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view of Birjand gardens shows that the garden mansions of the late Qajar and early Pahlavi mostly are in kiosk modes.

Evaluation of four examples of Birjand gardens, including Akbarieh, Bahlgerd, Shaukat Rahim Abad gardens implies that there were an extensive mansion in an east to west direction that expresses permanent residence in it. Moreover, rural tissues were established near the gardens, which were possibly subject to the feudalism, and the gardens were as a center of government, and seating of Khan. However, the pattern of mansion in of Birjand's all

gardens is not of this kind and in the garden of Amirabad, Moud and Masumieh, a kiosk is present similar to many Persian gardens. However, historic priority and posteriority of gardens show that pre-Ghajar gardens have been subject to a permanent settlement patterns while the gardens encompassing kiosks were prior and were constructed from Qajar era onwards. Therefore, the gardening tradition of this part of Iran could be associated with permanent residence and its characteristics such as inside and outside yard, being castle-garden and being adjacent to a rural tissues.

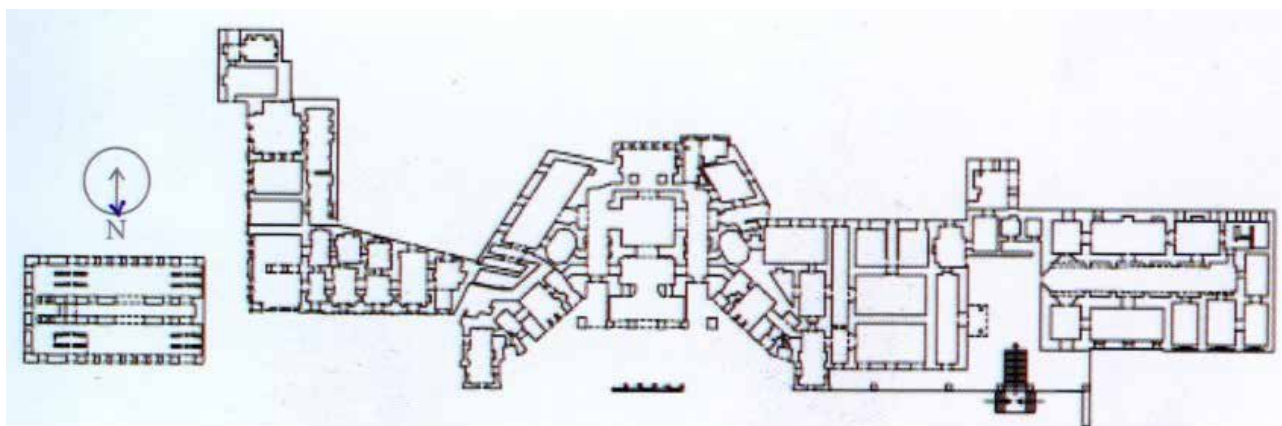


Fig. 15. Akbarieh mansion Plan. Source: Vafaiefard, 2005:197.

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Table 1. kiosks characteristics of Birjand gardens compared to Iranian other gardens. source: authors.

Table 1: kiosks characteristics of Birjand gardens compared to Iranian other gardens, source: authors						
Row	Title of the garden	Location of the kiosk	Structure of the kiosk	Shape of the kiosk	Internal yard	Connection to the rural tissue
1	Fin garden of Kashan	center	Vision to all four directions	compact	No	No
2	garden of Prince Mahan	center	Two-sided vision	compact	Yes	No
3	Nightingale and hasht behesht gardens of Isfahan	center	Vision to all four directions	compact	No	No
4	Jahannama garden of shiraz	center	Vision to all four directions	wide	No	No
5	Akbarieh garden of Birjand	End of the garden	Single side vision	wide	Yes	Yes
6	Shaukat abad garden of Birjand	End of the garden	Single side vision	wide	Yes	
7	Rahim abad garden of Birjand	End of the garden	Single side vision	wide	Yes	
8	Behlgard garden of Birjand	End of the garden	Single side vision	wide	Yes	

Conclusion

In despite that Birjand Gardens has a lot in common with other Iranian gardens and considered as "Persian Garden" but is different in some components with the conventional and well-known Persian garden patterns.

