RESEARCH PAPER

General Architecture

Consequences and the process of creating a historical disconnection in the last six decades of architecture and urbanism of Iran

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Abstract

Change is an essential element to Humans and foundation of their lives. Each change though requires its unique conditions. But Change may result in total destruction instead of exaltation if it takes place without considering conditions regarding it's time, place and also without scientific evaluations. There are many factors and reasons for change and transformation and once it happens, consequences would follow. Due to social, managerial and historical events, Iran's society has undergone changes during its modern era. Consecutively, Iran's architecture has too experienced a drastic transformation during the past hundred years and especially in the past six decades which some call this an interruption. Interruption means, the connection between past and present has been cut off. Today as result of this interruption, Iran's society is experiencing an increase in individualism and decrease in social relations. This would seriously question objectives of a utopia. This study is looking to clarify the interruption process and events influencing it in Iran's architecture and urbanization base on three fundamental questions: 1. What are the causes of interruption in historical textures and which factor plays the main role? 2. What is the orientation of master plans, the thinking of the inhabitants and the authorities of the historical context regarding the issue of interruption and continuity? 3. What is the relationship between social relations governing the formation of architecture in historical contexts and the issue of interruption and continuity? This study will be using qualitative paradigm and historical research method to review the selected time intervals. As we progress through the study, we will have a look at the consequences of the disconnection from past in Iran's architecture and urbanization. There is also a time graph which includes influential historical events projecting delicate turning and decision points. Moreover, explaining the consequence of the interruption in Iran is the achievement of this study which would assist others with the same interest with a clearer path throughout the time.

Keywords: Interruption attitude, Disconnection consequences, Historical process, Iranian architecture and urbanism.

1. INTRODUCTION

There had always been a fixed course and steady flow to Iran's architecture which now has taken a different face. It has lost its previous features but has not yet obtained the full qualities and positions of the newer version. It's challenging to see this transition from the steady course of the past without considering its consequences. To emphasize on the different perspectives, History of Iran's architecture and urbanization is facing two general points of view. First, "The accumulation of historical experience" which self is the fruit of idea of historical steadiness. As opposed to this idea, Iran's history and architecture has got involved with a "Historical disconnection"and repetition of previous experiences. The theory of "Short-term society" and as a consequence "Knock down architecture" is fruit of this way of thinking which is the result of studying Iranian culture, personality and ethics throughout the history.

In this historical path of Iran's civilization, westernism, after the significant and influential event of the rise of Islam and also Moghuls invasion and rule over Iran, can be considered the third substantial event in Iran. An event which unlike the other two events, has not taken place in the form of invasion or offence and without signs of war or conquest, has had a slow but conquering process and has been accepted by the majority of people [1]. History of architecture has always been favorable to social, political

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(managerial) and economical changes. As a result, we should seek elements of variation in architecture in cultural, social, political, economic, natural and religious changes and consider them as base for our studies [2]. A distress is noticeable Iran's architecture and urbanization today. While the future for this perplexed architecture can be a return to its previous path. Fokuhi believes that our recent history of our architecture shows a kind of abstraction, distance and variance between cause and effect more than anything else which has been presented in form of choosing shapes that are totally incoherent and sometimes in contrast with thoughts and contexts which should be chosen instead [3].

The reason to study the time interval of last six decades is that, until 40s, Iranian architecture and Iran's primeval culture Influences were easily recognizable but since then the main crisis are shaped.

2. RERARCH METHOD

In this study, Influential and distinguished points of events in interruption process has been extracted based on texts and also upstream plans found in historical urban textures. An exploratory interview with experts in the fields of sociology and architecture and urbanization is used as an additional source to complete previously extracted data. A qualitative method with historical research method paradigm and an exploratory interview have been selected so at the end, all the events are presented with a time graph. Moreover, consequences of this interruption idea in Iran's architecture and urbanization will be extracted and studied so it would have less effect in future.

This study examines the two attitudes of interruption and continuity in the context of historical textures and their effects on the architecture of these textures, posing three fundamental questions: 1. What are the causes of interruption in historical textures and which factor plays the main role? 2. What is the orientation of master plans, the thinking of the inhabitants and the authorities of the historical context regarding the issue of interruption and continuity? 3. What is the relationship between social relations governing the formation of architecture in historical contexts and the issue of interruption and continuity?

