



Pol Bazaar, Interactional Architecture with the Urban Space the case of Tabriz bazaar

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ABSTRACT

Pol Bazaars are bazaars on the bridges that have shops and according to the situation and needs of a place have been built with different purposes for example in some situations, they have located in the direction of the bazaar and connect “two parts of the bazaar” or “the bazaar to the square” on either side of the river and In other situations they connect “two different parts to each other”.

They have been one of the important and the most rare and uncommon architectures throughout history and in connecting economic, social, cultural activities and it is necessary to restore and preserve these structures for their particular functionality and cultural heritage value. Tabriz Bazaar as one of the major commercial hub of Iran is the backbone of Tabriz urban space and in interaction and coordination with the activities that people need in an urban area. Economic, social, cultural activities in Tabriz Bazaar extended growth and development of Bazaar to the north of the city and thus created an architectural – urban space the name of Pol Bazaar on the Mehran river that the urban area caused space continuity between part of the old and new in town.

The focus of this paper is firstly to introduce the only five Pol bazaars of the world and their roles as an interactive architectural - urban space. We have done field studies and compared similar experiences in Iran with getting use of library studies method. By analyzing derived information, studying reconstructive design and reviving pol bazaar was done in order to revive a valuable structural space. We also provide some solutions in this regard.

Key words : *Pol bazaar – Architectural and urban space – Tabriz bazaar*

1. INTRODUCTION

Pol bazaars are among the most scarce and marvelous spaces in regard of architecture and functionality. We have studied 5 Pol Bazaar in the present essay. Based on analyzing these samples, each of pol bazaars have been destroyed in different periods of past and due to various reasons. Because of pol bazaars important role among inseparable historical contexts, which are revived and accounted successfully as reconstruction projects, also play important role in vividness and lively

ness of historical context. Therefore studying, recognition and pathology of bridges and contexture of environment and finally analyzing reconstruction experiences and reviving of only 4 Pol Bazaars in the world according to seas as an environmental potential in all reviving projects of pol bazaar, were important and crucial in reviving Tabriz pol bazaars complex. These Pol Bazaars were the only old pol bazaars of Iran and the world that was located in historical area before ruined by flood. In this section of essay, firstly Tabriz

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Bazaar will be introduced briefly to get some backgrounds of building Tabriz pol bazaar, then revive design of existing pol bazaar in the world will be introduced and analyzed. Finally solutions about reviving Pol Bazaars will be provided.

Historic cities generally bear the evidences of change due to social, political and environmental factors in their fabric. Many of these cases could be considered best practices in accommodating urban or environmental change.

Of all the urban elements carrying the marks of historic transformations, the Bazaar is perhaps worth studying more extensively, since it has struggled to maintain both form and meaning as a rule.

Tabriz, as the preserved body of a pre-historic settlement, carries many ancient and mystical narratives with contradicting details. In view of the intense events the city has gone through, and the number of times it has been literally reborn out of its ashes, perhaps the

inconsistencies in the historic accounts are to be expected. However, there is one point on which many reports agree, and that is the grandeur and economic power of the Tabriz Bazaar in most eras.

The historic Bazaar of Tabriz (Fig1), registered as World Heritage in 2010, may be a good example of the struggle with time and change. Having gone through sequences of earthquakes, floods, fire, looting and social or economic unrest, the development of Bazaar has changed pace but has never stopped. Furthermore, the expansion and contraction of the form bazaar regulates itself with the reception and departure of the potential commerce travelers. The form suggests an early reception; the bazaar extends itself outside of city wall to welcome and accept travelers; a unique act that is not copied at the other end of bazaar to the north. However, the ceremonial exit point from bazaar is also manifest in the manner the bazaar follows the travelers across the river in bridge bazaars and into the grand Sahib-al-amr square.

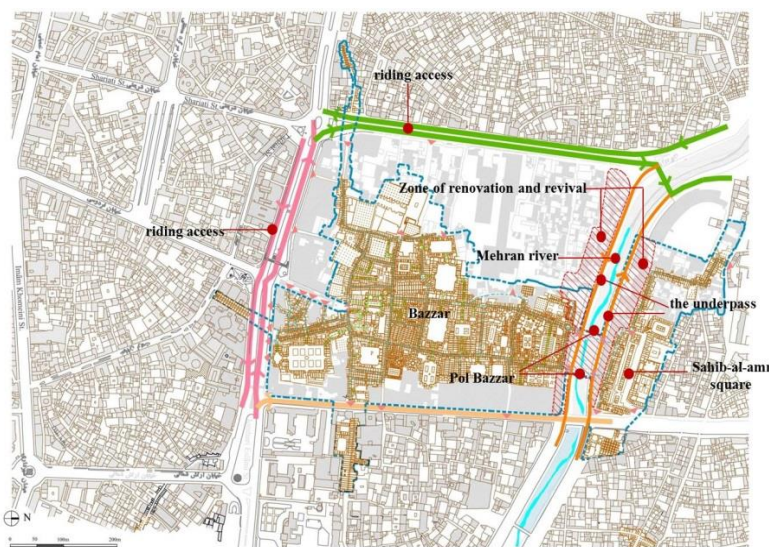


Fig1. Tabriz bazaar (Source: Author)

2. POL BAZAARS

2.1. Tabriz Pol Bazaar

The Bazaar of *Tabriz* has taken up a wide space, and considered as the largest roofed structure built by humans. Due to increasing demand of space, the bazaar was developed towards Mehran river.

The northern areas of the bazaar were connected to the southern bazaar by two bridges. The most creative usage of these bridges can be seen in *Pol-Bazaars* (bazaars on the bridges) and these bridges are one of the most attractive parts of the city which joins the bazaar

to the square. Existence of bazaars' bridge in the past is proved by handmade design of tourists and old maps.