The prevailing image of internal structure in the internal structure of main Iranian orchards is a kiosk in the intersection of the main parts. Akbarieh, Rahim abad, shaukat abad and Bahlgerd gardens have added a special formation of Mansions to the Iranian gardens that is unique in the region. Formation of extensive and detailed east to west Mansions on the southern edge of shaukat abad, Akbarieh, and Bahlgerd gardens and in the northern edge of Rahim abad

garden reveals that the mansions were permanent living places and this fact is not unrelated to being governmental citadel. It is important to bear in mind that most of kiosks, which are existed in Persian gardens have seasonal and recreational usage that is why they are more concise and compact than the Birjand kiosks. Mansions east to west directions are also because of maximum use of Birjand's prevailing winds. It is also to deal with destructive east to west winds.

Despite providing this style of mansions, examples of kiosk mansions can also be seen in the Gardens of Amirabad, Masumieh, Tughan and the Moud Castle- garden. Historical re-



Fig. 12. vision of the Akbarieh mansion and garden from the sky. Source : Vafaifard, 2005: 197.



Fig. 13. castle wall of Fin Garden. Photo: Mehdi Fatemi, 2005.



Fig. 14. inner courtyard of Bahlgerd garden in Birjand. Photo: Mehdi Fatemi, 2005.

After reviewing the historic gardens on the edge of deserts and gardens of Birjand and by comparing concepts related to the residence

and the kiosk structures, finally we provided information in table 1 that can be an appropriate basis for conclusions and hypothesis.

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• **Connection to the rural tissues**

Gardens Connection to the rural tissue in the given gardens implies the principal-agent model that has been prevailed in the region. The village and its inhabitants were part of a plan that the lord or a Khan has selected for his under disposal property and land area. The presence of village in near connection to the garden is another reason that both distinguishes the garden pattern and highlights the permanent residence in the garden (Fig. 12).



Fig. 10. Concise kiosk of Fin Garden in Kashan. Photo: Mohammadreza Mehrabani Golzar, 2005.

• **Being a castle-garden**

The presence of turrets around the garden or surrounding fences makes the complex closer to be a castle-garden. They decided to protect residents from natural or human stinging in this way. However, the difference is that the garden-castles are typically out of the city that makes defenses reduced (such as Fin Garden in Kashan or Pahlavanpour garden in Mehriz). While, in spite of being outside the towns, Birjand gardens have turned themselves into extensive residential complexes along with a back-up village (Fig. 13).

• **Addendum courtyard (inner or private yard)**

Dividing internal environments garden into two parts, inner (smaller area) and outer spaces (larger area) are another distinctive feature of Birjand gardens in the establishment of kiosks and spaces associated with them. The inner yard is a proof of permanent residence itself, but separation of garden by the mansion (the mansion is located between inside and outside yard) is a distinctive pattern that we are seeing in the gardens of Birjand (Fig. 14).



Fig. 11. Extensive kiosk of Akbarieh garden in Birjand, Photo: Mehdi Fatemi, 2005.

The distinctive feature of residential sections of Birjand gardens

• The house pool

Any action that provides residential facilities in different seasons should be considered. The presence of mansion pool as part of every garden shows the attention of builders on residents' comfort in the warmer seasons of the year. House pool is an area that often has been constructed in the Iranian desert houses to withstand the heat of summer. Its presence in mansions of Birjand's gardens differentiates them from other Iranian orchards.

A perfect sample of house pool can be seen in the mansion of Yazd's Dowlat Abad Garden and in the garden of Hasht Behesht. Therefore, we can hypothesize that in addition to the small pool at the center of the gardens, the two elements including house pool and dais in the middle of pools play the major role to guarantee the presence of water in the garden. Although the water scarcity can be a major factor for this application but the beauty and magnificence of these spaces in other Iranian gardens of previous eras cannot be ignored.

