

Restoration and Rehabilitation of Historical Context

Mahdieh Alipour[✉] and Hanieh Akbarpour

Department of Architecture, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Maragheh Branch, Technical and Vocational University (TVU), East Azarbaijan, Iran

✉ Corresponding author's Email: mahdiehalipour@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

The conventional development system in the country is unaware of the potential possibilities of historical contexts and has led them to erosion and destruction more than ever in the course of development. Getting out of this phenomenon requires serious attention to these assets, which in themselves have the theme of sustainable development. Old neighbourhoods in historical contexts reflect the structure of the family, neighbourhood units, social, economic, cultural and physical structure that changes related to changes from the first Pahlavi period onwards, changed their structure and overshadowed their inherent identity. The main purpose of this article is to establish a measured relationship between conservation and part of sustainable development that can link assets in historical contexts to the new city, as original models in the development system. The research method is analytical-interpretive and with a pathological view from the social, cultural and economic aspects. The main findings of the research emphasize the wide dimensions of the structures in the historical city. On the other hand, it considers tourism as a part of the economic development system in the texture and in the connection between the old and the new city. The final product of this research is to achieve strategies with an asset-based approach in order to make the new urban development system aware of the social, physical, economic and cultural capital of historical contexts.

Key words: Architectural spaces, Restoration, Historical Context, Rehabilitation, Neighbourhoods

INTRODUCTION

Today, historical contexts in our country play the role of urban service centers and residential neighborhoods (Niroumand Shishvan, 2016). Some are considered as workplaces and suitable for economic, social and cultural activities and have different physical forms that, while presenting some differences, are deeply connected with the spatial physical elements of the contemporary city. On the other hand, some of these textures have become deserted neighborhoods and islands isolated from urban life (Abdelmonem and Selim, 2005; Hosseini and Rostamtash, 2014).

Historical structures in a number of cities and towns are an active part of the contemporary city structure, such as the commercial structure of Tehran, which still plays this role. However, life in the historical context is in no way separate from urban life, but both form a whole. "The social structure of the historical context is structures with a historical pattern that have undergone changes in the critical growth conditions of the city and have been exposed to crisis damage" (such as family structure, neighborhood unit and other issues). Controlling critical growth and contributing to the sustainability of urban development is a necessity that will not be possible without restoring balance and achieving structural unity of the city, so this can be achieved by establishing the unity of new social structures in Tehran with its historical structures. In general, the social structures of historical contexts are divided into three groups:

- Original structures of historical context
- Existing structures of historical context
- Optimal and alternative structures in the historical context

The first group acts as a potential for the second and third group (From the late Qajar and the beginning of the Pahlavi era the critical growth of the city begins due to social, political and economic changes at the national and global levels. One of the mechanisms to deal with this crisis is to pay attention to the historical core of cities and empower their social structure at local, national and global levels as a leading model in urban reform. In this paper, macro-social, spatial, physical and environmental categories of historical contexts, such as civic life, the relationship between man and the environment, space and place, bio-economics, and other issues are considered. Because of their socio-human structures, the historical context, have a mechanism similar to that of human beings and have passed on their basic characteristics to future generations. Thus, through the mechanisms of regeneration, the concept of internal regeneration of historical textures will be realized, and if the phenomenon of regeneration neglects this, it will lose its true meaning.

The protection of cultural heritage assets, what is now called 'cultural heritage management' and in the USA is often called 'cultural resource management', has long been primarily about the conservation or restoration of monuments, even when attributed cultural significance occurs throughout an urban area (Veldpaus et al., 2013).

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Restoration: Architectural restoration is a branch of architectural art that leads to the physical, structural and functional restoration of historical spaces, based on the knowledge and study of historical and archeological buildings and textures. This art, which is a mixed branch of knowledge, technology, engineering and architectural art, includes various forms and levels of research on historical art and architecture, and it can be defined and interpreted in various scales.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Definitions of Restoration Science: As a general and specific term, restoration is a technical-practical intervention to ensure the continuity of a work of art. **Definition of restoration concepts:** The most important concepts used in restoration include renovation, improvement and reconstruction, which together mean intervention.

Improvement: A series of procedures to improve the body in short term and include repair, protection, support and strengthening that together mean the physical concept of rehabilitation.

Renovation: A set of actions that replaces old structures with new ones or gives them a very new look.

Reconstruction: means mechanical reconstruction and without considering the intellectual and theoretical dimensions of the modernist, it's a structural state of architecture or urban planning that has been destroyed.

Types of restoration and its styles: From 1840 onwards, two types of restoration theories gradually emerged.

Scientific and archaeological restoration: excavating classical buildings, mounting their components and elements, as well as shaping the building for tourists to visit and for researchers to study. The buildings of this type belong to the classical period, especially Greece and Rome, so their function has changed throughout history and is kept only for study and research.

The artistic restoration: in which the restorer allows himself to re-create and reconstruct parts of the building that have been destroyed or did not exist at all with his fantasy. The buildings of this type are related to the Gothic and Renaissance periods.

