	Name	Century
88		Mosque	Imam Jome	19
89		Mosque	Hojat-ol-Islam	19
90		Mosque	Esmaeel-Khale-Oghli	
91		Mosque	Hassan Padeshah	
92		Mosque	Dal-o-Zal	
93		Palace	Municipality Tabriz	19
94		Mansion	Rab-e-Rashidi	14
95		Garden	Saheb-Abad	
96		Garden	Saffa	18 & 19
97		Garden	Shomal	16 & 17
98		Mansion	Iyil-Goli	18 & 19
99		Museum	Azarbayejan	19
100		House	Kozeh-kanani	19
101		Tower	Khalaat Poshan	16 & 17
102		Mansion	Shams-ol-Emareh	18
103		Palace	Hasht Behesht	14
104		Mansion	Shanb Ghazan	14
105		School	Akbariye	19
106		School	Jafariye	
107		School	Haj Safar Ali	19
108		School	Khaje Asghar Ali	18 & 19
109		School	Sadeghiye	
110		School	Talebiye	
111		School	Zahiriye	17
112		School	Kazemiye	19
113	Hamedan	Palace	Tappe Hagmatane	836 BC
114		inscription	Ganhname	521 BC
115		Statue	Stone Lion	7th BC
116		Tomb	Khezr	10
117		Dome	Alavian	12
118		Tomb	Ester & Merdkhay	13
119		Tower	Ghorban	13
120		Mosque	Jami	18
121		Bazaar	Bazaar	18
122		Caravansary		17

It has been mentioned that in this table all Silk Road places, which are located in the historical centers of cities, have been presented. This table shows the variety of different types of places in cities.

Table 25- The Status of Selected Places in SCRS

Selected cities	#	SRCS	Caravansary or Gate	Bazaar	Jami Mosque	Palace
	1	Sarakhs				
	2	Mashhad		√	√	
	3	Neyshabour			√	
	4	Sabzevar	√	√	√	
	5	Shahroud		√	√	
	6	Damghan	√	√	√	
	7	Semnan	√	√	√	
	8	Garmsar	√			√
*	9	Tehran	√	√	√	√
*	10	Qazvin	√	√	√	√
	11	Zanjan		√	√	√
	12	Mianeh				
	13	Tabriz	√	√	√	
	14	Maku				√
*	15	Hamedan	√	√	√	√
	16	Kermanshah		√	√	
	17	Qasr-e-Shirin	√			√

It has been marked in this table, and only three cities have covered all types of places, which are Tehran, Qazvin and Hamedan.

5.2 Introducing the UPS in SRCS

This part, is going to introduce the selected UPSs in SRCS. Since the data collection method, explained in section (3.3), therefore, a set of surveys for collecting data of UPSs have been done. According to local conditions and time limitation, the type of observation was “complete participant”. This is the only type of observation, which let the observer become “covert”. During this observation, the situation of each assessment in the UPS clarified. To present the cases, the type of data that collected are; maps (includes maps of selected SRCS and maps of UPS) and photos (from each UPS).

According to Figure 52 and Table 25 the places which have been chosen are; Tehran, Qazvin and Hamedan and types of places which are going to be analyzed from each city in this part are; Caravansary or Gate, Bazaar, Jami Masque and Palace. For the beginning of this part it seems that brief introduction about each of these places is necessary. It has been tried to introduce and explain the places by the cities. considering their general urban layout characteristics, location of the selected UPS then each place will be studied though its access and linkage, comfort and image, uses and activities and its sociability.

5.2.1 UPSs in City of Hamedan

5.2.1.1 Urban Layout Characteristics and Location of Selected UPSs

This city has been known as the first designed city in modern era. As it has been noticed, Karl Fritsch designed the city in circular form. The central square of city is the main intersection of six main streets, which are expanded in different directions of city. After main square in the center of city, these six streets have been tied to each other by some secondary curvy streets. Therefore, the city has its' own pattern for future developments. Figure 53 has been shown the map of Hamedan.

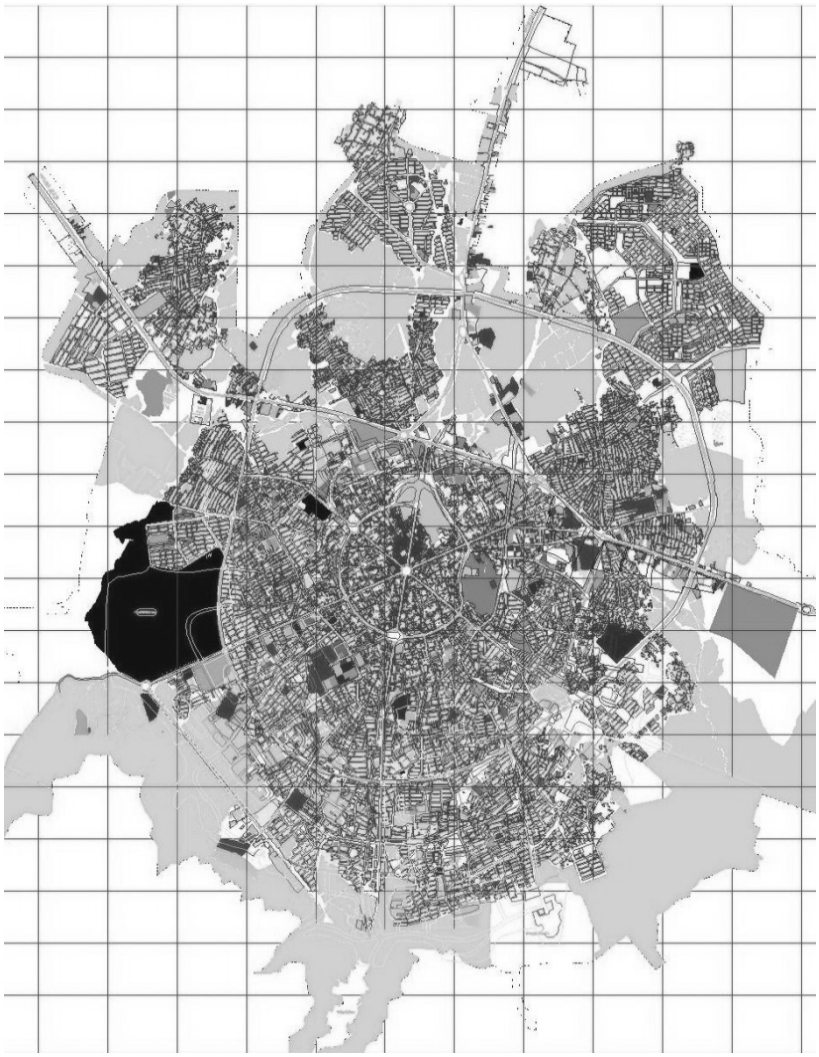


Figure 53- Map of Hamedan (Parsoumash urban design consulting Co., 2008)

As it has been mentioned four places have been selected for each city, and in Hamedan, these places are Bazaar, Palace, Caravansary and Jami mosque.

All of these places have been located on the north side of the city center. In the city center, the central square has been dominated and all of the main streets arrived to that. This square has been designed at the beginning of the modern era (1932) as an intersection of six main streets. Base on this square, the shape of whole city affected by this square and its streets to a circular form. Therefore, after that deep impact of the physical configuration of the city, Bazaar has been divided into two parts by one of the main streets. However, Bazaar has been affected on the street and now the influence of commercial area in that street are dominating.

Figure 54- Location of All Places Together in City Center

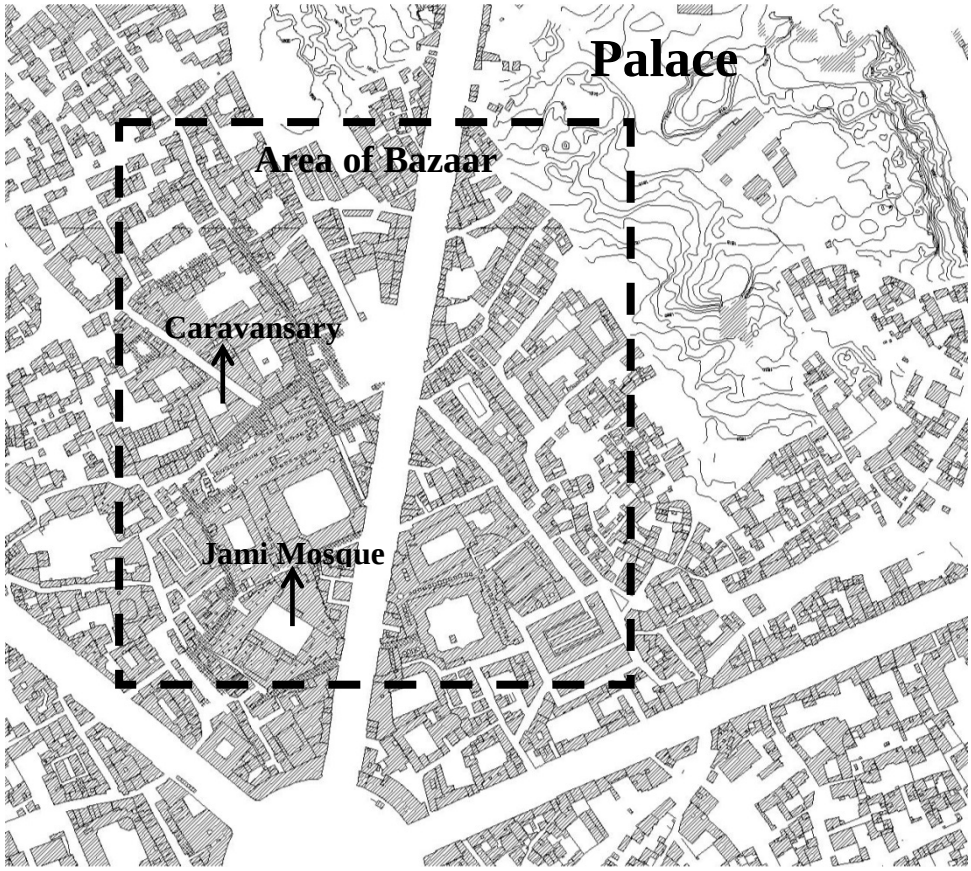


Figure 55-Location of UPSs in Detail

As it is clear in the Figure 55the location all selected UPSs has been shown. Caravansary located at the backside of Bazaar and Jami Mosque is located in front of that. In addition, Palace is located in hills which has direct access to Bazaar.

5.2.1.2 Bazaar

According to the master plan of the city (Mojda consulting co. , 1988) the remaining of Bazaar belongs from 18th century, but the history of Bazaar belongs to centuries before. Bazaar of this city has a certain role on Silk Road and many Persian references named it as "western gate" of this road. Due to this history Bazaar includes 26 "Sara" or "Caravansary" and 36 "Raste"[3]. The area of Bazaar is almost 30 Hectare. (Municipality Of Hamedan)

As it has been shown in the Figure 55, the main street, which is come from the central square of city, divided Bazaar in two parts. In fact, this street connects the central square to the location of old palace which is another place for this dissertation. As the original map which is used for this figure is land use of Hamedan therefore, the distribution of commercial areas has been shown by black color among the main street and Bazaar area. Thus, the effect of Bazaar on the street is somehow clear.

Another look on Figure 55 clarify that Bazaar is accessible to city center and the circular from of city give this potential to Bazaar to be easily accessible from all parts of city.

[3] Raste or "Gozargah" is the main or secondary path in the Bazaar which shops and mercantile located on both side of that. The main Raste belongs to retails and in the secondary Raste the professions and industries are located. (Ministry of Housing and Urban development, 2009) Usually Raste has been called due to their activities like Zargarha (Goldsmiths) or Ahanforooshan (Ironmongeries)…

Figure 56- Entrance of Jami from Main Street (Author, 2012)

Figure 57-Entrance of Jami from Bazaar (Author, 2012)

In Figure 55 the figure-ground of Bazaar has been showed. Existence of topography in the area of palace shows the physical limitation for development of Bazaar. Almost all of the grounds in the black rectangle have the same directions, which are reminding the old direction of Bazaar before redesigning the city center, except one that is the location of Jami mosque and direction of this building related to the Qibla in Mecca. The direction of buildings leads us to realize that Bazaar had a linear form parallel to the hills and palace. Generally, it can be said that Bazaar has a massive figure with some grounds, which are closured, by figures.

Figure 58 - Entrance of Bazaar from Main Square (Author, 2012)

Access and Linkage

According to the definition of this key attribute in section 2.4), it can be assumed that Bazaar in Hamedan is accessible. Although the location of place is abounded for private vehicles but this place has direct access to the public transportation, and people easily can have access to the Bazaar. As it has been mentioned, even private cars can have access to the backside of place. Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section (2.4), it is hard to say that this place has comfort, however the buildings are generally in good conditions but there are almost no place to sit, and people are not comfortable while the observer was taking pictures.

Uses and Activities

Although the place has been made due to activity, but according to the definition place is not successful with uses and activities. All activities in the Bazaar limited with shopping, and since there are no more other uses from this place, therefore, from this point of view Bazaar is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Bazaar of Hamedan has sociability. This is the place that many people meet each other and talking, however the place is not proper for the social activities. On the other hand, in Bazaar there are social groups includes shopkeepers of Bazaar, which are active in some especial religious holidays. They are gathering in those days for moaning.

5.2.1.3 Jami Mosque

The building of Jami Mosque has been remaining from 18th century but the origin of this place is much older than this time. As it has been shown in Figure 59 the place is located inside of Bazaar close to Main Street in a way that it has access from inside of Bazaar and from Main Street. The Jami mosque has three public entrances. and Figure 57 shows the entrances of Jami mosque from main street and from inside of Bazaar.

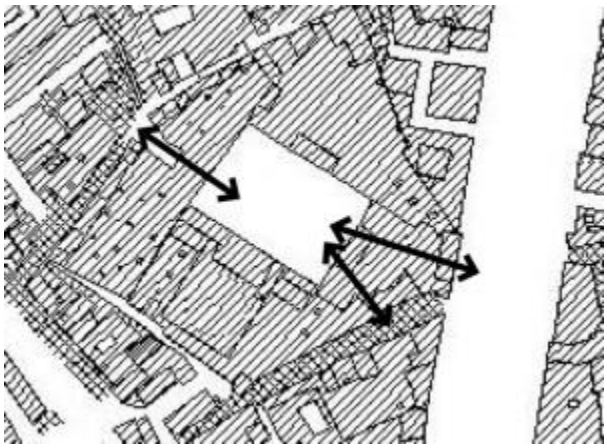


Figure 59- Accessibility of Jami Mosque to Bazaar and Main Street

Figure 60 - Central Yard of Jami Mosque, Closure with Building (Author, 2012)

Access and Linkage

It can be assumed that Jami Mosque in Hamedan is accessible. Same as Bazaar the location of place is abounded for private vehicles but this place has direct access to the public transportation. Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section (2.4), this place has comfort. The buildings are in good conditions, there are lots of sitting elements. Inside of the Mosque is very comfortable.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There is no more activities rather than praying, and since there are no more other uses from this place, therefore, from this point of view Jami Mosque is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Jami Mosque is a sociable place. In this place, many people meet each other. The place is proper for the social activities. On the other hand, the social groups of Bazaar, which are active in some especial religious holidays, are in collaboration with Jami Mosque and the religious. They are gathering in those days for moaning.

5.2.1.4 Palace

Palace in Hamedan had been established from 708 BC. Recently only the ruins remain from that period plus some buildings, which have been built from fifty years ago. The entire place now has been used for excavation and museum there is a historical church in the area. In master plan of Hamedan, the area has been planned for historical area. The palace located on hills therefore the area has been known as “Hegmataneh Hills”. Figure 61shows the location of palace close to city center and Bazaar.

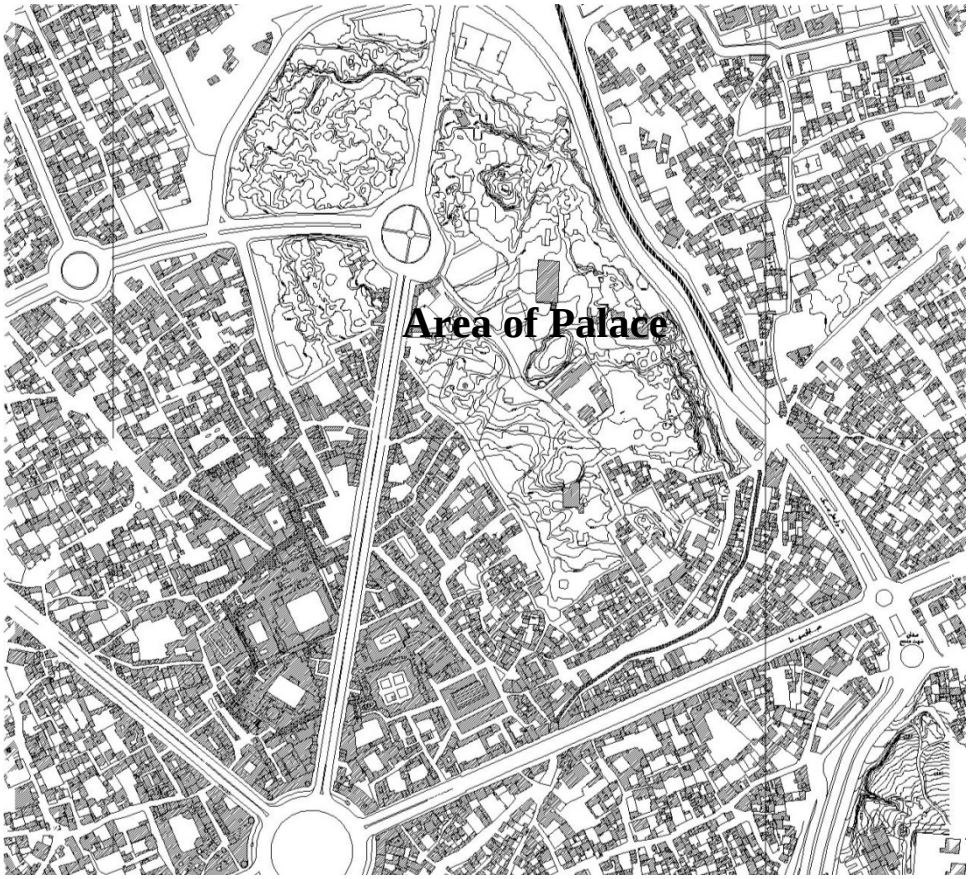


Figure 61- Location of Palace in City Center of Hamedan

Figure 62- - Area of Palace (Author, 2012)

Figure 63 -A Building inside the Palace Area (Museum) (Author, 2012)

Access and Linkage

It can be said that Palace in Hamedan is accessible. The location of place is accessible for all private and public vehicles and Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place. There is a car parking for the people in the entrance of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section, this place is not comfort. There is no place for sitting, no shading elements, buildings are in good conditions, but outside is not ready for people.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There are no activities there. Since there are no uses from this place rather than museum, therefore, from this point of view Palace is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Palace is not a sociable place. In this place, rarely you may find any people.

