Finding new patterns to design sustainable cities by use of traditional urban patterns

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1 ABSTRACT:

The City form consists of some different elements which have been joined in functional and spatial form. If these elements have appropriate spatial organization the strong coherence is created among them .In this case a right connection forms between the urban space and city dwellers. Urban design is the result of thoughtfully development process. This process as Alexander and the others said is the reason of traditional cities integration In the traditional urban spaces, most of the times, this spatial regularity among city elements is the result of thoughtful developed urban patterns. These patterns played the significant role, as a social spatial logic, in forming theses cities.

 As Leon Krier said "Res Publica "[public area] includes all the public memorials and buildings which form the skyline and vertical façade of the city .They are connected by streets and squares. Public areas are placed into the private area (Res Economica Privata) and create one appropriate   environment for living, working, commercial relationships, health and security .These private areas create the horizontal form of the city. All the public spaces do not have the same value and in the historical cities with the traditional form ,the private space follow the public space.

The new cities form rapidly and usually follow many unconnected concepts that cause confusion in urban spaces while in historical cities formed gradually according to accepted patterns and corrected rules. Moreover, many non-local agents influence on the form of new cities while the forming of traditional urban spaces depends on the morphology of the site, the historical background and the culture of local people .So it is clear that urban planners cannot suggest a similar pattern for two different cities with different specifications.

In this article we want to access some good Iranian patterns for urban planning and design in order to making people- friendly spaces in one historical Iranian city, **Shiraz**. Furthermore these patterns will be derived from the traditional spatial structures of this city. Also two case studies from the old and new urban space of Shiraz will be investigated and new patterns will be suggested for both of them.

Keywords: Traditional cities, Urban space, old patterns, Spatial structure, Public space ,Shiraz

2 FINDING MEANING FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Although, traditional cities, in most of the countries around the world have been formed and developed organically, paying attention to the urban space and creating spaces in accordance with the citizen's needs of that area can be seen in all cities. Looking at these cities, it can be found out those issues such as social interactions, ease of transportation routes, the role of a square as a place for gatherings and celebrations (even as a landmark) and the role of bazaar and small shopping center around it have always been considered by city constructors of those periods. Today, because of the changing needs of the society, performing the traditional patterns cannot be a proper response to the needs. However, those patterns that have not undergone so much change in the course of history and time and can be adjusted and updated with the today's needs, could be found and inserted in the modern city structures. As a result, a convenient pattern could be proposed for constructing a sustainable city. Firstly, we should define the meaning of sustainability and then the type of the traditional city structures that have an acceptable function in the sustainability of today's city could be discussed. In order to develop a sustainable residence, one should consider sustainability, not only in its western literature concept including energy, environment, ecology, regional technology, reduction of pollution, waste, recycling, and people's participation issues, but the one that contains progressing the quality of life and providing justice, through attention to the body interaction with human behaviors, developing social sustainability. In a sustainable city, in addition to considering ecology, environment, energy, and the other above mentioned items, feeling of belonging to the place, should be created and increased by maintaining the density, healthy relations and forecasts, adequate size for residence, desirable social relationships, should be developed and a new concept of urban life would be created.

2.1 Sustainability in traditional cities

Most of the time people think that traditional cities appeared and developed in organic way,but there are many factors which cause the appearance of those cities.(Figure 1).

A city can never have a fixed form, unless it becomes a museum. Nevertheless, in every stage of the development it gains a temporary form. History shows that a good city is formed on the basis of local characteristics and historical principles rather than by it self or accidentally. More over, the history says that the "good forms and structures" of the city, the ones that strengthen and progress urban activities, and find a balanced relation with local and global environment, are typically protected and have long lives. This is because they have a desirable function and express the history, memories, values, beliefs, and the pride of the city and its citizens. Although formation and construction of a traditional city might be done in a slow and gradual process, without any formal plan or design, but this evolution occurred according to the known and accepted patterns of development. Today, city is continuously changing along with the quick socio-economical changes. If these changes happen in the private field of the city, without any effect on the public field, the city maintains its identity. The residence and visitors of the city will remember it as a unique and memorable place.