Documents related to *Tabriz's flood*[1] (Source: original document is in archive of Iranian historical studies institution) contain a map of *Tabriz* and the Mehrān river along with houses, buildings, this document also includes twelve handmade drawings showing buildings of the city as well as the two *Pol-Bazaars*.

This map was designed by *Mohammad-Ebn-Iraj-Ghājār* (Fig2), which was prepared in order to calculate the losses of the flood in 19th AD by the order of *Fathali Khān*, the governor of the city.



Fig2. Flood map of Tabriz Bazaar, in 1288 Hijri (1870) designed by Mohammad-Ebn-Iraj-Ghājār (Source: original document is in archive of Iranian historical studies institution)

We can see another sketches in the travel account of Fred Richards in 1931AD. (Fig 3) These images only show one of the bridges, which is near to the *Sahib-al-amr* mosque. In Fred Richards's original book [2] (Source: Itinerary of *Fred Richards*), you can see the following images described as "bazaar on the bridges in *Tabriz* .

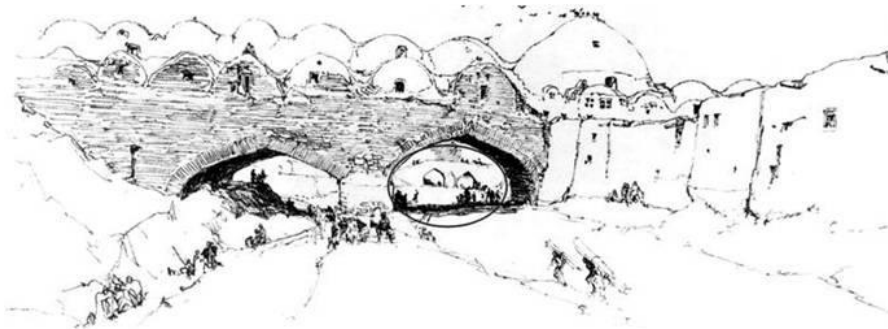


Fig3. Sketch of bazaar over bridge (1931AD) (Source: Fred Richards – "Itinerary of Fred Richards")

In the map of (*Gharachi Dāghi*) and (*Asadolā Khān*), we see the place of bridges labeled as bazaar legend. The map of (*Gharachi Dāghi*) was prepared in 1297 A. H. and map of (*Asadolā Khān*) in 1327 A. H. is also shown (Fig 4).

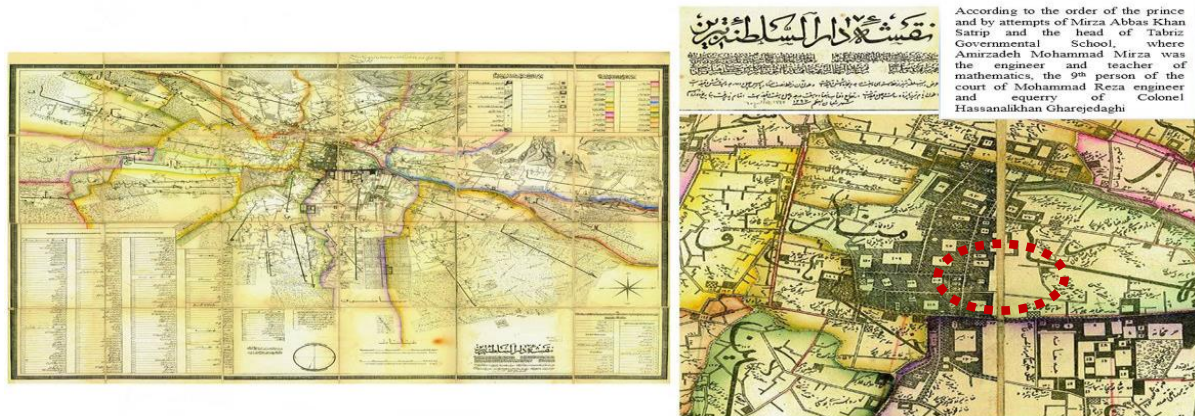


Fig4. Bazaar part of Tabriz Darossaltane map drawn by Sarhang Garajedaghi in 1880 AD

(Source: original document is in archive of Iranian historical studies institution)

These two old maps indicate the existence of a bridge in modern times (19th AD). According to studies, on the *Pol-bazaars* (bazaars on bridges), we can say that these two bridges are built during the reign of *Naser-al-din Shah*. With reference to Fred Richards's handmade design, and comparing it with handmade designs of *Tabriz's* flood, we can reach the conclusion that one of these bridges has been destroyed during *Tabriz's* flood (1288 Hejira-1870 A. D.) until Fred Richards's journey (1310 Hejira – 1931 A.D.) while another one did not last for a long time. In recent years, the City Development Organization of *Tabriz*, decided to execute plans which make profit for various parts of bazaar north of river. Northern parts of *Tabriz* Bazaar has increasingly become poorer, because it has been separated from the southern more profitable part. Its shops have become less profitable than the southern parts. For the joining of these two parts of the bazaar and balancing their values, the best solution seems to be the solution that people have long reached, to rebuild *Pol-bazaars* [3]. (Source: Unesco, World Heritage List, 2009)

Authenticity of Bridge bazaars:

The main axis of *Tabriz* bazaar is in the north-south direction which linked its heart with the government base north of *Mehran-rud* River. Bridge bazaars have

formed as a consequence of main *Rāstās* of bazaar upon this river. According to existing documents, they have *Hojras* on their either sides and a cover of *Taghecheshmeh* exactly like the main *Rāstās* of bazaar.

Based on existing maps and engravings, the authenticity of Bridge bazaars has been retained, formerly they were linked to southern and northern *Rāstās* of bazaar which has been interrupted due to new constructions, but within the framework of managerial plans, returning them to their initial condition is foreseen (Fig 5).

When possible, the workmanship has been observed in Bridge bazaars, only in cases requiring the consolidation of the bridge, modern knowledge was used.

