

سامان دهی و طراحی شهری میدان امامزاده دو خاتون شهر کرد

مبنتی بر فرهنگ بومی*

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تاریخ پذیرش: ۹۱/۵/۱۰

تاریخ دریافت: ۹۱/۲/۱۵

چکیده

فضای جمعی شهری از مهم ترین عناصر ساخت فضایی شهر و بستر شکل گیری فعالیت های مختلف فرهنگی، اقتصادی، اجتماعی و مذهبی بوده و همیشه با قلب تاریخ شهر تپیده و سرگذشت آن را روایت کرده است. اقدام ها و برنامه های شهرسازی گذشته، بدون هیچ توجهی زمینه های نابودی این ارزش ها را فراهم آورده اند. از این رو، طراحی فضای عمومی شهری مناسب، فعال، و زنده به عنوان یکی از اهداف راهبردی ارتقای کیفیت محیط در صدر کار برنامه ریزان و طراحان قرار داشته است. میدان دوخاتون در محله «در امامزاده» داخل بافت قدیم واقع شده و عملکرد مذهبی و نقش تجاری بدنه های مجاور آن نه تنها باعث شکل گیری یک فضای جمعی ایرانی - اسلامی گردیده، بلکه با شکل دهی به هسته مرکزی شهری توسعه های شتابان بعدی را موجب شده است. از این رو، در طرح سامان دهی بافت فرسوده شهر کرد توسعه یافته و در ابعادی وسیع تر، طراحی شده است. در این مقاله مطالعه وضعیت موجود و شناخت ویژگی های میدان و تجزیه و تحلیل آن و قیاس با نمونه های موفق دنیا انجام شده تا بتوان ضمن تلفیق کالبد و محتوا، تمهیدات ایجاد فضای شهری سرزنده، پویا و مطلوبی را در محدوده آتی میدان فراهم نماید. لایه های موجود طرح، شامل ساختمان های تاریخی موجود، ساختمان های تجاری موجود یا در دست احداث، معابر منطبق بر گذرهای تاریخی، فعالیت های با زمینه تاریخی، بستر تاریخی و فرهنگی شهر کرد و استان با نمادها و نشان ها، مراسم و آیین ها، فعالیت ها و کاربری های قابل استقرار در فضاهای شهری است. نتایج نشان می دهد تلفیق کالبد فضای شهری با محتوای آن در جهت ایجاد حیات اجتماعی و سرزندگی از طریق سیمای زمین امکان پذیر است؛ تلفیقی از لایه های مختلف فرهنگی به عنوان ایده اصلی سیمای زمین میدان که با هدف یکپارچه کردن فضا و جداره های میدان از طریق سیمای زمین و محتوای فضا و استفاده از اصول تجربه شده در میادین موفق دنیا صورت می گیرد. خروجی این طراحی تلفیقی، طرحی است که بر اساس چشم انداز پروژه، ارائه گردیده است و در صورت اجرای آن میدان را به فضای شهری مطلوبی برای تعاملات اجتماعی ساکنان شهر کرد تبدیل خواهد نمود و آن را به عنوان بخشی از استخوان بندی تاریخی در هسته مرکزی شهر، مرکز اجتماعی و فرهنگی شهر و یکی از دروازه های ورود به آن و عاملی برای جذب گردشگران حفظ خواهد نمود.

واژگان کلیدی: میدان، سیمای شهری، فضای شهری، ارتقاء کیفیت، طراحی شهری.

Regulation and urban design of Dokhatun square in Shahr-E-Kurd based on Aboriginal culture

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Abstract

Introduction:The urban public space has been one of the most important elements of spatial structure of city and a context for formation of various cultural, economical, social, religious and other activities which has palpitated as the heart of city through history and narrated its story. The old and historical urban fabric, because of its role in unifying body of city and also because of its hidden physical, historical and cultural values, has been the best sign of civic identity. Those values, which old cities had as their own physical specifications, have been expressed in public spaces and architectural/urban elements. They are being emanated from culture of citizens. Urban plans, in last five decades, had no consideration to those values and destroyed traditional urban fabric. Therefore the matter of producing, enhancement and developing the suitable, active, dynamic and alive urban public spaces has become a strategic goal for urban designers to regenerate quality of urban environments. **Recognition:**Dokhatun square in Shahr-E-Kord city is situated in Darb-E-Emamzadeh neighborhood in old contexture of city. The religious function and commercial role of its adjacent bodies have not only caused forming a Persian- Islamic urban space, but also have formed the central core of city. Such potentials and roles have converted it to a unique urban place. The importance of this square and adjacent shrine is to the extents that all local residents of city believe that they must inevitably bless the beginning of their everyday life with the presence next to it. These features have motivated new plans of development in "Organizing Plan of old fabric of Shahr-E-Kord" for Imamzede-Do-Khatun square to be designed and built in wider dimensions. Since some sections of this square (surrounded between Valiasr Street, new built phase 1 & 2 commercial buildings, shrine Dokhatun building and Dar-E Emamzadeh historical public bath) doesn't have desired public space features (such as lightings, urban furniture, flooring and etc.), it is necessary to provide an integrated design for its townscape which can combine various layers of landscape together and also cover the new commercial bodies and the existing historical bodies. **Methodology:** In this article, meanwhile studying existing situation, recognition properties of squares, analyzing these properties and studying written supportive documents, is respected to checking designated urban squares and successful samples of world too in order to both synthesis mess and content and also preparing provisions to create desired, dynamic and vital public space in future limited area of Dokhatun square in form of an urban square (plaza) in context of its landscape. **Analysis:** Analysis and recognition of existing situation of Dokhatun square in form of a urban square (plaza), is based on identifying its physical and functional properties. Existing layers or more clearly, existing data of this plan, contain existing historical buildings, new built or under construction commercial buildings, avenues coinciding on historical passages, activities with historical context, historical and cultural context of Shahr-E- Eord and Chahar-Mahal-E- Bakhtiari province with their signs and marks, ceremonies and rituals, activities and uses establish able in public spaces and etc. **Conclusion:**Results of this article show that despite of bodies as an important physical components of this public space which have been designed and some of them are under construction or some others have been built, but they could combined with content of space and its establish able elements in it and also properties of floor in form of landscape as a component of public space and a bedding for happening activities and social events. More clearly, combination mass of a public space with its contents in order to creat social life and vitality in public space are possible through landscape design; a combination of various layers as main idea of square landscape which is done with aim of integrating space and bodies of square through landscape and content of space and experienced principles in successful squares of world. **Output result of this combination designing,** is a plan which is provided and represented on basis of perspective defined in project and providing executing it and programming and managing establish able activities and operations, this square will be converted to a desirable public space for social interactions of residents of Shahr-E – Kord city and will retain it as a part of historical structure in central core of city yet, social and cultural center of city and one of the entrance gates to it and a cause for attracting tourists. This scheme contains activities and operations establish able in square, general and special lightening of square, necessary urban furniture, plants and surfaces of water and flooring.

Key words:

Square, townscape, Public space, Quality enhancement, urban design.