

# Organizing the Cultural, Historical Axes of Qazvin City with Contextualism Approach, (Case Study Peighambarieh Street)

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## Abstract

Considering the fact that the Peighambarieh street is located in the historical and valuable historical context of Qazvin, which has historical and cultural backing, but it seems that this street has had a lot of inconsistency in the period of its appearance to this day, so it is imperative that Iran Paying attention to all the physical and non-physical factors in the area of work, provide some solutions for its planning. Includes 1- B identifying the identity of the axis and providing solutions for strengthening our dimension and the normative nature of the Norms and Standards of Iran. Triggers an identity crisis, redefined identity. sets out strategies for high-quality, high-quality, Cultural-historical view of Qazvin with emphasis on the field of orientation. The methodology of research is based on research with an attitude of excellence is the doing of the examination and review of documents related to the historical context of Qazvin and field studies, on the other hand, addresses the issue of issues, looking at the question of research (in the organization of cultural-historical axis), how can one approach Ryser We had a significant impact on users (?). Findings show that by arranging the axis identity (Charanbya Grand Hotel) Shahrbanji mosque panje Ali and Alighapou building can be a historic landmark in these alive Also, by adding gems to historical activities, it is a source of charm and development, and thus, Activities, as well as promotion of the area field, on the other hand, helped to improve the condition of the pedestrian pavement of this street. The combination of rolls and shrubs, and forming the walls, use wall paintings with the combination of pea Gole Boteh and puffer, combination of Gole Boteh & Gole Morgh It has been suggested

Keywords Peighambarieh Street, Contextualism, Cultural- Historical Axes Role and Background, Historical Context

## 1. Introduction

The Contextualism is one of Rera's general view of architecture, an architectural effect associated with a larger urban system, and in a number of In fact, the field of work between architecture and urbanization, so the head of the field architecture Rear coordination of the site and The beginning of the program is the beginning of the initial phase of the intensive process; it describes the relevant indicators and the impact of the delusions on the puddle. That is, a brief cognition of the word "spooky" and the meanings and concepts associated with the subject; the study of the background and the perspective of the various thinkers who It is the schema that characterizes the semantic mentality of research, and its ultimate goal is to arrive at a semantic, yet multidimensional, meaning Can maintain the semantic and uniform meaning of the expected learning outcomes of the research The most commonly used guides that recognize the status quo in the direction of research donation, as well as goals for the presentation of Strategies for organizing a cultural-historical axis with an emphasis on a rhetorical approach that in fact draws a semantic mentality of research It is proposed to present the final design that is appropriate to

the initial necessity, which we will eventually reach. It is hoped that this strategic review will be in the study of computer human design and in harmony with the context of global trends and international affairs.

## 2. Research Methodology

The research method, Descriptive, analytical Relying on literature review on the other hand research and review of the historical context of Qazvin And field studies on the other hand the analysis did. Data collection tools include questionnaire and be seen. In this study, the analysis of the findings of the SWOT model for mapping and GIS software is used.

### 2.1. Answer to the Main Question

2.1.1. How to organize the cultural-historical axis using the principles of the context-based approach in Is space desirable for users?

To obtain a precise passage of the questionnaire, the sample number was determined using a non-experimental research sampling method using the formula Cochran was calculated. To analyze the questionnaire, a Likert scale was used in this study, so that each the factors on the 5-point range range

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from very high to low levels. Finally, the pass is given to the Lourt chart.

2.1.1.1. Statistical Society

The statistical population of this study is the residents of the periphery and the edge of the axis in which the inhabitants of these areas from this axis as a place Religious and commercial, whose population is 1,380, second is the owners and employees of commercial utilities Includes 53 commercial shops, each of which has an average of 2 employees, has a population of 106 people. The third group the users of the street Peighambarieh which include travelers, pilgrims, tourists and citizens, who measure their populations using the method. Estimated counting is used at the courier clock, so that at the busiest hour of the day, at the most busy point, the number We count the users. The busiest hours of the hours before Azan are considered, reaching 494 people.

Table 1  
Number of users

Visitors	Business Personnel	Residents	Total Members
494	106	1380	1980

2.1.1.2. Sample Size

The sample size was calculated using the non-experimental research sampling method using the Cochran formula, sampling the selection process the number of members of the statistical community is sufficient, so that by studying the sample group and understanding the characteristics or characteristics of the subject in the sample group, we will be able to decide on these characteristics to the members of the statistical society. In this research, we use random sampling

method Simple to use. Sampling method for user-centric is as follows:

Through the above calculations, the sample size was 322; for determining the number of questionnaires, one third of the sample size was used; As a result, 108 questionnaires should be distributed. In this research, 120 questionnaires were distributed in order to be sure.

2.1.1.3. Measuring Attitudes

To measure attitudes, the Likert spectrum has been used; so that the passer by each of the factors on the 5-option range of Very high to very low. For scoring, the following scores are usually attributed to the passer very low 1, low 2, medium 3, high 4, very high 5, to select the most appropriate propositions in the preliminary study, there are two common methods: a) the correlation of each proposition or the entire proposition (Correlation); b) to determine the recognition power in the present study; Second; Calculating the power of detecting each pass for this action. Respondents received a questionnaire according to the score.

2.1.1.4. Calculation of Average Questionnaire

To determine the mean of the questionnaire, the following simple formula can be used.