Reconstruction of market bridges has taken place at their original positions and their setting authenticity has been retained.

Materials used in the construction of Bridge bazaars have not originated from *Qajar* period and are new but it has been tried to use materials of the same type as original ones. Cement has been used during reconstructions in order to consolidate bridge piers against earthquakes [3]. (Source: Unesco, World Heritage List, 2009)



Fig5. Pol Bazaar, Tabriz bazaar after rebuilding (Source: Author)

2.2. The Rialto Bridge

The Rialto Bridge (Fig6), which spans the shortest part of the Grand Canal, began in 1181 as a series of floating pontoons. The structure was built by Nicolò Barattieri, and called the Ponte della Moneta. However, the development of the Rialto market on the eastern bank led to increased traffic and the pontoons were soon worn down. A wooden structure replaced it in 1250, and was renamed the Ponte di Rialto. The bridge was burnt during the revolution in 1310, before collapsing in 1444 under the weight of spectators at the wedding ceremony

of the Marchessa di Ferrara, and collapsed again in 1524.

The city decided to rebuild the bridge with stone, and Antonio da Ponte won the contract over prodigious designers such as Michelangelo and Palladio. The Rialto Bridge was designed and built in 1588-1592, and remained the only way to cross the canal on foot until 1853, when the Ponte Accademia was constructed[4]. (Source: Tolley, Analysis of the rialto bridge; Venice, 2009)



Fig6. The Rialto Bridge (Source: www.google earth.com)

on the top of the Rialto Bridge there are two rows of shops: 24 shops with the extra weight. At the foot of bridge, on the left there is a building of XVI cent 'Palazzo dei Savi' (wise men concerned with the tithes). On the right side at the foot of the bridge there is another beautiful building renaissance style: 'Palazzo dei Camerlenghi' exchequers, magistrates of treasure.

The German Warehouse, to the left of the Rialto, the building is now the Post Office, but was once the busy trading centre of Venice. In 1505 the building was remodelled and decorated with frescoes by Giorgione and Titian, fragments of which can be found in Ca' d' (Fig7).

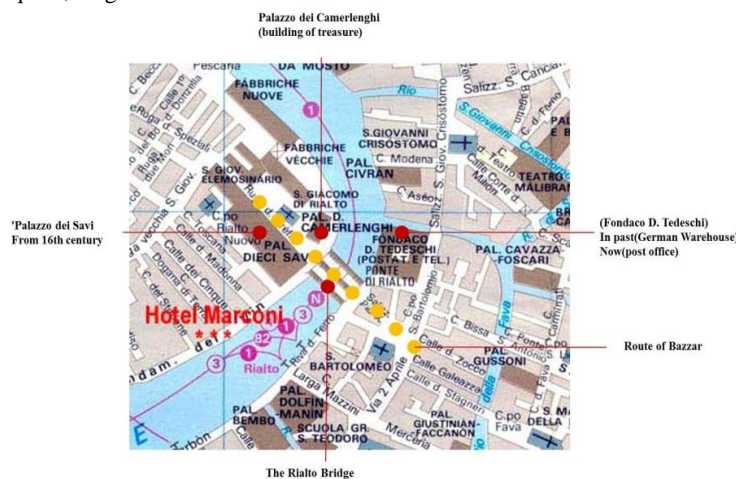


Fig7.Position of the Rialto Bridge and its surrounding buildings in Venice (Source: http://mappery.com)

shopping streets where charming artisan shops (Murano glass, Burano embroidery, etc.) alternate with renowned trendy stores such as Gucci, Prada, Cartier,

Louis Vuitton, etc. After crossing the Bridge and in just a few minutes you will be at the picturesque Rialto fruit market and the historic fish market.

project		Venice, Italy: reviving Rialto bridge design
goals	economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income increase through attracting visitors and tourists Creating economic and business prosperity with getting use of visitors presence and selling handcraft Creating different and healthy urban economic in fervent and lovely region through important commercial center strength point (because of locating in the commercial center of venice)
	social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creative business prosperity and improving cultural and design activities People's presence as a factor of creating live environment Emphasis on historical characters and cultural tourism Recession of historical context identity
	cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting tourist Reviving lost history and culture of region Emotion of loyalty o customs, history and region's culture Reviving historical role of context Creating cultural-tourism poles Revitalizing historical limits of city as a center of cultural and commercial activities Establishing cultural and artistic places
solution	Spatial-material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviving and reinforcing historical and architectural quality Creating active urban moral in important and main part of city center Reparation ,reforming, maintaining pavement of Rialto pol bazaar Reform and repair of shops along the mall in two sides of bridge New pavement for walking pass along mall and pol bazaar on account of connecting elements of path Designing public spaces Unifying two old and modern parts of city in two sides of river through Rialto bridge Preserving the whole framework of complex Creating active urban moral in structures along the bazaar path or bridge
	Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reinforcing public transportation network through ship Reinforcing availability of pedestrian
	Installation equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design and material type of Rialto coordinated and compatible with environment Supplying light of walking pass

Table1.Survey of reviving Rialto bridge process (Source: Author)

2.3. The Ponte Vecchio

The Ponte Vecchio is Florence's oldest and most well-known bridge (Fig8). This bridge is not only a point of interest for tourists, but it is important to the people of Florence. Originally opened in 996 A.D. and last rebuilt in 1345 A.D., the bridge is the only surviving bridge after the 2nd World War that runs across the

river. For an unknown reason, the Nazis did not destroy Ponte Vecchio.

