Functional properties of kashan’s bazaar in Identifying of KASHAN

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Abstract

The identity is defined by the memories it reminds the citizens of, and in fact the physical gesture of bazaar is a symbol of the cities identity. Naturally the spatial patterns of the city, following the dominant performances which form the fundamentals of the city gradually take the shape of this back bone. (Iranian history 1974). At this time Abazar market, since the market in this place at the end and continues it to fit almost across the street and the local small markets constitute the very problem of traffic does not arise. It was the most immediate urban space sector makes up the tissues and even entire city is within a distinctive personality. But the parts of this section are equally important and have value not equal. A. Because the two streets and Rajai historic move toward suburban and texture (the city’s total time served) may contain valuable movements. Your valuable than ever to occur in the context of market movement away from the ball-fold. But the streets of Baba Afzal (other component of this section), roughly the same Raja'i Street's role in the other direction, it is not due to their limitations, have the important work Raja'i Street.is. It was right at the Roundabout one stone (Miremad) and right Kmalmk- be completed. That is the beauty market Kmrgah he opened it. Consideration in relation to the functions of the physical identity of promoting sustainable urban design and open market in municipal and cultural understanding of the theoretical approach indicates the heart of the market and the largest public area of the city.

Keywords: Bazaar, Identity, sense of place, urban space.
1- Introduction
Kashan’s bazaar with all those hand craft, carpet, and seasonings stores is one of the most attractive sights for tourists who have attracted many internal and foreigner tourists who have named kashan in their travelogue. For instance in the book ‘Zinat-el-majales it is written that “there is no bazaar like kashan’s the length of which is nearly 2000 steps”. Edward Brown, the famous east haster writes “coppersmiths’ bazaar in kashan with the continuous sound of the hammer and furnace in which the cooper is melt is one of the most attractive parts of the east”. This fame has sometimes caused exaggerations such as Abu Ali Sina or people form Isfahan complaining about the sound of the hammer in coppersmiths’ bazaar in kashan Bazaar is the biggest urban space and in different eras of civilization it has embodied all productive and business activities. With strong continuous polarization, so that the use of business economy has dominated organizations of suburban spaces, it has continuously attracted the economic resources from the suburban parts in favor of the city and consequently the resources have been concentrated in the city (SoltanZade, Iranian bazaar 2001).The link between stone and the bazaar or the Mir Emad mosque should be mentioned too which caused the contradiction and integration of these elements using architecture at the same time as keeping intact the highlighted urban factors. The city and urban spaces are the grounds for urban interactions, events, and daily lives of the people. In this regard, streets are the most basic and major urban spaces. Main axes of cities are main streets which have embodied the majority of shopping centers and the roots for people to come and go. So their quality is determinant of the cities quality (bahriani 2010). Suggests that urban space is one of the factors of spatial structures that emerges, takes a shape, and changes with the history of the people in a city in different ages. This element in which there have always been cultural, social, economic, and political activities beats with the heart and the history of the city and defines the history of it. (Tavasoli 1992:9). The necessity of urban symbols has caused “cooperative systems”, “urban identity”, and “social belonging feeling” to be effective on social and humane relationships in a city. (Barzegar, review of urban identity 2004)The back bone of the historical part forms the back bone of bazaar which extends from southwest to northeast and is surrounded by three streets. This area is the most important part of the urban space but all parts of it are not of the same importance. Abazar and Rajaee streets are of a greater importance because they are located in the direction of historical movement and act as a joint for the modern and the historical part. In the field of or study there are other studies by other authors namely; Ahmed Ashraf, Soltan zade, Habibi, Hasan Naraqi, Haeri, and Hanachi the works of who can be referred to.

2-Methodology and approach
Data gathering is conducted through the review of the backgrounds and history from libraries and other data bases. In each step of the study and as it requires different methods are used. Descriptive method: the impact of promoting the quality of urban spaces in their sustainability in different aspects. Definitions and instances are exploited using library research via descriptive-analytic approach. Descriptive quantities study is used for the current paper. In descriptive part, the nature, conditions, and forming elements are studied and described.
3. Research limitation/implications

Interface with the tissue spaces in the cities of ancient Persia, numerous functions of the various elements that existed between the urban and architectural elements of the space link is considered together with the identity. This thesis aims to identify and determine the role of the interstitial space in identifying broad historical context for space. Stated the importance and the need to improve urban spaces around the market emphasize the historical values (Bazaar of Kashan) and focuses on the physical and aesthetic aspects of the fate of the historic Bazzar town is triggered.