3. CONTINUITY AND INTERRUPTION THEORETICIANS

Historians and social theorists have different views on the historical course of these issues in Iran, which are classified into three categories. Based on this, and given the fact that the historical-social dimensions have had a definite influence on the architecture of Iran, the impact of different views on history can be traced back to architecture, with the difference that the reflection of social change on architecture has taken place with a slight delay, which includes the past six decades.

Table 1. The categorization of researchers in the three emerging groups in this research and its significance

	Researcher & Theorist	Historical status until the present century	In recent decades
	Siegfried Gideon [4]	Changes and Continuous together-fixed and persistent	
	Christopher Alexander [s]	Longevity and immortality in architecture	
	Saverio Moratori	More coherent and more consistent architecture	Imaginative designs
	Abdol Hossein Zarinkoob	Continuity in architecture and urbanism	Discontinuity
The first group (Breakdown and disconnection occurred).	Hadi Mirmiran [6]	Sustained Movement – 3000 Years Contribution in World Architecture Continuity	Chaos and discontinuity - Today does not contribute to the continuity of world architecture.
	Ali Akbar Saremi [7]	Continuous movement	Disconnect from the past
	Asghar Mohammad Moradi [8]	Continuous and uninterrupted	Discontinued from history
	Gholam Hossein Memarian [6]	Repeat with upgrade	
	Parviz Varjavand [9]	Architectural continuity with emphasis on religious functions	Iran's architecture has never been in its 50 years state of affairs
	Moravej Torbati and Poornaderi [10]	Connected to previous centuries	
	Naser Sobatsani [11]	The logical relation to the preceding and later era	No relationship with the previous era

	Moazzami [12]		Passive breakdown - The crisis in architecture
	Mohammad Naghizade [13]	Architecture without discontinuity	Change path- Alienation from the past
	Babak Ahmadi [14]	Constant intrinsic over time with different appearances	
The second group (Changes were serious but there was no rupture)	Richard Nelson Frey	Continuity in archirecture, urbanisem and art	Lots of changes, but the power of history is more than the changes
	Nematollah Fazeli, Abbas Milani and Mohammad Tavakoli [15]	Architecture with hhistorical development	Native modernization- Does not mean the history is outdated completely
	Soheil Mirinejad [16]		Deviation in reference to the past
	Amir Banimasoud [17]	Continuity and evolution in history	Extensive changes and redirects
	Mokhtari [18]	Continuity in different era	District deflection
The third group (Peak and landing in history-Repetition of discontinuities)	Michel Foucault [12] Ali Rezagholi [19]	History is a collection of discontinuities. Peak movement and constant landing in history	
	Mostafa Vaziri [11]	He denied the idea of a lasting identity and historical association and considered Iranians a fantasy nation.	
	Mehrdad Khadir [20]	Reliance on oral tradition and historical forgetting-the architecture of Iran without historical memory	
	Homayoun Katoozian	Short-term society, short-term culture and art (Worn architecture)	

4. THE PROCESS OF CREATING OF THE HISTORICAL INTERRUPTION

The relationship between the history, architecture and urban contexts, is based on the historical phenomenon inevitably, one should analyze all historical events in respect to architecture, urban context with considering the bonds governing them. Moravej Torbati and Poornaderi believe that perpetuate the experiences in the past architecture of Iran, had have always been a traditional model. Maintaining the continuity of these traditions in order to meet the new requirements, were have been the basis for renaissance the exquisite works that at the same time was accepted by the community. Iranian architecture has never been detached of its traditions at any time. According to the requirements of the times, usually the last designs were developed and added to evolutionary trends in architecture [10].

Naser Sobatsani discusses that Empire of Iran had always been continuously processing in architecture and had a logical link with that specific time unfortunately it does not happen at this time [11]. On the other hand, there are many heterogeneous and homogeneous opinions as some believe the existent of modernity in Iran, more than being a discontinuity of cultural-historical in Iranian society it has engendered an Iranian native civilization. Proponents of modernity, such as Abbas Milani, Mohammad Tavakoli, Taraghi and Fazeli, suggest that although, Iran had a significant cultural developments, in the time of modernity but these

developments does not mean the cultural or historical obsolete Iran.