Thus, the bridge remains as the only "true" bridge of antiquity in Florence; that is to say, it has not been rebuilt in modern times. For this reason, it is important for the cultural heritage of the city [5]. (Source: Beuerman, Master thesis, 2009)

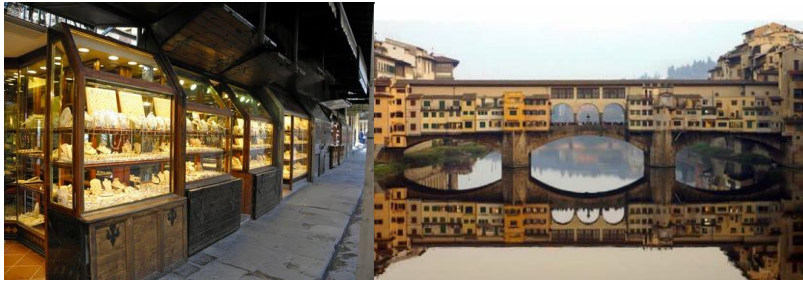


Fig8. The Ponte Vecchio (Source: www.google earth.com)

The Ponte Vecchio located just west of the ancient cardo maximus (current Via Roma-Calimala) at the end of the Via Por Santa Maria and spans the Arno River. It links the city’s central market with the intersection of three major ancient thoroughfares on the river’s southern bank: the current Via Guicciardini- Romana (ancient Via Volterrana-Romana), Borgo San Jacopo (ancient Via Pisana) and Via dei Bardi . The mid fourteenth-century Ponte Vecchio continues to stand on its unprecedented slender arches and relatively narrow piers that support a highly organized central street and square flanked by four blocks that contain a series of

shops. The Ponte Vecchio is the only late medieval bridge along the entire course of the Arno River that still exists today, albeit in a much altered state. As it stands today, the Ponte Vecchio s appearance is the result of numerous renovations in response to changes in aesthetic taste and functional necessity. The most significant of these modifications consisted of the construction of the Vasarian Corridor, a mid – sixteenth-century aerial passage built atop the Ponte Vecchio to link the Palazzo Vecchio with the Palazzo Pitti in the Oltrarno[6] (Fig9). (Source: Flanigan, Pro quest dissertations & Theses (PQDT), 2006)



Fig9. Position of the Ponte Vecchio and its surrounding buildings in Florence (Source: http://mappery.com)

project		Florance, Italy: reviving Ponte Vecchio Pol Bazaar design
goals	economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Income increase through attracting visitors Developing economical and business prosperity with getting use of visitors Jewelry and gold prosperity as an active guild Creating region prosperity through dispensing applications with high economic value
	social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People’s presence as a factor for creating live environment Creating unity moral between jewelers Regarding cultural heritage as a part of region peoples identity
	cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting visitors

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviving cultural grace of region • Creating citizen pride and cultural identity • Creating cultural-commercial and leisure time poles • Revitalization of old part as a center for cultural and tourism activities • Reinforcing cultural and domestic values which is necessary for expanding tourism industry • Emotion of loyalty o customs, history and region’s culture • Regarding values and architectural and historical characters of region • Protecting cultural heritage and reviving historical – cultural buildings of region
solution	Spatial-material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revive and reinforcing cultural, architectural and cultural qualities • Creating proper urban furniture along the walking pass • Dispensing applications proper to people and tourists needs • Creating active urban moral in old context of city • Preserving the whole framework of complex • Unifying two old and modern parts of city in two sides of river through bridge
	Availability	Reinforcing availability of pedestrian
	Installation equipment	Supplying light of walking pass on the roofed bridges

Table2. Survey of reviving Ponte Vecchio process (Source: Author)

2.4. The Irgandi Bridge

The traces of the earthquake in 1855 can be observed clearly on Irgandi Bridge (Fig10) in during Murad II’s reign in 1442. Irgandi Bridge, which is the only Ottoman arasta (covered market) bridge, is thought to have been built by Timurtas, son of Abdullah, upon the request of the merchant Hoca Muslihuddin, son of Irgandi Ali. Evliya Celebi, who came to Bursa in 1640 following the Celali revolts, states in his book of travels that there were 200 shops on the bridge; however, it is known that there were 16 shops on each side, 32 in total, on the bridge, that one of the shops on the northeast end was reserved for the mescid and that there

were stables and storage areas on either side of the single arch supporting the bridge. The original Irgandi Bridge was determined to be 62.50 meters long and 11.40 meters wide. It was partly destroyed in a flood in the 18th century, and badly damaged in the 1855 earthquake during Murad II’s reign in 1442 and Destroyed the market on the bridge was rebuilt in timber.

The bridge, dynamited and demolished by the retreating invasion armies in 1922, was repaired in 1949 in reinforced concrete but without shops, by Hasim Iscan, the Governor of Bursa [7]. (Source: Dostoglu, Urban and architectural development of Bursa in history)



Fig10. The Irgandi Bridge (Source: www. google earth.com)

The Irgandi Bridge is one of the five bridges in the world which have the bazaars and Bursa knife and metal hand-work art, painting and miniature arts are produced and sold on the bridge.

project		Bursa, Turkey: reviving Irgandi Bridge design
goals	economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating economic and business prosperity with getting use of visitors presence and selling handcraft • Enhance income through attracting visitors
	social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People’s presence as a factor of creating live environment • Emphasis of historical characters and cultural tourism • Recession of historical context identity • Enhancing social vigor of area in relation with whole city
	cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attracting tourist • Reviving lost history and culture of region • Emotion of loyalty o customs, history and region’s culture • Reviving historical role of context • Creating cultural-tourism poles • Revitalizing historical limits of city as a center of cultural and commercial activities • Reinforcement of cultural and domestic values for attracting tourist • Considering architectural and historical values and characters of region • Propagating backgammon culture on the bridge through attributing special place for conventional coffee
solution	Spatial-material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviving and reinforcing historical and architectural quality • Creating active urban moral in historical context of Bursa • Preserving framework of complex • Unifying two historical part of river through Irgandi pol bazaar • Reparation ,reforming, maintaining and reinforcing bridge and shops framework quality • Developing suitable space for visitors
	Availability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforcing availability of pedestrian
	Installation equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supplying light of walking pass(installing suitable lighting system for the main Irgandi pol bazaar

Table3.Survey of reviving Irgandi Bridge process (Source: Author)

2.5. The Lovech Bridge

The city of Lovech in Bulgaria, has a covered bridge similar to the Ponte Vecchio in Italy, lined with shops on either side (Fig11). But whereas Italy’s famed example has the roadway open to the air, Bulgaria’s appears to be roofed over entirely.