Looking out at Kashan, from atop the compressed mud roof of the Kashan Bazaar. Looking out at Kashan, from atop the compressed mud roof of the Kashan Bazaar.
3-1 Macro Objectives
Setting the overall framework for decision making and strategy setting to strengthen desired spatial elements and the identity of bazaar’s subspaces, the objectives are to identify the bazaar to bring up the feeling of belonging and keep the physical structure at the same time with promoting the quality in different ways to maintain the integrity between bazaar and the city.

4- Theoretical bases
4-1 urban identity (Iran, the bazaar in kashan)
Kashan’s bazaar is one of the most enjoyable in Iran. Busy but not hectic, traditional but with a wide variety of goods, large enough to surprise but not to get lost in, it is a great place to wander for a couple of hours, especially before lunch and in the late afternoon. The multimode roof of the bazaar dates from the 19th century, but the site has been the center of trade in Kashan for much longer. Kashan is a city in the Isfahan province of Iran. Kashan is the first of the large oases along the Qom-Kerman road which runs along the edge of the central deserts of Iran. Its charm is thus mainly due to the contrast between the parched immensities of the deserts and the greenery of the well-tended oasis. Archeological discoveries in the Sialk Hillocks which lie 2.5 miles (4 km) west of Kashan reveal that this region was one of the primary centers of civilization in pre-historic ages. Hence Kashan dates back to the Islamite period of Iran. The Sialk ziggurat still stands today in the suburbs of Kashan after 7000 years. After world known Iranian historical cities such as Isfahan and Shiraz, Kashan is a common destination for foreign tourists due to numerous historical places. Urban identity is not only unique properties which are reagent of the city but also they are the product of a process which is dominated by a general acceptance based on the history. This properties lead to belonging, pride, and satisfactory feelings in the residents. Urban identity as the result of culture and history makes it inevitable to review the identity of the city historically. The basis for this hypothesis is the thought that history, culture, and local activates are of a great role in the formation of city’s body and its unique properties. (Ardeshiri 2010, 35).
4-2 the meaning of bazaar
The term bazar comes from Vachar which was common in Pahlavi language and turned into Vazar in median Farsi (the suffix Zar in Dari language means the place for trade). Arabs use the term Souq for bazar which means street and dates back to Byblian language. Generally bazar is the best center for producing and distributing goods and trading them. (Shamaei and Por Ahmadi 2006:93).

4-3 Appellation of Kashan
The town of Kashan, as a city associated with high-quality ceramic production in the medieval period, became a distinct point of scholarly attention in the twentieth century. It appears to have been a major site for the manufacture of fine wares between the 1170s and 1220s (565-620s H.) as well as in the later 13th and early 14th centuries Finding the appellation of cities has always been receiving a great deal of attention by people and they have always tried to find an identification on the names. Kashan has received his name by being the neighbor of Kavir desert on the northeastern and eastern part and in the Iran’s central mountain’s skirt (3900 meter in Karkas Mountain). (Naraqi 1977).

4-3-1 volumetric-body tissue, system, and shape of historical areas
Bazaar of Kashan is an old bazaar in the center of the city of Kashan, Iran. It is thought to have been built in the Seljuk era with renovations during the Safavid period. The bazaar has a famous architecture, especially at its Timche-ye Amin od-Dowleh section, where a grand light well was built in the 19th century. The bazaar is still in use and is a few miles in total length. In the bazaar's complex beside the main bazaars, there are several mosques, tombs, caravanserais, arcades, baths, and water reservoirs that each was constructed in a different period.