Interlacing social classes and borders of different styles are the difficulties of studying Iranian architecture and history [21]. Traditional Iranian architecture changed in an era and there was some kind of alienation because of lacking comprehensive and necessary infrastructures which ever been with architecture [13]. Because of the massive changes taking place in society, Iranian architecture has had many developments. Thus, this architecture with gradual evolution since constitutional Qajar period was in another path [17]. Beginning of the contemporary period is the beginning of the vast changes in all fields. The new sight of political, economic, social, and cultural and methods of modern life displayed in historical contexts practically, moreover, new architecture expressed new thoughts [18]. Following is discussion about other theories and attitudes related to individuals or concepts associated with continuity and break.

Mirmiran started a discussion about the subject of continuity of past architecture before the Pahlavi era in Iran and the crisis of contemporary architecture that faced chaos, anarchy and discontinuity. Addressing Iran's history of architecture and learning from it, form the foundation of these topics. Moreover, by reviewing

history reasons for the motion of continuity can be found, then the principles of foundations and patterns is discovered. The perpetuation and continuity in architecture, the target Mirmiran followed. From his point of view, two main plans after the emergence of the first Pahlavi architecture can be seen in the architecture of Iran. First plan noticed the current architecture of the past, but have taken advantages of various tools, which had different results [6]. He believes that world architecture has been affected by Iranian architecture for about 3000 years, other architecture such as the architecture of Egypt and Greece had little effect in a limited time, of course, European architecture had more methodic effect. However, Iran does not contribute nowadays but this has always been a concern in the last century [22]. In fact, the idea of addressing the historical continuity by Mirmiran and other people was formed since decadence and deviance of the architecture and urban contexts and its consequences were understood.

Some Iranians with a vision have been trapped within their own struggle of inside and outside life and as their dreams have not come true in the surrounding world, a passive interruption has been created within them as a result, which has caused an internal distress to Iranian audience [12]. Iran's society has also rapidly experienced this transition period from traditional era to modern era without establishing essential scientific, cultural and artistic infrastructure [23]. The architecture in Iran's vast land had never fallen out of this circle and in previous eras has always followed a steady and determined path which was coherent with the eras before or after it, but this has not been continued in recent days.

4.1. Time intervals and influential events in the historical interruption path (Transition period)

While studying the Iran architectural changes, some believe introduction of modernism at early 1300 and at the same time as Pahlavi dynasty coming to power, has been an untimely entrance and what has happened is more of a semi modernism rater that modernism. Hence, it is full of imitation and antedates which has practically changed the concept of modernism [24]. Accordingly, Gholamhosein Memarian believes that beginning of Iran's architecture recent events is the time which this interruption was observed in Iran's past architecture which with it, came architectural influence from western countries and northern neighbors such as Russia. Since then, At least 100 years has passed but the process was accelerated in the past 70 years. In this time, Iran's architecture was transformed and obtained its current form. Although some architects have tried to change this current state during the years but this present form is hugely suffering from being characterless. Analyzing the roots of this would require a wide research itself.

4.1.1. Qajar and constitutional revolution, Source of social changes

In this historical path of Iran's civilization, westernism, after the significant and influential event of the rise of Islam and also Moghuls invasion and rule over Iran, can be considered the third substantial event in Iran. An event which unlike the other two events, has not taken place in the form of invasion or offence and without signs of war or conquest, has had a slow but conquering process and has been accepted by the majority of people [1]. It is not possible to understand this 60 year period of alteration without studying and finding the roots of its history in Qajar and Pahlavi period. It would be a handicapped Understanding if this period of architecture is only studied based on its social, political, economic and cultural situation.

In some limited sources, Safavid period has been named as the time when first seed of architectural evolution was planted in Iran, But by collective opinion many experts believe that first pillars of this diversion from its historic path was established in Qajar period. New stream of thoughts in different fields were unveiled by the end of Qajar period through political exchanges, commerce and most importantly voyages. By the end of Qajar period, this gradual process of change and transformation had taken up speed [2]. One of most significant events which influenced every single Iranian lives and in every angle was the constitutional revolution which tore down the connection between past and future. The effects of the interruption was not instantly recognizable but seriously moved the society.