• The dais in the middle of pools

Although the use of water is limited in Birjand gardens but a small pool, encompassing an island-like atmosphere is very common. This pattern could be seen in gardens of Akbarieh, Shaukat Abad, and Bahlgerd that provide a pleasant resort for the summer.

The resorts of this kind could be seen in the gardens of Akbarieh, Bahlgerd and more broadly in the garden of Shaukat Abad. Due to lack of water in the regions, the method has been able to provide water as an inevitable part of Persian gardens. In fact, we can say this method of preparing maximum water has made creativity in

gathering water for the style of Iranian gardens. However, the impact of beauty and creation of a pleasant atmosphere of Tabriz's Elgoli and Esfahan's Farah Abad which in turn is due to the abundance of water on the gardens should not be ignored in the formation of this pattern in the gardens of Birjand. Interesting point in the use of such dais is that they are implemented in three different forms in three different orchards of Birjand. The impact of this element in the architecture of Birjand town was in such a way that it reflects in the schoolyard of Shokatieh, which is an educational environment.

• Style of the Mansion and kiosk

While the form of the kiosks are generally extroverted, penthouse-like and relatively small in Persian gardens; Birjand gardens have extensive and detailed mansions that are located in one of the sides of the gardens. Their multiple resorts represent a long-term residence in them (Figs. 10 & 11).

An image we call recall from internal structure of main Iranian orchards is a kiosk in the intersection of the main parts which added a special formation of Mansions to the Iranian gardens—that is unique in the region. Formation of extensive and detailed east to west Mansions on the southern edge of Shaukat Abad, Akbarieh, and Bahlgerd gardens reveals that the mansions were permanent living places. Moreover, this fact is not unrelated to being governmental citadel. Actually, the gardens have extensive mansions because of the two main reasons:

1. Being governmental citadel
2. Their permanent usage

It is important to bear in mind that most of kiosks, which are existed in Persian gardens have seasonal and Recreational usage that is why they are more concise and compact than the

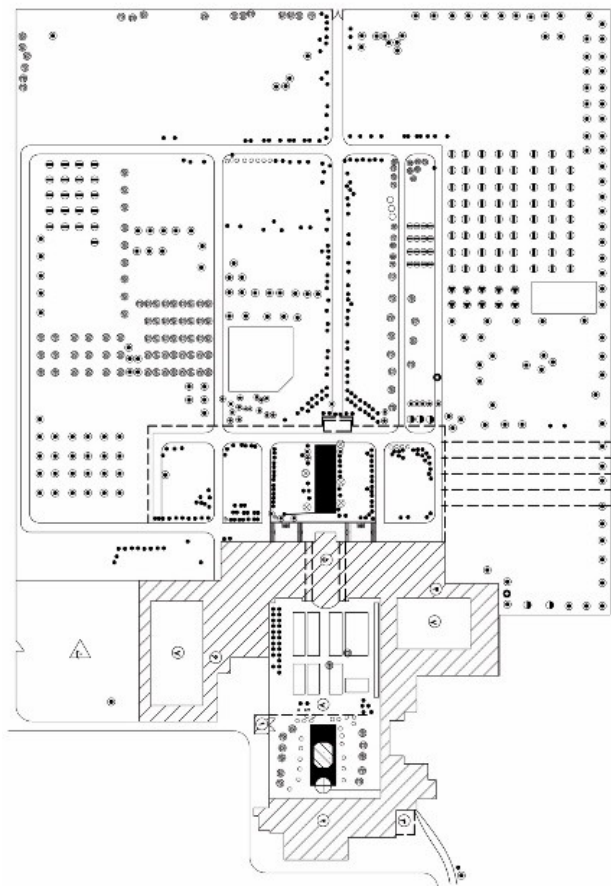


Fig. 8. Bahlgerd garden Plan.
 source: archives of cultural heritage of South Khorasan



Fig. 9. the dais of Bahlgerd garden.
 Photo: Mehdi Fatemi, 2005.

barieh's main building, but its divisions are quintuplelocated on the podium. Presence of octagonal throne in the middle of the pool in a smaller scale than Akbarieh garden, presence of fence and its four surrounding towers and the wide vision toward the north are the other characteristics of the Bahlgerd garden (Fig. 9).