Identifying and classifying the various basic goals and needs that are the main drivers of architectural restoration, represent the well-known, stable, and generalizable architectural methods of restoration which according to their differences, existing experiences and topics have more or less appeared in reputable books and publications related to architectural restoration. This classification is:

1- Protective restoration:

Its main purpose is to maintain and protect the building. In protective restoration, the amount of intervention in the existing form and conditions is such that it can maintain the similarity of the restored building

in its current state compared to its previous state. There is no claim in this method to make extraordinary decisions, whether technical or philosophical.

2- Stylistic reconstruction or anastylosis:

Reconstruction of the architectural style of buildings belonging to buildings of very old times, the extent of their destruction is so great that they are not limited to building elements. Buildings are restored to anastylosis, which indicates the existence of a particular style or method of architecture.

3- Stylistic cleaning

The extent of the interference and the number of elements or sections added to the main building may be recognized as extreme or unnecessary by the next restorer. Following such a perception, the building is freed from elements that are found to be heterogeneous and redundant in relation to the original form of the building. The ruling that what was later added to or taken from the body of the building and combined with it in another way, and should be removed, is highly controversial and rejected in the written and authoritative literature of the last half century. This style of operational reconstruction is quite the opposite of what has been said so far. Therefore, anything unrelated to our architecture is removed to preserve its true form in the past. Upon complete inspection of the building, additional parts and elements of the building will be removed.

4- Supplementary or additional restoration:

Reconstruction of the lost parts of the old building is done in order to complete the physical and functional existence of the building and to participate in the public life of the environment.

5- Reconstruction or historical restoration: In this way, the historical role of the building will determine how it will be restored. In practice, this type of regeneration is formed by combining anastylosis, freeing the building from non-original parts, and supplementary restoration.

6- Strengthening restoration: Intervention in the physical condition of the building is done to strengthen and ensure the stability of the building complexes.

7- Comprehensive restoration: In this type of restoration, measures are taken to erect, protect and rehabilitate the building, and all styles may be used. In this type of restoration, in addition to erecting and maintaining the building, the function and restoration of the building is also important

Historical periods of restoration

Restoration in the Middle Ages

1- Reconstruction in terms of shape and form

2- No attention was paid to the principles of aesthetics and archeological issues

Restoration in the Renaissance

1- Using the effect as a model

2- Manipulation in the building was normal (adding or completing a part)

- 3- The principle of beauty has been considered by the architect
4. The architects of this period believed that the monument should be completed as it should be (and for some reason remained incomplete).

Restoration in the Baroque period

Importance of the restored part so that the original work was of secondary importance. During this period the following powers were given to the repairer:

- 1- Creating a new work due to using the architectural features of the restoration time
- 2- Completing the work of art with an argument: It may have been like this one day.
- 3- Using works of art separated from the work as a decorative factor or décor

Restoration during the Industrial Revolution

The three arts of this period (architecture, painting, and sculpture) have become secondary in nature because they are based on the nature of objects and the experience of the past. Reconstruction and restoration activities for historical buildings are executed in accordance with the

Existing standards for conservation of historical and cultural monuments (Kareeva and Glazkova, 2017). The system of classical architecture manifests the necessary features that are beyond the historical limitations in a particular work. Whereas in the "Romanticism" period, which is the period after Neoclassicism, they value the art that really has artistic value. It is no different from the original work and all stages of study and research have been done and planned by archaeologists. Restoration of classical buildings due to the importance of the classical period, both for sale and for the preservation of works - in the absence of sufficient evidence, the restoration was done even with speculation.

Acceptable restoration in this course: 1- Stylistic restoration (Jovanikazanova) 2- Observance of Winkelmann hierarchy

Background of historical context

The first seminar on historical contexts in Iran was held at the University of Tehran under the title "The first 1350 years of seminar on the restoration of historic buildings and cities." The emphasis of the results of this seminar is as follows:

- Emphasis on a comprehensive understanding of the situation of historical centers in Iran. On the importance of the place of protection and restoration of historic buildings and cities in the development system, in addition to the technical and cultural dimension
- Emphasis on the need to develop protection criteria. Since 1986, an office called the Office for the Improvement of Historical Textures was established in the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development at the time, the product of which was to provide special plans with relevant regulations in order to protect the textures of

several historical cities. The seminar on the continuation of life in the context of 1988 was subsequently held in the old year of Iranian cities by the restoration group of the University of Science and Technology, and a collection of articles focusing on the values in the historical context was published. The most important results of this seminar in 1993 - the need to pay attention to physical disorders 1 is as follows:

1. The need for cooperation between all institutions and social tissues.
2. The need to form new institutions in the context of people's participation
3. The need to criticize the activities carried out historically. Establishment of a study center for the preservation and restoration of historical textures. In an article entitled "A Review of Neighborhood Sustainable Development Policies with an Asset-Based Approach and Emphasis on Social and Physical Employees", the final conclusion according to the concept of sustainable neighborhood development in an asset-based approach is the cohesion of capital is a practical solution for sustainable neighborhood development, and this neighborhood development will ultimately lead to a real improvement in the quality of life of people. Recreating historical contexts generally requires effective and appropriate measures which the context is faced with, because each of the above contexts is in stable, relatively stable and sometimes unstable conditions.