In 1960, **Lynch** studying the urban landscape and view values discovered the meaning of image, the interactive effects of the body form and people's perception of this form. He pointed out the most characteristic urban elements of these mental representations: 'paths, nodes, edges and landmarks' and considered five basic criteria for designing: Vitality, sense, fit, access, control, efficiency and justice. Mental image, mental map, and the form that people make of their city are the result of the type of pattern and body characteristics making, for example, Florence and Glasgow.(Frey ,1999)

These characteristics contain a certain skyline, a specific spatial structure, developmental patterns and special use of the places. A "good" city, at least in the part of the world which have history, contain a permanent elements, form, and construction that make a mental picture and image in addition to their capability of being changed along the socio-economical changes. As a result, in designing a city this point should be observed that the dominant mental image of the city do not change or change gradually. In other words, rules and frameworks for the city design should include two important characteristics: to be capable of being fit and recognized.

Among traditional cities, many have followed certain regularities for the body and functional cohesion of the city and its main skeleton in their historical evolution lives. Traditional cities have a specific credit and identity and the traces of their old structure and skeleton can be seen. Despite the differences in their details, they followed total characteristics. By the development of the city and growth of the residential regions, gradually the city's skeleton obtains a central situation in the city and it is located in its center of gravity. The city's physical skeleton structure is often a function of the city's physical structure. Besides, the primal core of the city's skeleton forms in the junction of the main regional and commercial routs. How the elements organize in a system or core of the skeleton is almost a function of it too. State and governmental uses and their ceremonial spaces are often in an organized and central form and commercial uses in linear form, and religious-cultural uses in a core form with a group organization around an open organized space or in a non-organized and dispersed form.

The total context of the city's skeleton area is often consistent and organized. Its vicinity with various contexts and its increasing spatial quality leads to a more balanced access of inside the city to the skeleton area, in comparison to all other places of the city in terms of distance. Moreover, city regions access to the vertebral column of the city directly or through the main rows and connect to all other elements.

Since the main open space and skeleton of the city are effective in its different spatial and functional characteristics and it is important as a focus for the human activities gatherings and sometimes it counts as an element of the city's skeleton. The pattern of the city's use combination and their vicinity with one another in terms of their effect on the quality and functional efficiency of the main skeleton of the city is very important.

Finally, establishing new nets of streets lead to the disruption of the city's skeleton and decreases the importance and role of this set and its elements. (URL1, 2009)
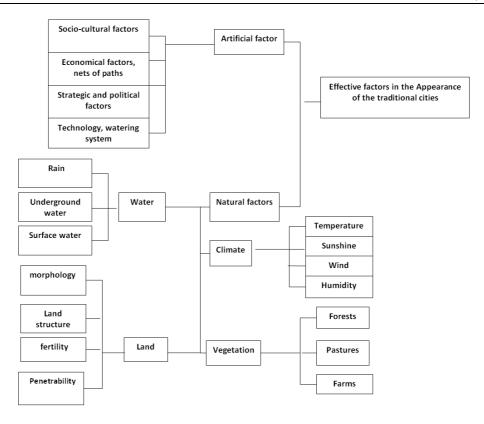
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Figure: 1, URL12, 2009

3   THE MEANING OF SPACE:

Lefevre (1991) recognized the three spatial dimensions of receptive, thinking, and biological as the social space with dialectic relations. At the first moment is the place procedure which refers to the organized method and use of the space within the routs and connecting nets of the places existing for the routines, city realities and the leisure time. The second is the representations of the space, which refers to the conceptualized space of the planners, city constructors, and separated technocrats and social engineers. This space is usually in the society and therefore it is worked rationally (its orientation is towards a system of lingual representations). Third, are open representation space, which is lived in directly with its images and symbols and therefore, it, is the space for the residents and the uses. One space that is understood by nonverbal means. Representation space is a "dominated space" so the experience of this space is an object interfering with the physical space and uses its things as symbols. Lefevre discusses that these three moments should have an interactive relation. Thus, it should be known before any attempts to change the urban space. Trying to organize the space's social and physical dimensions in a cohesive manner, making the physical space textual through human procedures is an important step in understanding space. We cannot see our environment as a nonrelated set of material things, in a way that the inclination for knowing the cities equal to their buildings (Madanipour, 2000). On the other hand, space cannot be understood merely as a container for social relations without its physical dimension. Thus, the term *Urban Space* is not only used to refer the space between the buildings, the empty space apart from the mass of the objects, but this term in its total meaning includes all city constructions and buildings, things, environmental spaces, people, events and the relations between them. It also forms, in its general meaning, the cultural space. The elements that organize the space are as the following:

1-The elements with fixed forms or change gradually, e.g. path, wall, building.