These changes were mostly developed by intellectuals who were raised in urban and upper class society and families and it was never acknowledged by farmers or villagers [1]. In fact, around Naseri era and for affluent group of society, this evolution was starting to take place as like other social and cultural aspects. This evolution did not intend to complete what had left of traditional architecture but to synchronize the buildings and urban life plan with something similar to Europe. Middle class and lower class people were less influenced by modernism at this period and their buildings kept its traditional form [25].

4.1.2. First Pahlavi and extreme policies and vast civil operation

The first Pahlavi architecture rapidly took shape, matured and went extinct with the same pace [26]. What makes first Pahlavi era so distinguishable in the first place its fundamental step towards new architecture which signs of past could barely be found in it and secondly its extent comparing to its short period. An agenda was formed based on three main axis at this period of time: Irreligion, Westernization and new nationalism .Accordingly, western way of thought was developing as new foreign political, educational, religious, medical, business and engineering delegations were entering and taking power in Iran .The real change took place at 1310 Persian calendar which was the fruit of a fundamental social-political transformation.

Between 1300 to 1320 Persian calendar, Government determined and encouraged the western architectural style as symbols of modernism which gave the architectural

responsibility to foreign architects for the first time in Iran's course of history. Below are some architectural features of that time:

1-Eclectsim of European modern and Iranian traditional architecture (Tombs and the first architecture school in 1319 Persian calendar);

2-Units of urban residence was changed at this era.

3-Buildings far from past decorations and artistic delicacy and with modern materials.

4-Spirtual, mental and cultural needs were neglected.

5-Fundemental changes in Cities and buildings skeleton [26].

4.1.3. 1320s and 1330s in Persian calendar

Beginning of second Pahlavi era was a period of paralysis, chaos and lack of decision making. Constructing houses and cities were begun without any plan or scheme. Due to a dispersal within governing system, Public building were abandoned and private buildings (houses) were on increase. Common set of mind was not yet stricken with coming period perturbations and people were still loyal to past customs, habits and traditions. The only thing they needed was a comforting home. There were not more than handful of architects (Vartan, Foroughi, Abkar, Zafar, and Budaghian) and they were designing and building residential houses in a desirable and prevalent manner. Also. The basics of architecture were respected [2]. On the other hand, there was a jobbery perception regarding modern design with objectives of rapidly building more and cheaper homes Jerry-built concept was then introduced and rapidly spread.

At this point of time, Iran was much dependent to the west in many matters such as education and technology and Politian's dependency to the west was the main reason- Intellectuals such as Doctor Ali Shariati, Seyed Hosein Nasr, Abdolhosein Zarinkub could not tolerate this sort of governance and suffocation on society as well as it's dependency to the west and began to show their objection through various works of art and literature and other alike [11]. At this period of time, due to effects of the second world war, Iran's economy experienced a downfall which impacted on architecture negatively.

In the same years, Majority of architects and urban planners were divided in two groups. The first groups were to use some elements of Iran's architecture in a symbolic fashion and use its geometry instead of a pure imitation. Some monuments were created as a result but featured some unrealistic and artificial elements of the past architecture [27]. The second group, who were mostly architects and urban planners returning home from west, created the diversion from past, relentlessly applied their knowledge acquired in the west (without considering customs, tradition or climate conditions) and forced them into Iran's architecture.

4.1.4. 1340s and1350s Persian calendar, An Interval full for challenging changes in architecture

The path to Iran's architecture and urbanization was limited and slow up to 1340s. Hence, audiences of art and architecture did not have a lot of time to adopt or understand the change and prepare social context to fulfill people needs and demands.

We may consider results of the land reform act which happened after the white revolution (1341-1342) as what sparked the main crisis in architecture and urbanization. Before that, villages and small cities were governed by lords but the immigration rush almost wiped the ownership of estates [27].