Residence patterns in Persian gardens

Persian suburb gardens have often been constructed and used with the intention of temporary use or camping (Ansari, 1999: 22-27). Therefore, residence in these gardens were subject to the short-term conditions. However, the long-term residence throughout all seasons will certainly change the architecture and design of the garden.

A concise review of the Persian gardens such as Fin Garden in Kashan, Shahzadeh (prince) Mahan Garden, Hasht behesht Garden in Isfahan and Jahannama garden of Shiraz indicates that the kiosks are generally designated for specific seasons or the garden was on the actual path and intended to short stay. Even in the garden of Prince Kerman, there is only one mansion in the garden and novillage has been formed in vicinity. Most gardens of Birjand were not followed the given pattern, and have provided another models for settlement.

Birjand gardens, garden for permanent residence

A glimpse on the historic gardens of Birjand, especially on their dimensions and location offers a different pattern. Differentiating factors of this model compared to other Persian gardens will be provided in the following:

house space with a domical coveragelike the Shaukat Abad Garden, the presence of additional yard in the eastern part and towers and fences around the garden (Fig. 7).

• Garden Bahlgerd

Bahlgerd garden and mansion is located in km 20th of East of Birjand and in the South of Zahedan road. It has been utilized by Shaukatol Molk and Alam family.. Bahlgerd Garden complex is a full collection includinginside and outside mansions, the crew accommodation area, bathroom, and a glacier in the distance of 130 meters from the garden. In fact, the Bahlgerd garden is the exterior part of the building (Ranjbar, Mehrabani & Fatemi, 2005: 59).

The main part of the garden has spread toward North to South, which is enclosed on both sides by two rows of pine trees. The basic theme of the main part is similar to the Akbarieh garden. The first minor part is perpendicular to the main part and includes a row of pine trees in both sides, which extends beyond surrounding fences. The podium in front of the mansion is the second spatial pause point of the main part, which defines a pre-entrance area by specific style of trees planted- as a triangle or sectors of a circle (Fig. 8).

Similar to other gardens of Birjand, The expansion of the mansion from east to west direction forms a functional part perpendicular to the main part. The difference is that the main part does not extend to the forefront of the mansion and the podium, pool and the trees create a spatial discontinuity.

The southern courtyard is actually the inner garden that includes an entrance porch from the West. Facade of the main building in the yard is similar to the frontage of the Ak-

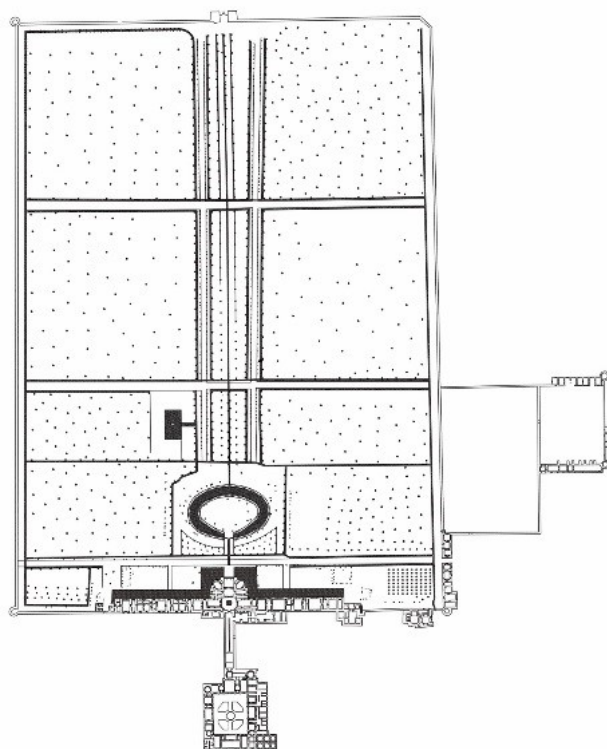


Fig. 6. Shaukat Abad garden Plan.
source: archives of cultural heritage of South Khorasan.