2-The elements that are not fixed, e.g. signs, plants, urban furniture.

3-The moving elements, e.g. people, activities, and their relations. (URL2,2009)

3.1 Space organizing principles in traditional cities

Designing in Iran's cities includes old and internal, middle, and new parts and all the urban set. However, space organizing principles can be mostly observed in the old (internal) parts, and to some extent in the middle parts. These principles are:

1-Spatial consistency principle

The linking spaces such as the main routs and square-like spaces that link different elements of the city in its center and involve static and dynamic characteristic conditions. In this case, squares and mini-squares are static, and routs and streets are dynamic. Feeling surrounded in the space is fundamentally based on the relation of the distance of the watcher's eye from the height of the surrounding body of the space.

2-Co-linkage of the residential buildings and urban elements.

3-Surrounding the space, scale and proportionality.

4-Prime spaces. Prime spaces are different in terms of width, height and their surrounding elements. Actually, the value of the prime spaces is because they decrease the monotony of the linking spaces. Two major characteristics of the prime spaces in the old context of Iran's cities are change in width and in being open or closed. Moreover, change in the form of the surrounding body, the amount of being surrounded (half surrounded or completely surrounded), change in the surrounding elements and change in space scale (the square becoming bigger or smaller) can lead to the creation of the prime spaces.

5-Realm principle.

6-Combination principle.

4 TRADITIONAL PATTERNS CAPABLE OF BEING APPLIED IN MODERN CITIES

Surely we cannot say that the structures of a traditional city can be used for today's cities. Some of these structures have been destroyed as a result of changes in way of living and some have been changed through the passing of time. From the structure elements there are some, which can be used in urban areas by making some changes in their forms or finding the efficient and elegant use for the citizens.

We should notice that in this article we want to translate the traditional patterns into present language in which we can resurrect the original concepts and gain the patterns for constructing the stable city.

The aim of this work is not to achieve a united form and pattern for all the elements of traditional cities and using them without concerning about the city's qualities and time circumstances. Actually it is a way to reach the idea which is the reason of an effective production of these elements and their impression on stability of cities in the past. In this part first, structure qualifications of these elements and their effects in traditional cities are mentioned and next by noticing some of the samples which have been worked on, some suggestions for using in modern cities are offered. It is necessary to mention that these traditional concepts and ideas can have different "translation and interpretation" depend on designer's style and the city's qualification.

4.1 District

One of the principles that can be seen almost in all traditional cities and **Lynch** mentions it as one of the five factors creating people's mental image of the city is "district". **Lynch** explores the appearance of the regions and presents more details. He states that "some of the regions are concentrated within themselves like reserved people without paying attention to the city they are located in it. Some others are honest and link with the factors around them."

A region is the realm of a social group, where many personal contacts exist between them. Region is an opportunity for developing informal contacts and social consistency. Recognizing the places and organizing them not only permits an effective reaction to the people in the mental structure, but also is a source for feeling secure, satisfaction and understanding. (Habib,2005)

The characteristics that define the appearance and the body of a region are the special factors of that region which may involve many components. In most of the cities, similarity of the façade of the regions, the materials used in the buildings, their form, and type of orientations, color, total view and finally the façade design are of the main elements for recognizing the regions of a city. In each of the big and medium