Table 2. First conferences designed to control architectural and urbanism changes

Conference title	Data	Event Place	The main point
CIAM International Congress	1349 A.H.	Isfahan	Under the pretext of developments With the presence of the most famous and most effective architects of the world
The first urban renovation seminar in Iran	1350 A.H.	Tehran university	Investigating the Presence and Future of Residential Historical Centers
First International Congress of Architects	1350 A.H.	Isfahan	The possibility of linking traditional architecture with new ways
CIAM International Congress	1353 A.H.	Shiraz	Under the pretext of developments With the presence of the most famous and most effective architects of the world
Second International Congress of Architects	1355 A.H.	Shiraz	The possibility of linking traditional architecture with new ways
Third International Congress of Architects	1357A.H.	Ramsar	Identity crisis in Iranian architecture
Continuing Life in the historical fabrics of Iran	1368 A.H.	Iran University of Science & Technology	Finding solutions for reviving historical fabrics

Following this trail and in 1350s, a western view to meet the needs of more houses and fast growing

population became the dominant view. However, some architects opposed this dominance and started their efforts to make a paradigm change regarding housing by focusing on special elements of contextualism. New Shushtar is one of these projects. This project was designed and implemented by Kamran Diba.He tried to reconcile tradition and modernity in his design of this residential project by considering the effects of politics, society, economy and etc. He well presented the local style [28].

4.1.5. 1360s up to now

In first years of Islamic revolution, immigrants flood the cities with hope for better life and career opportunities (This was one of main area of problems concerning housing from 30s to 60s which resulted in lower quality architecture).

At the time, some architects, under influence of western architecture, created a strange form of architecture which was mixed with postmodern style in the most obscure manner. At the same time, the tendency to use some principles, concepts, ideas and elements of traditional architecture was increasing side by side of postmodernism development. Even some monuments were built based on this idea.

Architecture changing factors in 1340s to 1360s:

- Government civil plans plus consultant engineers and plan organization activities
- The rapid change in cities population
- Growth in national income
- Urban laws and plans codification
- Architects and their training
- Technical and technological evolution

The Iran-Iraq war and sanctions though blocked this architectural development and imposed some unhandsome social, economic and supervisory conditions. New neighborhoods were rushed to be built without any plan or model. War immigrants were added to previous immigration issues and after some time the temporary shelters which were built to shelter these immigrant became a poor permanent hosing solution.

Critical demand for shelter and unofficial settlement prevalence

Due to this issue, it became a safe haven for jerry-builders to provide people with boxes they called house which ended the efforts to study and comprehend architecture and urbanization in this areas. Construction of week structures without supervision, Minimum individual living space, lack of sanitary facilities in houses and neighborhoods, serious lack of open space, playground and urban facilities were just some of the problems adding to already in place issue of not having enough laws for municipality and urban planning. The young architects too were forced to adopt.

Counter wise of what happened in 1320s, after the war and era of reconstruction was begun with both public and private sectors playing a role in the field. Many activities were started in which three groups were dedicated to research and study: Construction of new cities, Historical cities re involvement and reconsideration of comprehensive urban plan and its implementation. In years after the war, cities suffered from some unnecessary and unidentified constructions, the urge for super structures and many other disorders.

Government organizations though could have played a part in two ways:

First, The could act as a technical, logical and specialized organization which is bound with laws and acts as a guarantees for the well construction of cities and implementation of plans and other to only think about increasing the revenue and neglecting the rules and comprehensive plans like private sector. In some cities, manager and architects tried to create new social environments but instead abolished the other already established historical environments. As a result, This urban life has forced humans to move away from their inner self and on the other hand, state of the art facilities and equipment has put humans under a spell which they would not see the ugly face of today's urban life [2].

5. SOME CONSEQUENCES AS RESULT OF INTERRUPTION IN HISTORY

Neglecting the social, cultural values and the identity concealed in urban environments, inattention to improving environmental qualities in cities and also qualities effecting connection and inter cities transportation and pure emphasis on urban designer and architect self-perceptions has created environments which has a repelling effect on people.

Field of architecture and stage of contemporary cities such as Tehran has been filled with astonishing development plans which is completely different from before. In this new form of construction, Architecture is conceptualized as a product and not a place to live and cities are conceptualized as product depot and not a civilization base [12].

Plans which did not care about urban and rural features which resulted in homogenization of all regions in the country without paying attention to their land features, performance and difference of life style in big and small cities with villages. The balance between producing and consuming population was disturbed. As the unbalance and the distance between past and present was developing in cultural and social aspects, it was swiftly getting harder and harder and more unreachable to make a connection and close the gap between past and present to the extent which they became completely apart. Now we need to care about this architectural gap between cities of past and present.