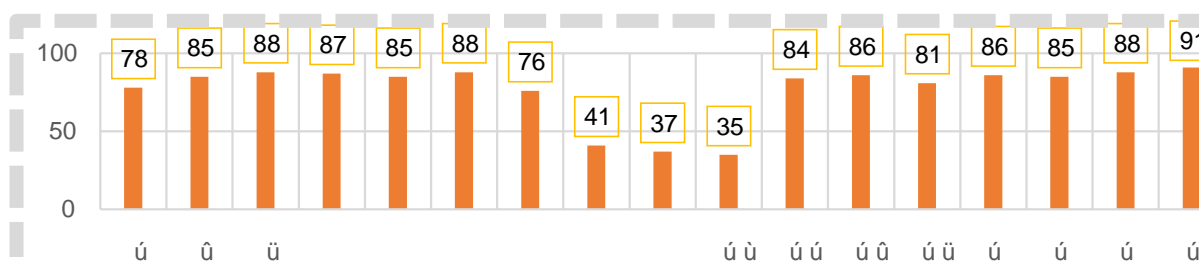


Fig. 1. The percentage of people responding to questions (Source: Authors)

2.1.1.5. Validity Questionnaire

The test validity refers to the ability of the instrument to measure the adjective that the test was designed to measure. In this research, to assess the validity of the questionnaire, we first tried to use the standard questionnaire but due to lack of some questions, a questionnaire Elementary education was then made available to a number of professors and, after receiving comments, corrective actions, with the final opinion of the professors Help was taken.

2.1.1.6. Reliability Questionnaire

Reliability which points to the accuracy, reliability and stability of the test results. For the age of the questionnaire reliability, a pre-test step is also performed. In this way, 30 questionnaires were first distributed and collected in the community, and after entering the data, using the soft Spss reliability coefficient (Cronbach's alpha) was calculated. Values less than 0.6 are usually weak, the range of 0.7 is acceptable and more than 0.8 It is considered good that after calculating the Cronbach's formula for the questionnaire of

credit range 0.841, which indicates the stability of the questionnaire.

3. Theoretical

3.1. Meanings

3.1.1. Organization

Organizing or arranging is semantically interpreted as a discipline, arrangement and execution; in the field of Urban Interpretation Literature Generally "organizing" is considered equivalent to the word "organizing" (Erfani & Disani, 2010: 52).

3.1.2. Cultural, Historical Axes

These axes are the main structure of historic cities and have played a significant role in their sustainability. At the moment, it is also the cause of unity between the ancient city and New, the main changes of the old textures during the past periods and the existence of the most valuable works and living spaces of the city (farmer 108: 1382).

Table 2  
Calculation of average questionnaire for each of the proposition

Factor	Proposition score	Average	Analysis
1. Which one of the following on the live / work in this neighborhood is correct?	465	360	User satisfaction
2. Do you see the history and context axis the organization created in the plan is understood and rooted out	509	360	User satisfaction
3. Your satisfaction the historical context axis to maintain and improve existing monuments rise and improve the environmental situation is how much	527	360	User satisfaction
4. Organizing streetPeighambariehhow increased social interactions and dynamics be?	520	360	User satisfaction
5. Are you organizing a field-oriented approach can improve citizen acceptance of the axis	511	360	User satisfaction
6. Satisfaction you plan to organize the axis of the field-oriented approach what extent	529	360	User satisfaction
7. To what extent do you agree to create new applications, such as amphitheater, library, gardens, galleries, selling crafts and cultural spaces in order to increase Context of cultural and social	454	360	Customer Satisfaction Create new User
8. Does the utility axial space you feel satisfied? This axis is attractive	248	360	User dissatisfaction
9. Does the design of new spaces that had taken in Context of attention has been paid"	223	360	User dissatisfaction
10. In repair of monuments available to what extent is Context of interest	209	360	User dissatisfaction
11. Project axis organization to what extent will affect the evolution of the urban landscape	502	360	User satisfaction
12. The social participation of people in different periods of the year (holidays and mourning) How?	517	360	Participation of users
13. To what extent appeal Physical ± Space Structure The restoration of monuments and the creation of new applications according to Context axis, the quality of the environment in the axis?	486	360	User satisfaction
14. Do not create visual variety and contrast in bodies with regard to maintain value in improving the environmental impact	517	360	Attractive space for users
15. To what extent the principle of withdrawal in user design in the vicinity of the monuments that are, in attention to the impressive monuments	508	360	User satisfaction
16. How much attention to the socio-cultural and historical context and improve the conditions of the Reorganization Plan human behavior when using impact axis spaces?	530	360	Participation of users
17. Are improve Element and furniture city (in terms of color, gender, materials) of the axis With emphasis on existing fields To create an identity space On the use This axis of influence	546	360	Attractive space for users
18. In your opinion organizing spaces axis According to field available how much extent can affect the mental environment and led to the creation of identity in the mind"	518	360	User satisfaction
19. In your opinion, has this kind of approach space Accounting To what extent would the vitality and richness of feeling	544	360	Attractive space for users

3.1.3. Context

The context of the Latin word Context means unity (Bahrain, 2009: 264). The main advantage of context-based qualitative and quantitative gain Of course, there are valuable time experiences that can be programmed and updated with respect to Modern conditions (Ali Mohammadi etal, 2011: 5) .The context of the context is the same as the context in which the architecture is created. Contains the content and form, each phenomenon affects and influences the environment, so both in interaction (Imani, 1394: 32). focuses on background analysis, (arranging in relationships), or (arranging transactions), although the The final cause was explicitly excluded from field studies, although the emphasis is on the fact that dynamic interaction between the organization and context is something that Development is important and should be taken into consideration (Richard M. Lerner and Marjorie B Kauffm.1985: 8).