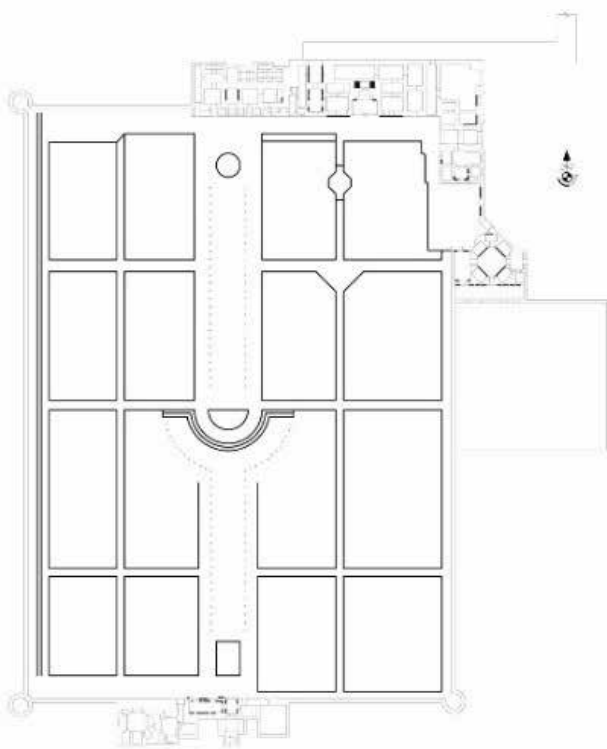


Fig. 7. Rahim Abad garden Plan.
source: archives of cultural heritage of South Khorasan.

ings of Birjand, is the presence of a back yard garden on the southern side connected to the surrounding rural tissue that has a rectangular dais in the center of the courtyard and the pool. The dais on the one hand is connected to the courtyards. Samples of the dais could be observed on a larger scale in the garden of Tabriz's Elgoli and Isfahan's Farahabad garden. An additional yard in the eastern part is of the other features of this garden (Ranjbar, Golzar & Fatemi, 2005: 56).

• **Shaukat Abad Garden**

Shaukat Abad Garden and building with an area of about eight and a half hectares, is located in the east of Birjand, km 6th of Zahedan road (Vafaeifard, 2005: 270). Shaukat Abad Garden and courtyard has gained development and prosperity just due to the presence of Shaukat Abad's aqueduct. Amir Ismail Khan Shaukatol Molk has built the mansion during the Qajar era.

Buildings of the garden are densely constructed in the southern and eastern parts of the garden. Similar to the Akbarieh garden, the mansion expansion from east to west has shaped a functional part in the garden, which is parallel to the eastern entrance of the garden. There are two other parts parallel to this part, which are perpendicular to the northeast - southwest main part of the garden. Here, the dais of the Akbarieh is formed in a larger extent along the main part.

Homogeneous form of the mansion, including house mirrors, house pool with a domical roof, bathroom, kitchen etc. has fracture and protrusion in the alignment of the main part. The main section of the mansion is the domical house pool which is ornamented in Muqarnas and Azeri arches. It's more complete and more

luxurious model could be found in Yazd's Dolat Abad garden and Esfahan's Hasht garden.

The building is perfectly symmetrical and swinging doors with triple divisions is its distinguishing feature. The house pool is connected to the middle dais through a small water stream, which prolongs across the main part. The dais in the middle of the pool has an oval shape is greater than Akbarieh dais (Fatemi, 2008: 86); (Fig. 6).

• **Rahim Abad Garden**

Rahim Abad Garden is located in the village of Rahim Abad, km 4th of Birjand's historical tissue. Location of the complex within the new urban tissue deteriorated the degradation process of the village history. Rahim Abad Garden and Mansion was built as a governmental seat of Ismail Khan Shaukatol Molk son of Hashmatol Molk in 1315 AH. (Vafaeifard, 2005: 272).