5.1. The gap between past and present

If past and present are not able to coexist, it means that there is an irreparable gap between them. Clearly, The older part of Tehran should not only be studied due to its rich models but also for its valuable experience in production and multiplications methods of buildings and public and private environments and also for the connection between designer, builder and applicant [27].

Cities of today are often recognized by their physical elements such as buildings which could be well designed but their totality is turbulent and mentally unhealthy. There is more interest in new and different methods than focusing on quality management of environment and improving life experience [29]. Approaches to bridge the past and present are: Culturalism, Fundamentalism, Traditionalism and The environmentalism [30].

5.2. Society, architecture and short-term cities

Short-term cities is an expression for Iran's historical trend invented by Mohammadali Homayoun Katuzian. This expression is as opposed to accumulation of historical experience concept. It means that there is a sinusoidal or circular motion concerning the main issues of society which are placed in a vicious circle with a return to is starting point which precisely defines the harm that comes if past experiments are not used.

The most illustrative example to describe the nature of Iran's society is the expression "Knock down house". Most of these houses are 20 to 30 years old and often have a solid structure and foundation. In few cases, the houses might be dilapidated and are in need of restoration but at the end, they are labeled as invaluable and only the land they are built on is considered valuable. That is why that short-term society calls it a knock down society, a society which whenever its short time desires should call, will terrorize its political, social, educational and belletristic aspects. Three main signs of short term society nature are: Legitimacy and succession issue, Life and property has no importance, development without solving unresolved issues [15].

5.3. Non-native architecture

Historical texture is not just about physical aspects, but it also includes economy, social and cultural aspects. It will be a useless approach if only physical aspect of historical texture is focused on. It is its harmonic, continuous, uninterrupted, seamless and romantic formation which gives historical texture a significant character but we are experiencing a different situation nowadays. There were precise plans and various methods at the time of constructing old city textures. Traditional architects had special place and authorities. As well as having a full understanding of habitation, they used to identify the ethics and needs of people living in that region. As well as fulfilling every taste, they were also bound with some principles. We could say that there have been some specified principles but some areas were also localized. Today, Architecture is not tied down by its own time and place. A specific type of materials, model and symmetry can be observed in every habitation. A non-native architecture acts against its own ground.

5.4. Suburbanization (An unofficial settlement)

Among numbers of social turmoil in Iranian society, migration from village to small cities and from small cities to major ones, which has happened at various points in

time, has been one of the most influential events effecting foundation of the society which urban architecture has also been affected by it. In both migration waves from village to city (After land reform act at Early 40s and after Islamic revolution at late 50s), there are similar trends; in both periods, There has been a day by day downgrade in building quality, attention to climate and environmental factors, space and per capita building sizes. Tavasoli believes, due to these migration of rural population, many historical monuments have been dilapidated nowadays and have become a settlement for urban low income people. Unlike many historical regions in Europe which have high standards of living, regions with old texture became the home of indigent people specially those who lost their homes due to war [31]?

5.5. Devaluation

Giedion described the concept he had in mind for years as "Change and persistence". It refers to despite all changes, something will remain unchanged. In 40s and 50s (Georgian calendar) He even described this persistence and stability with expression of "Remembrance and regionalism". He also reminds that artistic modern movement missed both aspect at the starting point. Remembrance are the memories and symbols which humanity roots are visible in them and regionalism is the need to root in the space which here has the general meaning of "Location" [32]. The fracture and interruption between thoughts and feelings, from Shultz's point of view, is in emergency need for remedy by methods of existence cooperation. Unity has broken down and residences have lost cohesion and coherence to the extent which at the point of entrance, it is not possible to recognize the superficial unity of residences. Art and architecture fields also suffered from effects of modern culture and devaluation in Iran.

5.6. Unbalanced situation

Haeri Believes that "Unbalanced situation" refers to the unbalanced distribution of performances throughout cities, Lack of coordination between increase in residential units and increase in urban facilities, equipment and services, Disturbance in reasonable environmental conditions considering population centralization, Industries, means of transportation and their effects on environment and disturbing the urban environment hierarchy and recent network. Historical texture experiences a gradual growth and relatively, there is a balance between providing urban facilities and services with the needs of residents. Accordingly and again relatively, There is a balance between residential and nonresidential (roads, public spaces, facilities, urban equipment and etc.) users in this texture. The need for new buildings and spaces is not forced on urban structure from outside of urban society and idea of housing/replacement is faced by idea of housing/repair. But since 1340s and due to using residences as only for a place to stay and use greater city facilities, The unattached texture is one of the most unbalanced textures to supply urban facilities,

equipment and services.