5.2.1.5 Caravansary

Caravansary of Hamedan has been built in the beginning of 19th century. It has two accesses from Bazaar and the other from street on the backside of Bazaar. Figure 64 and Figure 65show the entrances of caravansary from street and to Bazaar

Figure 64 –Entrance of Caravansary from Street (Author, 2012)

Figure 65 -Entrance of Caravansary to Bazaar (Author, 2012)

Recently the yard of this place is used for car park (for employees of some shops in Bazaar) and the buildings are mostly used for storages and rarely for office of shops.

Figure 66 –Caravansary (Author, 2012)

Access and Linkage

It can be said that caravansary in Hamedan is accessible. The location of place is accessible for all private vehicles and Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place. The place is using for car parking.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section, this place is not comfort. There is no place for sitting, no shading elements, buildings are in good conditions, but outside is not ready for people.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There are no activities there. Since there are no uses from this place rather than museum, therefore, from this point of view Palace is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Palace is not a sociable place. In this place, rarely you may find any people.

5.2.2 UPSs in City of Qazvin

5.2.2.1 Urban Layout Characteristics and Location of Selected UPSs

The layout of this city has been based on the road, As it has been presented in Figure 67 the city is located in intersection of two main routes of Silk Road. In addition, this location has its influences on the city.

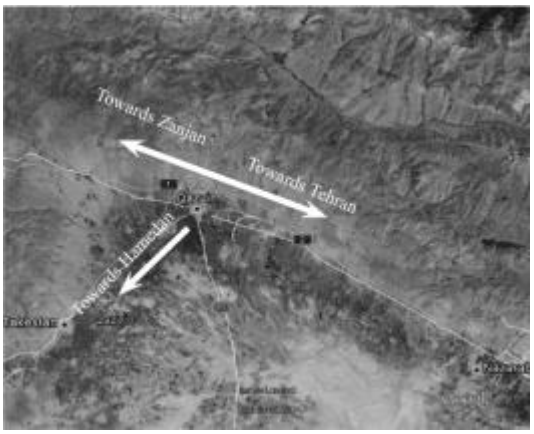


Figure 67-Location of Qazvin between Two Main Routes (Google Earth, 2009)

Figure 68- Map of Qazvin (Google Earth, 2009)

As it might be seen in Figure 68, the layout of city has been based on these two routes. The grid structure of city is because of these two perpendicular roads. However, in recent years city has been developed on North towards foothills, but the city center was formed under influence of these roads.

The Figure 69 has been shown the location of UPSs in the city center of city. As it is showed in this figure, there are two mosques and two Bazaars in the city, because of two main roads. However, the analysis is includes only the main Bazaar and Jami mosque, but existing of two other UPS with the same characteristics is interesting. The Palace has been located in the North part of city center and it has direct access to other places. The gate is located in the entrance of city center towards Tehran.

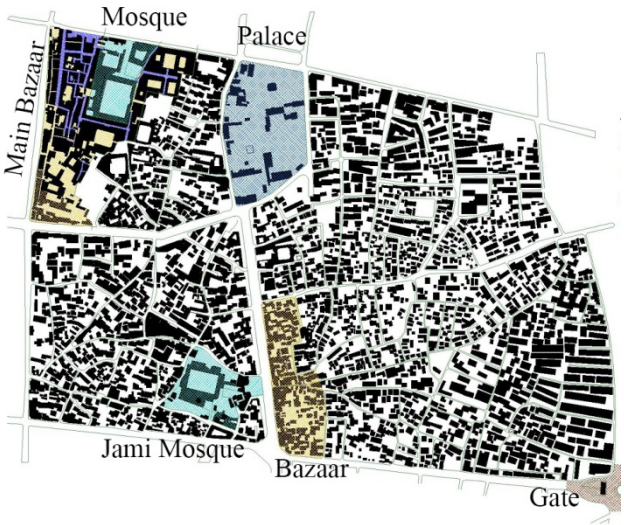


Figure 69- Location of UPSs in the City Center of Qazvin

The locations of places in the city are notable. The palace and Bazaar are located at the city center in a way that Bazaar is on the West side of Palace. The Gate is almost at the beginning of East side of the city and after the Gate with not so much distance in city scale the Jami mosque is located. This means that Jami Mosque is more close to Gate rather than Bazaar or Palace.

5.2.2.2 Bazaar

The entrance of main Bazaar has also a plaza with nice landscape. This entrance is in another street, which is includes the Palace and Mosque (not Jami) entrances.

Figure 70 - Entrance of Bazaar (Author, 2011)

Figure 71 -Pathway in Bazaar (Author, 2011)

Figure 72- Main Bazaar of Qazvin

Figure 73 - Bazaar of Qazvin (Author, 2011)

Access and Linkage

According to the definition of this key attribute in section 2.4), it can be assumed that Bazaar in Qazvin is accessible. The location of place is accessible for private vehicles and public transportation, and people easily can have access to the Bazaar.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section (2.4), it is hard to say that this place has comfort, however the buildings are generally in good conditions but there are almost no place to sit, and people are not comfortable while the observer was taking pictures.

Uses and Activities

Although the place has been made due to activity, but according to the definition place is not successful with uses and activities. All activities in the Bazaar limited with shopping, and since there are no more other uses from this place, therefore, from this point of view Bazaar is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Bazaar of Qazvin has sociability. This is the place that many people meet each other and talking, however the place is not proper for the social activities. On the other hand, in Bazaar there are social groups includes shopkeepers of Bazaar, which are active in some especial religious holidays. They are gathering in those days for moaning.

5.2.2.3 Jami Mosque

The Jami Mosque is settled out of Bazaar area and it is not close to the Palace. Instead, there is another Mosque, which is close to Palace, and it has access from Bazaar. In addition, there is a small Bazaar in front of Jami Mosque. The entrance of Jami Mosque is a well-defined plaza with a proper access to the main street.

Figure 74- Jami Mosque of Qazvin

Figure 75 - Entrance of Jami Mosque from Main Street (Author, 2011)

Jami Mosque has a central yard, which is enclosure by buildings, like Hamedan. But this case has landscape with some trees inside of the yard. Jami Mosque has another entrance from backside to the local street.

Figure 76 - Central yard of Jami Mosque (Author, 2011)

Figure 77 - Entrance of Jami Mosque from back side (Author, 2011)

Access and Linkage

It can be assumed that Jami Mosque in Qazvin is accessible. The location of place is accessible for private and public transportation. Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section (2.4), this place has comfort. The buildings are in good conditions, there are lots of sitting elements. Inside of the Mosque is very comfortable.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There are no more activities rather than praying, and since there are no more other uses from this place, therefore, from this point of view Jami Mosque is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Jami Mosque is a sociable place. In this place, many people meet each other. The place is proper for the social activities. On the other hand, the social groups of Bazaar, which are active in some especial religious holidays, are in collaboration with Jami Mosque and the religious. They are gathering in those days for moaning.

5.2.2.4 Palace

The palace is located at the North part of city center and its location is dominant to Bazaar. This Palace physically has two different parts, which can be divided as introvert and extrovert. The introvert part of the palace belongs to a palace, which is located in a garden and nowadays belongs to Iranian cultural heritage and tourism organization as a historical place for tourist visit. The extrovert part is a gate, which is defining the entrance of the garden and is a landmark for city. Since this dissertation dedicated to urban studies therefore in this analyzes the extrovert, part of palace is considered.

Figure 78- The Palace of Qazvin

Access and Linkage

It can be said that Palace in Qazvin is accessible. The location of place is accessible for all private and public vehicles and Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section, this place is comfortable. There is place for sitting inside the garden of palace buildings are in good conditions and people can easily taking photo inside of palace.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There are no activities there. Since there are no uses from this place rather than museum, therefore, from this point of view Palace is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Palace is not a sociable place. People usually do not come for meeting or social activity in this is place.

5.2.2.5 Gate

The Gate is located in the middle of a crossroad. The North West of this cross road the Bus terminal of city is existed. The municipality has been tried to make a proper urban place for this historical urban structure, therefore it has been surrounded by green area and an ordinary landscape, but still it has been located in the middle of street. Figure 79and Figure 80 show the location of Gate.

Figure 79 - Gate of Qazvin (Author, 2011)

Figure 80 - Gate of Qazvin (Author, 2011)

Access and Linkage

It can be said that Gate in Qazvin is accessible. The location of place is accessible for all private and public vehicles and Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section, this place is comfortable. There is sitting elements in the place. Gate is in good conditions. People can easily taking photo inside of palace.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There are no activities there. From this point of view, Gate is not used for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Gate is not a sociable place. People usually do not come for meeting or social activity in this is place. Actually there is no people inside of the place.

5.2.3 UPSs in City of Tehran

5.2.3.1 Urban Layout Characteristics and Location of Selected UPSs

Historically Tehran does not have relationship with Silk Road but the city of Ray which is recently become a satellite city of Tehran had the main role as a center of Silk Road. Since 1795 Tehran has been established as a capital of Iran, therefore all the major facilities and services have been centralized in this city and for a long time this city is the base of all services and decisions in the country.

Many issues, like politics, economic, socio-cultural effects, etc., affect the urban layout of the city. Therefore, the layout is mixture of different forms.

The places, which have been selected for analyzing from this city, are Gate, Bazaar, Jami mosque and Palace. All of these places have been located in the city center. As it is expected the location of gate has a distance to other places. (Figure 81)

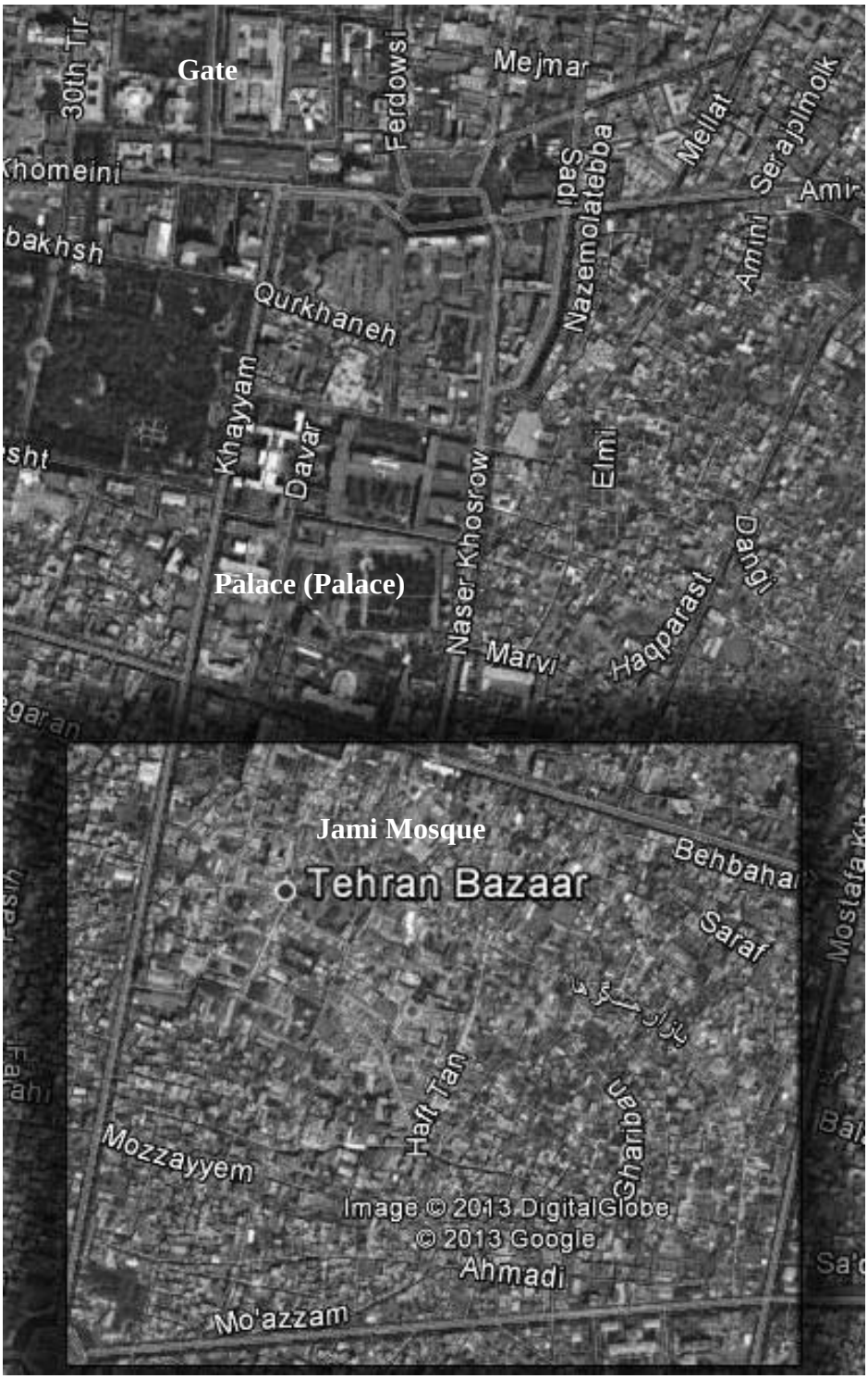


Figure 81-Location of Places in Tehran

5.2.3.2 Bazaar

Grand Bazaar of Tehran as capital of Iran should be a representative of trade and retail activities. Therefore it occupied a huge area. Also it has several entrances which in Figure 88 the some entrances to one main street have been showed. The main entrance of Bazaar in Tehran is facing to the area of palace which already has been mentioned in modern era this area filled with a Bank. Bazaar at its main entrance is opened to a plaza which is called “Sabze-Meydan”. This plaza was the place of many social and political events in the history of Tehran. Nowadays an underground shopping center which is called “small bazaar” has been built there which most of that belongs to the gold sales. Although this shopping center located underground but because of level differences also some transparent elements for light catching and the entrances of this area the main plaza becomes almost useless.

Figure 82 - Main Entrance of Grand Bazaar Tehran (Author, 2012)

In addition, it affected the main entrance of Bazaar in a way that the main entrance is not visible especially for new comers or tourists. In the Figure 83 the entrance of Bazaar has been shown. As it is appear in the picture, the pedestrian is much more crowded than the main area.

Figure 83- Main Entrance of Grand Bazaar Tehran (Author, 2012)

Access and Linkage

According to the definition of this key attribute in section 2.4), it can be assumed that Bazaar in Tehran is accessible. Although the location of place is abounded for private vehicles but this place has direct access to the public transportation, and people easily can have access to the Bazaar. As it has been mentioned, even private cars can have access to the backside of place. Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section (2.4), it is hard to say that this place has comfort, however the buildings are generally in good conditions but there are almost no place to sit, rather than main street and people are not comfortable while the observer was taking pictures.

Uses and Activities

Although the place has been made due to activity, but according to the definition place is not successful with uses and activities. All activities in the Bazaar limited with shopping, and since there are no more other uses from this place, therefore, from this point of view Bazaar is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Bazaar of Tehran has sociability. This is the place that many people meet each other and talking, however the place is not proper for the social activities. On the other hand, in Bazaar there are social groups includes shopkeepers of Bazaar, which are active in some especial religious holidays. They are gathering in those days for moaning.

5.2.3.3 Jami Mosque

Jami mosque has an especial location in the Bazaar. As it is appear in Figure 88 and also Figure 89 paths in Bazaar has been intertwined and it reminds an organic shape of maze. However from inside of Bazaar the Jami has direct access from almost each part of Bazaar. Although Jami has one access from Main Street and the location of that is close to Palace but it has different access from inside of Bazaar which makes it more dominance from inside. This kind of accessibility from inside makes Jami more accessible for people rather than from outside.

Jami is the location of social power of the Bazaar. Due to the belief of people in certain month of year (Moharram) there has to be a moaning ceremony for ten days and Jami mosque is the center of these event not only for Bazaar but also for all Tehran and of course all Iran. People from all parts of Iran are coming just for the ceremony, and Bazaar is closed on those days. Moreover any social, political or economic events in the country have a side effect from Bazaar and in many cases people are following Bazaar. Therefore, the Jami mosque as a social center of Bazaar has an important role from this point of view.