The wooden original was damaged by high water and after washing out in 1872, therefore residents of Lovech

contacted the self-educated builder Kolyu Ficheto with the request to build a covered bridge with shops. He started the construction in 1874 and completed it in the winter of 1876. The bridge was 10 meters high and 84 meters long. Its foundations were made of stone and the rest of it – of wood. 64 workshops and commercial shops were situated along it. They were servicing a large part of the residents of Lovech and the nearby villages. The covered bridge was decorated by four sculpture figures – a lion, a two headed eagle, female

bust, and a stick with a mace. in 1925 the bridge was lost to fire but has been rebuilt twice since in varying styles. new covered bridge made of reinforced concrete was built in the period 1927-1931. Later it was reconstructed so it can look as close as possible to the

original bridge of Kolyu Ficheto. Nowadays this covered bridge in the town of Lovech is one of the symbols and one of the most often visited local landmarks [8]. (www.trip_advisor.com) & (www.wikipedia.org)



Fig11. The Lovech Bridge (Source: www.bulgaria travel.org)

The covered bridge connects the new part of the town with the old part – an architectural and historical reservation “Varosha”, where the museum of Vasil Levski and the Ethnographic museum are situated (Fig12).

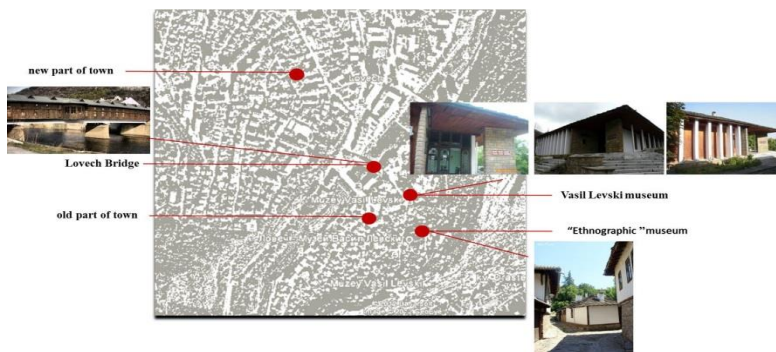


Fig12. Position of the Lovech Bridge and its surrounding buildings in Bulgaria (Source: Author)

Little shops, a cafeteria and a pastry shop are situated along it. A beautiful view towards the river and the town opens from this place. The covered bridge is a popular place among tourists and souvenirs from Lovech can be bought from its shops. The bridge above the Osam river is also the only covered bridge on the Balkan Peninsula.

project		Lovech, Bulgaria: reviving Lovech pol bazaar design
goals	economical	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing economical and business prosperity with getting use of visitors Economic prosperity of commercial pol bazaar space in confine
	social	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People’s presence as a factor for creating live environment Creating unity moral between jewelers Regarding cultural heritage as part of region people’s identity
	cultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attracting visitors Reviving cultural grace of region Creating citizen pride and cultural identity Creating cultural-commercial and leisure time poles Revitalization of city center as a center of cultural, political and ministerial activities Reinforcing cultural and domestic values which is necessary for

		<p>expanding tourism industry</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Emotion of loyalty o customs, history and region’s culture
solution	Spatial-material	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revive and reinforcing cultural, architectural and cultural qualities • Creating proper urban furniture along the walking pass(installing decorative designs on the pavement) • Dispensing applications proper to people and tourists needs • Prime attention to walking pass along path and creating suitable space for visitors • Creating active urban moral in pivot and main city center • Preserving the whole framework of complex • Unifying two old and modern parts of city in two sides of river through Lovech Bridge • Reinforcing continuity through directing in direction of walking pass of complex
	Availability	Reinforcing availability of pedestrian
	Installation equipment	Supplying light of walking pass on the roofed bridges of Lovech

Table 4.Survey of reviving Lovech Bridge process (Source: Author)

2.6. Comparative studies of analyzed bridges with Tabriz pol bazaars

- Rialto bridge similar to any other pol bazaar is located in the commercial center of city, so plays significant role in the economic situation of district. Despite the location of Tabriz pol bazaar in commercial center of city and revival of this historical zone, all shops are out of performance and it means revival has failed (Fig13).

