خلاقیت‌های طراحی شهری دورة اتابکان فارس در شکل گیری شبکه فضاهای عمومی شهری شیراز

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چکیده

در ادبیات اخیر طراحی شهری وضعیت‌های منسجم از شبکه فضاهای عمومی شهری به عنوان گامی مهم در جهت رسیدن به توسعت پایدار شهری به نظر می‌رسد. با وجود نو بودن این مفهوم در تاریخ شهرسازی ایران، الگوهای ویژه مرتبط با این موضوع را می‌توان مشاهده کرد. اقدامات شهرسازی دوره اتابکان فارس (قرن ششم و هفتم هجری قمری) در شهر شیراز در شرایط یکی از مراجع مهم در شکل‌گیری شبکه عمومی شهری است. این دوره برای ایجاد نوکری از حیاط مساجد و ایجاد فضاهای عمومی در شهر شیراز به منظور رسیدن به بهترین کیفیت فضاهای عمومی شهری مورد توجه قرار گرفت. طرح پژوهش در این نوشتار تحلیل تاریخی فضاهای عمومی شهری و تأثیر این فضاهای عمومی در بهبود هویت شهری مطرح شده است.

واژگان کلیدی: اتابکان فارس، شبکه فضاهای عمومی، بازار، صحن مسجد، مجیدیه.
Urban Design Creativity of Atabakn Fars Age in the Formation of Shiraz Network of Urban Public Spaces

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Abstract:
In recent literature of urban design, access to an integrated structure of the urban public spaces is stated as an important step in achieving urban sustainable development and also promoting the quality of urban public spaces. Despite the newness of the concept, in the history of Iranian urban development, the specific models related to this subject can be observed. The measures taken by Atabakan Fars in urban development (six and seven centuries after Hijra) in Shiraz was one of the important references in the formation of this network based on the mosque court. The research method of this article is a historical analysis of the architectural spaces and urban changes of Shiraz in Atabakan age based on the first hand contemporary sources.

The results of this historical research based on the concepts of urban contemporary design shows that with the formation of the indicative public building such as New Atabakn mosque by following the model of Atiq mosque, a new version of public space was established. Analyzing the architectural space of New Mosque shows that the court was prior to hypostyle hall (Shabistans -nightly prayer chamber). and was acting as the urban public circle. With the discovery of the tombs of Shah-e Cheragh and Seyed Mir Mohammad in that period with Atiqu mosque, the connection of the courts of two tombs through market of Sar Hoze- Aqa and also the connection of Shah-e Cheragh court with the court of New Mosque through market of Sar-e Chahrrah, gave rise to the formation of a pivot vertical on the pivot of Al-e Bouyeh(Buwayhid)age and an integrated connection network of urban public spaces was formed in a combination of open spaces of mosque courts and tombs and market connecting elements. This network used to act in promoting the higher quality of the center of Shiraz. It is one of the creativities of urban design in the history of Iranian urban development. In fact, it can be said that the identity of the integrated network of Iranian city public spaces of Atabakan age, in addition to include the old public spaces, connects the new spaces through bazaar as the most active and lively urban public space.

Keywords: Atabakan of Fars, Public Spaces Network , Bazzar, Mosque Court , New Mosque.