Figure 84-The Entrance of Jami from Main Street-Tehran (Author, 2012)

Figure 85 - The Entrance of Jami from Main Bazaar (Author, 2012)

Figure 86 - Physical characteristics of Bazaar (Author, 2012)

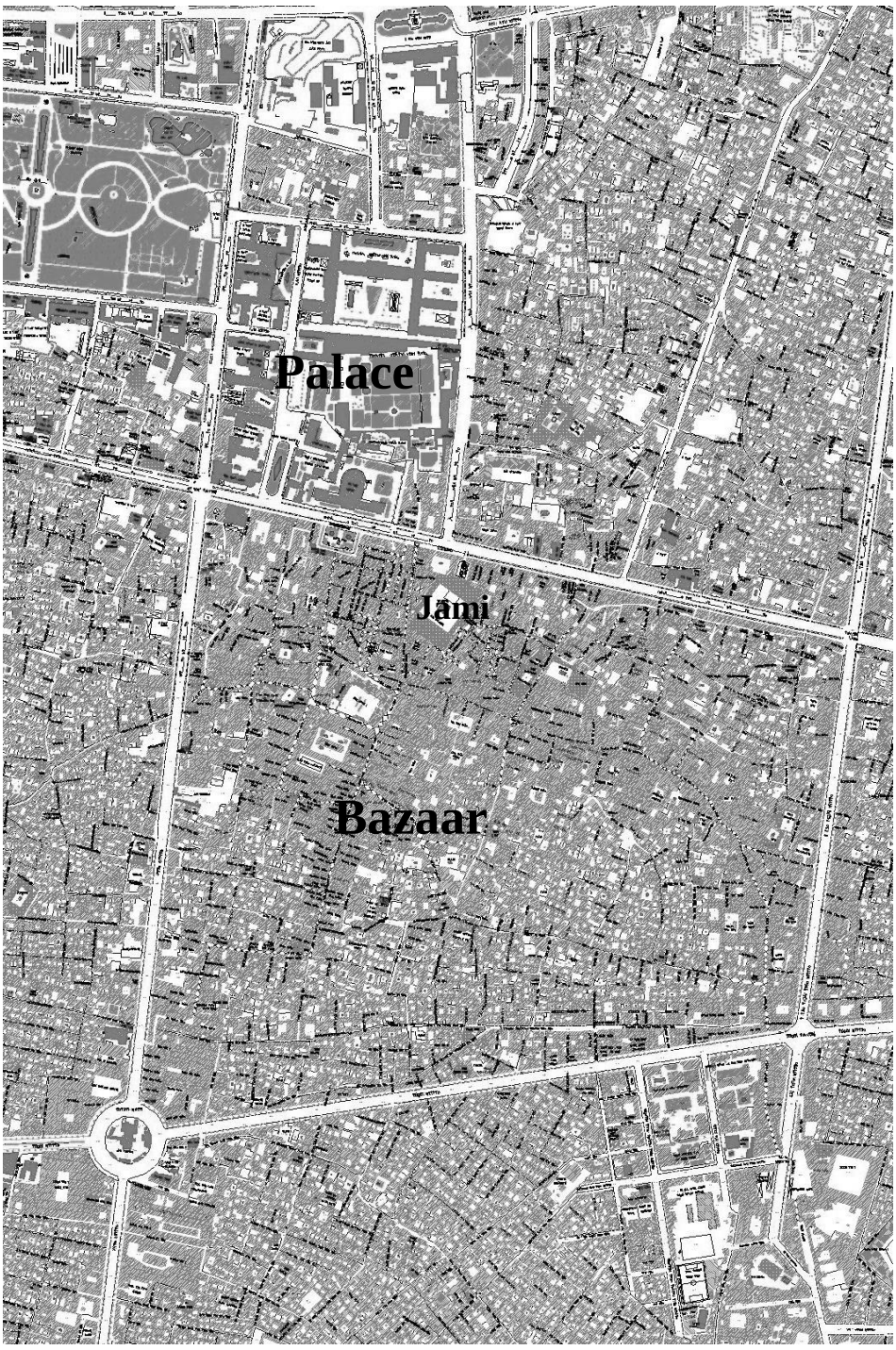


Figure 87-Relationship of Jami, Palace and Bazaar in Tehran

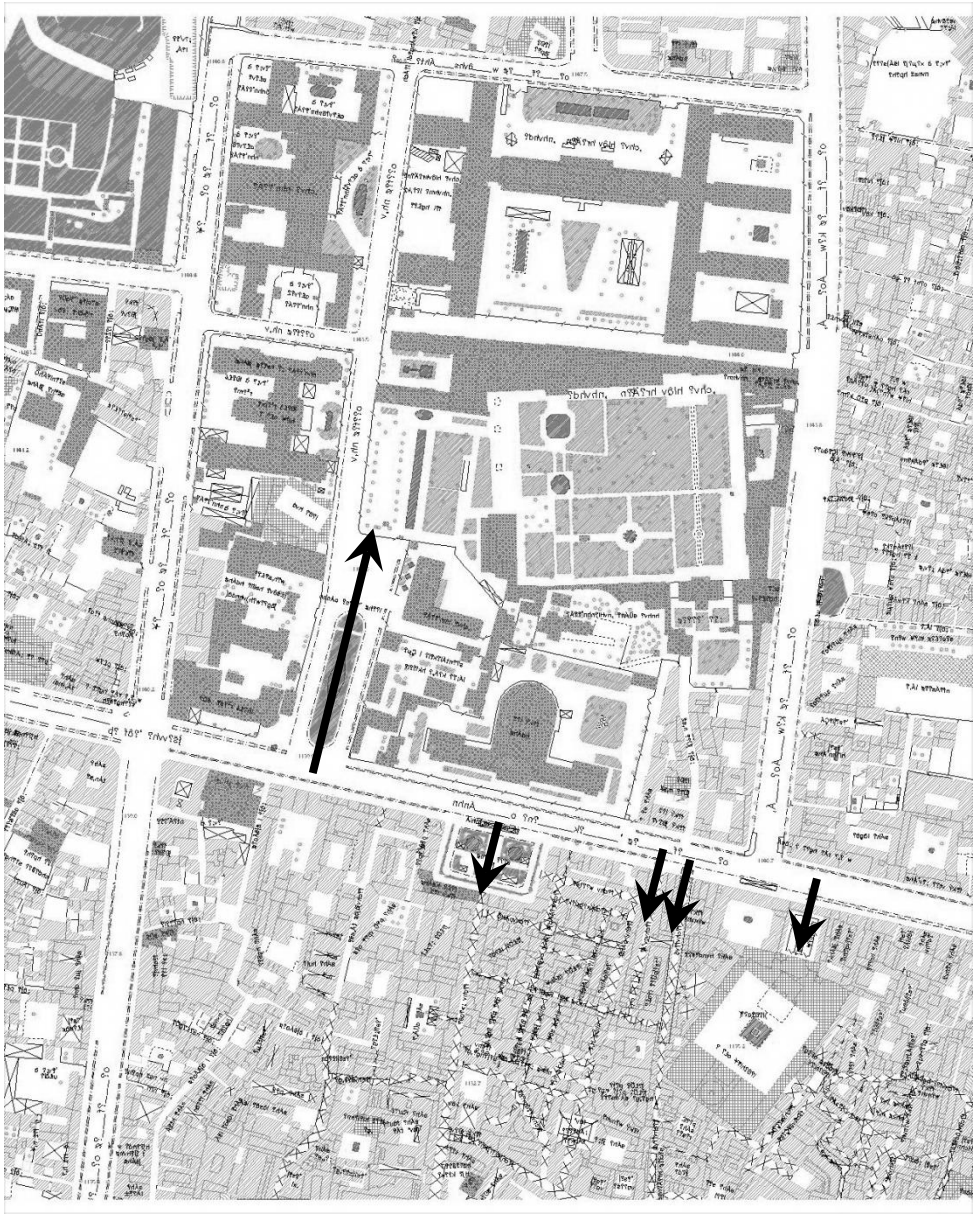


Figure 88-Accessibility of Places to the Main Street

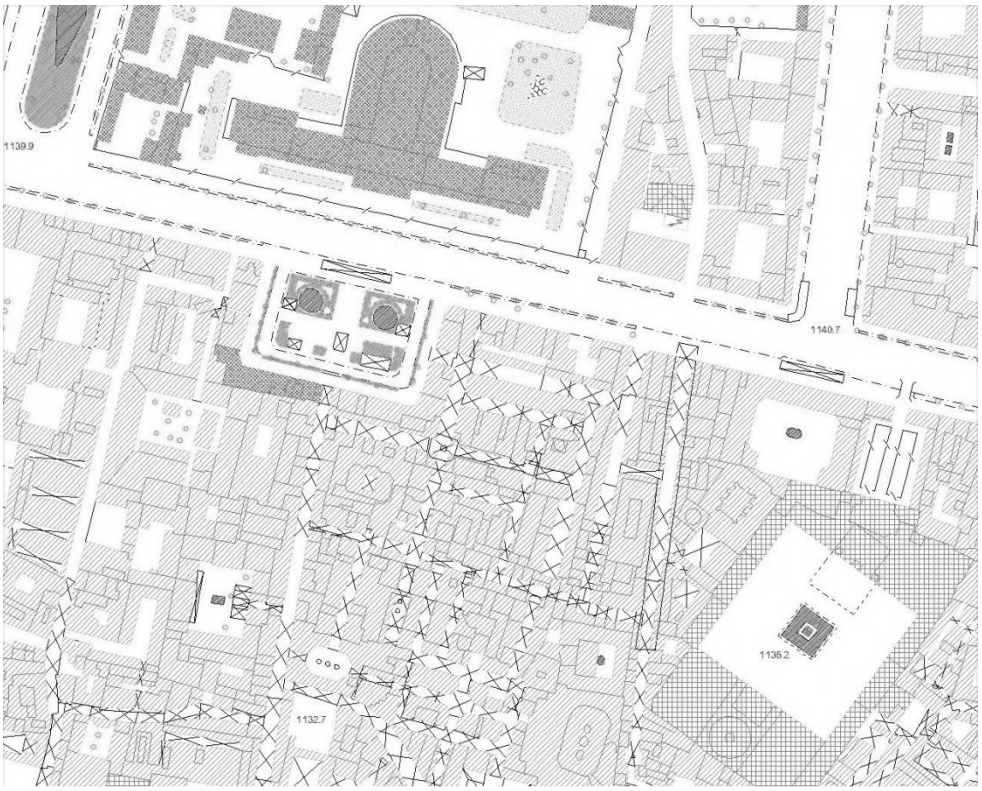


Figure 89- Relationship between Bazaar and Jami Mosque Tehran

Access and Linkage

It can be assumed that Jami Mosque in Tehran is accessible. Same as Bazaar the location of place is abounded for private vehicles but this place has direct access to the public transportation. Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section (2.4), this place has comfort. The buildings are in good conditions, there are lots of sitting elements. Inside of the Mosque is very comfortable. However taking pictures is forbidden.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There is no more activities rather than praying, and since there are no more other uses from this place, therefore, from this point of view Jami Mosque is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Jami Mosque is a sociable place. In this place, many people meet each other. The place is proper for the social activities. On the other hand, the social groups of Bazaar, which are active in some especial religious holidays, are in collaboration with Jami Mosque and the religious. They are gathering in those days for moaning.

5.2.3.4 Palace

Palace of Tehran remains from Qajar period since Tehran had been chosen to be the capital of country. The area is huge and now a big part of that has been known as a Museum, the rest are governmental buildings which have different usages, like Radio station, ministry of justice and etc. Also there are some buildings which have been built in modern era the most famous one is a bank which is located exactly in front of main entrance of Bazaar.

Figure 90 - Garden of Palace and the Main Building (Author, 2012)

Figure 91 - Garden of Palace (Author, 2012)

Figure 92 - Building in the East side of Palace (Author, 2012)

Access and Linkage

It can be said that Palace in Tehran is accessible. The location of place is not accessible for private vehicles but people can access with public vehicles. Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section, this place is comfortable. There is place for sitting inside the garden of palace buildings are in good conditions. People can easily taking photo inside of palace.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There are no activities there. Since there are no uses from this place rather than museum, therefore, from this point of view Palace is not proper for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Palace is not a sociable place. People usually do not come for meeting or social activity in this is place.

5.2.3.5 Gate

The gate of Tehran has been built for define an entrance of a place (Shooting area of military base and later national garden). Therefore the location of gate is far from Bazaar or Jami and close to palace.

This gate has been built after the time that Silk Road period was finished. And it also can be a good reason to clarify the strong relationship between these places in the Silk Road era. The palace has dominancy to the Bazaar as a representative of society and the location of Jami is between these two more close to the Palace.

Figure 93 - The Gate of Tehran (Author, 2012)

Access and Linkage

It can be said that Gate in Tehran is accessible. The location of place is not accessible for private vehicles and people can access to the place with public transportation. Pedestrian can move easily to all parts of the place.

Comfort and Image

According to the definition of comfort and image in section, this place is not comfortable. There is no sitting elements in the place. Gate is in good conditions. People cannot easily take photo from palace.

Uses and Activities

According to the definition, place is not successful with uses and activities. There are no activities there. From this point of view, Gate is not used for other activities.

Sociability

According to the observation, and definition of sociability, it can be said that Gate is not a sociable place. People usually do not come for meeting or social activity in this is place.

5.3 Analyzing UPS in SRCS

As it was mentioned before, the assessments of placemaking have been found in section “3.4.1”. On all assessments that were found have been sorted by their weight. In this part, they are going to be used for the analysis of cases. The existence of each assessment in each case will be analyzed. If the assessment exists in the case, the weight will be calculated otherwise it will be assumed at zero for the assessment in the case.

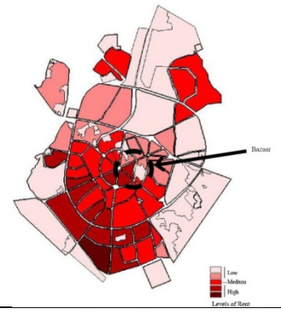
On the other hand, the cases have been selected in section “5.1” and they are introduced in section “5.2”. To have a better presentation for the analyses it has been decided to put all the information about the place and its assessments in one table, briefly. Therefore, it will be clear to follow the situation of each case due to its assessments. The inventory tables (from Table 26 to Table 37) prepared to show the situation of each case. These inventory tables include the following information:

- Weight of existence assessments
- Brief information about the situation of each assessment
- Some photos of each UPS
- The map of UPS

It has to be considered that two assessments (Crime Statistics and Retail Sales) have been excluded due to the lack of information in cases. As it has been mentioned on the beginning of this section, in following pages the inventory tables has been prepared.

Bazaar of Hamedan

Land use patterns



Rent Levels

Street life: Usually people are coming to city center (Bazaar area) for various reasons such as shopping, transportation to other parts of city, socializing.
Social networks: There are various active networks such as economic, religious and charity activities.
Pedestrian activity: Bazaar is open just for pedestrian except service and emergency purposes
Building conditions: generally buildings in the Bazaar are in good conditions.
Land use patterns: it is based on commercial for the main pathways. Storages and services locate behind it. In some areas, Bazaar extends towards the residential districts.
Rent Levels: Bazaar locates in the city zone with highest level of rent.
Property values: properties are in the average level of property values.
Evening use : Bazaar is closed on evening time
Parking usage pattern: Due to the lack of parking area, only public transportations allow to pass through the main street
Local business ownership: Most of Bazaar belongs to the "Vaghf" which is a public ownership.

Rank in SRP	2

Characteristics of Place

Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	YES	0.840
Social networks	YES	0.802
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	YES	0.773
Rent Levels	YES	0.773
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	NO	0.000
Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
Local business ownership	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		4.539

Street life (Author, 2012)

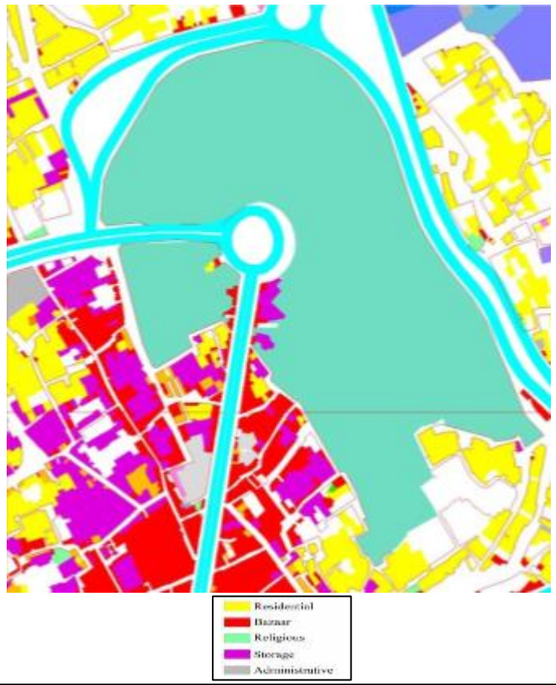
Social networks (Author, 2012)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Building conditions (Author, 2012)

Table 26- Assessment Analysis-Bazaar of Hamedan

Palace of Hamedan



		Rank in SRP	**12**
		Characteristics of Place	
		Assessment	Existence in	Weight
		Street life	NO	0.000
		Social networks	NO	0.000
		Pedestrian activity	NO	0.000
		Land use patterns	NO	0.000
	Street life: The streets are used just for access with no street life **Social networks**: There is no social network **Pedestrian activity**: no special pedestrian activity **Land use patterns** : It is surrounded by residential area without any special pattern **Rent Levels**: the level of rent on the area of palace has no effects from place **Property values:** Property value is not under influence of palace **Evening use**: This place is close on evenings **Parking usage pattern**: the area has special parking area **Local business ownership:**the existed local business has no relation with palace **Building conditions**: buildings are in very poor condition	Rent Levels	NO	0.000
		Property values	NO	0.000
		Evening use	NO	0.000
		Parking usage pattern	YES	0.616
		Local business ownership	NO	0.000
		Building conditions	NO	0.000
Land use patterns		Total weight		0.616

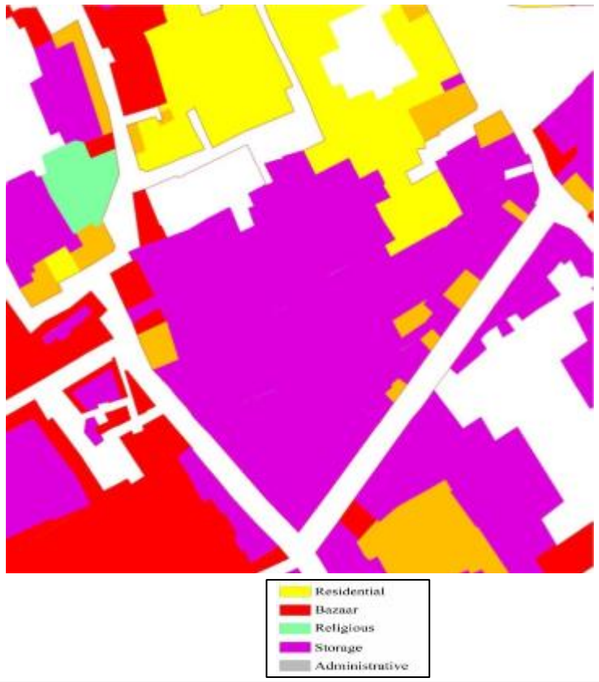
Street life (Author, 2012)

Building conditions (Author, 2012)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Table 27- Assessment Analysis-Palace of Hamedan

Caravansary of Hamedan



Land use patterns

Street life: there is no street life
Social networks: There is a social network between the owners of shops in the place
Pedestrian activity: The place is adopted for pedestrian but there is no activity
Land use patterns: It is part of land use pattern in Bazaar
Rent Levels: Compare to area the rent level is not high
Property values: The property belongs to "vaghf" organization
Evening use: Place is closed before evening
Parking usage pattern: Shop owners by using local access can reach to the back side storages (caravansaries) and use their yard as parking.
Local business ownership: Place belongs to the "Vaghf" also the scale of business is bigger than local business
Building conditions: Place is in good condition

Rank in SRP	8

Characteristics of Place

Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	NO	0.000
Social networks	YES	0.802
Pedestrian activity	NO	0.000
Land use patterns	YES	0.773
Rent Levels	NO	0.000
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	NO	0.000
Parking usage pattern	YES	0.616
Local business ownership	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		2.753

Street life (Author, 2012)

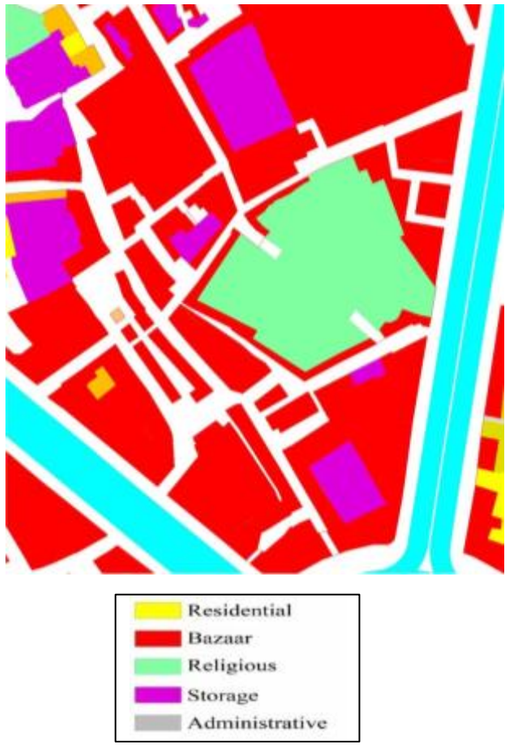
Social networks (Author, 2012)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Building conditions (Author, 2012)