A) Spatial set of this tissue: although tissue is made of separated seeds, these seeds are only defined together with each other. Maintaining valuable historical and serving roots and elements there are still facilities and capabilities which can be relied on.
B) Volumetric and body tissue: existence of historical body and modern changes has given these tissue properties that can be studied under three titles: 1) Spatial and volumetric indexes 2) volumetric and formational relationships 3) the social meaning of the tissue (SoltanZade 2011).
5. Functional properties of kashan’s bazaar in the urban area
The bazaar was located in the central section of the town, while the urban quarters lay on two wings of the bazaar with mosques in major sections and the regional roads directed towards the bazaar caravansaries.

The bazaar of Kashan, which prospered during the Safavid era with a large number of craftsmen and transactions in large amounts of commodities, declined substantially during the Qajar period (see Ashraf, 1970). The introduction of European fabrics, rearrangement of foreign trade, and relocation of production from textiles to carpet weaving, which developed in the spaces outside of the bazaar in the Qajar era, led to the decline of industry and trade in the traditional marketplace. Nevertheless, the bazaar continued its commercial activities and extended towards the northeast, while the town incorporated the Pošt-e Mashad quarter within its eastern boundaries. New additions to the bazaar included the Timča-ye Amin-al-Dawla caravansary, two prosperous madrasas, and a mosque.

6. The structure of guilds in bazaar
Activities are placed in bazaar on the basis of dividing tasks among guilds. Each guild is placed in one neighborhood. Placing guilds in Iranian bazaars follows regular basis. Goldsmiths are located in the entrance; bookstores and bookbinding are placed in the Jame Mosque corridor and then go fabric sellers, crystal and porcelain sellers parallel to goldsmiths. Another factor related to wholesale is caravansary. In the past Caravans who transported goods and passengers to other cities, entered caravansaries which were located at the end of the main division of bazaar near the city gate (Naraqi 1986).

Result:
Thus we can say that this thesis is practical and theoretical sustainability and urban quality walk leading to the market in order to promote the market to check the identity functions. Upgrading of urban areas with an emphasis on quality criteria and explain strategies for improving the quality of Kashan market as public space.
It makes you think about improving the functioning of markets, the spatial structure is a transition in which two or more sub Mydangah (the grace) to join a particular architectural form, this indicates that there is scope in Atsaf concept of identity, independent discussion demands slow. Study area of the body conditioned city's identity as an interactive relationship between urban form and public space, the basis for the promotion of identity and belonging and exuberance for more shows Key role in achieving social goals as well as the gate of the old city is the urban landscape.
These two factors are key physical and conceptual aspects of the city originated. It makes you think about improving the functioning of markets, the spatial structure is a transition in which two or more sub Mydangah (the grace) to join a particular architectural form, this indicates that there is scope in Atsaf concept of identity, independent discussion demands slow.
Conclusion
Regarding the importance of bazaar on kashan, the main objective in this study was to analyze the promotion and identification of kashan’s bazaar and its area of penetration and the connection between bazaar and the surrounding area, and also to study the role of bazaar in serving suburban areas and influencing centralization of some services in the center of historical parts of the city. Therefore the emphasis is on renovation and maintaining cultural identity of bazaar as a part of historical tissue and to put and emphasis on the necessity of a sustainable standpoint with respect to cultural and historical indexes to help the dynamics of the city.

These factors have properties, the most important of which include
1. Independence of Identity; each architectural element has its unique independent characteristics which shows its identity.
2. The ability to create a substantive whole; aforementioned elements can turn into similar elements in a layer (Urban design layer). When looked at closely these elements are independent but when looked at from a further view only one layer is seen which urban design layer is. Therefore these elements are able to stick together and act in a bigger set while being independent.
3. There is a need for an area to connect these elements to one another.
4. There should be a design for shape and meaning of each element and in the end the art of urban design connects these elements.

The current study accentuates on optimizing bazar elements and developing a process for promotion. In this regard after a brief expression of theoretical methods and frameworks for the research, different theories were considered one by one divided by the resemblance of ideas. Results were analyzed and finally a plan for a walkway from Feyz Square to the bazaar’s entrance was suggested.

Today, Iranian bazars are more of places for trade. However, the geographical location of Iran as a bridge for east and west to connect has made it economically prosper. In the past bazaars were not only places for trade but also for the most important urban elements like mosques, schools, religious schools, public bathrooms, monasteries, convents and other urban facilities.
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