3.1.4. Contextualism

The word Context is derived from the Latin word Contexts and refers to the connection, connectivity, interconnection between the components in Botshahr, Ronnie an analogy can be called interconnection between buildings (Saeedi Rezvani, 1391: 5). Contextists argue that the physical parts of the city below Covering their inner forces is not dependent on the environment and the environment. Hence, it is not only possible to search for properties and dimensions Phenomena, and they look at the essence of phenomena, regardless of the dimension of time and the field in which they are located (Tlally, 2001: 2) in the historical context The cohesion between urban index spaces

creates a sense of sequence in a context that can be understood by moving in the context, but the point It is important that the physical composition of the spaces in Iran, while influenced by climatic factors and the needs of the inhabitants, also influenced cultural factors. (Pour jafar and Esmaili Yan, 1391: 71).

3.1.4.1. Field-Oriented Architecture

Field-oriented effort to show the ability to create a visually favorable environment than large-scale architecture (C Brolin, 1383: 1). Looking at the context-oriented and region-oriented theories, we reach the same dimensions, and what separates these two is their scale, so the power of these two concepts can be linked to their parallelism (Dehnavi, 2011: 495). Urban identity will be meaningful when crystallization Objective in the physics of the city, and in fact the outer body and the city's physics are a symbol of urban identity (Bohaterur, 2008, quoted from Pour Jafar and Noofel, 1388: 58) index, such as the presence of residents in urban areas, a sense of satisfaction from living in the neighborhood, the collective memories of spaces And the sense of belonging to the neighborhood are the criteria for assessing the local identity of the residents (Sayyaf Zadeh and Mire'i, 2012: 32).

Table 3  
Theoretical problems of methodological contextualism, it is essential to locate five key concepts. We need distinguish between

Historicism	Contextualism	History	Context	Text
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(Source: Preston king. 1995: 223)

Table 4  
Field- Oriented Approaches

Framework	The tendency of urban planners to build in the existing collective means the interlocking of the new and the old in such a way that it can create a whole living and breathing (Khademi Alipour, Amirkhani, Lilian, 2010) Anthony Tarnat, the designer of innovation with physical context approach, in the case of the designer's attention, allows for factors that are relevant to the site. These include: background elements scale, facial continuity, height hierarchy, materials, roof pattern, of buildings, climate, and plants (Sharifian, Zamani, 2010: 4).
Historical	The field itself can be the source of inspiration for design. For this purpose, several suggestions have been made: to fully mimic the role of existing foundations, their forms Consider the same thing and renew it, create new shapes that are similar to the visual effect of the building (Talea, 2001: 2). The background looks like It comes to the constant evolution and the same time, becoming more and more difficult to stay worthwhile (KING PRESTON 231: 1995).
Social/Cultural	New components will be able to penetrate into the context that they plan to communicate with, and if they appear as inconsistent patches, will be rejected by the field (Mirmaghani, 2004: 36).
Humanist	In the humanist context, the interrelationship between culture, meaning, is necessary. People, with the help of culture, means the set of values, beliefs, worldview. Common Symbolic Systems Mean Their Environment and Convert Free Space to Place. Tracik (1982), 1394: 20).
Natural	People generally prefer natural environments to artifacts. People respond positively to physical and psychological dimensions when confronted with the nature of the space (Soheilli and Khansbani, 1392: 49).

3.1.4.2. What types of context data refer to the design process?

1. Visual field: Includes data related to size, scale, rhythm, mass, color, and type of consumables.
2. The formal domain: includes data relating to physical building factors, climate and environmental data, local characteristics.
3. Human context: includes identity and community data and factors that rebuild the sense of nostalgia and space abstraction in the human subject Are effective.

4. Other areas: Includes data related to the cultural, social and economic model of 2012 (Gultekin, quoted by Diba and Kheybari, 1394: 64)

3.1.4.3. Field-Oriented Approaches

The context of a plan includes the body, history, culture, and community in which each of them is briefly described here.

Table 5  
The following is a comparison among the four Strategies for Infill Problematic Design

	Compatibility by Copy/ Reproduction	Compatibility by Congruence/ Harmony	Compatibility by Contrast	Compatibility by Disappearance
Definition And Concept	Copy a building adjacent to the historical one	Abstraction of the historical context and using them in the added building	Adding contrast old buildings in the new again	Disappearance of the added building and its humility in front of the original historical context
Example and Description				
	x Materials used in the historical bldg. which was common and cheap in the old but now they become expensive	x Achieving harmony between the added building and the original historical context by creating an essence of the original historical context	x Contrast between the walls of the historical original building and transparent glass reflector of the added one	x Disappearance of the added building and its humility in front of the original historical context
How and Why	x Absence of the personality of the added building	x Loose some of the importance of the historical context	x Reflecting in the glass the facades of the historical context	x With respect to the importance of the original historical context
	x Loose the importance of the historical building	x Not a creative strategy in terms the way of thinking	x Very difficult and very sensitive	x Raising some parts of the building above the land to keep the personality of the added building
	x The details increase the difficulty of this reproduction			
Results	Not creative	Not creative	Not creative	Creative and acceptable

(Source: Baher I. Farahat, Khaled A. Osman, 2016: 8)