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historical cities, there existed a center for the region. The region centers were considered as a social focus point, the most public local field, and a place for contacts and gatherings. Such centers typically were square-like places with geometrical figures and sometimes linear ones. They were part of the main rout of the region and they had two types of forms and figures. The first types were passages a little wider than the passages located in the commercial and social spaces. The second types were square and mini-squares in the center of the region. These squares were in junctions of the main routs of the region and around some of them existed some stores for essential goods supplied daily or weekly for the people of the region. Mosques, bathrooms, water storages, and some other public spaces of the region were also built around these squares. Naturally, existence of different regions beside one another and their relation is one of the meanings of constructing cities. However, in the past, many regions could meet their own needs. In today's life, according to the growth of the population and spread of the cities and the changes in citizen's needs, the meaning of the districts have changed so that it can respond to the today's needs and demands. Christopher Alexander (cited by Roth Gloss) clearly defines that not all the physical units divided by the various social systems of the city define a certain region. The functional area of the schools, youth clubs, post offices, and food stores are not limited to the region they are located in and interfere with other regions. (Alexander, 1988) we can not imagine limiting people to specific regions. Therefore, what we call a region is not a certain social group, but it means independent people with a common access to the services of their nearest pavement, either they use these centers or they meet their needs somewhere else. Jane Jacobs states three factors for a good district: *First,* as Alexander mentioned the district should not be limited to one function, it should cover various function and social activities in, *Second*, its better that districts build from little block instead of big one. in this way the number of streets and turns increase. *Third*, each district should compose the buildings which are different in location and age so that the maximum amount is allocated to old buildings, with different economical efficiency also this combination should create a compressed texture .

But One of the most important reasons for supporting the districts and its social structure is that these centers provide the required service for the people who have less movement such as young mothers, children, and old people. (Frey, 1999)

4.2 Square

A traditional city centre is a core for urban activities and a separator of different parts and regions from one to another. Some people work in the centre and many others live near this area and refer to it for using governmental, business, buying services, even many conferences and different social ceremonies are hold in this area and it can be mentioned as a "a place to go". "social contacts of people with different historical and cultural and tribal background is of the values of collective spaces." (Banerjee, 2001)

The first meaning that man used for urban spaces was square. Square is made of a lot of houses built around an open space. (Krier, 2003) Rob Krier believes that square is the first type of using city spaces and it is developed by the gathering of many buildings around an open space. However street is the result of the expansion of a set of buildings located around the accessible spaces to the square. Researches the sustainability of the important city squares in meaningful functions and its place in the menstruation of the city. He thinks that cultural activities such as governmental departments, conference salons, youth centers, libraries, theatre, and concert salons are more suitable for squares rather than business and commercial activities. He also adds that such activities should continue for day and night and residential use should be separated from it .

Moreover, Camillo Sitte changes the art of formation or shape to the art of space. He believes that every city must have some squares and main streets, which are joyful and honorable for its residents, and revives the spirit of citizenship. A surrounded space creates a feeling of continuity in the space through the constancy between the buildings, in a way that the individual does not see any gap or sees a few ones in the walls of the around him. This gap could be a street, and in this case, Sitte suggest using a vault, column, gate in the entrance of the square and locating the entrances in an indirect angle of the watcher's eyes. (URL3,2009)

4.2.1 Big city squares principles

- Inside and outside the square: As the streets and pavements around a square have a deep effect on the accessibility and use of it, the buildings around it have a similar effect. Therefore, in order to

activate and revive the internal space of the square, its internal space should be friendly and dynamic.

- Attracting and motivating people Every big square have different places in itself that can create motivation and attraction. This attraction can be of any kind: open cafés, waterscapes, statues or even an event happening in the square. It is not necessary to have big skills of events and attractions, indeed many squares have little different attractions, which make delight and cheer in peoples lives during the day.

- Walking traffic: One of the factors in the achievement of the squares is the ease in accessing them. The best square of the world are the ones that can be accessed easily, even walking to it. The surrounding streets have a slow traffic. The places for the walking passengers are clearly defined and the lights are prepared for the walking passengers and not for the vehicles. Actually a square that is surrounded by high speed traffic lines is separated from the walking paths and it id deprived from the fundamental characteristic of permanent presence of the human.

- Flexible design: Like any other good public space, use of the square space changes during the days, weeks, and years. However, only a few of the squares are designed to be flexible in different times. Thus, sometimes the authorities have to change the square space. Observing some points related to the temporal situations, specifically the seasons in designing and determining the elements to be used for each season of the year leads to the creation of motivation and goal in the citizens for being present in the square space. This will result in the efficiency and blooming of the square during the year.