The Garden entrance is on the east side of the garden however the entrance of the Rahim Abad garden has a counter compared to other gardens of Birjand. An example of the counter could be seen widely in Shiraz's Afif Abad Garden and in front of most mosques of Iran's ancient regions. Similar to the Akbarieh and shaukat abad gardens, formation of the mansion in east to west direction has created a functional part in the garden of Rahim Abad. The mansion is located on the north side of the garden and decorated with stucco and mirror works in such a way that the sum of ornaments in the mansion of the garden is greater than Birjand's other gardens. The mansion is ornamented with brick facade and the columns of the main building of Akbarieh garden appears in a half column here. Other notable features of Rahim Abad garden include octagonal pool

Gardens of Birjand

Among the historic gardens of Birjand, there are four gardens with almost similar features which have big wide mansions. A brief introduction of these gardens will be provided in the following in order to facilitate their recognition and residence method analysis:

• The Akbarieh Garden

Akbarieh Garden was located in 3 km south-east from former Birjand in Akbarieh village and is now being used as an cultural heritage office of Birjand. Akbarieh is now considered as part of the city and is taken as a neighborhood (Rezai, 2002: 71). The initial formation of the garden has been attributed to the era of late Zand and early Qajar in the reign of Heshmat-olmalek. One of the Garden's buildings has been also attributed to that era.

Akbarieh garden includes a large mansion extending from West to east of the Garden, expansion of the Garden mansion is one of the main features of the Akbarieh garden which distinguishes its style from the popular form of Iranian garden kiosks. The garden's expansion has caused two major parts of this Garden to be emerged:

- One of the major parts is a recreational garden spreading from north to south direction.
- The other functional part of the garden, which is formed due to the form and style of the location.

The garden has two main entrances one of which is parallel to the alignment of the functional part of the garden and the other entrance is parallel to the other main part. There are two rows of pine trees on both sides of garden's main part while there is only one row for the functional part (Fig. 5).

The mansion is formed in three sections which its main ceremonial building is parallel of



Fig. 4. vision to the kiosk from the main part of the Jahannama garden.
Photo: Mohamadreza MehrabaniGolzar, 2005.



Fig. 5. main building of Akbarieh Garden.
Photo: Mehdi Fatemi, 2005.

the main part and spreads toward north of the garden. A significant point about the garden's mansion design is lack of vision from the ground floor and presence of visionary porch to create a level difference. The main part of the mansion is made of brick in perfect symmetry.

The presence of two mirror staircases on either side of the entrance, an arch between two brick columns and a frontage divided into three main sections, is a combination, which its origin refers to the Birjand's old house facades. A fundamental element in Akbarieh garden manifesting later in other gardens and build-

royal harem princes in the reign of Safavid Shah Suleiman in the second half of the eleventh century AH. (Ibid: 74). Hasht Behesht palace is a square shaped building that its angles are tilted, where you face an enchanting decorated hall wherever you enter the courtyard. salons are limited around the square, whereas there is a large room in the very middle of the building which is fully equipped for relaxation and rest of those who have come to visit the site. The water flows with the sweetest voice in a large pool, and a louver that has been embedded in the roof constantly refreshes the room air (Fig. 3).

Jahan Nama Garden

Jahan Nama garden was on its ultimate prosperity in the Muzaffarids and Injuids period (before the assault of Timur on Shiraz) (Aryanpour, 1986: 226). The Ruknabad aqueduct that supplied water to the Jahan Nama garden was built in the fourth century.

Jahan Nama Garden is located between the Allahu-Akbar strait and entrance gate of Shiraz. Apparently, Except for the building of the middle kiosk and some of the side buildings the current overall design of the garden has not changed much compared to before.

The main building of the Jahan Nama garden is a kiosk (known as Kolahfarangi) exactly in the middle and at the junction of the two main parts of the garden. The kiosk is a four-hall building including two stories with a base roughly about eight and eight halves that seems looks around. Excluding this building, the Jahan Nama garden includes entrance building and a mansion in the southern side of the garden which have been used for residence and welcome of the governmental guests which is considered to be of late (Qajar) (Alaei, 2009: 15); (Fig. 4).