3.1.5. Design Guidelines in the Field Historical

Table 6  
Variety of Methods of Dealing with the Field

Change management	The good designer manages the change and adjustment so that it not only preserves the past, but adds something to our understanding, while the position Opening to the future (Leaving the Language and Moradi, 2011)
Field. Historical	New structures should be compatible with the characteristics of the existing site while minimizing the possible damage to historical texture, overcoming the site. Do not change or automatically change the site's properties
Tradition and Identity	In modern design on historical sites, it is important to pay attention to tradition because it acts as the driving force of the city. Old architects, on the connection to the emphasized history with great emphasis and attempted to recreate a historical image.
Location Placement	In general, the placement of an annexation in the vicinity of the main view of the monument or in front of it in view of a significant change in the appearance of the building Historical and covering characteristics are not suitable. The quality of the street landscape can be by changing the orientation or retreat in the building Damage

	(Source: Teimuri and Mazaherian, 1391: 33).
Scale	The new design should identify the dominant scale in the historical context (height, volume, density, and gradient of the area), and It should be able to fit the needs. The proposed new buildings should be in height and proportions that the surrounding buildings in the controversies of the region are compatible, (Source: Teimuri and Mazaherian, 1391: 34).
Shape	The overall form, volume, and proportions of different parts of a building form its shape. If you want a new building, link with the monuments adjacent to the design field is inevitable. The Simsbury Extension Section at the National Gallery in England, where Element The main building in front of the new annex has been simplified (Source: Teimuri and Mazaherian, 1391: 36).
Materials and Details	Selection of suitable materials, an understanding of the compatibility of the proposed materials in their composition, scale, pattern, texture, color and brightness with a fixed property, usually of building materials and dominant materials, in detail in the details and decorations, the existence Reflection of a historic monument in a glass-paneled building in Newcastle, UK (Source: Teimuri and Mazaherian, 1391: 36).

(Source: Teimuri and Mazaherian, 1391:33-36)

#### 4. History

##### 4.1. Subject History in the world

Considering the context in the postmodern period, architects of that era criticized the modern style and sought to eliminate the existing shortcomings. According to Robert Stern, postmodernists have common principles in the field: the context of the development of a building in the future

and the desire Establishing a connection between the building and its surroundings / references and references: refers to the history of architecture in such a way that the limit of the choice of the past and to the category It turns out that it is said that the tendency to arrays is a simple pleasure of arranging the building (Goodarzi and Bahraminejad, 2011: 2).

Table 7  
Subject History in the World

History	Considerations
Athens Charter 1931	Article 65: Architectural values should be protected, when talking about individual monuments or when the city's entire core is considered Article 70: The use of past styles in new buildings on the historic site to rely on aesthetic claims would lead to disastrous consequences.
Congress 1960 Gvbyv	Gobio Congress=At the congress, the importance of the social status is mentioned, and the cases and themes of reconstruction in a part of the city are discussed as social action. And take steps to protect the artistic aspects of a living space in government actions.
UNESCO Recommendation 1962	In 1962, this Recommendation was drafted in order to protect the land complexity of the complex and the urban and rural environments. Two years Then, at the ICOMOS Congress of 1964, the issue of refurbishment and urban texture was emphasized. In the first sentence of the substance of this decree: "The concept of historical monuments includes not only urban monuments, but also urban spaces and landscapes".
Icomos 1973	Some of the most important demands of the congress of Icomos are: recognition of the facts of public awareness and attention to the social values of architecture, cognition of readiness and the advancement of the advanced European non-industrial society. Special cultural features will consist in the conservation and restoration of historic buildings and sites.
Amsterdam Congress 1975	The points that have been highlighted include: European architectural heritage, including exceptional value buildings and environments on it, Architectural complexes and rural neighborhoods, as well as the quality of re-enriching the old neighborhood, with major changes in the composition of society.
19th Session Of UNESCO (1976)	Emphasizes the comprehensive intervention of urban renewal and the protection of owners and residents and the prevention of the displacement of indigenous people from their homes. Also Suggests that at least changes in the housing pattern of the inhabitants of old cities have occurred and common patterns in the modernization of historical textures are observed.

The Third Summit Of America (1982)	The statement considers the protection and regeneration of settlements with the participation of the people as a moral duty of the government and the people. This statement, carrying out all welfare measures in line with the traditions and lifestyles of the inhabitants, has been on the agenda and has paved the way for restoration of small, the continuation of vernacular architecture and the use of materials (boom brought) emphasizes
Charter Protection Of Historic Towns and Urban Areas 1987	The historical feature of the city or the urban area and all the material and spiritual elements that make up this feature include, in particular: patterns A city characterized by streets and streets, communications between buildings and open spaces, exterior, interior and - buildings that it is determined by the scale, size, style, construction materials, colors and decorative relationship between the city or the urban area and the environment, natural environment Both the human environment and the various specialties that the city or metropolitan area has gained over time.
Mexico City Declaration 1999	Tourism and conservation activities in the context and historical context should be respected with respect to the interests, traditions and demands of local and regional groups in the direction to improve their living standards and such actions can be carried out in the form of educational, explanatory and interpretative programs. The same statement in the year 2000 was approved by the 12th General of the Ecumenical General in Mexico to protect the heritage of indigenous construction