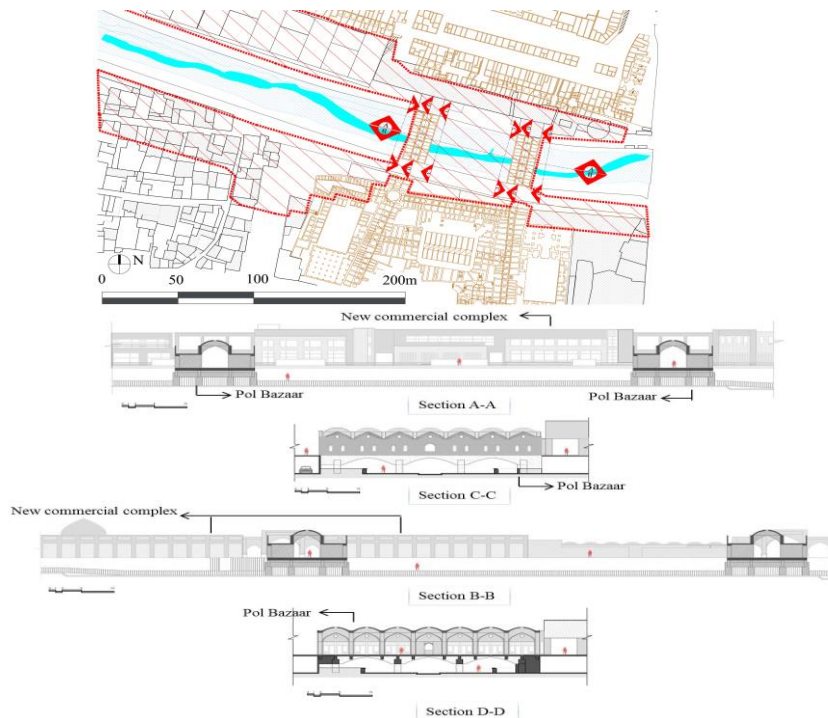


Fig13.Revival of this historical zone (rebuilding of Pol Bazaars and building new commercial complexes on both river and Pol Bazaars) (Source: Author)

- One of the reasons for growth and splendor of commercial Venice zone and Rialto pol bazaar is tourists travelling. Whereas, even Tabriz bazaar is one of the most historical complexes of city but southern span of bazaar plays very negligible role so that even fruit mall doesn't face any economical splendor in this area.
- Rialto pol bazaar is roofless but Tabriz pol bazaar is roofed due to region's climate. In order to embed proper light of bazaar path, Horno (apex of dome is open and heavenward) is used in roof doom (Fig14).

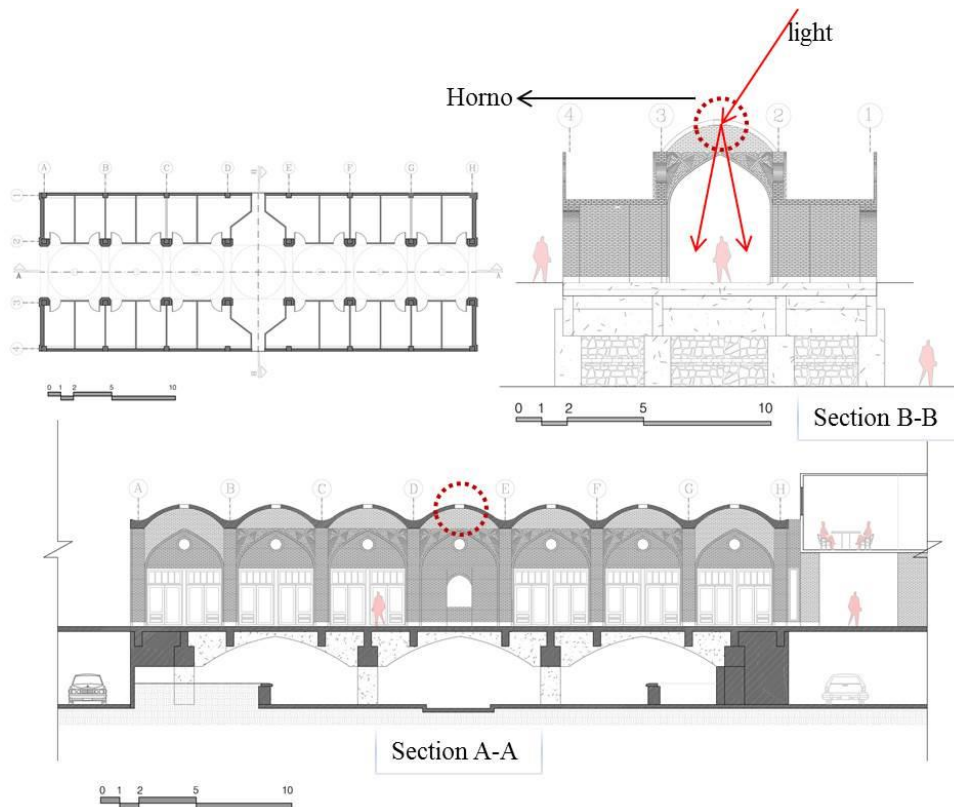


Fig14.Detail of Pol Bazaar and Horno (Source:Author)

- Rialto pol bazaar and Ponte Vecchio's location in tourist area, has significant importance in reviving and economic and commercial growth of the city. Whereas even Tabriz pol bazaar is located in historical and tourist area, these bridges subsists downturn and bridges revive has failed.

- Circumscription of functions concordant with tourist's requirements around Ponte Vecchio and Rialto Pol Bazaar such as restaurant, coffee shop and hotel, in effective in reviving bridges whereas there isn't any such functions prepared around Sahib-al-amr and pol bazaars effective in attracting tourists. Reconstructions are done without any care and scrutiny about area's requirements.

- Lovech Pol Bazaar is roofed like Tabriz pol bazaars but one is gabled roof and the other formed of domes (Fig15).

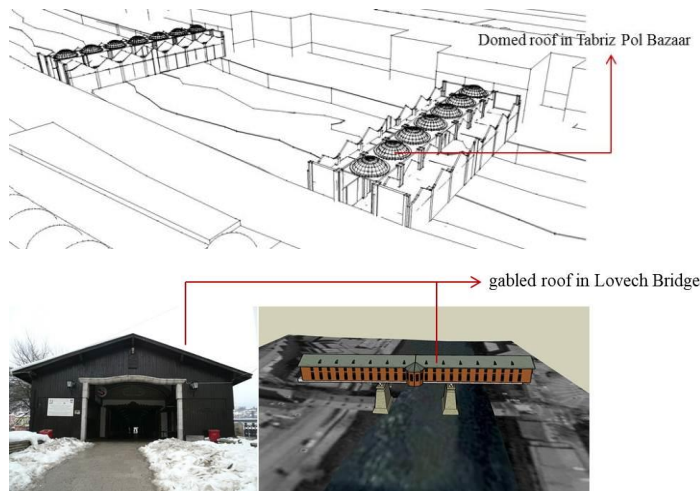


Fig15.Detail of Tabriz Pol Bazaar and Lovech Bridge roof (Source: Author)

- Lovech Pol Bazaar has connect two old and new parts of city while Tabriz Pol Bazaar has connected two old bazaar parts to each other.