6. Conclusion

To conclude this research, we could describe periods of time when interruption happened in history of Iran as below:

- Late Qajar era: Changes occurred in lives of noble and rich part of society.
- First Pahlavi era: Mixture of tradition and modernism with some extreme policies
- Second Pahlavi era: Unbridle construction
- After Islamic revolution: Identical urban and rural designs and mass construction with no quality.

In the following, a comprehensive interruption process time graph throughout Iran's architecture and urbanization history is presented.
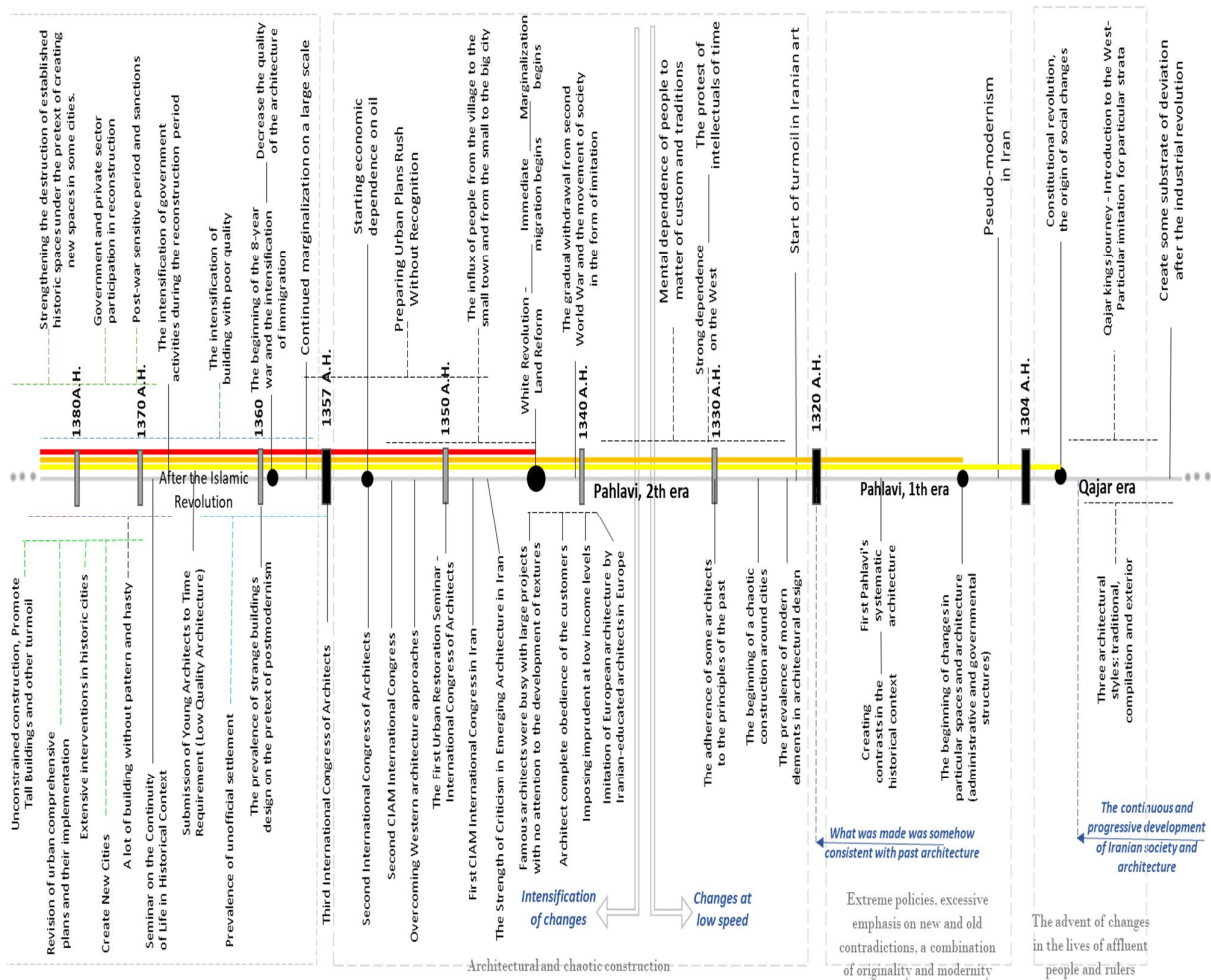