4.2. Thinkers Viewpoint

Table 8  
Thinkers Viewpoint Associated With the Field-Oriented

Christopher Alexander	The contemporary architect in 1964 states in the book notes on continuing that the ultimate goal of design is to reach the form, and the design problem an attempt to achieve harmony between the form and the field knows that the context-oriented approach has become the antithesis of modernism and the universalism of modernism Rejected.
Robert Ventura	In terms of postmodern architecture, these issues can be summarized following: the cultural, social, historical, and economic characteristics of people from whom Buildings, urban, street, square, alley, shop / everyday life of building residents, their needs, their habits, and their use and their mental background in relation to biological forms / climatic conditions, humidity, cold, the forest, desert (Ghobadian, 2007: 101-210).
Schulz	Schultz's approach to the field is in the service of man. Schoenauer highlights the influence of natural elements such as mountains, sea, Drought, plain, forest, and as a field helping people to create creativity and combine artifacts with nature (Soheily and Hassan pour 2013: 48)
Henry Hope Reed	In the field of rhea, there are two approaches: 1. In the design of existing structures, sites with historical texture respect the field; respectfully. Historically, the building was designed with classic forms and historically decorated textures, 2 - in the design of modern-day buildings in the field focuses on the magnitude of the equilibrium. It designs on the outskirts of modern buildings around a core with a decorative ornament
Merrill Guinness	Merrill Guinness classifies the field in architecture under three general forms of form, activity, and climatic patterns: (a) Form Frames: Form here Elements such as spaces, shapes and proportions include the details of texture and colors (activity patterns: in the field of activities, circulation, the atmosphere of behavior of individuals and groups is among the factors that can relate the field to its context. (C) Climate patterns: The climate that affects the Materials, colors and openings, compressions, forms, ceilings, etc. (Soheily and Student, 1392: 56).
Jean-Philippe slot	Context has been raised since the 1980s as a legacy of built cities, led to the imitation of the past that a kind of conservative architecture In his critique of this kind of opinion, Jamal-Fana is the best example for context-oriented design, and it contains Knows the following: It never gets destroyed, it's always changing, is expanding, has the ability to reprogram (Soheily and Kakou, 1392).
Will Guinness	Will Guinness (1980) defines the field in architecture as three general elements of formal, operational, and climatic patterns that are not urban architectural Effective, must be (Soheily and Nasri, 1392: 162).
Colin Rowe	Building relationships with the field (merely focusing on the physical context); assessing the components of the city's structure in a broader context (attention to the hierarchy of functions); the idea of a cobble City) is adapted from the theory of shape-field (collage, ie, the connections and relations of all available elements and their integration in a single field as a whole).
Cohen and Schumacher	Completing Collin's theory; Creating a righteous with context (focusing on natural, social, cultural and physical dimensions); adapting the shape of the field in a variety of fields, including Natural, historical, psycho-cultural and physical background.
Ragger Transyk	Emphasis on the humanistic context (due to the neglect of the importance of space order in the practice of social worship in contemporary urbanism and the cultural meanings and rituals from public spaces). The

	emphasis on the ineffectiveness of the Gestalts phenomenon in portcity urbanism
Ems Rappaport	Social-cultural context; culture creates a set of rules that the fix the elements of the structure of the city are meaningful. And their interpretation of creating a meaningful
Nurnberg-Schulz	Emphasis on humanistic context; Affected by phenomenological thoughts and fixing human-human relationships that make sense to human being; Emphasizing the retrofit or the spirit of the place; the use of places to human beings - a perpetual environment in time (Mad Zarabadi, 2010: 16).

5. Case Study Analysis

5.1. History

The rebuilding of Qazvin during the reign of Shah Tahmasb and its election to the political center in 955 lunar years led to the growth of Qazvin and the founding of the group the new community was in the region. This has evidently changed the Qazvin urban structure. The construction of such buildings, such as the palace, excellent Alighapou, and the expansion of markets, Qeysariyeh caravansaries and the creation of the square in this city, has expanded the urban space of Qazvin in the 51 years. It was centralized (Adelfar and Farahani Fard, 2011: 63). With the transfer of the capital, Qazvin did not give up its reputation and glory. That the kingdoms such as Shah Safi and Shah Abbas I belonged to this city and had a lot of attachment. Shah Safi entered the grove of Qazvin in 1049 Lunar. He ordered the

completion of a direct street construction from the government to the threshold of Imam Zadeh (Shahzade Hosseini) (Adelfar and Farahani Fard Quoted by Hosseini Tafreshi, 1390: 66). Considering the fact that the city of Qazvin is one of the capitals of the Safavid era, the Safavid Governance Center at Alighapou Imperial Palace and the Peighambari Street is in close proximity to the Alighapou Mansion. According to the architectural and urban patterns of this historical period in the form of setting up of historical monuments and elements of the identity of the Axis includes the Chharanbya Shahrbanj mosque, Panje-Ali and Alighapou building has been impressive.

5.2. Investing and adapting the research background to the case study

Table 9

Study and adapt the research background to the case study

Subject History in the world	Athens Charter (1931)	Some architectural values have been preserved and have been lost
	Congress Gvbyv (1960)	Reconstruction has been neglected as social action
	UNESCO Recommendation (1962)	Restoration and refurbishment are considered limited individual architectural designs, not to the extent of urbanization
	Icomos (1973)	Lack of attention to cultural features in preservation and restoration of buildings
	Amsterdam Congress (1975)	Not paying attention to the quality of re-enriching the old neighborhood, without major changes in the social mix
	19th Session Of UNESCO (1976)	Traditional patterns have not been respected in the modernization of historical textures
	The Third Summit Of America (1982)	Lack of continuity of native architecture and use of materials (Booms)
	Charter Protection Of Historic Towns and Urban Areas (1987)	Historical property of the range is dimmed
	Mexico City Declaration (1999)	The protection of indigenous constructions has been done with due respect to the interests of the local people.
	History	Christopher Alexander
Robert Ventura		Failure to consider existing
Schulz		Not paying attention to the natural field
Henry Hope Reed		Lack of respect and respect for the existing historical context
Merrill Guinness		Lack of attention to formal, operational and climate patterns
Jean-Philippe slot		Failure to consider conservative architecture
Will Guinness		Failure to observe general forms of form, activity and climate
Colin Rowe		Not paying attention to the physical field
Cohen and Schumacher		Not paying attention to the historical, social, total and physical dimensions
Ragger Transyk		Lack of emphasis on humanist background
Thinkers Viewpoint	Ems Rappaport	Not paying attention to socio-cultural context
	Nurnberg-Schulz	Disregard for the humanistic background; Affecting the phenomenological thoughts