Table 28- Assessment Analysis-Caravansary of Hamedan

Jami Mosque of Hamedan



Land use patterns

Street life: Place is located in a most crowded area of Bazaar so there is street life
Social networks: Place dedicated to religious activity and these types of networks are very active in there
Pedestrian activity: Place is very active for pedestrian, not only for those who wanted to use the place but also for those who wanted to pass from one side of Bazaar to other side.
Land use patterns : This place is only for religious usage
Rent Levels: No renting
Property values: as a religious place, there is no financial value for it
Evening use: Place is active for evening praying and religious programs
Parking usage pattern: No parking area around the place
Local business ownership: There is no business in this place
Building conditions: Place is in good condition

Rank in SRP	5	
Characteristics of Place		
Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	YES	0.840
Social networks	YES	0.802
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	NO	0.000
Rent Levels	NO	0.000
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	YES	0.762
Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
Local business ownership	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		3.755

Street life (Author, 2012)

Social networks (Author, 2012)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Building condition (Author, 2012)

Table 29- Assessment Analysis-Jami Mosque of Hamedan

Bazaar of Qazvin

Land use patterns

Street life: Street life is under effect of adjacent streets
Social networks: Almost all of the political and economic events in the city has a direct relation with Bazaar.
Pedestrian activity: Bazaar is open just for pedestrian except service and emergency purposes
Land use patterns: it is based on commercial for the main pathways. Storages and services locate behind it. In some areas, Bazaar extends towards the residential districts.
Rent Levels: Bazaar is located in the highest rent level part of the city
Property values: The properties in Bazaar are located in the average level of propety value
Evening use: Bazaar is closed on evening time
Parking usage pattern: vehicles can park in the streets also there are some parking plots close to Bazaar. In one case, a caravansary becomes a public parking.
Local business ownership: Most of Bazaar belongs to the "Vaghf" which is a public ownership.
Building conditions: The buildings are in good conditions from physical point of view

Rank in SRP	3	
Characteristics of Place		
Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	YES	0.840
Social networks	YES	0.802
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	YES	0.773
Rent Levels	YES	0.773
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	NO	0.000
Parking usage pattern	YES	0.000
Local business	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		4.539

Street life (Author, 2011)

Social networks (Author, 2011)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2011)

Building conditions (Author, 2011)

Table 30- Assessment Analysis-Bazaar of Qazvin

Palace of Qazvin

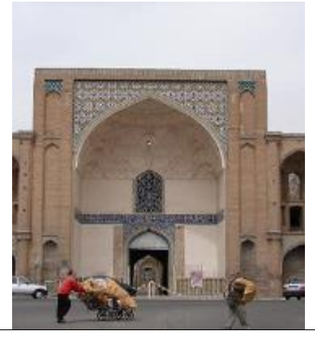
Street life: The front part of palace has street life since it is located in city center
Social networks: There is no social network in the palace
Pedestrian activity: The area is closed to vehicles, therefore pedestrian is the only way of transportation
Land use patterns : The location of palace has been designed before it was built so there is a pattern for land use
Rent Levels: This place belongs to government (as a museum) so there is no rent level
Property values: This place belongs to government (as a museum) so there is no value for property
Evening use: The front part is used after the palace is closed in the evening
Parking usage pattern: There is no parking area
Local business ownership: This is a museum so there is no business
Building conditions: Although the building is old but it is in good condition

Rank in SRP	7

Characteristics of Place		
Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	YES	0.840
Social networks	NO	0.000
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	YES	0.773
Rent Levels	NO	0.000
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	YES	0.762
Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
Local business	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		3.726

Street life
http://www.abadgar-q.com/?type=dynamic&lang=1&id=3696

Social networks
http://www.abadgar-q.com/?type=dynamic&lang=1&id=3696

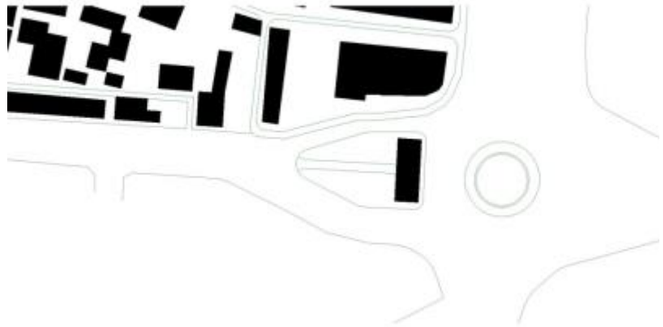


Pedestrian activity
http://www.abadgar-q.com/?type=dynamic&lang=1&id=3696

Building conditions
http://www.abadgar-q.com/?type=dynamic&lang=1&id=3696

Table 31- Assessment Analysis-Palace of Qazvin

Gate of Qazvin



Street life: There is no street life
Social networks: No social network
Pedestrian activity: The place is available for pedestrian
Land use patterns : The place is located in the middle of traffic junction so no land use pattern
Rent Levels: Nothing for rent
Property values: No property value
Evening use: There is possibility for people to use the place in the evening
Parking usage pattern: No parking area
Local business ownership: No business around that place
Building conditions: It is in good condition

Rank in SRP	9
Characteristics of Place	
Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	NO	0.000
Social networks	NO	0.000
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	NO	0.000
Rent Levels	NO	0.000
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	YES	0.762
Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
Local business ownership	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		2.113

Street life (Author, 2011)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2011)

Building conditions (Author, 2011)

Table 32- Assessment Analysis-Gate of Qazvin

Jami Mosque of Qazvin

Street life: There is street life at entrance of the place
Social networks: Place dedicated to religious activity and these types of networks are very active there
Pedestrian activity: Place is active for pedestrian.
Land use patterns : The location of palace has been designed before it was built so there is a pattern for land use
Rent Levels: Nothing for rent
Property values: No value for place
Evening use: Place is active for evening praying and religious programs
Parking usage pattern: No parking area around the place
Local business ownership: There is no business in this place
Building conditions: Place is in good condition

Rank in SRP	4

Characteristics of Place

Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	YES	0.840
Social networks	YES	0.802
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	YES	0.773
Rent Levels	NO	0.000
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	YES	0.762
Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
Local business ownership	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		4.528

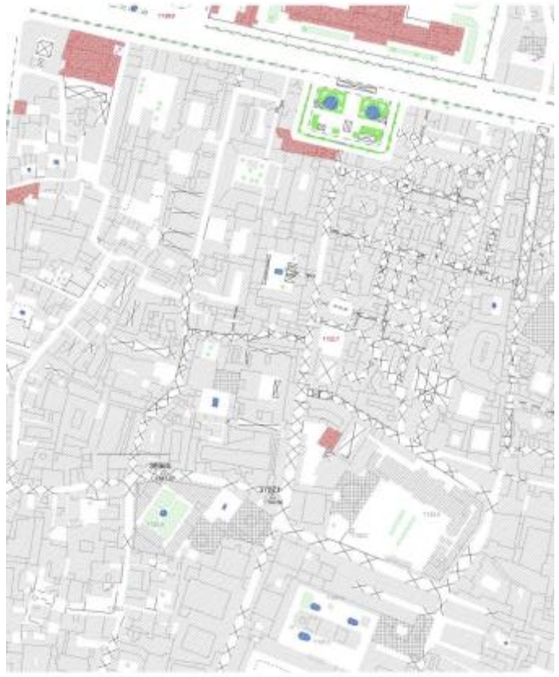
Street life (Author, 2011)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2011)

Building conditions (Author, 2011)

Table 33- Assessment Analysis-Jami Mosque of Qazvin

Bazaar of Tehran



Street life: Street life is under effect of adjacent streets
Social networks: Almost all of the political and economic events in the city has a direct relation with Bazaar.
Pedestrian activity: Bazaar is open just for pedestrian except service and emergency purposes
Land use patterns: it is based on commercial for the main pathways. Storages and services locate behind it. In some areas, Bazaar extends towards the residential districts.
Rent Levels: Bazaar is located in the highest rent level part of the city
Property values: The properties in Bazaar are located in high level of property value
Evening use: Bazaar is closed on evening time
Parking usage pattern: There is a special traffic role in the main street and only public transportation vehicles can use those streets. Therefore there is no parking area
Local business ownership: The majority of ownership belongs to local however there are some buildings which are belongs to the "Vaghf"
Building conditions: Physically Buildings are obsolescence. there are many problems in the façade, such as visible and extensive use of cables and pipes in elevations

Rank in SRP	1

Characteristics of Place

Assessment	Existence	Weight
Street life	YES	0.840
Social networks	YES	0.802
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	YES	0.773
Rent Levels	YES	0.773
Property values	YES	0.770
Evening use	NO	0.000
Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
Local business ownership	YES	0.616
Building conditions	NO	0.000
Total weight		5.363

Street life (Author, 2012)

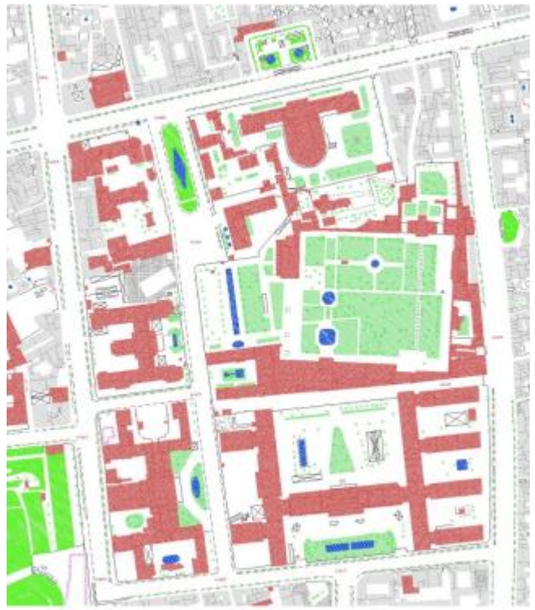
Social networks (Author, 2012)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Building conditions (Author, 2012)

Table 34-Assessment Analysis-Bazaar of Tehran

Palace of Tehran



Street life: There is no street life there, even outside of the palace
Social networks : There is no social networks in this place
Pedestrian activity: The area is closed for vehicles, therefore pedestrian is the only way of transportation
Land use patterns : There is no specific pattern for land use
Rent Levels: This place belongs to government (as museum), so there is no rent level
Property values: This place belongs to government (as a museum) so there is no value for properties there
Evening use: There is no evening use after museum is closing in the evenings
Parking usage pattern: there is no parking area
Local business ownership: since place is turned to museum, there is no local business ownership
Building conditions: Although the building is old but it is in good condition

Rank in SRP	11
Characteristics of Place	
Assessment	Existence / Weight
Street life	NO / 0.000
Social networks	NO / 0.000
Pedestrian activity	YES / 0.790
Land use patterns	NO / 0.000
Rent Levels	NO / 0.000
Property values	NO / 0.000
Evening use	NO / 0.000
Parking usage pattern	NO / 0.000
Local business ownership	NO / 0.000
Building conditions	YES / 0.562
Total weight	1.351

Street life (Author, 2012)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Building conditions (Author, 2012)

Table 35-Assessment Analysis-Palace of Tehran

Gate of Tehran

		Rank in SRP	**10**	
		Characteristics of Place		
		Assessment	Existence in	Weight
		Street life	NO	0.000
		Social networks	NO	0.000
		Pedestrian activity	NO	0.000
	Street life: The place is defined an entrance of a governmental area. Therefore, there is no street life. **Social networks:** No social network **Pedestrian activity**: Place is adopted only for pedestrian and it is closed for vehicles, except governmental cars, but there is no activity for pedestrian **Land use patterns**: Since this place divide governmental area from public area, it might be said that there is a pattern for the land use **Rent Levels**: No rental place **Property values:** No value for place **Evening use**: Place is closed at evening but it can be seen from street **Parking usage pattern**: No area for car park **Local business ownership**: No business **Building conditions**: place has a good condition	Land use patterns	YES	0.773
		Rent Levels	NO	0.000
		Property values	NO	0.000
		Evening use	YES	0.762
		Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
		Local business ownership	NO	0.000
		Building conditions	YES	0.562
		Total weight		2.097

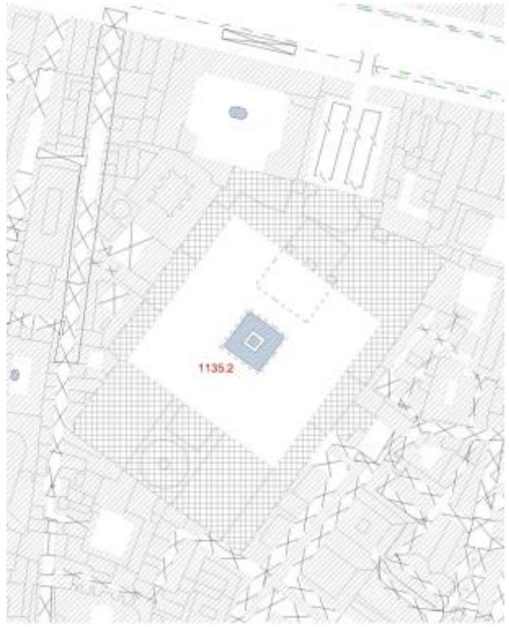
Street life (Author, 2012)

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Building conditions (Author, 2012)

Table 36-Assessment Analysis-Gate of Tehran

Jami Mosque of Tehran



Street life: There is street life at entrance of the place
Social networks: Place dedicated to religious activity and these types of networks are very active there
Pedestrian activity: Place is very active for pedestrian, not only for those who wanted to use the place but also for those who wanted to pass from one side of Bazaar to other side.
Land use patterns : entire place is for religious usage and nothing else
Rent Levels: Nothing for rent
Property values: No value for place
Evening use: Place is active for evening praying and religious programs
Parking usage pattern: No parking area around the place
Local business ownership: There is no business in this place
Building conditions: Place is in good condition

Rank in SRP	6

Characteristics of Place

Assessment	Existence in	Weight
Street life	YES	0.840
Social networks	YES	0.802
Pedestrian activity	YES	0.790
Land use patterns	NO	0.000
Rent Levels	NO	0.000
Property values	NO	0.000
Evening use	YES	0.762
Parking usage pattern	NO	0.000
Local business ownership	NO	0.000
Building conditions	YES	0.562
Total weight		3.755

Street life (Author, 2012)

Social networks
Source: http://www.google.com/imgres

Pedestrian activity (Author, 2012)

Building conditions (Author, 2012)

Table 37-Assessment Analysis-Jami Mosque of Tehran

5.3.1 Analyzing UPSs by their type

All this information has been studied in a comparative way. For the purpose of this thesis, the founding of the analysis will be presented according to five different types of UPS, which are

- Bazaar
- Palace
- Jami Mosque
- Gate
- Caravansary

Since all cases have been chosen from certain types, as a general view the analysis can be included about each type of place. These twelve cases are categorized in five types. There are three Bazaars, three Jami Mosques, three Palaces, two Gates and one Caravansary. Therefore, the analysis can compare each type with other types.

a. Bazaars

In the Table 38, the weights of assessments in all Bazaars have been shown. As it is showed in the table, the “Street Life” has got the most effective assessment to successfulness of Bazaars. This is same in each Bazaar separately. However, “Social Network”, “Pedestrian Activity”, “Land use Pattern” and “Rent Levels” has got very close to “Street Life”. It might be said that all of the effective assessments are existed in the “Bazaar” therefore; this type of place has got the most successful type.

On the other hand, two other assessments “Evening Use” and “Parking Usage Pattern” are not exist in all Bazaars. Therefore, it might be said that by having these two, Bazaars become more successful than now. Moreover, “Local Business

Ownership” is an issue, which only, exists in Bazaar of Tehran. Since the “Vaghf” organization has the ownership of almost all places in Bazaar this issue should be solved in other way. Therefore, “Property Value”, which in this case has direct relation with “Local Business Ownership”, will be solved consequently if the “Vaghf” issue is solved.

Table 38- Weight of Assessments in Bazaars

Assessments	Bazaar			Total Weight
	Hamedan	Qazvin	Tehran	
Street life	0.840	0.840	0.840	2.519
Social networks	0.802	0.802	0.802	2.406
Pedestrian activity	0.790	0.790	0.790	2.369
Land use patterns	0.773	0.773	0.773	2.320
Rent Levels	0.773	0.773	0.773	2.319
Property values	0.000	0.000	0.770	0.770
Evening use	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Parking usage pattern	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Local business ownership	0.000	0.000	0.616	0.616
Building conditions	0.562	0.562	0.000	1.123

The other assessment “Building Condition”, exist in “Hamedan” and “Qazvin”, and in “Tehran”, there is a great lack of that. Considering about this issue in “Tehran” is also needed.

b. Palace

Table 39, shows the weights of assessments in Palaces. As it has been shown in this table, there is no assessment that is existed in all Palaces. There is "Pedestrian Activity" as the most effective assessment to successfulness of Palaces. However, this assessment does not exist in Hamedan. The other assessment that is common in two cases is "Building Condition", which is existed in "Qazvin" and "Tehran". "Street Life" and "Evening Use" are only exist in "Qazvin", which only includes the entrance part of the place (outside) and the inside of this Palace has the same situation with other Palaces. This situation is included on "Land use Pattern" for "Qazvin".

Table 39 - Weight of Assessments in Palaces

Assessments	Palace			Total Weight
	Hamedan	Qazvin	Tehran	
Street life	0.000	0.840	0.000	0.840
Social networks	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pedestrian activity	0.000	0.790	0.790	1.579
Land use patterns	0.000	0.773	0.000	0.773
Rent Levels	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Property values	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Evening use	0.000	0.762	0.000	0.762
Parking usage pattern	0.616	0.000	0.000	0.616
Local business ownership	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Building conditions	0.000	0.562	0.562	1.123

Since all Palaces generally belongs to government, the other assessments, "Social Network", "Property Value", "Rent Levels" and "Local business Ownership" do not exist in all Palaces.

c. Jami Mosque

In Table 40, the weights of assessments of all Jami Mosques have been shown. As it is presented in the table, “Street Life”, “Social Network”, “Pedestrian Activity”, “Evening Use” and “Building Condition” are common in all Jami Mosques. “Street life” has the most influence in successfulness of the Jami Mosques. Since all of those are located inside the Bazaars or close to them, it might be an influence of this proximity. Due to the survey, the proximity to Bazaar is also cause of existence of “Pedestrian Activity” in the Jami Mosques. However, Jami Mosques have their own “Social Networks”, which might have relation to Bazaar. “Evening Use” is other assessment that is existed in Jami Mosques because of the “Isha Prayers”. On the other hand, “Rent Levels”, “Property Value”, “Parking Usage Pattern” and “Local Business Ownership” are existed in the Jami Mosques.