- Management: major approach: Fluidity and change in the square space are two factors that make people to refer to a square repeatedly. One of the methods for realizing such a goal is applying a management which its most important approach is increasing vitality and presence of people in the square. An efficient management attempts to reach these goals being aware of the methods for developing comfort and security in the square and maintaining it sustainably.

- Creating mental image and identity: Historically, squares have been main focuses of people's gatherings and even sometimes the existance of a certain square has given a specific identity to that city. The existing elements in a square create effective sustainability factors in fixing the city image in people's memories. Today, creating a square that can give a certain identity to the city is considered as a big challenge. This challenge would be absolute when the big squares of the city are being rebuilt. (URL4, 2009)

4.3 Street

In a brief look, street is the main sample of public space in a city. Street has swung between two different viewpoints in the present era. One viewpoint sees street as a traffic path where urban activities sometime take place in it. The other viewpoint believes that street is a city space, which plays a traffic role. In the historical patterns of accessibility, the focal point of the street was located in the centre of the city environment and the street was not merely a space for transportation, but the one for work, fun, play, visit, gathering ceremonies, festivals and other social events. Although modernist and machine-based thoughts in academic environments have been replaced by contemporarily viewpoints in city design, which insist on the high human quality of urban environments and streets, the dispute between these two viewpoints, have remained on changed practically. Urban design categorizes types of streets according to the city form (the vertical section form and condition of the square or plaza) and the definition of the street's vicinity functions. For example, a small café, bar, or supermarket can participate in social life and be a place for acquaintance and development of a social network and progresses the regional security. Or the windows towards the street can play as monitoring factors and be effective in decreasing crime and improving security in the city space.

Jane Jacobs (1993) states three factors for street security: *First*, the defined separation of public area from private area. *Second*, monitoring the street (eyes upon street) , and T*third,* active pedestrians. Separation of the transportation of people and cars might be done with the aim of increasing the security of the walking people and even valuing them over cars. But this does not necessarily lead to the mental security of the street space. A mere access of the walking people without monitoring factors will create a none-secure atmosphere.

Simultaneous presence of people and cars in the streets is preferred to their separation if there are some plans for adjusting the speed of cars with the type of the street.

Evidently, his writings have been effective in changing the patterns and ideals of urbanism. Thus, the street is considered as the beating heart of the region and the city. Besides, mix-use, emphasis on human scales and prevention from huge blocks are the accepted principles aof te dominant paradigms in urbanism.(URL5,2009)

4.4 Bazaar in traditional cities of Iran

Bazaar is considered to be the most important one .Bazaar, a traditional public space in Iranian cities, has always accommodated a great section of commercial activities in urban life .Bazaar of Iranian ancient city is comparable to plaza in cities of pre-industrial Europe.

In traditional city of Iran, Bazaar was also a place for social, political, cultural and civic activities of people. In this regard, it was similar to Forum and Agora in ancient Roman and Greek cities. In other words, Bazaar was the heart of the city and most of the important and prestigious buildings as well as governmental ones were always constructed adjacent to it. In addition, Bazaar has always defined the major street of urban fabric, connecting two major entrances of the city in Islamic ages fundamentally; the government had a mercantilist approach to cities. In these ages, all the internal walls destroyed and center of cities shift to out of walls. These occurrences in cities (URL6,2009)

 give an opportunity to bazaar to achieve significant roles in city. Also bazaar founded connectional role for jointing main gates of cities to the main square in city.

With investment of government in streets and performance shopping and storing in the streets declined role of bazaar to attract people for attendance and leisure in the space, so spatial form of bazaar changed. Spatial form same as *Charsogh* (junction of Bazaars), bazaar squares lost their function and changed to abandoned or lost spaces. Parts of bazaar commenced to move from old fabric to new places and new sitting of people same as literature's markets and books shoppers. Although Bazaar lost its leisure role in the old cities but it was became strongest by mono-siding of functional accretion and commerce. Functions and activities continue in Bazaar. Development of trade and commerce in integration with world trade resulted to distribution of new trade and commerce zones in the cities. These functions implemented and assisted the traditional roles of Bazaar.