### 5.3. Introduction of Research

The study area is located in the historical part of the city of Qazvin, on the southwest side of the Sabzemeydarto the south to the head of the Alighapou and Sepeh street is located at the beginning of the eastern side of the Peighambarieh street. The Peighambarieh street is connected with the bazaar and the Masjid-al-Nabi complex. In the east it is also located in a garden, in the south it is connected to the historical axis Sepah and in the north it is headed Sabzemeydarto of the field. The placement of this street is similar to the connecting gate that connects the important elements of the historical fabric of the city center of Qazvin in terms of the system. The car passage is one-way street from the north to the south, due to its location in the central fabric and the interface between the two main areas of the city. Sabzemeydarto Sepah Street) is a part of the busy streets. Pictured above is shown in Figure 1: Peighambarieh street position

### 5.4. Edge Land Use Confine

Usage and activities in the area Peighambarieh Street can be divided into two main categories:

- x Land with active use: Business (sporting goods, office furniture), religious (Chharanbya mosque panje-Ali)
- x Unlicensed and abandoned lands: historic (ruined and abandoned Grand Hotel) abandoned monuments of the Peighambarieh

Fig. 2 Position and Location Street Peighambarieh (Source: The Authors)

### 5.5. Morphology Survey of the Peighambarieh Street

In Figure 2 morphological survey including: number of floors: mostly 1-2 floors, skyline and eastern street profile more favorable than Western Front / Quality of Building: Most Historic and Ruined Construction / Land Use: Business and Historical (shown).

Fig. 3 Morphology Analysis Street Peighambarieh (Source: The Authors)

### 5.6. Traffic Studies and the Passages

In Figure 3: traffic information includes: (The street from the Sabzemeydarto Sepah street is one-way, at the beginning of the street The taxi driver station, which in turn causes traffic and traffic congestion in the street entrance,

the width of the pedestrian walkways is lower in some places and some more than 2 meters. The width of the cavalry at the beginning of the street is about 10 meters and in the middle and the end 14 meters) is shown.

Fig. 4. Traffic and Access Studies Street Peighambarieh  
(Source: The Authors)

5.7. SWOT Chase Matrix Method

Table 10

Analyze strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats Street Peighambarieh