Table 40 - Weights of Assessments in Jami Mosques

Assessments	Jami Mosque			Total Weight
	Hamedan	Qazvin	Tehran	
Street life	0.840	0.840	0.840	2.519
Social networks	0.802	0.802	0.802	2.406
Pedestrian activity	0.790	0.790	0.790	2.369
Land use patterns	0.000	0.773	0.000	0.773
Rent Levels	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Property values	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Evening use	0.762	0.762	0.762	2.286
Parking usage pattern	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Local business ownership	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Building conditions	0.562	0.562	0.562	1.685

Generally, it might be said that “Jami Mosque” are the most successful place after “Bazaar”.

d. Gate

For the Gates Table 41, has been prepared to show the weights of assessments. As it has been shown, except “Evening Use” and “Building Condition” there are no more common assessment in this type of place. However, none of the two Gates has “Street Life”, “Social Network”, “Rent Levels”, “Property Values”, “Parking Usage Pattern” and “Local Business Ownership”. Although the lack of some of these assessments related to the governmental ownership but still there are some assessments, which existence of them can be effective to increase the successfulness of them, like “Street Life” and “Parking Usage Pattern”.

Table 41 - Weights of Assessments in Gates

Assessments	Gate		Total Weight
	Qazvin	Tehran	
Street life	0.000	0.000	0.000
Social networks	0.000	0.000	0.000
Pedestrian activity	0.790	0.000	0.790
Land use patterns	0.000	0.773	0.773
Rent Levels	0.000	0.000	0.000
Property values	0.000	0.000	0.000
Evening use	0.762	0.762	1.524
Parking usage pattern	0.000	0.000	0.000
Local business ownership	0.000	0.000	0.000
Building conditions	0.562	0.562	1.123

The main problem of this type of place is the lack of activities. Since there is no activity in this type of place, they might not be assumed as successful places.

e. Caravansary

The last type of place, which is going to be analyzed in this section is the Caravansary. Table 42 shows the situation of assessments in Caravansary. Since the Caravansary is located inside of Bazaar, therefore the existence of “Social Network” and “Pedestrian Activity” might be because of influence of the location. However, as it has been mentioned in5.2.1) the area of Caravansary is a place for car parks therefore the existence of “Parking Usage Pattern” is somehow obvious. On the other hand, the lack of “Rent Levels”, “Property Value”, “Evening Use” and “Local Business Ownership” is also happened because of the location of Caravansary inside of Bazaar.

Table 42 - Weights of Assessments in Caravansary

Assessments	Caravansary
	Hamedan
Street life	0.000
Social networks	0.802
Pedestrian activity	0.000
Land use patterns	0.773
Rent Levels	0.000
Property values	0.000
Evening use	0.000
Parking usage pattern	0.616
Local business ownership	0.000
Building conditions	0.562

Table 43- Summary of Assessment analysis in UPS

City	Hamedan				Qazvin				Tehran			
Place	Bazaar	Palace	Caravansary	Jami Mosque	Bazaar	Palace	Gate	Jami Mosque	Bazaar	Palace	Gate	Jami Mosque
Street life	0.840	0.000	0.000	0.840	0.840	0.840	0.000	0.840	0.840	0.000	0.000	0.840
Social networks	0.802	0.000	0.802	0.802	0.802	0.000	0.000	0.802	0.802	0.000	0.000	0.802
Pedestrian activity	0.790	0.000	0.000	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.790	0.000	0.790
Land use patterns	0.773	0.000	0.773	0.000	0.773	0.773	0.000	0.773	0.773	0.000	0.773	0.000
Rent Levels	0.773	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.773	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.773	0.000	0.000	0.000
Property values	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.770	0.000	0.000	0.000
Evening use	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.762	0.000	0.762	0.762	0.762	0.000	0.000	0.762	0.762
Parking usage pattern	0.000	0.616	0.616	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Local business ownership	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.616	0.000	0.000	0.000
Building conditions	0.562	0.000	0.562	0.562	0.562	0.562	0.562	0.562	0.000	0.562	0.562	0.562
Total weight	4.539	0.616	2.753	3.755	4.539	3.726	2.113	4.528	5.363	1.351	2.097	3.755

To conclude the analysis, as it has been shown in the Table 43, Bazaar in Tehran has got the maximum weight between all places. Therefore, it can be named as “The most successful place” between all cases in this research. After this place, “Bazaar of Hamedan” and “Bazaar of Qazvin” are equally in the second rank. In other way, it is interesting that all Bazaars in twelve places have got the first three ranks between cases. Therefore, it can be assumed that the trading activity still has the influence to make a place as “the most successful place”.

After the Bazaars, all “Jami Mosques” have the higher rank, but this time “Qazvin” has the successful “Jami Mosque” due to these assessments. This might happened because of the separation of “Jami Mosque” from “Bazaar” in this city. Since this is the only major difference between the “Jami Mosque” in “Qazvin” and other two cities.

The other issue that might have mentioned in this part is about “Palace” in “Qazvin”, which has got the better rank from other “Palaces”. This has happened because of the better accessibility of this place to the most successful place “Bazaar” and the existence of great entrance of this palace, which prepared a close relation between inside and outside of the Palace.

5.4 Summary

At the beginning of this chapter, the UPSs selected for analyzing by using the elimination methodology. Then each UPS introduced and explained about their successfulness key attributes. Then, the SAW methodology employed on cases for analyzing the successfulness of each UPS. After employing the SAW methodology to the cases in this chapter, the result revealed.

According to the results of analysis which are presented in Table 43, the most successful “UPS is Bazaar in Tehran”, and after that “Bazaar in Hamedan” and “Bazaar in Qazvin” are the most successful UPSs in the selected cases. On the other hand the most unsuccessful UPS among the cases is the “Palace in Hamedan” and before this UPS, “Palace in Tehran” become the second unsuccessful UPS.

According to the type of UPS, “Bazaar” is the most successful type of UPS and “Jami Mosque” is the second successful type of UPS. In addition, “Palace” is the most unsuccessful type in UPS.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

Silk Road was the main route connecting two different sides of the world or countries in terms of trading. Most probably, this trading connection had many influences in the culture of the societies. Silk Road was mainly based for trading purposes, and many people lives by dealing with goods that were coming from this route or road. As time passes by, it became more than just trade, subsequently involving the essential part of the societies and cultures of the people. It is clear evidence that any event in a society for a long period of time will possibly have an effect on the physical environment. Therefore, this dissertation looked at it from this viewpoint, by ascertaining the physical influences of Silk Road in the urban areas.

It is stimulating that there is almost no direct or complete written research work or document about Silk Road places in urban area. Which implies that this research in some way is exceptional from this perspective? As aforementioned, trading routes have strong influences in Iranian cities and the well-known or illustrious routes in the past was the “Silk Road”. Nowadays, a part of these influences can still be traced in cities. From this justification, this thesis can serve as a stepping stone for the fulfillment of Silk Road in urban studies.

Then again, in modern era, Iranian cities are seriously lacking or running out of urban public places. This shortage has increased drastically during the last thirty years. Most of the subsisted urban public places have been metamorphosed to traffic junctions or other functions. Moreover, municipalities concentrated merely on construction of public parks as urban public places. In effect, property values are growing extremely high and people on the other hand are trying to take maximum economic benefit or advantage of their properties by inflating prices. As a result of that, historical tissues and public spaces has been reconstructed or replaced, also, new buildings with more interior spaces has gain more economic advantages.

Since some places in all SRP are still being used and active, therefore, they can be designated as successful places. Attempt to grasp the reasons for the successfulness of these places has been analyzed and realize in this research. In addition that, attempting to distinguish the effective assessments to this successfulness was also investigated.

Emphasises of this thesis is to realise or understand the quality of places in SRCS in Iran. Thus, the initiative for this purpose includes theoretical investigation to define the meaning of place and placemaking, as well as understanding different aspects of the subject. In addition, this dissertation, also attempted to stress on the process placemaking, which can make a place out of space. Moreover, place can be assumed as production of this process. During this investigation, different dimensions or attributes of place has been reviewed. Likewise, the relation of these dimensions with the process of placemaking has been studied, as well as some criteria from each dimension of place defined.

On the other hand, the process of placemaking has its own share in the place, and the other part of the theoretical investigation clarifies this aspect. Moreover, some “key attributes” can help to analyze the quality of place. In addition to that, characteristics of the “key attributes” were depending on those found. Also, for the process of placemaking, some measurements were recognized. In total, twelve assessments were identified.

Third part of the theoretical investigation elaborates on how these criteria have been involved on the successfulness. This implies that the weight of effect in each characteristic on a place is needed. To achieve this goal the SAW methodology and DELPHI technique were employed. Subsequently, the result discovered from these methodology or steps were utilised in case study aspect.

The case study consists of two parts. At the beginning, with a brief definition, Silk Road was introduced, as well as its historical and geographical properties. Afterwards, SRCS in Iran was also presented. Then, the UPS in SRCS as well was identified. There were around 660 UPS in 17 cities. By the application of an elimination method, finally 12 UPSs in three SRCS were selected.

The case study second part is for understanding the existence of these assessments in UPS, as well as summing all the weights that each of these UPS got by comparing the results. To further simplify this part, an “Inventory Table” was used for each UPS.

6.2 Findings of Research

Findings of the research is presented or summarised in three main sub-headings, as below:

- Theoretical findings
- Methodological findings and recommendations
- Findings about cases

Furthermore, based on these findings, strategy for placemaking was presented, which substantially answered the main research question.

6.2.1 Theoretical findings

The first and significant phase of this research is the theoretical investigations, which revealed perceptible information about the “Process of Placemaking”. This research considered placemaking as a process, although the process is not perceptible by users, however analyses the process of making places in accordance to long history.

On the other hand, it might be assumed that this thesis centered its augments on place, including procedure of placemaking in all possible scopes. However, there are several research publications or written documents, which are dedicated to place, in some way to placemaking; however measuring the quality of placemaking in this investigation is an attempt that might be assumed as a new approach to analyzing place making process.

The combination of placemaking, which tide up hardly with cultural issues of Silk Road can be called the most well-known cultural road in the world, however

might be considered as an attempt to understanding the creation of place by culture. Since the road has a long history, places have been created during this period and they can adopt or modify themselves by the culture and activities.

Although, there are numerous researches about placemaking and place, this thesis might be the first to comprehensively find out something related to the Silk Road cities by theories of urban studies.

It might be said that theoretically, this thesis creates a framework for analyzing quality of places due to the placemaking process in a quantitative way. The framework is flexible and might be change for the reason of localization.

6.2.2 Methodological Findings and Recommendations

The methodology used in this analysis is a qualitative and quantitative method. The characteristic makes the methodology applicable, which might change due to local values. Table 44 shows the total calculated weight of each characteristic. Since this table is showing the situation of assessments due their involvement in successfulness of UPSs. Therefore, it might be said that the order of assessments has been changed due to the adaptation by local values.

Table 44- Total Weight of Each Assessment

Rank	Key Attributes	Assessment	Weight
1	Access & Linkage	Pedestrian activity	7.107
2	Sociability	Street life	5.878
3	Comfort & Image	Building conditions	5.616
4	Sociability	Social networks	5.613
5	Uses & Activities	Land use patterns	5.413
6	Sociability	Evening use	4.572
7	Uses & Activities	Rent Levels	2.319
8	Access & Linkage	Parking usage pattern	1.233
9	Uses & Activities	Property values	0.770
10	Uses & Activities	Local business ownership	0.616

However, the pedestrian activity has the most influential assessment for the SRP in SRCS. This also includes “Street life and Building Condition” on the other hand, which have the most involvement to make all these places successful. Although the existence of “Pedestrian Activity” and “Street Life” was expected due to the Table 19 in section 2.3, however, the existence of “Building Condition” in third rank was the last in the table and was somehow unexpected.

Generally, this might have signified that, the UPSs in SRCS are in the proper conditions. The observation of the author has also confirmed this situation except some places like “Bazaar” in “Tehran” and “Palace” in “Hamedan”. In other word, it might be said that the other assessments need to be of concerned for increasing successfulness of UPSs.

Considering the assessments on Table 44, it can be concluded that, due to their “Key Attributes” the assessments that belongs to the “Uses and Activities” are ranked in the second half of the Table 44. This generally entails that all the UPSs

in SRCS are facing inadequacy of “Uses and Activities”. In addition, it might be averred that lack of “Sociability” is also another “Key Attribute” that have effect on the quality of UPSs.

6.2.3 Findings about Cases

It can be professed that all UPS were successful in the time of Silk Road. However, after trading routes transformed or changed to modern era, some UPSs adopts themselves with the new requirements or demands of this development.

In Table 45, the places were classified in order of successfulness. As aforementioned, “Tehran Bazaar” is in the highest rank. Subsequently, “Bazaar of Hamedan” and “Bazaar of Qazvin” got the second and third ranks respectively. This table demonstrated that all Bazaars are more successful places than the others. In addition, after Bazaars, “Jami Mosques” has the next three ranks. However, depending on the type of place, **Bazaar is the most successful place of SRP in all SRCS**. Moreover, after Bazaar, Jami Mosque has the second successful place in SRCS.

Table 45-The Result of Findings in Order of Successfulness of Places

Rank	City	Place	Weight	Percentage from Maximum Weight
1	Tehran	Bazaar	5.363	73.44%
2	Hamedan	Bazaar	4.539	62.15%
3	Qazvin	Bazaar	4.539	62.15%
4	Qazvin	Jami Mosque	4.528	62.00%
5	Hamedan	Jami Mosque	3.755	51.41%
6	Tehran	Jami Mosque	3.755	51.41%
7	Qazvin	Palace	3.726	51.02%
8	Hamedan	Caravansary	2.753	37.70%
9	Qazvin	Gate	2.113	28.94%
10	Tehran	Gate	2.097	28.71%
11	Tehran	Palace	1.351	18.50%
12	Hamedan	Palace	0.616	8.44%

It can be asserted that there is an ample difference cities order in Jami Mosque compared to that of Bazaar. On the other hand, as demonstrated in the table above, two other places in Tehran (Gate and Palace) are categorised among the last three. This in other words implies or indicated that **the city itself cannot bring successfulness to SRP**.

In the Table 45 above, the percentage of maximum weight that each place attained has been shown in the last column. In respect to this, “Bazaar of Tehran” was around 74% of the total weight and the last place (Palace Hamedan) got less than 9% of the total weight. The entire “Bazaars” and “Jami Mosques” got more than 50% of the total weight, also “Qazvin Palace” was more than 50% of the total weight. Consequently, places that attained than 50% of total weight, could be termed as successful place.

In Table 44, all the characteristics are shown in the order of their share in successfulness of SRP. The “pedestrian activity” was observed to have the first rank in the table, accompanied by “Street Life” as second, indicating that **Pedestrian activity has the maximum influence of making a place successful in SRCS**.

On the other hand, “Local business ownership” was perceived to be ranked as the last or least. Approaching it from this viewpoint, it can be averred that, the successfulness of a place in SRCS does not depend on local business ownership or property values or parking usage pattern. People prefer using a places with more street life or pedestrian activity. However, all of these cities, especially Tehran are modern cities.

6.3 Strategies for Placemaking in SRCS

In accordance with the theoretical investigation and analysis in this thesis, the strategies are presented in two major groups.

- First group includes general strategies, which is derived from the whole research.
- The second group incorporate strategies to make each type of UPS more successful.

a. General Strategies

According to the findings in theoretical investigation (specifically, Table 19) the general strategies for making a successful place in SRCS are itemized as below;

1 Sociability has a great share to making places successful, nonetheless the effect of uses and activities cannot be ignored. Therefore, literally, the basic strategy for making a place successful might be establish or created based on “uses and activities” and “sociability”.

2 Although there is no economic key attribute in placemaking, but there are many assessments ascribed to economic characteristics, for example “Rent Levels”, “Property Value”, “Local Business Ownership” and somewhat “Land use Pattern”. However, a place does not have relation with economy, but the placemaking process has a deal with economic issues. Therefore, it might be said that the strategy of a successful placemaking is based on economic elements.

3 Access and Linkage has two assessments in the ranking table aforementioned, which includes “Pedestrian Activities” and “Parking

Usage Pattern". This might indicate that in a successful place, people can easily park their cars and walk.

4 The places are mostly based on pedestrian activity and street life, subsequently making or increasing these characteristics in a place can be recommended.

5 Assessments such as "Evening use", "Parking usage pattern" and "Local business ownership", which have influences on making a place successful might be more concerned in placemaking for SRCS.

b. Strategies for different types of UPS

Corresponding with the site survey and analysis of this research (especially, Table 43) there can be other type of strategies related to the cases. These strategies are enumerated as;

1 "Building condition" has a high rank in the assessments of a successful place. However, almost all UPSs which have been chosen for this dissertation are good consideration due to their physical appearances. Some places, particularly Bazaar of Tehran have been faced with many problems in this scenario. Therefore, heightening the quality of buildings can be proposed as a basic strategy to make UPS more successful or prosperous.

2 Bazaars are deduced to be the most successful places within all UPSs in this research. However, the major different between Bazaars and other types of UPS are "activities". Therefore, it might be assumed that the strategy of making a successful place in SRCS is ample concentration on the activities in UPS.

3 Palaces are generally placed under low ranking in the list of successful UPSs in SRCS. However, the palace of Qazvin is recorded to be the most successful among these palaces types. The major difference between the Palace of Qazvin and other Palaces is the relation it has with the Bazaar. Therefore, creating a relation between the Palaces and Bazaars in each SRCS might be recommended.

4 Although there is only one Caravansary in the selected UPSs, and this might not be enough to generalize the findings or be recommended, but then, since some of the characteristics of the Caravansary are common with other ones in this category, it might be a useful clue or guideline for further research and suggestions about Caravansaries. The Caravansary in Hamedan might be more successful if the “pedestrian Activity” is situated within it. This might be implemented by adding other assessments that has not existed in the Caravansary, such as “Evening Use”, which might promote “Street Life” within the Caravansary.

5 Jami Mosques can be generally assumed as successful places after Bazaars. Usually because this type of UPS is inside the Bazaar, influences of Bazaar might be reflected on the successfulness of Jami Mosques. Whereas, the Qazvin with the Jami outside the Bazaar, increases the successfulness of UPS. Therefore, this type of UPS potentially has the capability to be more successful. The strategy that might be useful for Jami Mosques should be based on this idea for emphatic separation. Thus, this strategy may be based on adding more activities to them.

6 Gates are the unsuccessful UPSs before Palaces, but potentially have some characteristics which make them virtually successful. These Gates does not have any role in their locations. Therefore, they need a proper set of urban design projects to bring some activity within them, intrinsically creating a unique Image. They might be good examples for studies hereafter.

6.4 Recommendations for Future Studies

From this dissertation standpoint, it can be assumed that each research can open another door for knowledge, therefore this research disclosed some significant clues for further studies.

As aforementioned in sectıon 54.5 and 5.1 of this thesis there are 17 cities and approximately 660 places in the SRCS. This thesis analyzed or concentrated on 12 UPSs in three cities only. Therefore, there are so many other places and cities that can be analyzed based on successfulness of placemaking.