- Near the entrance of Lovach pol bazaar in old part of the city, a new modern hotel is built. Next to Tabriz pol bazaar, new and modern commercial complex is built while reconstruction near Lovech Bridge is for satisfying tourists requirements but new built commercial complex near Tabriz pol bazaar is because of carelessness to functional needs of area that caused failure of reviving design of district (Fig16).

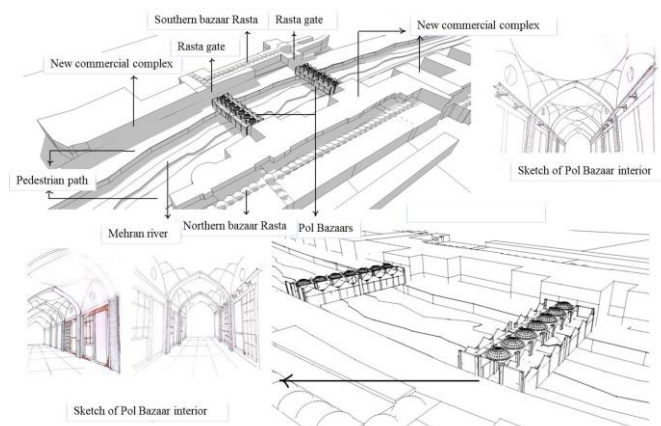


Fig16. Location of Tabriz Pol Bazaar and it's reviving surrounding (Source: Author)

3. CONCLUSION

Two macro objectives in this article are :

- A. Recreating and blowing new life to north part of context, re-enable and reunion of this part with other part of bazaar and whole complex in the fields of economy, material, social, culture and environment with the aim of preserving values and people's interaction with this part of city and social interactions for improving economic situation of this part and enhance quality for merchants and besides of preserving original characters of old space.
- B. Redesign of pol bazaar complex with the aim of integration, cohesion, union and continuation of context for replying to reviving and complex boom in terms of commercial, economical and introducing valuable architecture and declare value and identity of complex and coordinating it with redesign of pol bazaar

Strategy	Micro objectives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using glass in shops is effective in this sense • Utilizing high quality material in revive and recreation design of complex • Linking river with context as an important regional attribute and modeling walking pass along two sides of river for maintaining and enhancing physical environment • Expanding path view (trees, chairs and flowers), welfare facilities and present furniture properly and Building shops along walking pass • Observing coloring pattern, flooring material size, using old- fashioned chairs and furniture in the context and different pavements • Designing context walls with interesting combining of shops and welfare facilities for visitors • Designing physical layers of bridges(utilizing stone and brick for building façade on the used concrete of bridge foundation in accordance with historical documents and context spirit) and physical layer of walking pass and designing forecourt for shops and also observing a sense of human scale and continuity • Employ deserted and unused spaces along cultural historical walking pass 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Designing successful business center regarding link and visual connection of internal space with outer environment • Maintaining historical context of bazaar and river which are part of city's valuable heritage with high standard • Building high quality environment for pedestrian along main backbone of downtown • Creating excellent phantasm from context for shopkeepers, retailers and merchants • Increasing visibility and grace in context for attracting people • Increasing environmental facilities for encouraging and persuasion to do walking activity in business center • Increasing richness of business center path • Emphasis on maintaining qualities of conventional path • Encouraging and attracting people to environment • Creating unique and continuous environment for creating visual grace and active sense in the context • Creating clarity , definition, architectural variety and walls along the walking path 	Physical field
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employing part of walking pass for restaurant and buffet or as conventional street coffee • Reviving design and granting museum to refrigerator square for enhancing economic efficiency and economic prosperity of context • Allocating valuable applications to pol bazaar shops • Defining river walking pass as an attractive place for attracting people and tourist in order to enhance economic prosperity • Presence and use of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating healthy and different regional and urban economy and creating lovely and fervent place with getting use of strong points of district • Supplying economical investment in order to expand business • Playing main role in urban economy • Increasing urban income and economic prosperity through attracting visitors and tourists • Creating lively urban space through increasing private investments • Revitalization as a vital economical center • Creating opportunities for employment and selling handcrafts(anticipating applications 	Economic field

<p>applications including restaurant, sportive spaces and buying special stuffs with special quality and so on beside bazaar context in order to create exciting and attractive place with economic prosperity of context</p>	<p>attracting people)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing land and shop value • Economic prosperity confine commercial space • Increasing merchants and shopkeepers economy level in confine area • Preparing walking pass including shops and commercial applications and coordinated with context and historical structure for increasing grace and inviting to environment for increasing economic and commercial prosperity of context 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creating new opportunities and facilities for availability and public use of Mehran river and walking path in both sides or river and pol bazaar • Creating outdoor coffee shop for generating kind of location sense • Reinforcing public environment with novel activity and combining applications in studied area • Reviving refrigerator square and granting museum to this activity in order to revive cultural identity of location • Describing applications new relations through cultural programming in context • Redesigning pol bazaar based on it's old documents as a historical and cultural symbol of context • Providing reviving design of context and describing new patterns adopted from past customs and cultural context 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing social vigor of district in relation with whole city • Recreation of complex with emphasis on loyalty to customs, local history and maintain context identity • Increasing commercial profitability for increasing environments liveliness mood • Increasing commercial prosperity for visual permeability and physical availability to context • Creating commercial prosperity • Maintaining and protecting historical nature of context • Reinforcing cultural and domestic values of historical context • Attracting visitors and pedestrians • Regarding architectural values and historical characters • Expanding social structures of downtown • Maintaining identity of old context • Regarding public participation and creating location sense and peoples participation in activities of historical context 	<p>Social-cultural field</p>

Table5.Survey of micro objectives and strategies in reviving Tabriz Pol Bazaar (Source:Author)

- Designing physical layers of bridges (utilizing stone and brick for building façade on the used concrete of bridge foundation in accordance with historical documents and context spirit) (Fig17).