Factors	Swot	Considerations	Strategy
Framework	strengths	x There are various applications in space (religious, historical, commercial, etc.)	x Strengthening the identity of city
		x There are elements of framework parameters (Sharanbya panje-Ali mosque, etc.) that can be effective in the development of visual and environmental quality	x Protection features Ecology and environment in order to promote environmental quality
		x segmentation based on old neighborhood	
		x consider appropriate density altitude	
	weaknesses	x lack of readability of some of the buildings according to their subjective importance to the people	x The use of vacant land to create user-cultural (library, an amphitheater and sales of products cultural-Henry) to promote the cultural field
		x lack of parking in the area of design	
		x high levels of burnout buildings, especially in the vicinity of monuments and valuable collections	x Restoration of monuments like Panje-Ali mosque, Shahrbanj Chharanbya according to the architectural style of the Safavid period and restoration of the monument Grand Hotel due to the Qajar architectural style to promote the historical context
		x Lack of attention to the restoration and protection of valuable buildings in some cases such as the Grand Mansion Hotel	
		x The absence of the counter at the entrance of the Chharanbya as semi-enclosed space	
		x unstable materials used in the precipitation and the life of buildings	
		x Views abandonment, especially in new buildings and development of heterogeneous Texture	
		x imbalance in land distribution in the neighborhood	
	x No service users in proportion to population size in neighborhood		
	x Lack of adequate structural strength in some buildings		
opportunities	x opportunity to use the vacant land (a good potential to create an ideal urban space)	x The use of geometric patterns Safavid and Qajar era as painting the floor and in the walls of the shaft	
	x There are major centers in the area, the potential increased dynamic range provides high		
	x Possibility to strengthen the relationship between elements and functions		
	x Take advantage of architectural styles to enhance identity		
	x Opportunity restored historic buildings According to the existing architectural style and historical context	x The use of geometric arabesques the turquoise color in the body of religious buildings	
	x Possibility to coordinate in form, shape and height the billboard shops		
x Take advantage of glazed arabesque in religious buildings			
x Ability to create human scale and visual continuity with trees and vegetation			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x the loss of communication between the main elements</li> <li>x loss of readability possible buildings</li> <li>x undermine the valuable buildings in context and undermined their functional role</li> <li>x Increase following the burnout texture for not taking the necessary measures and the possibility of abandoned buildings</li> </ul>		
	threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Not defining space and the weakening of visual perception</li> </ul>		
Access	strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x There are vehicles to reach different parts of the city</li> <li>x Nearly two Sepah Street and Sabz Meydan</li> <li>x Sepah Street is the oldest street Iran near the area</li> <li>x Permeability site due to site access</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x improve the walking route</li> <li>x flooring suitable walking route due to the historical context (Goleboteh and Golemorghocher)</li> </ul>	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Create traffic-related the cavalry and pedestrian</li> <li>x Move the roadway and pedestrian interference and performance</li> <li>x There are narrow passes in a residential context</li> <li>x Lack of proper pedestrian the artery through the neighborhood</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x The emphasis on visual corridors to walking route</li> <li>x Isolation walking route and cavalry to promote pedestrian safety</li> </ul>	
	opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x grounds for upgrade and improve transport system</li> <li>x Observe the hierarchy of access</li> <li>x continuity in pedestrian</li> <li>x Sustainability and emphasis on visual corridors</li> <li>x Take advantage of the local passes through texture to promote pedestrian movement</li> <li>x Opportunities in new flooring and the use of Goleboteh and Golemorgh motifs the other background</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Avoid the traffic of heavy vehicles</li> </ul>	
		threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Increase the volume of personal Cavalry</li> <li>x The risk of a traffic accident and threatened tkwa</li> </ul>	
		strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x The religious demography of the neighborhood and participation in religious ceremonies in the neighborhood</li> <li>x There are collective memories in space</li> <li>x There is a relatively strong sense of place in the buildings</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Promoting social security</li> <li>x Promotion of public participation in urban affairs</li> </ul>
			weaknesses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Insecurity body of historical context in the hood of darkness</li> <li>x Lack of vitality and readability in space</li> <li>x Lack of appropriate mental picture the elements due to congestion and chaos</li> </ul>
	Social	opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Optimization and cultural identity through the direction of tourism</li> <li>x The possibility of strengthening the sense of being and evocative space</li> <li>x The possibility of strengthening social cohesion neighborhood texture and promote social interaction</li> <li>x The possibility of extending and improving the overall condition neighborhoods</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Use appropriate patterns for the identity of the axis</li> <li>x The potential axis to strengthen memorable this space</li> </ul>
			threats	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x presence of low people's participation in city affairs</li> <li>x The negative impact of Burnout texture on public participation and the possibility of abandoned pieces of texture</li> <li>x Due to the lack of collective memories the future is bleak</li> <li>x Destabilized the social structure of the neighborhood and create the false jobs</li> </ul>
		Economic and Tourisms	strengths	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x No annoying jobs</li> <li>x There are religious attractions include Chharan Bazar and Pyje-Ali mosque</li> <li>x the importance of having valuable centers located in this area in the city and commute This makes the dynamics of the centers</li> </ul>
	weaknesses			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x The existence of sectorial inequality in the city</li> <li>x Weak marketing to sell local products and crafts</li> <li>x Lack of seating for passengers, including hotels and motels</li> </ul>
opportunities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x The possibility of increasing revenue and raising the general level of society through the promotion of tourism</li> <li>x The possibility of greater efficiency of Tourist Actions</li> <li>x The possibility of blossoming and development of local, indigenous and local</li> <li>x Due to the legacy of buildings in context Lending cultural heritage</li> <li>x Ability to attract residents for leisure in the city</li> <li>x dynamics and economic prosperity Range With the development of tourism</li> </ul>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x infrastructure to increase cultural and recreational activities to promote collaborative activities</li> </ul>
	threats		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>x Increasing housewives in the inactive population</li> </ul>	



Fig. 5. Accounting and physical development due to existing fields (Source: The Authors)



Fig. 6. Potential monuments and converted into a leisure complex (Source: The Authors)

## 6. Findings and Research Results

### 6.1. Submit Ssuggestions

#### 6.1.1. Alternative 1: Organize and develop according to the context

The organization and development of the body through the development of a repair and reconstruction plan of the axis of the fly, but now with the problem of lack of quality and use False of Existing spaces are the main problem in this plan is the high cost of ownership and rehabilitation that the possibility of non-existence. There is a participation in the assignment of the buildings and a lot of time is needed to exploit the plan

#### 6.1.2. Alternative 2: Use of the potential of monumental collections and turn into a cycling and recreational collection

Strengths: Advancement and expansion of urban space, achieving economic benefits, enhancing security, enhancing cultural and, weaknesses: Reducing the comfort and the intrusiveness of the axis, the strain of the whimsical character, the diminution of cultural and social traditions, the increase of traffic and pollution.

#### 6.1.3. Alternative 3: Axis-based organization according to the existing context, which increases the usability of space for use the customers

By organizing Axial identity elements including Chharanbya Grand Hotel| Shahrbanj mosquepanje-Ali and Alighapou building Historical background can be revived on this street, by adding new roles to historical spaces, creating charm and Modernization and thus attracting people to these spaces had an impact. These activities could include the creation of traditional restaurants and shops Selling handicrafts to strengthen the historical identity of the street, creating cultural spaces such as cinema, amphitheater, library and bookstores Selling and selling cultural products and etto promote the cultural level of the street, therefore, with all the points mentioned, you can Improved the environmental quality of this axis and the desirability of space for users.

Fig. 7. Accounting and restoration of monuments according to local periods and architectural styles (Source: The Authors)

6.2. Matrix Goals

Conclusion: The contextualism approach is the most suitable option for responding to the axis-based organization with the existing context and increasing the spatial desirability for users.

6.3. Presentation of organizational solutions based on existing field

6.3.1. Accounting and repair Panje-Ali Mosque, the Grand Hotel building, monument Chharanbya Shahr bani mansion to promote historical context-driven.