Although Silk Road is one of the famous trading routes in the world, however there are some other trading routes that have various influences in places, such as “Spice Road”. From this perspective, it can averred that this thesis gave an opportunity for the analysis of places in these cities aforesaid in terms of their successfulness by applying the SAW methodology.

It might be said that in the theoretical investigation and analysis part of this research, a framework has been developed to guide or aid similar or further research studies. This framework is a quantitative method that has been based on qualitative research, and is capable to be adopted with local values. Therefore it might be mentioned that other research investigations in the field of urban studies can obtain reasonable results through the application this framework.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: Silk Road Places in Iranian Cities and Settlements

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
1	قرن 8 ه.ق	Loghman Baba Tomb	Tomb
2	قرن 6 ه.ق	Robat Sharaf	Caravansary
3	هزاره دوم پ.م	Bazankan Cave	Cave
4	هزاره دوم پ.م	Mozdoran	Cave
5	غرنوي	Mahi	Caravansary
6	قرن 9 ه.ق	Goharshad agha	Mosque
7	1324 شمسي	Astan Ghods Tazavi	Museum و Tomb
8	1050 ه.ق	Sheikh ali Robat Ameli	Tomb
9	548 ه.ق	Sheikh Tabarsi	Tomb
10	دوره صفويه	Pir Palandoz	Tomb
11	دوره صفوي	Navab	School
12	صفوي	Kheirat khan	School
13	صفوي	Mirza jafar	School
14	تيموري 1091 ه.ق	Parizad	School
15	1082 ه.ق	Bagheriye	School
16	1090 ه.ق	Behzad	School
17	1115 ه.ق	Soleyman khan	School
18	1077 ه.ق	Abass gholi khan	School
19	قرن 9 ه.ق	Do Dar	School
20	قرن 9 ه.ق	Amir Ghiasedin Malekshah	Tomb
21	1104 ه.ق	Horr Ameli	Tomb
22	تيموري	Balasar	School
23	صفوي	Kheshti Dome	Tomb
24	صفوي	Green Dome	Tomb
25	1087 ه.ق	Mosalla	Mosalla
26	صفوي	Navab	School
27	صفوي 1078 ه.ق	Mosalla Paeen khiaban	Mosalla
28	صفوي	Green Dome	Dome
29	1335 ه.ش	Naderi Tomb & Garden	Tomb
30	قرن 11 ه.ق دوره شاه‌عباس اول	Khaje Rabiee	Tomb
31	سند 210	Khaje Morad Ravi	Tomb
32		Khaje Abasalt	Tomb
33		Band Golestan	Dam
34	1354 55	Malek Abad	Palace
35	قرن 4 ه.ق	Imam Reza	Holy Shrine
36	صفوي	Old Sahn	Religious Court Yard
37	قاجار (فتحعلي شاه)	New Sahn	Religious Court Yard

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
38	قرن 4 ه.ق	Balasar	Mosque
39	زمان گوهرشاد خاتون	Dar-ol-Hefaz	Readin House
40	زمان گوهرشاد خاتون	Dar-ol-Siadah	Religious Meeting
41	(شاه ناصرالدين) قاجار	Dar-ol-Saadah	Ravagh
42	صفوي	Dar-ol-Siafah	Ceremonies & Funerals
43	صفوي	Allah Verdikhan	Dome & Tomb
44	1010 ه.ق	Hatam Khani	Dome
45	421 ه.ق	Astan Ghods Tazavi	Library
46	صفوي	Tohid House	Ravagh
47	1347 ه.ش	Dar-ol-Feyz	Ravagh
48		Dar-ol-Shokr	House of Quran
49	ش.ه 8-1334	Dar-ol-Salam	Receiving House
50	1342 ه.ش	Dar-ol-Zekr	School
51	ش.ه 8-1334	Dar-ol-Soror	Ravagh
52	ش.ه 4-1342	Dar-ol-Ghore	كشيكHouse خادمان
53	1347 ه.ش	دارالفيض	Ravagh Mosque
54		صحن قدس	صحن
55	1360 ه.ش	جمهوري اسلامي	صحن
56		امام خميني	صحن
57	سلجوقي	پل قديمي توس	پل
58	ساساني - تيموري	ديوار دفاعي وTower توس	Tower
59	تيموري	رزان (رضوان)	Gate
60	تيموري	مورو Moro))	Gate
61	تيموري	رودبار	Gate
62		كهن دژ	ارگ
63	قرن 5 و6 ه.ق	هارونيه	Dome
64	1343 ه.ش	فردوسي	Tomb
65	1361 ه.ش	فردوسي	Museum
66	قرن 10 ه.ق	پاژ (فاز)	روستا
67	دوره تيموري وقرن 9 ه.ق	اخنگان	ميل
68	قرن 9 ه.ق	مصلي (ايوان) طرق	مصلي
69	صفويه	طرق	Caravansary
70		طرق	سد
71	قرن 5 ه.ق	ارسلان جاذب	Tomb
72	صفويه	سنگ بست	Caravansary
73	صفويه	رباط فخرداوود	Caravansary

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
74		امام زاده يحيي	Tomb
75	قرن 11 ه.ق	قدمگاه	Tomb
76	صفويه	قدمگاه	Caravansary
77		زينعلي عنعلي Holy Tomb	زيارتگاه
78		سلطان سليمان	Tomb
79	قرن 10 ه	محمد محروق	امام زاده
80	1341 ه.ش	خيام	Tomb
81	درزمان سلطان حسين‌بايقرا	عطار نيشابوري	Tomb
82	1341 ه.ش	كمال الملك	Tomb
83	قرن 9 ه.ق	جمعه	Mosque
84	سلجوقي	زعفرانيه	Caravansary
85	صفويه	رباط سرپوشيده	Caravansary
86	صفويه	سيد حسين	امام زاده
87	1356 ه.ش	مولانا حسين كاشفي	Tomb
88	صفويه	پامنار	وضار Mosque
89	صفويه	سبزوار	مصلا
90	1326 ه.ق	امام زاده سلطان حسن	Tomb
91	صفويه	رباط (صالح آباد)	Caravansary
92	قاجاريه	سبزوار	Caravansary
93	قرن 6 ه.ق	يحيي	امام زاده
94	قاجاريه	ملاهادي سبزواري	Tomb
95	صفويه	شعيب	امام زاده
96	عهد ديلميان	فخريه	School
97		پيرمراد	Tomb
98	قاجاريه	شريعتمداري	School
99	نيمه دوم قرن 8 ه.ق	جامع سبزوار	Mosque
100	صفويه	فصيحيه	School
101	صفويه	سبز	Dome
102	قرن 6 هجري	خسروگرد	ميل
103	قرن 10- 11 ه.ق	پيراستير	Tomb
104	صفويه	ريوند	Caravansary
105	صفويه	بي‌بي عليه خاتون	امام زاده
106	صفويه	مهر	Caravansary
107	قرن 6 ه.ق	سيد ناصربن محمد	Tomb
108	صفويه	جامع چشم	Mosque
109	صفويه	سيد علي‌اكبر	امام زاده
110	صفويه	مزنيان	Caravansary
111	1071 ه.ق	حسين سيد Holy Tomb واسماعيل	Tomb
112	قرن هفتم	فريومد	Mosque

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
113	قرن هفتم	شيخ حسن جوري	Tomb
114	769 ه.ق	ابن يمين فرومدي	Tomb
115	صفويه	صدرآباد	Caravansary
116	صفويه	عباس آباد	Caravansary
117	شاه‌عباس قاجاريه	ميانده‌شت	Caravansaryهاي
118		جاده ابريشم	كارونسرا سنگي
119	1064 ه.ش	ميامي	Caravansary
120		ميامي	Mosque
121		بدشت	قلاع
122	صفويه	بدشت	Caravansary
123	نامعلوم	Holy Tomb محمد (ع)	Holy Tomb
124		بايزيد بسطامي	Tomb
125	سلطان محمود غازان	غازان خان	كنبد و ايوان
126		بايزيد بسطامي	Mosque
127	نامعلوم	Holy Tomb محمد	Mosque
128	سلطان محمد خدابنده 713 ه.ق	Holy Tomb محمد	دالان
129	706 ه.ق	جامع بسطام	Mosque
130		شاهرخيه بسطام	School
131	نامعلوم	كاشانة بسطام	Tower
132		بايزيد بسطامي	صومعه
133	قاجاريه	نوخرقان	Palace
134		Holy Tomb ابراهيم	Tomb
135		شيخ‌ابوالحسن خرقاني	Tomb
136	صفويه		Tower
137	1242 هجري (مرمت‌شده)	شاهرود	Mosque
138		حضرت مجتبي (ع)	Mosque
139	قاجار	قديمه	School
140	1206 هجري	Bazaar	School
141	قاجار	اميريه	Bath
142	قاجار	شاهرود	Museum
143	قاجار	شاهرود	تكيه
144		شاهرود	Caravansary
145	قاجاريه	تومانياس	Caravansary
146		شاهرود	Ancient Hill
147	هزاره پنجم قبل ميلاد	خوريان	Ancient Hill
148	دوره‌هاي نئوليتيك	سنگ چخماق	Ancient Hill
149	نوسازي در دوره قاجاريه	بيدآباد	School
150		ده ملا	Palace
151	قاجاريه	ده ملا	Caravansary
152		Holy Tomb مجيد و حميد (ع)	بقاع
153	490 هجري قمري	طغول	Tower

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
154		دولت آباد	Palace
155		پيرنما	Dome
156	نامعلوم	ابراهيم Holy Tomb	Tomb
157		مايان	Palace
158		(ع) صالح سيد Holy Tomb	Tomb
159			آب انبار
160	ساسانيان	حصار Ancient Hill	Ancient Hill
161	صدر اسلام	تاريHouse(چهلستون)	Mosque
162		عمومي دامغان	Bazaar
163	1118 قمري	حاجفتحعلي بيگ (پامنار)	School
164	1270 هجري قمري	موسويه	School
165	1231 قمري	مطلبخان	School
166	قاجار	آغا محمدخان و فتحعلي شاه قاجار	Mansion
167	417 هجري قمري	پر علمدار	Tower
168	7 هجري قمري	زنگوله	Dome
169	در زمان ميرزا محمدخان پسر سالار	جامع دامغان	Mosque
170	سلجوقي	جعفر و محمد (ع)	Holy Tomb
171	تيموري	شاهرخ ميرزا	Tomb
172	سلجوقي	چهل دختران	Dome
173		عبدالعالي و عبدالمعالي	Tomb
174	نامعلوم	علي Holy Tomb	Tomb
175	نامعلوم	نورالله Holy Tomb	Tomb
176	193 هجري	بكيربن اعين	Tomb
177		پير	Dome
178	قاجاريه	دامغان	Caravansary
179	صفويه	رباطشاه عباسي	Caravansary
180		سياهكوه تويه درواز	Bath
181	قاجار	باستاني (دخترناصرالدين شاه)	Mansion
182	نامعلوم	نامعلوم	بنا تاريخي
183		شرق سمنان	آب انبار
184	نامعلوم	ابراهيم Holy Tomb	Tomb
185	1097 هجري صفويه	شاه سليماني آهوان	Caravansary
186	ساساني	انوشيرواني آهوان	Caravansary
187		قاسم Holy Tomb	Tomb
188		قومس	نقاده House
189	قبل از اسلام	قريهصح	آتشكده
190	صفوي	قوشه	Caravansary
191	قاجاريه	پسرسالار اميرآباد	Caravansary
192		اميرآباد	Palace
193	زمان فرقه اسماعيليه	گردكوه	قلاع
194	قاجاريه	عمومي سمنان	Bazaar
195	856 هجري	پهنه و گرمابه حضرت	Bath
196	صفويه	ناسار	Bath

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
197	قرن 10 هجري	قلي	Bath
198	نامعلوم	سيد جلال	Tomb
199		سي‌سر	Tomb
200	نامعلوم	ابراهيم	Tomb
201	نامعلوم	پير علمدار	Tomb
202	نامعلوم	سيد مرسلين	Tomb
203	قرن اول هجري	جامع علاء	رضا Mosque
204	قرن 8	حضرت يحيي‌بن موسي	Tomb
205	مرمت 1330	جعفر علي‌بن Holy Tomb	Tomb
206	قاجاريه	علويان	Tomb
207	نامعلوم	سيدزين الدين	Tomb
208	دوره مغول و تيموري	جامع سمنان	Mosque
209	دوره سلجوقي	سلجوقي	منار
210	دوره علويان	جامع زاوغان	Mosque
211	قرن اول هجري	جامع سرخه	Mosque
212	قاجار	امام خميني	Mosque
213	قاجار	علاء	ارگ
214	قاجار	سلطاني	Timche
215	قاجار	دارالحكومه سمنان (House كلانتر)	دارالحكومه
216	قاجار	دولتي سمنان	ارگ
217	قاجار	ارگ سمنان	شمالي، Gate جنوبي
218	قاجار	ناسار	Caravansary
219		شيخ علاء الدوله	Caravansary
220	881 (تيموري) قمري هجري	سلطان حسين	Caravansary
221	صفويه	شاه عباسي	Caravansary
222		دلازيان (چشمه‌شيخ)	Ancient Hill
223	طاهريان	پاخپار	Palace
224	قبل از اسلام	كنگ دز (كهنه دز)	Palace
225	دوزه باستان	دژ لاجوردي	Palace
226	امير تيمور گوركاني	جنبندان	Palace
227	قبل از اسلام	نارنج	Palace
228		بركه	Palace
229		زاوغان	Palace
230	قبل از اسلام	سنگسر (مهديشهر)	Palace
231	قبل از اسلام	چهل دختران	Tower
232	قبل از اسلام	سمنان	Fire Temple
233		براچه	Palace
234		شير قاضي	Palace
235	افشاريه	نوكلاته	Palace
236	قاجار	تقي آباد	Palace
237		نوكه	Palace
238	ايران باستان	كوشمغان	Palace

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
239	قبل از اسلام	دز چرمنه	Palace
240		سيد اسد	Tomb
241		پير شمس الدين	Tomb
242		هاشم Holy Tomb	Tomb
243		عيسي بن موسي	Tomb
244		مدرك Holy Tomb	Tomb
245		خضر خواجه Holy Tomb	Tomb
246		اباصلت هروي	Tomb
247	مغول	پير نجم‌الدين	Tomb
248	1321 شمسي	حكيم الهي	Tomb
249		فاني	Tomb
250		سنادره	Cistern
251		زين‌الدين Holy Tomb	Cistern
252		طوطي	Tomb
253	فتحعلي شاه قاجار	جلوخان	Bazaar
254	قرن 8 هجري	شيخ علاء الدوله	Bazaar
255	1334 هجري شمسي	چوب Mosque	Cistern
256		كاشفي	Cistern
257	1310 هجري شمسي	كارHouse	Cistern
258	1342 شمسي	توكلي	Cistern
259	مشروطيت	صادقيه	Cistern
260		سرخه	Cistern
261	قاجاريه	پاخپار	Cistern
262	1325 هجري قمري	كهنه دژ	Cistern
263	فتحعلي شاه قاجار	علوي Holy Tomb	Cistern
264	قاجار	ناسار	Cistern
265	قرن 10 هجري	قلي	Cistern
266	1349 هجري قمري	نخست	Bath
267	نامعلوم	منزل شهري	بادگير
268		آبي	آسياب
269		Fire Temple	يخدان
270		جهاديه (شاهچوبي)	Cistern
271	پيشداديان و كيانيان	سارو	Palace
272		علي اشرف (ع)	Tomb
273	قبل از اسلام	كافر Castle سنگسر	Palace
274		پايين Castle	Palace
275		شيخ (سوسن عطاء)	Tomb
276		محمد Holy Tomb	Tomb
277		زينعلي	Tomb
278		مهديشهر	Cistern
279		چهل‌تن	Holy Tomb
280		عبدالله	Holy Tomb
281	قرن 4 هجري	قاسم	Holy Tomb
282	اشكانيان	پيغمبران	Tomb
283		سنگسر	مناره

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
284		جزين	Palace
285		طالب آباد	Palace
286		رضاآباد	Palace
287		وهل	دژ
288	قبل از اسلام	شير Castle	Palace
289		مؤمن‌آباد	Palace
290	قرن 8	درويش محمود	Tomb
291		پيرغريب	Tomb
292	ساساني	عبدالله‌آباد	Caravansary
293		مصيب	Tomb
294		لاسجرد	Cistern
295	قرن 7 و 8 هجري	علاءالدوله سمناني	Tomb
296		سيدرضا و سيدعلي‌اكبر	بقاع
297	ساساني	لاسجرد	Caravansary
298	(اول عباسي شاه) صفوي	شاه عباسي	Caravansary
299	اشكانيان	لاسگرد	Palace
300	قاجاريه	موكوشم	Palace
301		ريكان	Palace
302		آردان	Palace
303	قاجاريه	سلطان‌شاه‌نظرآردان	Palace
304		عبدالله	Holy Tomb
305	قاجاريه	ذوالفقار	Tomb
306		خليل‌الله	Holy Tomb
307		سلطان مراد	Holy Tomb
308		كوشك	Cistern
309		طاهر و مطهر	Holy Tomb
310		سلطان ابوسعيد	Holy Tomb
311	قاجاريه	آردان	تكيه
312	قاجاريه	آردان	Bazaar
313	صفويه	دەنمك	Caravansary
314		دەنمك	Cistern
315		ناسار (نوحصار)	Palace
316		ناسار	Cistern
317		ناسار	Ancient Hill
318		محمدآباد	Palace
319		دەسراب	Ancient Hill
320	قبل از اسلام	دەنمك (كافر Castle)	Palace
321		پاده (كفشگران)	Palace
322		كند	Palace
323		خرابه Palace	Palace
324		مگس Ancient Hill	Ancient Hill
325	قاجاريه	علي‌آباد	Cistern
326		رستم‌آباد	Cistern
327		كردوان	يخدان