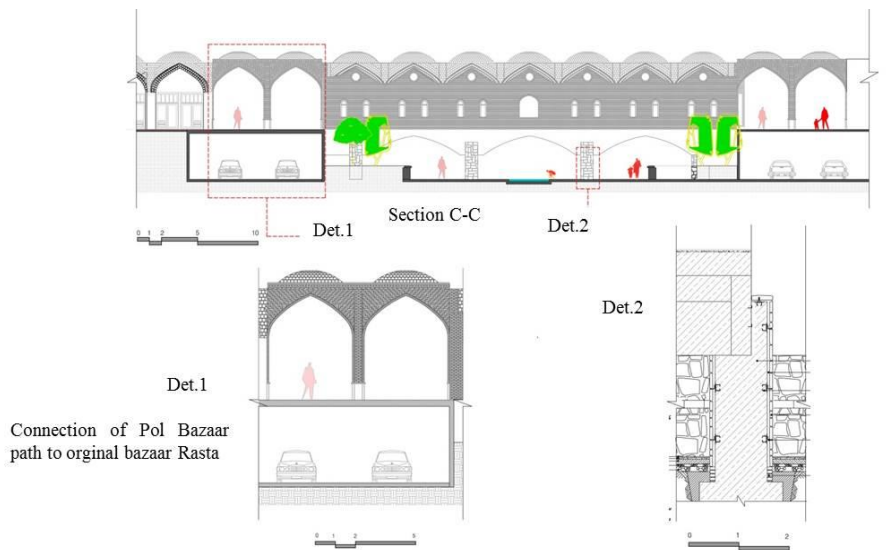


Fig17.Detail of The proposed design for rebuilding Pol Bazaar (Source: Author)

- Designing context walls with interesting combining of shops and welfare facilities for visitors and expanding path view (trees, chairs and flowers), welfare facilities and present furniture properly and also defining river walking pass as an attractive place for attracting people and tourist in order to enhance economic prosperity (Fig18).

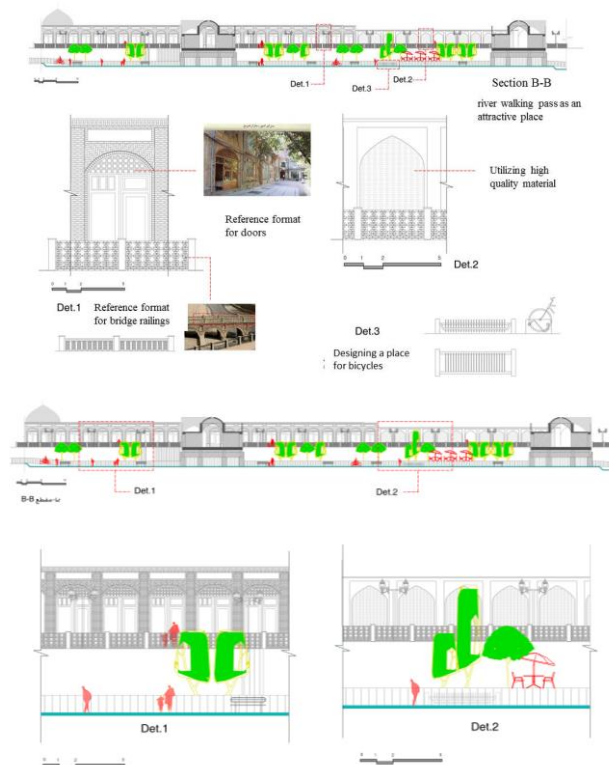


Fig18.Detail of the proposed design for reviving of Pol Bazaar surrounding (Source: Author)

- Designing forecourt for shops and also observing a sense of human scale and continuity and also utilizing high quality material in revive and recreation design of complex (Fig19).

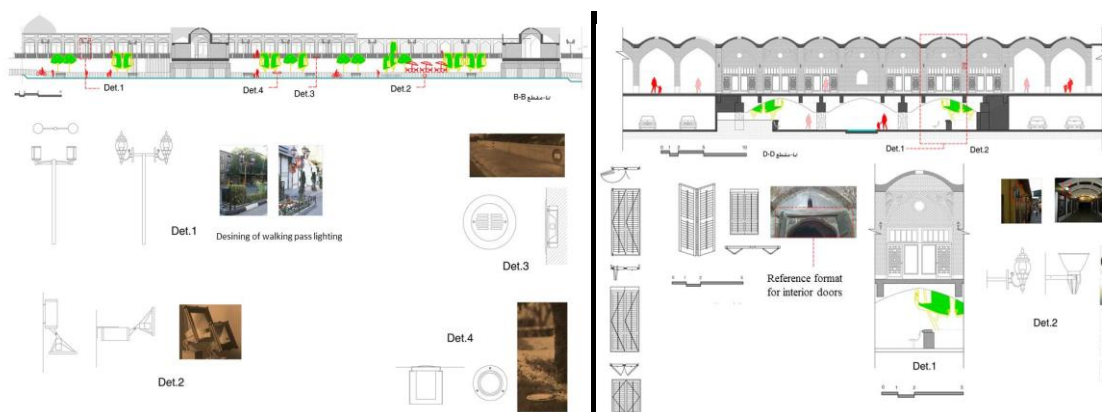


Fig19.Detail of the proposed design for reviving of Pol Bazaar and its surrounding (Source: Author)

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

No conflict of interest was declared by the authors.

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