That the monuments and valuable monuments of Chharanbya Shahr bani Panje-Ali Mosque and the head of the Alighapou belong to the Safavid period and The Grand Hotel is a part of the Qajar period, so in organizing these buildings, the design and architecture features of these two historical periods of interest We find that they are very close

and similar in terms of architectural style, for example, in designing the facade of all the Chinese knot buildings with brickwork You have water and abandoned water, a seven-colored tile, azure and purple, a gable slab arches and a steep Kalyal Kmschy and three-part design. The monumental and religious monuments Islamic Pichakdar of, Bargdar, Khortoomi Goldar and Dahaneazhdar have been used, all of which Measures to improve and enhance the historical and cultural-social-oriented context and to create harmony and legibility of monuments through the same Consumption of materials has been taken into account. From the approaches to context, the physical approach and historical approach are observed in these buildings. Figure 6 shows the organization and restoration of monuments.

Table 11  
Matrix review the targets in the alternative

Alternatives	Maintain public participation	Increase security	Vitality and richness of sensory	Protection Identity	Quality improvement	Self-sufficiency	Profitability
Alternative 1	4	6	7	7	8	4	7
Alternative 2	6	6	8	8	7	6	10
Alternative 3	10	8	9	10	10	8	8

Fig. 8. Improve trails and efficient quality improvement (Source: Authors)

6.3.2. Improvement of the pedestrian pathway and the improvement of the qualities of the walls and the increase of space utility for users

In order to improve the pedestrian path, a specific route is initially considered, then steps such as: With combinations

of Gole Boteh & Khatayi with an Arghavani and purple fields, the use of the porch and the arches to identify the complex, increase the sense is proposed to attach and enable the seal through the boundary, and also to improve the condition of the bodies in some of the walls.

The walls of the paintings are combined with the combination of Gole Boteh & Khatayi, and Golemorgh To organize the street billboards, a specific frame that has the same shape for all shops and represents their type of service. It has been suggested that the designs of the signs, walls, and motifs of the images of the images are in harmony and harmony so that the spatial unity and identity in the axis. Increasing along the footpath of the green space has furniture for sitting and resting people expected to take all of these measures for increasing the spatial desirability and improving the quality of the environment by turning the off white edges into green spaces to increase interactions. Socially-based approaches have been made to improve the status of the pedestrian pathway and improve the quality of the walls as well as increase the space utility for users is shown in Figure 7.

6.3.3. Adding new applications to historical spaces, to create attraction and modernization, attract people to these spaces as well as Promotion of socio-cultural context. Due to the height limitations in the axis due to the existence of historical monuments, one of the municipality's solutions for organizing the worn out texture is increasing. The density is not applicable in this set, and user density should be

considered, in the new design (Traditional restaurant) instead of square and rectangular shapes, circular forms are used to induce softness and calm, as well as the position. The placement with a slight retreat from the main axis and in the view of the neutral white is used to prevent observers from seeing these buildings. More attention and emphasis on adjacent monuments, on the one hand, include: improving the quality of the central environment for engagement and engagement Social, creating the right place for holding a funeral procession and mourning ceremonies, creating a doorway for identity enhancement, the use of furniture Suitable for enhancing participation and social interactions, mixing up activities and uses to cover the needs of all groups in To increase vitality, the destruction of ruined and unprotected use of the wall, through the activity of the edges, and the presence of more people and Drawing activities into the texture can be attributed to the value of existing land that has been abandoned and not operational, all of which Measures have been taken to improve and promote the socio-cultural context, and from the context-based approach, physical approach, Cultural-social and humanistic approach. Figure 8 shows a set of proposed measures to improve the cultural-social context

Fig. 9. Improve the proposed measures to improve the socio-cultural context  
(Source: The Authors)

## 7. Conclusion

By adopting context-based approach, in addition to contemporary needs of modern life, one can also take into account the rich and forgotten concepts found in the text. Pass on designing a place, referring to the background and

background, is necessary, because otherwise, the result of the work, instead of being eligible the quality is understandable and rooted, it only provides unsteady and time-limited quality. The results of the pass to the solute represent this. The current status of this street is not very

suitable and the field is not considered on this street and the lack of identity, turmoil and turmoil There is obvious visibility, because even to the historic Grand Hotel, which has a lot of history and history, it is from the first hotels in Iran. It is not neglected and it is abandoned in the eastern side of this axis, while reconstructing it with other Historical monuments located in this axis and adherence to the principles of context in the composition, role, materials and neighbors, and can be Improving the quality of space in this space by organizing the identity elements. The Axis include Chharanbyā Grand Hotel, Shahrbanī mosque, panje-Ali and Alighapou building, according to the historical background of the monuments, tried to revive the historical background on this street, with Chharanbyā Shahrbanī mosque, panje-Ali and the head of the Alighapou building, belonged to the Safavid period and the Grand Hotel is a part of the Qajar period. These buildings have been designed to reflect architectural patterns and design principles, as well as the historical context of These courses are also used, adding new roles to historical spaces, creating charm and contemplation, and thus The attraction of people to these spaces and, consequently, the street has been working on these activities include traditional restaurants and shops selling industries A handy way to strengthen the historical identity of the street, cultural spaces such as cinema, amphitheater, library and bookstores and sales shops Cultural products and etc. to promote the cultural level of the street. On the other hand, to improve the condition of the pedestrian pathway of this street Paintings with combination of Gole Boteh with Arghavani and okhra backgrounds and on the other hand to organize walls. Using wall paintings by combining the designs of Gole Boteh & Khatayi and Golemorgh, all of which are in harmony with the patterns of the imprint. Spatial unity and identity in the axis will increase. All these measures have been taken to increase spatial desirability and environmental quality Contextualism means any building should be based on the cultural, social, historical and physical contexts and the specific conditions of that site and buildings Designed and implemented, which can be called local style or native style, an architectural effect can be adapted to its context. To achieve balance, or through contrasts, complete the expression.

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