For some time, heritage and landscape have constituted unrelated terms. Still, for much of the nineteenth century, a monument was considered and conceived as something completely isolated from its environment (Azpeitia Santander et al., 2018)

Historical contexts over time

Today, the remnants and evidences of planned interventions in most cities of Iran can be traced and observed over time. At some point in history, governments have intervened in the structure of Iranian cities in order to achieve their political and economic goals and created spaces in connection with the old city and in the monopoly of government functions. The reflection of the change in the ruling dynasties of Iran can be seen in the appearance of many ancient cities of the country. Among the Seljuk and Safavid actions in Isfahan and Qazvin, the actions of the Ilkhanids and Agh Qyunlus in Tabriz, as well as the Safavid and Zandi actions in Shiraz and Qajar in Tehran, are clear examples of changes in the political structure of historical contexts. Today, the product of these historical developments is considered balanced. "The important point is that the above measures have shown stability in the face of social, economic and political developments in cities in the past centuries and now offer a system of different values." However, major changes in Iran's historic cities since the advent of modernity, i.e. from the Pahlavi period,

concentrations weakened the traditional social structure of power in the city, including urban, rural, and nomadic powers, and the pattern of life that had hitherto been harmonized in the city and the countryside took a deep toll. Kurdish and the pattern of consumption in cities was contrasted with the pattern of production in rural areas. In contrast to the developments in the valley of urban development, the imbalance with various social, cultural, economic and physical manifestations and spatial manifestations can be seen in the general view of cities of this period. New cities of Iran, in particular, the texture of Tehran in the development system has moved out of its historical context, social, natural and indigenous environment and has become part of the functional and mechanical system of the city, but the relative revival of comprehensiveness of the past, using historical texture patterns is to some extent achievable. On the other hand, the phenomenon of imbalance in the blurred context of some of the cities of Iran due to aging over time, is a matter imposed on its body and is not inherent and it can certainly get closer to equilibrium by changing the approach. The historical context of Iranian cities as a center of transferring valuable experiences, especially Cultural themes have a value that can be protected and revived, including the fundamental role of housing model and the importance and value of home and family in the concept of privacy in neighborhoods in the historical context of the country as a stable social structure. The social structure of the historical context is based on the spatial unit of the neighborhood. The neighborhood has a convergent and internal structure and causes social convergence. "Unfortunately, this neighborhood pattern has been neglected in the urban development system." Unconsidered actions, the sense of historical time between the observer and the television as a process, distorted and the concept of television in the general form, both the establishment and the general landscape is destroyed, this process occurs while protecting the continuity of the historic city structure and its connection with Sustainable urban development models will improve the quality of the environment. The asset-based approach will help for conservation, restoration, and rehabilitation with the discovery of context assets, documenting them and determining the capacity for it, according to the rights of citizens as the main owners, with a bottom-up and process-oriented approach. In contrast, there is a need-based approach that sees the old neighborhood and context as a dilemma, and plans from the top down and sees the citizen as the recipient of help. Its product is consequential and in fact distinguishes between people and places in the development process. With this interpretation, the texture of Odlajan can be considered as an asset, the documentation of which will be the basis of restoration planning.

Therefore, several goals can be assumed to empower the structures of Tehran's historical context.

A: Empowerment of some historical social structures that can be maintained, revived and promoted according to the records and evidence

B: Empowerment of social structures in the historical context of Tehran to play the role that these contexts will play in contemporary and future urban life.

A: Empowerment of social structures in the historical context of Tehran (after compensating for the damage done to them during the growth of urbanization crisis and urban development, so they need some kind of empowerment). In all three of the above cases, the possibility of success in the perspective of empowering the social structure of historical contexts is obvious

CONCLUSION

Paying attention to heritage assets in the development system, over time and extracting sustainable foundations from them to facilitate the future path "is an issue that is always possible due to the slogan", so the present article is about historical time and historical place and events monitor the development process in Iranian cities. In this regard, the following are the products of this research: a) establishing a balance between development means expansion and protection with the aim of improving the quality of the environment: once the destruction of urban neighborhoods and historic sites was considered a concept of progress, but now planners. It is important to realize that the protection of neighborhoods and past heritage is one of the sustainable foundations in the development of the city. Therefore, creating a balance between development and conservation improves the quality of environmental and social life and considers the identity of the place. This policy will definitely overshadow the broad goals of conservation and development.

DECLARATIONS

Authors' Contributions

Both the authors contributed equally to this work.

Competing interests

The authors declare that they have no competing interests.

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