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
328		گرمسار	Cistern
329		سياه كوه	Palace
330	نامعلوم	بهرام (عباسي شاه)	Palace
331	صفويه	عين‌الرشيد	Palace
332	صفوي	حرمسرا	Palace
333	قاجاريه	گرمسار	Caravansary
334		عليين	Holy Tomb
335		عبدالله	Holy Tomb
336	قاجاريه	علي‌اكبر	Holy Tomb
337		بنكوه	Palace
338		جامع‌گرمسار	Mosque
339		ياتري	Palace
340		غول‌آباد	Ancient Hill
341		نو (زرين Castle)	Palace
342		گيس	Ancient Hill
343	مادها	رباط ماري	Palace
344		شور قاضي	Palace
345		زورآباد	Palace
346		كافران	Palace
347	صفوي	ايوانكي	Caravansary
348		اسماعيل و شمس‌الدين	Holy Tomb
349		علي ابراهيم	Holy Tomb
350	قاجاريه	عاقب ايوانكي	Holy Tomb
351	صفويه	پيشوا جعفر Holy Tomb	Tomb
352	تيموري	جامع	Mosque
353	مغول	علاءالدين	Tower
354	صفوي	كوكب‌الدين	Tomb
355	628 هجري قمري	شاه‌زاده حسين	Tomb
356	707 هجري قمري	يحيي	Tomb
357		ايرج	Palace
358	قرن 6 هجري	شبلي	Tower
359	قرن 9 هجري	محمد يا فرامه	Holy Tomb
360	قرن 9 هجري	عبداله يا چهل‌تن	Holy Tomb
361	سال 847	مطهر	Holy Tomb
362	صفويه	هاشم Holy Tomb	Tomb
363	سلجوقي	سلجوقي	Mosque
364		تار وممج	درياچه
365		اعلاء	چشمه
366		Palace	چشمه
367		آب‌علي	چشمه
368		آب اسك	چشمه
369		لاريجان	چشمه
370		لار	آبشار
371		دماوند	كوه
372		گل زرد	Cave

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
373		رودافشان	Cave
374	قاجاريه	سلطنت‌آباد	Palace
375	12 ه.ق	فردوس Garden	Mansion
376	1284 ه.ق	گلستان	Palace و Museum
377	1284 ه.ق	شمس‌العماره	Mansion
378	1163 ه.ق	تخت مرمر	Mansion
379	1302 ه.ق	سرخه حصار (ياقوت)	Palace
380	1291 ه.ق	عشرت‌آباد	Palace
381	دوره قاجاريه	صاحبقرانيه	Palace
382	پهلوي	مرمر	Palace
383	قرن 19 ميلادي	عثماني وپل رومي	Mansion
384	13 ه.ق	بهارستان	Palace
385	قاجاريه	دارالفنون	School
386	13 ه.ق	مروي	School
387	قاجاريه، اوايل‌پهلوي	بهارستان	Square
388	صفويه	ارك	Square
389	پهلوي	آزادي	Square
390	1267 ه.ق	توپHouse	Square
391	دوره قاجاريه	تهران	Bazaar
392	1288 ه.ق	قنبرعلي‌خان	Mosque
393	اوايل 14 ه.ق	مشيرالسلطنه	Mosque
394	1250 ه.ق	سيدعزيزالله	Mosque
395	1270 ه.ق	شيخ‌عبدالحسين	Mosque و School
396	1240 ه.ق	شاه امام خميني	Mosque و School
397	قاجار	حاج رجبعلي	
398	1296 ه.ق	سپهسالار	Mosque و School
399	1303 ه.ق	حسن‌آباد	Square
400	1300 ه.ق	سرTombآقا	Tomb
401		امام خميني	مرقد
402	قرن 6 هجري	امام زيد	Tomb
403	9930 هجري	سيدنصرالدين	Tomb
404	صفويه	سيداسماعيل	Tomb
405	440 ه.ق	داود	Holy Tomb
406	قاجاريه	صالح	Holy Tomb
407	900 ه.ق	بي‌بي زبيده	Tomb
408		ظهيرالدوله	گورستان
409	قرن 19 ميلادي	پامنار	منار
410	1300 ه.ق	لي	سردرGarden
411		هنرهاي ملي	Museum
412	1316	ايران باستان	Museum
413	1345	رضاعباسي	Museum
414		هنرهاي اسلامي	تالار

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
415		هنرهاي تزئيني	Museum
416	1356	فرش ايران	Museum
417		سعدآباد	Museum ، Palace
418	1304	شهوند	Palace، Museum
419		مادر	Palace، Museum
420		ملت	Palace، Museum
421		آزادي	Museum
422		سياه	Palace، Museum
423	معاصر	دارآباد	Museum
424	1334	جواهرات ملي	Museum
425	1000 ه.ق	زيد Holy Tomb	Tomb
426	معاصر	ابن‌بابويه	گورستان
427	دوره‌خلفاي عباسي	طيرك	Palace
428	سلجوقيان	نقاره‌House	Tower
429	سلجوقيان	سلجوقيان	شهر
430	سلجوقيان	طغرل	Tower
431	100 ميلادي	هارون	زندان
432	ديلميان	گبري	Ancient Hill
433		دوقلو	آبشار
434		شيرپلا	پناهگاه
435		پلنگ چال	پناهگاه
436		اوين - دركه	دره
437	قرن 13 ه.ق	صدراعظم	Timche
438	قرن 13 ه.ق	كتاب فروشان	Timche
439	زمان محمدشاه	بين‌الحرمين	Bazaar
440	قرن 13 ه.ق	علاءالدوله	Timche
441	اواسط قرن 13 ه.ق	قيصريه	Timche
442	اواسط قرن 13 ه.ق	مهديه	Timche
443	قرن 13 ه.ق	امين قدس	Timche
444	قرن 13 قمري	امير	پازار
445	قرن 13 ه.ق	چهارسوق بزرگ	
446	ديلميان	گبري	Ancient Hill
447	قاجار	محمد	Holy Tomb
448		بهشت زهرا	گورستان
449	قاجار	عين‌علي فرزين‌علي	Holy Tomb
450		روح‌اللهبن موسي كاظم	Tomb
451	قرن 7 و 8 هجري	عبدالله	Holy Tomb
452		سيدالحق Holy Tomb	Tomb
453	قاجار	سيد ولي	Tomb
454	صفوي	قاسم	Holy Tomb
455	زنديه	نگارستان	حوض‌House

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
456		سبزه Square	Square
457	قاجار	محمديه (اعدام)	Square
458	قاجاريه	اسب دواني	Square
459	قاجاريه	كلاه‌فرنگي - پادگان عشرت‌آباد	Mansion
460	قاجاريه	نو	Gate
461	صفويه - قاجاريه	مردم‌شناسي	Museum
462		صنعتي	Museum
463	قاجاريه	نگارستان	Museum
464	1332	آبگينه	Museum
465		ملك	Museum
466		ملي	كتابHouse
467		مجلس شوراي ملي	كتابHouse
468		انجمن آثار ملي	كتابHouse
469		ملك	كتابHouse
470		طاطاوس	Church
471		نوروزخان	سقاHouse
472	قاجاريه	فيروز	Palace
473	قاجاريه	ابيض	Palace
474	قاجاريه	عاج و برليان	تالار
475		بادگير	Mansion
476		الماس	تالار
477		پهلوي	Museum
478		ابراهيم (Houseگودزنبورك)	Holy Tomb
479		يحيي	Holy Tomb
480	1359	سينمايي غزالي	شهرك
481	1351	نيروي هوايي	Museum
482	1365	هواپيما	نمايشگاه
483	1325	استاد صنعتي (13 آبان)	Museum
484	1372	پرفسور حسابي	Museum
485	1373	آبكار	Museum
486	معاصر	فرش رسام عرب‌زاده	فرش Museum
487	1374	بهزاد	Museum
488		شهر	عكسHouse
489	1133	پست	Museum
490	1372	آثار طبيعي	Museum
491		هنرهاي نمايشي و سنتي آسيا	نمايشگاه
492		صبا	Museum
493	1362	نظامي	Museum
494	قاجار	سيده‌ملكه خاتون	Tomb
495	صفويه	چهل‌تن	Tomb
496	قاجاريه	لويزان	Holy Tomb
497	ايران باستان	كيقباد	سگوي سنگي
498	ساسانيان	بي‌بي شهربانو	Tomb
499	ديلميان		نقارهHouse
500	قاجاريه	سليمانيه	Garden ،Palace

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
501	ايران (ساساني) باستاني	تخت كيكاوس	نقوش Towerسته
502	ساساني	تخت رستم	نقوش Towerسته
503	مغول	قاسم	Holy Tomb
504		يخ مراد	Cave
505	صفويه	حياط نادري (عالي‌قاپو)	Palace، Mansion
506	صفويه	چهل‌تن	Mansion
507		الموت	Palace
508		نويزر شاه	Palace
509	پيش از اسلام	لمبسر	Palace
510	پيش از اسلام	سميران	Palace
511	ساساني	سنگرد	Palace
512	دورة مغول	شيركوه	Palace
513	ساساني	ساسان	Palace
514		محمدزمان خان رشوند	Palace
515	ساساني	دختر	Palace
516		نياق	Palace
517		صفا	گرمابه
518	1256 ه.ق	حاج‌كاظم	Cistern
519	1244 ه.ق	حكيم	Cistern
520	1227 ه.ق	سردار بزرگ	Cistern
521		سردار كوچك	Cistern
522	صفويه	خورهه	Caravansary
523	سلجوقي، صفويه	جامع	Mosque
524	صفويه	نيچه‌علي	Mosque
525	قرن 13 ه.ق	صالحيه	Mosque
526	1321 ه.ق	مسعوديه	Mosque
527		پيغمبريه	Tomb
528	قاجاريه	كوشك	Gate
529	قاجاريه	قديم تهران	Gate
530	قرن 13 هجري	شاه	Mosque
531	قرن 13 هجري	اميني	حسينيه
532	قاجاريه	ذوالفقاري	Palace، Mansion
533	728 ه.ق	چلبي اوغلي	Tomb
534	سلجوقي	زنجان	Palace
535	قرن 8 هجري مغول	سلطانيه (كهن‌دژ)	ارگ
536	قرن 7 و 8 هجري	يحيي	Holy Tomb
537	سلجوقي	ابراهيم	Holy Tomb
538	719	قيدارنبي	Tomb
539	704 ه.ق	سلطانيه	Dome
540	قرن 6 هجري	اسماعيل	Holy Tomb
541	قرن 8 هجري	دختر	پل
542	دورة اسلامي	جامع قروه	Mosque
543		راه‌آهن ميانه	پل

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
544		دختر	Palace
545	قرن 8 هجري	دختر	پل
546		ضحاك	Palace
547	ايلخانيان	ترك ميانه	Mosque
548	1258 هجري	Holy Tomb	Tomb
549			
550	قبل از اسلام	براونان - طوق و كرامه	Ancient Hill ها
551	قاجاريه	تركمانچاي	
552		آب‌گرم معدني بستان‌آباد	آب‌گرم
553		مشايخ	گورستان
554	قبل از اسلام	كندوان	روستا
555	صفويه	تبريز	Bazaar
556	قاجاريه	امير	Timche
557	قاجاريه	جمال	Holy Tomb
558	مغول	سيد حمزه	Tomb
559	صفويه	صاحب‌الامر	Tomb
560	مغول	عمون‌بن‌علي	Tomb
561	صفويه	چرنداب	Tomb
562		حمال	Tomb
563		هفت خواهران	Tomb
564	قاجاريه	سيد ابراهيم	Tomb
565	7 و 8 ه.ق	سيدعبدالله	Tomb
566	قاجاريه	ثقه‌السلام شهيد	Tomb
567		شعرأ	Tomb
568		دمشقيه (قاضي)	Tomb
569	13 ه.ق	قائم مقام فراهاني	Tomb
570	697 ه.ق	سلطان محمود غازان	Tomb
571		ملاباشي	Tomb
572		وهسودان و مملان	Tomb
573		يديلر	Tomb
574	9 ه.ق	كبود	Mosque
575	دورة سلجوقي	جامع	Mosque
576	مغول نيمه اول قرن هشتم ه.ق	عليشاه	Mosque
577	مغول 742 ه.ق	استاد دو شاگرد	Mosque
578	1255 ه.ق	امام جمعه (سبز)	Mosque
579	1235 ه.ق	حجت‌الاسلام	Mosque
580		اسماعيل‌خاله‌اوغلي (ملاحسن پيشنماز)	Mosque
581		حسن پادشاه	Mosque
582		دال‌وذال	Mosque
583	1312 شمسي	شهرداري تبريز	Palace
584	قرن 7 يا اوايل 8	ربع رشيدي	Mansion
585		صاحب‌آباد	Garden
586	قاجاريه	صفا	Garden
587	آق‌قويونلو تعمير:	شمال	Garden

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
	صفويه		
588	قاجاريه	ائل‌گولي (شاهگلي)	Mansion
589	1337ش 1341 كامل شد	آذربايجان	Museum
590	1247ه.ق مرمت: 1344	كوزه كناني	House
591	اواخر دوره صفويه	خلعت پوشان	Tower
592	زنديه	شمس‌العماره (عالي‌قاپو)	Mansion
593	دوره آق‌قويونلو	هشت بهشت	Palace
594	مغول	شنب‌غازان	Mansion
595	1266 ه.ق تخريب: 1345 شمسي	اكبريه	School
596		جعفريه	School
597	تعمير: 1326 - 1327	حاج صفرعلي	School
598	قاجاريه	خواجه علي اصغر	School
599		صادقيه	School
600		طالبيه	School
601	1089ه.ق	ظهيريه	School
602	پايان ساخت بنا 1271ه.ق	كاظميه	School
603		نصريه	School
604	1821 ميلادي 1845 تجديدبنا	سركيس مقدس	Church
605		آدونتيست	Church
606	1845 ميلادي	ارامنه	Church
607	1975 ميلادي	شوغاگات مقدس (شوقات)	Church
608	1345 ش	ارامنه	Museum
609	1785 ميلادي	مريم مقدس	Church
610	1957 ميلادي	پروتستان‌ها	Church
611	1910 ميلادي	كاتوليك (عذراي توانا)	Church
612	قرن پنجم و ششم ميلادي	سهرقه	Church
613	نهم ميلادي (سوم ه.ق)	موجومبار	Church
614		قيزيل داش (سنگ سرخ)	سنگ
615		پيررجب	مزار
616	قرن 7 و 8 ه.ق	شيخ اسماعيل	مزار
617		محمد حنفيه	Mosque
618		باله حسن	Tomb
619	731 ه.ق	جامع	Mosque
620		مرند Bazaar	Mosque
621		كول) آتشكده يا Palace Ancient Hill - Ancient Hill (خاكستر	Ancient Hill
622	731 ه.ق	مرند يCaravansary	Caravansary

	Date	Name of Place	Type of place
623		پير بالا	Mosque
624		سيد فخرالدين	Mosque
625	13و14 ميلادي	سن سارود	Palace
626	قرن هفتم قبل از ميلاد	سنگ نبشته ماكو	سنگ
627	هزاره دوم قبل از ميلاد	ظرف گلي به شكل اسب	ظرف
628		مجسمه شتر	مجسمه
629	قاجاريه	جوق چهGarden	Palace
630	قاجاريه	كلاه فرنگي	Mansion
631		دشت چالدران	
632	دهم ميلادي	قره Church (تاتلوس)	Church
633		قبان	Palace
634	ماد سده هشتم پيش از ميلاد	دخمه سنگي (ايوان فرهاد)	سنگ
635	دوره ساسانيان	پير احمد كندي	گورستان
636	دوران صفويه و سده دهم هجري قمري	پنج چشمه	پل
637	هزاره اول قبل از ميلاد	خليل آباد	Ancient Hill
638		سنت استيانس (معروف به قزل ونگ) يا معبد دانيال	Church
639	دوره اورارتوها	معبد سنگي	معبد
640	مربوط به زمان شاه عباس دوم	درساي كتيبه و بارو و Tower قيه	كتيبه سنگي
641		آثار تاريخي شهر دامبات	
642		خرابه‌هاي قديمي گزلو	خرابه
643		گزلو	Church
644		آثاردیوار وخرابه‌هاي Gardenچه جوق	
645		آثار و علائم منقوش در سنگ	سنگ
646		لالال و Caveهاي زيرزمين	
647	شهر روسا يا Castle جم خور	Palace	Palace
648		اطاق سنگي	بناي سنگي
649		پل شبكوز	پل
650		خرابه‌هاي سه گوش	خرابه
651	7	اطاق سنگي	
652	قرن 13و14 ميلادي	روزروز قديم يChurch	Church
653		ديري از آن فرقه دمينيكن	دير
654		ماكو شهر مركز در Church	Church
655		اطاق سنگي	سنگ
656		مريم ننه	Church

APPENDIX B: Questionnaire for analyzing successful placemaking

Purpose of questionnaire:

There have been many researches dedicated to investigate the notion ‘place’ in urban studies. This questionnaire aims to capture the views of some experts regarding the relation between some intangibles for place making in urban studies.

The information gathered from this questionnaire will support proposed key factors/design criteria to analyze 12 places in Silk Road cities in Iran. This data will be gathered and examined by PhD candidate Payam Mahasti, as a part of his PhD dissertation in Architecture department, Architecture faculty of Eastern Mediterranean University, under supervision of Prof. Dr. Sebnem Hoskara.

How anonymity is protected:

This anonymous questionnaire has been made just for urban design experts in the field of place/place making. Please do not include your name anywhere on the questionnaire.

How to fill:

In the following pages you may find 3 tables with keywords about place theory introduce by some scholars in columns and on the rows some assessments on

placemaking derived from other theories (the diagrams on the next page). Please mark the amount/level of relationship (in the scale of 1 to 5, 1 being the least and 5 being the most, 0 means no relation) from your point of view, in the following tables.

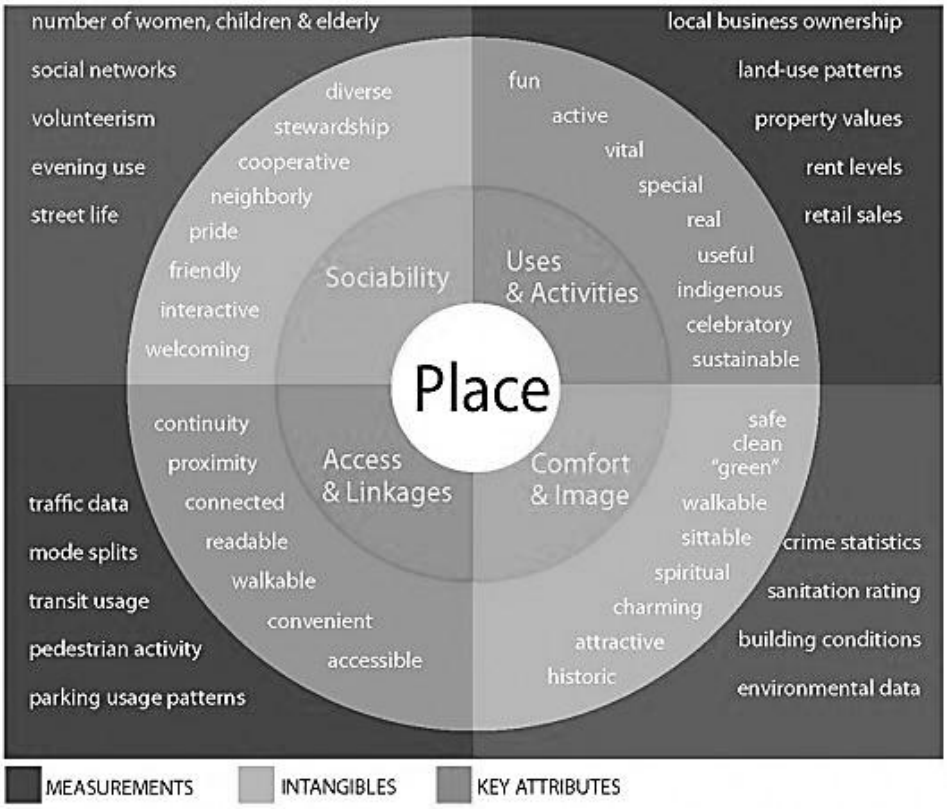
Since relation between some of these keywords and assessments depends on some conditions (which are not a part of this research like climate, social ...) of place, therefore, it would be logical to assume an optimum condition for place and fill the tables according to this criterion.

