تحلیل منظر شهری تاریخی سلطانیه بر اساس توصیه‌نامه ۲۰۱۱ یونسکو

(مطالعه موردنامه: محور حدفاصل گنب سلطانیه تا مقبره ملاحسن کاشی)

چکیده
سلطانیه جزو مناطقی است که از نظر ایران و حتی جهان است که کامیابی تاریخی ارزش‌های تاریخی، فرهنگی و محیط طبیعی را نمایش می‌دهد. محوطه تاریخی سلطانیه به عنوان یکی از میراث‌های جهانی شناخته شده و حفظ آن به اهمیت بسیاری دارد. ضمن اینکه میراث جهانی گنب سلطانیه و سایر عناصر تاریخی و طبیعی آن در منظر محسوب می‌گردد. در این مقاله تلاش شده است تا احیای شهری‌شناسی در منطقه با نگاهی به منابع موجود کمک کند. در این مورد، توصیه‌نامه یونسکو به عنوان یکی از منابع مطرح شده و در این مقاله آن به تغییرات معنی‌داری از منظر شهری‌سازی و تاریخی، مورد بررسی قرار می‌گیرد.

واژگان کلیدی: محوطه‌های میراث جهانی، منظر شهری تاریخی، توصیه‌نامه ۲۰۱۱ یونسکو، سلطانیه، مقبره ملاحسن کاشی.
Analysis of Historical Urban landscape of Soltaniyeh based on the 2011 Unesco Recommendation
(A case study: The distance between Soltaniyeh Dome to Mola Hassan Kashi Tomb)

Seyed Hassan Taghvaei
Associate Professor of Landscape Architecture, Faculty of Architecture and Urbanism, Shahid Beheshti University

Mehri Motahari Rad
M.A. in Landscape Architecture, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran

Abstract:
Soltaniyeh is among the unique regions in Iran and even in the world which displays the mixture of historical, cultural and natural environment in one place. The historical site of Soltaniyeh as one of the rare remaining monuments from the civilization of The Ilkhanate includes the world heritage of Soltaniyeh dome and other historical and natural elements beside it in particular the historical lawn of Soltaniyeh. In recent decades, the unsuitable urban expansion has created many visual and environmental abnormalities and issues in the historical urban landscape of Soltaniyeh and in some cases, it has endangered some of the historical, natural and cultural capabilities of the works and views. In this article, presenting the results of the research on the improvement of the quality of historical urban landscape of Soltaniyeh, efforts have been made to pay attention to the significance of the role of landscape around the works with world registration as an effective subject in improving the quality of historical urban landscape. On this basis, the methodology is based on field and documents study in particular by using the 2011 Unesco Recommendation in the descriptive-analytic study of a part of the landscape of the historical site of Soltaniyeh. Then with their expansion and adaptation with the historical urban landscape of Soltaniyeh, the human-social activities, environment visual manifestations, quality and oldness of the network of existing roads, farms and their plowing method, irrigation network, historical centers, limit protective areas and also the positions with an ability for space building and establishment of activity as the most basic elements to construct historical urban landscape and the capabilities of this city have been identified. The final result of the research emphasizes that these elements in connection with each other introduce the historical urban landscape in an integrated form and as a type of identity and value. Furthermore, it contains tables and detached maps from the constructing layers of historical urban landscape in the southern domain of Soltaniyeh dome and distance limit of the dome to Molla Hassan Kashi tomb which have been extracted based on data analysis and field studies.

Keywords: World Heritage Sites, Historical Urban Landscape, 2011 Unesco Recommendation, Soltaniyeh, Molla Hassan Kashi Tomb.