In Iran, bazaar has played a significant role as the main element of traditional cities in Islamic era alongside other elements such as governmental arg, big mosques, and residential regions. Even today, the authorities and city planners take bazaar in to attention as an important element in their developmental plans of the city.(URL7,2009)

4.5 Arrival point (The city entrance)

Urban environments are legible. It means that they are easy to understand and we can read them like a book. All these words mean that citizens- pedestrian or equestrian- should easily recognize that where they are, how the city's environments arrangement is and where they should go for the access to what they need. (Tibalds, 1992)

In traditional cities, the entrance gate could function as an efficient mark. Although these gates were used as a defensive structure mostly but when a person saw this mark he could feel that he reached the exact city. However, in modern cities the starting part of the city is not obvious. It is just an obscure passing from the suburbs along different stores and generally with ugly facades, uncultivated lands, gravities and … entering the city.

The actual arrival point of in a city or an urban environment whether is a bus stop or a train station or a parking lot, should be concerned for its place and its relation with other parts of the central areas. Also its relation with other parts should be clear so that anyone especially a new comer can recognize it. In addition to all these elements it should shows the arrival point-not any parking lot or any station in any part of the city. Places which can announce that you have arrived to a different city. This work can be done by designing and arranging the different buildings in the arrival point. Buildings with a distinct entrance and exit and proportional details with the background and different sights and landscapes from the suburb environments which can create the finding direction sense in the pavements.
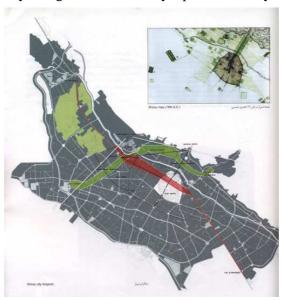
5 PATTERN ANALYSIS AND CASE STUDY

In this part we choose a case study that is a street in one of the Iranian historical cities. It is located in Shiraz, Iran and has built about 80 years ago. We say its traditional urban elements which are forgotten in this time and mention that these elements –by some changes-have the potential to create an appropriate urban space.

Shiraz is one of historical cities of Iran which is located 940 km from capital of Iran (Tehran) in south. Main core of city has formed beside of Karim-khan (king of Iran at that time) Citadel and like other Iranian-Islamic cities, main elements of city were government citadel, mosque, bazaar and surrounding quarters.
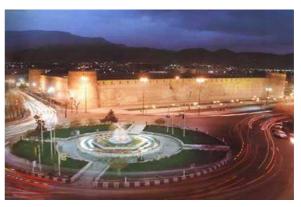
Figure 1 shows map of recent form of Shiraz and location of its old fabric. The street which is selected as a case study, located in boundary of new and historic fabric. In past, this street has been the most important and main street of Shiraz and therefore there are a lot of shops in there. Suitable width of route has affected running traffic, but today, because of increasing number of population and individual cars, this part of city suffer from heavy traffic.

Almost 10 years ago, Shiraz Municipality by constructed an underground street and disallowed entrance of cars to some parts of this street. By doing that, there is only a pedestrian way to Vakil Bazaar.

In these two figures, a square is shown in different time sections which are located at the end of mentioned street. In the first figure, it's obvious the square is working well as an urban element. Using waterscape and plants in square and extension of street lead people to a round space in a way one feels that's the end of road.

Picture2: URL8, 2009

Picture3: URL 9,2009

The old picture shows that the square has sufficient potential to be a remarkable urban element. Existence of tourist attractions near the square can create a suitable space for people. Lighting and planting help creation of a better urban environment. But as it illustrates, this square doesn't work as an urban node anymore. Coming and going of cars and their turning around square, is just for changing route and in rush hours there is a heavy traffic in this area. All streets that lead to this square are all constructed during 50 to 70 years ago

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and these days its width is not sufficient for heavy traffic which is caused by public transportation and individual cars.

It'd better the access to this street be limited to public transportation and also at the end of the road leading to the square, vehicle access should be cut and it dedicates just to pedestrians. Also by paving and defining the pedestrian ways, we can support presence of people in city. Successful examples of this approach can be seen in historic cities of Europe. By limiting and disallowance of car access to the old and historic parts of city we can preserve them in their original form.