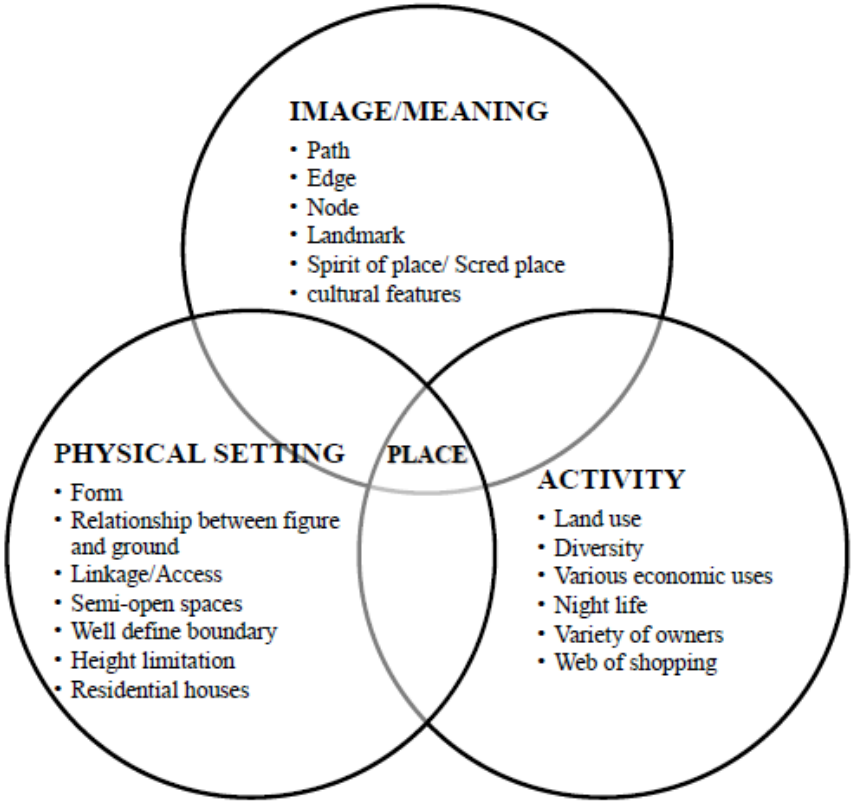
The aim of this questionnaire tied up to find the amount of relationship between keywords and assessments so the quality of relation (like indirect or direct, negative or positive) shouldn't affect your answers.

Thank you in advance

Payam Mahasti (PhD candidate)

Should you require any further information about this project, please email me at payam.mahasti@cc.emu.edu.tr or call me by *********


number of women, children & elderly
social networks
volunteerism
evening use
street life
local business ownership
land-use patterns
property values
rent levels
retail sales
diverse
stewardship
cooperative
neighborly
pride
friendly
interactive
welcoming
fun
active
vital
special
real
useful
indigenous
celebratory
sustainable
Sociability
Uses & Activities
Place
continuity
proximity
connected
readable
walkable
convenient
accessible
Access & Linkages
Comfort & Image
safe
clean
"green"
walkable
sittable
spiritual
charming
attractive
historic
traffic data
mode splits
transit usage
pedestrian activity
parking usage patterns
crime statistics
sanitation rating
building conditions
environmental data
MEASUREMENTS
INTANGIBLES
KEY ATTRIBUTES


IMAGE/MEANING
• Path
• Edge
• Node
• Landmark
• Spirit of place/ Scred place
• cultural features
PHYSICAL SETTING
• Form
• Relationship between figure and ground
• Linkage/Access
• Semi-open spaces
• Well define boundary
• Height limitation
• Residential houses
PLACE
ACTIVITY
• Land use
• Diversity
• Various economic uses
• Night life
• Variety of owners
• Web of shopping

Place / PlaceMaking		Physical attributes																																	
		Well defined boundary						Figure-Ground Relationship						Existence of Residential houses						Linkage/access						Semi open spaces (In proper climate)						Height limitation (for Historical Urban Quarters)					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
Uses & Activities	Local business ownership																																				
	Land use patterns																																				
	Property values																																				
	Rent Levels																																				
	Retail levels																																				
Comfort & Image	Crime statistics (Decline)																																				
	Building conditions																																				
Sociability	Social networks																																				
	Evening use																																				
	Street life																																				
Access & Linkage	Pedestrian activity																																				
	Parking usage pattern																																				

Place / PlaceMaking		Activities																							
		Variety of owners (public, private, ...)						Web of shopping (Active relation between shops e.g. Bazaar)						Diversity of economic uses						Night life					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
Uses & Activities	Local business ownership																								
	Land use patterns																								
	Property values																								
	Rent Levels																								
	Retail levels																								
Comfort & Image	Crime statistics (Decline)																								
	Building conditions																								
Sociability	Social networks																								
	Evening use																								
	Street life																								
Access & Linkage	Pedestrian activity																								
	Parking usage pattern																								

Place / PlaceMaking		Conceptions																											
		Sacred place (In attractive manner)						Spirit of place						Path						Node						Cultural features					
		0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5	0	1	2	3	4	5
Uses & Activities	Local business ownership																														
	Land use patterns																														
	Property values																														
	Rent Levels																														
	Retail levels																														
Comfort & Image	Crime statistics (Decline)																														
	Building conditions																														
Sociability	Social networks																														
	Evening use																														
	Street life																														
Access & Linkage	Pedestrian activity																														
	Parking usage pattern																														

APPENDIX C: Tables of general information about SRCS in Iran

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Sarakhs				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography						
Specification				Topography	Altitude	
					281 m	
					Area (ha) 1060	Density

History								
Historical Development of The City				Historical Places			Period	
1-This City was between Neyshabour and Marv				Ribat-i-Sharaf			circa 1114	

Climate						
Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed
Maximum-Summer		Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter		Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography							
Years							2006
Total of District							87,442
Capital (Urban)							33,571
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy		
Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Mashhad				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography

Specification	Topography	Altitude	
The city is located, in the valley of the Kashaf River, between the two mountain ranges of Binalood and Hezar-masjed. The city benefits from the proximity of the mountains, having cool winters, pleasant springs, mild summers, and beautiful autumns.		985	
		Area (Km2) 458	Density

History

Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
In 808 when Harun al-Rashid, Abbasid caliph, was passing through there to settle down the insurrection of "Rafi ibn Leith" in Transoxania, he became ill and died. He was buried under the palace of Hamid ibn Qahtabi. Several years later in 818 Imam Ali al-Reza was martyred by Al-Ma'mun and was buried beside the grave of Harun. After this event this place was called as Mashhad al-Rida (the place of martyrdom of Ali al-Rida).	Goharshad Mosque	1418 CE
	Khaje Rabi Mauselum	682 CE
	Nader Shah Mauselum	1963
	Astan Qods Razavi	810

Climate

Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed
Maximum-Summer	43.8	Annual Average of Rainfall	255.2	Spring		
Minimum-Summer	4	The Most Rainy Month average	55.6	Summer		
Maximum-Winter	28.2	The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-28	Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							2,848,370
Capital (Urban)	250,000	400,000	600,000	1,450,000	1,750,000	1,800,000	2,410,800
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old		
Neyshabur				New		
				Green		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography			
Specification	Topography	Altitude	
In northeastern Iran, The region's economy is largely agricultural, based on grain and cotton,and also it is the second industrial city in Khorasan, and it is one of the most prosperous localities in Iran. Nearby are the turquoise mines that supplied the world with turquoise for at least two millennia.	situated in a fertile plain at the foot of the Binalud Mountains, near the regional capital of Mashhad.	1250 m	
		Area (Km2) 31.87	Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
On the Silk Road, Nishapur has often defined the flexible frontier between the Iranian plateau and Central Asia. The town derived its name from its reputed founder, the Sassanian king Shapur I, who is said to have established it in the 3rd century CE. the first ruler of the Seljuk dynasty, made Nishapur his residence in 1037 and proclaimed himself sultan there, but it declined thereafter, as Seljuk fortunes were concentrated in the west.	Khayyam Maoselum	1960
	Attar Maoselum	1495
	Jami Mosque	1494-Final
	Old City Ruins	Till 1320 CE
	Kamal-Al-Molk	1940 Decade
	Neyshabur Plantarium	Contemporary

Climate						
Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rat	Wind	Directi	Speed
Maximum-Summer	42	Annual Average of		Spring		86
Minimum-Summer	12	The Most Rainy Month	34	Summer		85
Maximum-Winter	26	The Thickness of Snow		Autumn		73
Minimum-Winter	-23	Profitable Number of Days		Winter		75
Temperature Difference		The Number of Frost Days	17	Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography							
Years	1956	1966	1976	198	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							270,972
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the							

Economy		
Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Sabzevar				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
Sabzevar is the commercial center for an agricultural region producting grapes and raisins.		950 m
		Area (Km2) 26.76 / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
The history of Sabzevar goes back to 3000 years ago. The fire-temple 'Azarbarzin' which is still available is a sign of the ancient history of this town. After the invasion of Mongols to Iran, this town was the first part of Iran that moved towards its freedom.	Jami Mosque	1330
	Pamenar Mosque	917
	Robat Kanoon	1874
	Molla Hadi Mausolum	1882

Climate						
Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer	45.5	Annual Average of Rainfall	225 mm	Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-20.8	Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography							
Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							214,589
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy		
Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Sahrood				New		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
Some 410 kilometers to the east of Tehran, half-way between the capital and Mashad, and at the junction with the Gorgan road	From the north, it is surrounded by the Alborz mountains, and from the south by the arid salty deserts. The river of Tash, after crossing this town, reaches the south deserts.	1345 m
		Area (Km2) / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
In 2006, traces of a prehistoric, 8,000-year-old settlements were found in Shahrud.As a modern city, the city of Shahrood was merely a village before 1800, with two old palaces and a small farm. The surrounding areas however, such as Biarjomand, Miami and Bastam do have a distant history.		

Climate						
Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Directio	Speed
Maximum-Summer		Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter		Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography							
Years	1956	1966	1976	198	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							126,916
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy		
Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Damghan				New		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
a city in Semnan Province, Iran, 342 kilometres (213 mi) from Tehran on the high-road to Mashad, at an elevation of 1,250 m		1250 m
		Area (Km2) / Density

History	
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places / Period
Damghan was an important city in the Middle Ages, but was destroyed by the Afghans in 1723. Few remnants of that time remain, such as the ruined Tari-khaneh mosque with a number of massive columns and wood carvings and two minarets of the 11th century	Tarikhane mosque: 767 Jami Mosque: 1106 40 girls tower: 1054 Pir-e-alamdar Mauselum: 1026

Climate						
Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Directio	Speed
Maximum-Summer		Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter		Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography							
Years	1956	1966	197	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)				34,05			59,300
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy		
Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Semnan				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
The city is located in 216 Km in the east of thehran. The capital of Semnan province.	Semnan is situated at 1,138 metres above sea level at the southern foot of the Alborz Mountains. But the topography of city is almost flat.	1130 m
		Area (Km2) / Density

History	
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places / Period
This has an old history but as a small village. The most influence for development of this city in contemporary period was happened after promoted by the capital of Semnan province.	Jami mosque — 815
	Imam Mosque — 1814
	Arg-Gate — 1884

Climate

Temprature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer	44.5	Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average	140 mm	Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-6.4	Profitable Nomber of Days		Winter		
Temprature Diffrence (summer)		The Nomber of Frost Days	48	Fastest Wind		
Temprature Diffrence (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							126,780
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Tehran				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
the capital of Iran and Tehran Province. it is also Iran's largest urban area and city, one of the largest cities in Western Asia, and is the 21st largest city in the world.		1800-1050 m
		Area (Km2) 730 / Density 10555

History	
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places / Period
Tehran was well known as a village in the 9th century, but was less well-known than the city of Rhages (Ray) which was flourishing nearby in the early era.	Shams-ol-emare Palace 1865
	Toghrol Tower 1100
	Golestan Palace 1524
	National Garden Gate 1883
	Sahebgharanie Palace 1800
	Old Bazzar 1800

Climate

Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer	43	Annual Average of Rainfall	232.8	Spring		
Minimum-Summer	5	The Most Rainy Month average	40.8	Summer		
Maximum-Winter	23	The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-15	Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average	22.7					

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)	1,500,000	2,800,000	4,500,000	6,000,000	6,500,000	6,800,000	7,705,036
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Qazvin				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
Located some 165 km northwest of Tehran, in the Qazvin Province, it is at an altitude of about 1800 meters above sea level. The climate is cold but dry, due to its position south of the rugged Alborz range.		1278
		Area (Km2) / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
The city today known as Qazvin is thought to have been founded by Shapur II, King of Persia in 250 CE, under the name Shad Shahpur, when he built a fortification there to control regional tensions.	Jami Mosque	1494
	Heidarieh Mosque	1119
	Al-Nabi Mosque	16th

Climate

Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer	41	Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer	8	The Most Rainy Month average	40	Summer		
Maximum-Winter	18	The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-17	Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							355,338
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Zanjan				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
It lies 298 km north-west of Tehran on the main highway to Tabriz and Turkey and approximately 125 km from the Caspian Sea.		1638 m
		Area (Km2) / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
Zanjan was built by Ardashir I, the first king of the Sassanid Empire and named as "Shahin". One important moment in the history of the city was in 1851 when the city became the center of Babism along with Neyriz and other cities.	Seyed Ibrahim	1961
	Jami mosque	1826
	Bazzar	1798
	Laundry house	1926

Climate

Temprature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer		Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter		Profitable Nomber of Days		Winter		
Temprature Diffrence (summer)		The Nomber of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temprature Diffrence (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							377,387
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Miyaneh				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
a city in East Azerbaijan province, Iran, situated in a valley. The original name of the city was Miyanej, and was often referred to as Garmrood.		1100
		Area (Km2) / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
Meyaneh passed through the hands of several dynasties and kingdoms. But much of the architecture in the vicinity of Meyaneh was built during the reign of the Mongols (13th-14th centuries)	ImamZadeh-Ismaeel	1842

Climate

Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer		Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter		Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Tabriz				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
Tabriz is located in a valley to the north of the long ridge of the volcanic cone of Sahand, south of the Eynali mountain. With cold winters and temperate summers the city is considered a summer resort.	The valley opens out into a plain that slopes gently down to the northern end of Lake Urmia, 60 km to the west.	1350 m
		Area (Km2) / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
it was the second largest city in Iran until the late 1960s, one of its former capitals, and residence of the crown prince under the Qajar dynasty. The city has proven extremely influential in the country's recent history.	Blue Mosque	1465
	Municupality Palace	1935
	Governorship Palace	1789

Climate

Temprature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer	40	Annual Average of Rainfall	330	Spring		
Minimum-Summer	7	The Most Rainy Month average	60	Summer		
Maximum-Winter	17	The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-17	Profitable Nomber of Days		Winter		
Temprature Diffrence (summer)		The Nomber of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temprature Diffrence (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							1,398,060
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Maku				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
a town in the northwestern part of the West Azarbaijan province of Iran. It is situated 22 km from the Turkish border in a mountain gorge		1634
		Area (Km2) / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
Maku was the capital of a Kangarli Khanate one of numerous small, semi-independent Khanates that resulted from the breakup of the Safavid empire in the 17th century. The city is well-known in Bahá'í history for its fort where the Báb had been exiled to and imprisoned for nine months		

Climate

Temprature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer		Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter		Profitable Nomber of Days		Winter		
Temprature Diffrence (summer)		The Nomber of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temprature Diffrence (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							41,865
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Hamedan				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
Hamadan has a green mountainous area in the foothills of the 3574-meter Alvand Mountain, in the midwest part of Iran.		1876
		Area (Km2) / Density 136.8

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
Hamadan is believed to be among the oldest Iranian cities and one of the oldest in the world.	Ganjmane	521 BC
	Hagmatane	701 BC
	Tomb of Esther and Mordechai	1300

Climate

Temprature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer	38	Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer	6	The Most Rainy Month average	49.8	Summer		
Maximum-Winter	16	The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-13	Profitable Nomber of Days		Winter		
Temprature Diffrence (summer)		The Nomber of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temprature Diffrence (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							550,284
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Kermanshah				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
located 525 km from Tehran in the western part of Iran and about 120 km from the border of Iraq.	Kermanshah has a moderate and mountainous climate.	1350 m
		Area (Km2) / Density

History	
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places / Period
Given its antiquity, attractive landscapes and rich culture, Kermanshah is considered as one of the cradles of prehistoric cultures such as Neolithic villages.	Bisotun — 521 BC
	Taq-e-Bostan — 600 BC
	Mo'avenalmolk Tekiye — 1902

Climate

Temperature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer	43	Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer	17	The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter	20	The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter	-27	Profitable Number of Days		Winter		
Temperature Difference (summer)		The Number of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temperature Difference (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)	110,000	280,000	390,000	560,000	620,000	700,000	704,709
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	

Name	Map Scale	Source	Document	Land Use		
				Old Texture		
Qasr-e-Shirin				New Texture		
				Green Area		
				Housing		
				Road		

Geography		
Specification	Topography	Altitude
The name of the city literally means the Palace of Şîrîn(Common Indo-Iranian female name which means Sweet)		333 m
		Area (Km2) / Density

History		
Historical Development of The City	Historical Places	Period
The city was a metropolitan during Sassanid dynastic era (226-651 AD). Ghasr-e Shírín a city with over 2000 years of history was famous for being the city of love.	Khosrow Palace	7th

Climate

Temprature	Degree	Precipitation	Rate	Wind	Direction	Speed (Kph)
Maximum-Summer		Annual Average of Rainfall		Spring		
Minimum-Summer		The Most Rainy Month average		Summer		
Maximum-Winter		The Thickness of Snow Per Year		Autumn		
Minimum-Winter		Profitable Nomber of Days		Winter		
Temprature Diffrence (summer)		The Nomber of Frost Days		Fastest Wind		
Temprature Diffrence (Winter)		The Average of Humidity		Prevailing Wind		
Annual Average						

Demography

Years	1956	1966	1976	1986	1991	1996	2006
Total of County							
Capital (Urban)							15,437
Urban County							
Rural County							
5 years growth rate of the center							

Economy

Agriculture 1. Sector	Industry 2. Sector	3. Sector
Sources of Agriculture Products	Industrial Production Resources	