Fig. 1. Water axis, fountains, and pool in front of the main kiosk of the garden – Safavid kiosk Source: Triveh, 2010.



Fig. 2. vision of above floor of the entrance to the main part of the prince Mahan Garden. Source: Comprehensive website for tourism.

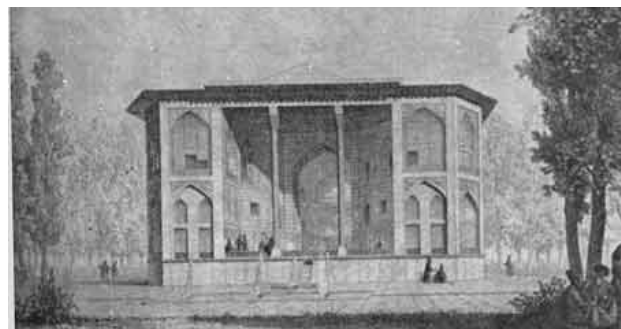


Fig. 3. Hasht Beheshti mansion. Source: Pascal Coste painting

ed that the gardens of Birjand have numerous species, some of which had followed the traditional system of Persian gardens and do not show any different characteristics. Therefore, these four gardens have been selected because of their given differences.

A brief introduction of samples and their type of residence will be discussed in the following:

Iranian gardens in vicinity of the desert

Due to the similarity of Birjand's climate with the towns in vicinity of the desert, samples of the gardens were selected from Kashan and Kerman; However, the two gardens in Shiraz were also selected due to structure based on known pattern of Persian gardens.

Fin Garden

Fin Garden is a complex, formed in historical times. There was no evidence available in historical literature regarding formation of the garden until the Safavid era. Nevertheless, from the early Safavid, due to political stability, the history of Fin Garden is clearer. The formation of garden in a new location was started in the reign of Shah Abbas (996 - 1039 AH) and was completed in the reign of Shah Safi (1039 - 1052 AH). During this era, the overall shape and structure of a garden was designed. The main kiosk of the garden is the entrance building of one of the bathrooms of this era (but not in its present form) (Naraghi, 1995).

One of the spaces that were inevitably built in the Safavid era and in the reign of Shah Abbas I, is the middle kiosk of garden which is extended along the main part of the garden and in front of the entrance building. Location of the given kiosk being in the upper half of the garden, and lack of information associating on

being used as an emirate or a similar place that functions as an Upper chamber of the garden, relates that the middle kiosk functions as emirate and upper chamber of the garden as well (Hekmati, 2002: 87); (Fig. 1).

Garden of prince Mahan

The garden was built with an amazing quality by ruler Abdul Hamid Mirza Naser al-dole during the eleven years of his reign in Kerman and Sistan (1309-1298 AH) With the collaboration of gardeners, architects and scholars familiar with the rich ancient culture of Iranian gardening (Naeima, 2006: 168).

Being located in the region of Bam-Kerman route and in the route of the Great Silk Road was of the factors that made the location appropriate for the construction of a royal garden. Garden of the prince Mahan was formed as a residential and recreational space in comparison with a variety of gardens ranging from garden-hunting ground, Groves, garden-castles, and garden-settlements at the time of its construction (Qajar); (Fig. 2).

The Bolbol garden and the Palace of Hasht behesht

Construction of Isfahan's Hasht Behesht palace was completed in 1080 AH that coincides with the third year of the reign of Safavid Shah Soleiman. The palace is of the greatest example of living palaces of the Safavid dynasty.