Today, this street is in middle of old fabric and because of lots of shops, has become a shopping centre. Although this street located in old fabric, but new constructions have damaged its façade and its spatial harmony. **Kevin Lynch** believed "Edge" is one of the elements that has influence on mental image of city. Surely, the role of street as an effective factor in social interaction of city dwellers should be considered in designing cities. These two pictures show that how the edge of Zand Street changes.

Picture 4& 5:URL 10 ,2009

In the above picture we can see that all the buildings were same as together, not only in their facades but also they have approximately same height and materials. There was a harmony among the openings and its rhythm created a beautiful view for pedestrians. Their facades were like a direct line, no one came front or behind. Also they followed the specific skyline.

all these positive points and without paying attention to its culture and the historical values, design new buildings with a heavy contrast to its texture. Although we do not say that making contrast is a negative point, but its better that all the buildings become consonant like a chorus.(Tibbalds,1992) .

picture 6:Amsterdam,by Author,June2008

One of the most important reasons that cause the appearance of people in city space is shopping. Although in the past few years "Bazaar" was one of the basic elements of city construction, and form the shape of city, but now Bazaar can change to new form. This form can be a number of stores on the edge of street. These shops are located through the street. But as mentioned they have different facades, different materials and also different signboards. There should be some rules to control the process of design and construction here, such as height, material, projection and opening control. Moreover from the old pictures it can be found out

that old urban planners care about the climate problems more than new one. Since Shiraz is located in hot climate, so the streets need tree and green area to decrease the temperature and create shadows for pedestrian or people who is waiting for taxi or bus .Also these trees can be useful to reduce the air pollution, specially in this era that has a polluted air because of its location (city center) and the automobiles.

The other point is the residential districts which are located in the back alleys. Because of the noise and inconvenience which is caused by automobiles, the residential buildings prices are low while the shops prices are too height. So the proprietors of houses prefer to sell their house to the shopkeepers instead of houses were built at least 50-60 years ago, and proprietors destroy them to build shops or trade centers. instead of them. So the street gradually changes to Commercial Street, and it will be dangerous to walk or pass in the nights or weekends. As Jane Jacobs mentioned the street should be multi functional, full of various functions to create a pleasant urban space for dwellers and visitors.

We can see in European countries the government has special concentration to its historical cities. For example in Amsterdam in the city center all the building follow the same rules in design , height and even the color of materials.

6   SUGGESTIONS:

1-Encourage proprietors to preserve and repair their old buildings by giving them long-time loan or giving tax discount.

2- Paying attention to the roofs as the fifth elevation.

3-Planting trees in the edge of streets.

4-encourage shopkeepers and residential proprietors to plant in front of their buildings.

5-Changing streets from one functional element to the places

with various functions.

6-Limtting the arrival of personal cars by improving Public transportation systems.

7- Most of the times some functions, such as coffee shops, bar or restaurants create a pleasant urban space

and because they are open up to middle of the nights, they can be helpful for the increasing the streets immunity.

8-Following the successful urban patterns, and translate it to own language.

7   CONCLUSION:

Urban planners and designers should consider that "planning a *new urban space"* does not guaranty its function and people satisfaction. Of course no one can ignore the effect of creativity in urban design, but we should consider that urbanism is a combination of old experiences and new techniques so the designers should consider about old patterns and don't reject them just because of their oldness. First they should find out the secret of the traditional cities sustainability and the factors which make the responsive environment, and think that what the reasons prevent using them in contemporary cities. And then they should find a way to update those factors based on today demands, and design new patterns according to old one. Planners must notice that each culture and society has a different definition from the meaning of "*pleasant and satisfactory urban space*" in their beliefs, so that it is not logical to follow the urban patterns which are not definable in one society. Its better that refer to old patterns of their own cities .Of course the designers should search the successful urban patterns all over the world and then find similarity and contrast between them and their site and finally start planning.

It is obvious that a city is a dynamic environment and what we calls environment is not the stability of urbanism methods, but it is access to the patterns which are the translation of successful old patterns. Sustainable cities more than ecology subjects include sustainability in urban spatial.The five samples that we said in this article (district , street ,squares ,shops and arrival points) are not stable, since the planners can add or subtract some Items to them.

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