سال‌دهی و طراحی شهری میدان امامزاده دو خاتون شهر گردن

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چکیده
فضای جمعی شهری از مهم‌ترین عناصر ساخت فضای شهر و بستر شکل‌گیری فضای متفاوت‌های مختلف فرهنگی، اقتصادی، اجتماعی و مذهبی بوده و همیشه با قلب تاریخ شهر تیپیده و سرگشاده آن را رواج کرده است. اقدامات به و برخورداری شهرسازی گذشته، بدون هیچ توجهی به این نابودی این اثرها را فراموش نکرده اند. از این رو، طراحی فضای عمومی شهری مناسب، فعال، و زندگی به عنوان یکی از اهداف راهبردی ارتقای کیفیت سطح شهری جویای کار برنامه‌ریزی و طراحان فرار داشته اند. میدان دوخاتون در محله‌ی «دربار امام زاده» داخل بافت قدیم واقع شده و عمکرده مذهبی و نشان‌های اینجا، شکل‌گیری یک فضای جمعی مفاهیمی از اسلامی، اثر آنها را دارای قدمت و سبک‌های تاریخی شهر و منطقه می‌باشد. در این رو، در فضاهای ساختمانی و بافت فرسوده شهرگرد نوسازی یافته و در ابعادی وسیع، طراحی شده است. استادیار و عضو هیات علمی شهرسازی دانشگاه کردستان، مجتبی صفدرنژاد تاریخ دریافت: ۱۳۹۱/۰۱/۱۵

واژگان کلیدی: میدان، سبک 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 it's 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 inpublic 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 thematter of producing, enhancement and developing the suitable, active, dynamic and alive urban public spaces has become anstrategic 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 Imamzadeh-Do-Khatun squareto 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 an 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- Bakhtiar 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 build, 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 beddng 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 cityyet, 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.