Isfahan's nightingale garden is one of the outstanding examples of historical gardens and a significant sample of garden arrangement art. Hasht Behesht Palace locates in the middle of the nightingale garden and was set in the governmental house of the Safavid era. According to tourists who have visited Isfahan at the time, the palace was built for the settlement of the

Introduction

Iranian garden as one of the most well-known patterns in the world, was generally an environment for recreation, ceremonies and temporary formalities and its permanent application was not on the agenda. Temporary residence in the Iranian historic gardens made a certain type of residential environment to be emerged, which were used for temporary affairs that emphasized on recreational aspects. Thus, the structure of kiosks became extroverted and the priority was to see the prospects. A kind of Persian garden manifestation could be seen in the East of Iran with the centrality of Birjand. Birjand as a city that is located in the desert of Khorasan, gained its prosperity during the Safavid and reaches its climax during the Qajar era. Introduction of Birjand as the emirate of Ghayenat in the Safavid era and its growth in subsequent eras, made first infrastructures for the formation of gardens as a place for government and their ceremonies in a hot and dry climate. This condition caused historic gardens to be emerged in Birjand in the Qajar era.

A quick glance at the gardens of Birjand indicates that despite the common concepts in design of these gardens compared to other Persian gardens, the formation of the concepts regarding the specific cultural and social context is the reason of different design of these gardens. Birjand gardens have also tangible and significant distinctions in how the landscape and gardening are made.

This paper seeks to answer the following questions:

- What is the difference between settlement patterns of the gardens of Birjand and other Iranian historic gardens?
- What changes are made in physical structure of gardens by this type of residence?

This article tries to discover the reasons behind the changes of patterns in the gardens of Birjand by comparing the construction patterns of the kiosks and their location in the desert gardens of Iran and Birjand. Therefore, the comparison is performed using the analytical-deductive method and using library resources and field data.

Hypothesis

It seems that the gardens of Birjand have distinct patterns compared to other Persian gardens. In fact, the style of permanent residence in the garden, has changed the garden. In addition, the given gardens are the origin of rural tissue around. This distinction leads to the formation of an independent and distinct identity for gardens in this part of Iran's territory.

In order to prove this hypothesis and comparison of the residence type in the Persian gardens as well as the structure and physical shape of

the kiosks, four gardens were selected from Iranian desert suburbs cities and four gardens were selected from the gardens of Birjand. The basis of this selection was to eliminate different climatic conditions as a variable.

Since most of the samples were selected from the desert gardens, existence of similar climates eliminates the reasons, which associate change of structure or shape based on climatic conditions. On the other hand, 4 selected gardens in Birjand, are those which are consistent with the pattern of the theory. It should be not-

The structure of the Kiosks in Khorasan Gardens; a Model for Permanent Residence

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Abstract

Iranian gardens as one of the symbols of gardening in the world, while having a unique pattern has a wide variety in its components. The diversity along with simplicity of style in Iranian gardens develops complex concepts and different functions in different types of Iranian gardens. The diversity in gardens of different climates is in such a way that we are witnessing different forms of kiosks, water usage, and backup residence areas in the garden. Residence in the gardens was generally for recreation and rest, that is why this residence is considered temporary. This causes the formation of a special kind of kiosk architecture, which has emphasized on the most desirable of vision and perspective and necessary elements for permanent residence in an area were not considered. Manifestation of Persian Garden in different regions of Iran has some differences in accordance with conditions of the area. South Khorasan gardens specially gardens of Birjand despite structural similarities with other Persian gardens are different in components and have their own independent identity. Although these gardens are located in climates similar to Iranian desert gardens but due to the type of occupancy and usage of their rulers, they have some differences with temporary residential patterns in Iran. Some of these differences are such as type of kiosk or mansion establishment in the Garden and style of residence.

In this paper, Birjand gardens were studied using the historical-analytical method, and the difference of dwelling types between Birjand gardens were analyzed by means of library resources and field observations. Evaluation of Birjand Gardens shows that the establishment of vast mansions in an east to west direction, in order to permanent residence is a dominant gardening feature of this region. The present paper examines the distinctive aspects between residential districts of Birjand gardens and tries to identify and explain the gardening pattern this region as a different type of Iranian gardening.

Keywords

Garden, Birjand, Permanent residence, Iranian garden.