Diagram 1: A comprehensive diagram of the historical termination of Iran's architecture and urbanization

Significant issues which have effected Iran's present chaotic architecture and urbanization state can be found in above graph by order of events. Beginning of dversion in Iran's society at around constitutional revolution period is considered as the main issue which can be extracted from this graph. Start of diversion in architecture and urbanization is next highlighted by orange. This process started from 1310 in Persian calendar. The period, which is highlighted by red in graph, is indeed the cut out period in history of Iran's architecture and urbanization which began after white revolution and has continued to present time. More intense in some periods and less intense in others. In the following, some features of Iran's architecture and urbanization during the past six decades and the era before that (Interruption period and persistence era before that) is presented in a chart using comparative analogy.

Table 3. Combining the consequences of the interruption in last six decades and the analogy with the time before

Subject	Until about 1335 A.H.	Before 1335 A.H.
Environmental imbalance	· From the forties The city has grown discontinuously. · Environmental crisis	· Proximity to the historical context is the determining factor in the expansion of the city · Accuracy to nature and architecture design appropriate to the climate
The arrival of industries, facilities and the orientation of the new city	· The apparent imitation of past buildings · Insufficient development infrastructure	· Planned Infrastructure and Planning (Correct Operation Over the Centuries) · Many urban facilities were built outside the historic fabric in the second, third and fourth decades of the fourteenth century.
Urban population growth	· The rapid formation of new texture compared to the old texture · Use the land around the old texture for urban growth · Disturbance of demographic balance (consumerism) · Marginalization in big cities · Disturbing family composition	· Balance and normal population growth · Division of population in cities and villages based on production and consumption · Cities are the place where rural produce exchanges
The quality and structure of the building	· Spontaneous spaces · Historical structural inactivity at present · Elevation of buildings around and within historical context · Imbalance in texture applications	· Generation sequencing in urban and architectural space · Continued multi-core families · Neighborhood concept and face-to-face communication
The dominance of the industry on the historical context	· The short distance of the historical texture with the industrial workshop area · Crisis in Native Culture and Identity	· Relying on handicrafts and native products · The market is proportional to native products and economics
The disappearance of the continuity of the time layers	· In the 1940s, the urban population settled in the suburbs. · The birth of an incomplete modern system and the creation of dependence and decay of the past.	· Continuity of generations · Continuity of construction culture
High speed changes	· The lack of readiness to accept huge developments · The shortness of the renovation process without adapting to the growth of society	
Strengthening the commercialization of historical texture	· Non-overlapping of material and spiritual needs · Not paying attention to nature as the most original sanctuary	

Some important factors in the historical interruption:

. External factors and phenomena (development pattern change factor);

. The motivations of modernization and innovation influenced by global developments;

. The constant change of theories and ideas affecting today's architecture in the historical context;

. The wide and rapid advancement of technology without its preconditions;

. Indices of transformation and variety of architectural styles.

The architecture and historical fabrics disadvantages during the creation of the discontinuity:

. The neighborhood system was broken and a centralized system was formed;

. Construction of wide streets that Fissures historical quarters;

. The valuable elements of fabrics, including Bazars, lost their role on the urban scale;

. Low lifespan of the building;

. Preference the Rebuilding to restoration;

. Losing the traditional style of life;

. The demolition of residential neighborhoods in old Fabrics;

. The destruction of the Iranian architectural scale;

. Physical imitation (Imports without foundation);

. Not paying back to the legacy of the past;

. Lack of knowledge and power of indigenous inhabitants;

. The collapse of the construction order;

. And lack of attention to climate issues in construction.

By reviewing the sources and conclusion, it is visible that this interruption has influenced all social aspects and Iran's architecture and urbanization consecutively. By considering the consequences of interruption, future urban and architectural plan should be prepared in a way which could close the gap between past and present.

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