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Fig. 3. social-physical evolution of areas around Arg of Karim Khan (Shahrdari Sq.) since Qajar dynasty. In top right: Indian soldiers Marching in Zand Street in Qajar dynasty (1912) - garden of British Embassy. Source: Book of "In the memory of Shiraz". In top left: Zand Street in Shiraz in Pahlavi dynasty (1928). Garden of British Embassy. Source: Book of "In the memory of Shiraz". In middle right: Zand Street in Pahlavi dynasty (fortieth decade of solar year) - the Embassy's garden and others were faded, the vegetation was changed, and the texture was disintegrated. Source: Book of "In the memory of Shiraz". In middle left: Zand Street in Pahlavi dynasty (fiftieth decade of solar year) - soldiers moving on foot and by horse. Source: Old Shiraz - Mansouri. Down of (presently named) Zand Street. Lack of controlling the vehicles, destruction of cultural tissue and lack of attention to that. Old tissues, microlith with maximum advertisements etc.

Conclusion

This interposition stream, existing for over 110 years, indicates that traditional system of the Qajar period is still dominated on Zand Street which is a traditional route; although this street tends to be modernized, the rate of interpositions is low and, as a result, this street faces less opportunity. In the first period of Pahlavi, the legal attitude resulted from the constitution and despotic character of Reza Shah provided a platform for Zand Street structure to experience an evolution. At the primary stages of development, Reza Shah attempted to build orderly arranged routes in cities, which made the municipality focus its activities on building routes. Therefore, fewer buildings and applications were added to the street. By the middle of the first period of Pahlavi, the ancient attitude of computer toward architecture caused a change in physics of the street, and the earthen walls of Qajar garden were gradually substituted with magnificent buildings that were an indicative of mighty kingdom of Reza Shah. In the second period of Pahlavi, the cultural politics of Shah caused an increasing development of the application of the street. Besides, selling oil, economic development, and mutual communication with the U.S. and Europe provided a platform which increased the tendency to modernization. This tendency was influenced by the western culture and style. Qajar dynasty did not even think about this tendency which was going to be at its culmination in the second period of Pahlavi. The interpositions were multiplied after the Islamic revolution, restricting the power, and dividing it into smaller parts. Pic. 3. The atomistic interposition feature developed by the active official institution and by passive society can be analyzed according to these characteristics.

1. Extreme individualism and anarchism

(individual symbolism rather than the social one): The main problem of individualistic interposition is the official institutes' decision making about dealing with urban issues. Also, the absence of social institutes made up of citizens being aware of rights of citizenship is the reason of individualistic urban decision making. The institute which is decision maker has egotistic eyes and self-hearing ears. Perhaps the main reason for the difference between Iran's and western countries' modernization is its source. The source of pluralism in the western world is the society although, in Iran, it is modernism; also, more plurality was the result of different political attitudes. Hence, modernism in Iran during Qajar and Pahlavi period was in the interest of tendency to the political legitimation of the kings.

2. Imitative thinking instead of inferential thinking: By imitating thinking, the imitator causes some problems to the street because he copies the technology from developed countries regardless of the existing platform and of the philosophical substructure of interaction with the environment in its platform. The significant note in this imitations is its hierarchical system. The imitation type in Shiraz is of the second level which itself depends on the imitator in Tehran, whose imitation type is the first level, so he is more powerful and more update.

3. Interpositions rate and short-term interpositions
In Qajar period, the growth rate of changes and interpositions was low due to inaccessibility to accelerating technologies for applying changes. Therefore, the street's physical appearance became less visually turbulent. However, from Pahlavi period and especially after the revolution, the high rate of interpositions from country's executors disturbed the continuance relationship between people and the street physic. By that time, the interpositions were short-term and were abandoned.

ownership (private and corporate property) a small scale causes more disturbance and includes private property. 76% of municipality's density of District 1 is allocated to government uses which influences the discipline and visual perspective of this part of the street. While municipality of District 2 has the most disturbance with minifyingscale and giving this part to popular groups and its transformation to a single ownership marketing texture. The interesting point about the municipality of District 8 is that the north side has changed into single ownership marketing texture while the south side belongs to municipality's building as a single user. Also, the municipality of District 8 is one of the most regular parts along the south side.

• **Physical Aesthetics**

The presence of water in all parts of traditional Iranian cities and its sound and irrigation of trees through the movement of water in different parts of the city (Shaybani & Esmacil-Dokht, 2015) is an element of identity to the streets and alleys; but on Shiraz Zand Street in 2012 the municipality of District 1 initially and three other districts

eliminated the element of water from the life of Zand street by canalization and covering of streams and at great expense, dropping irrigation of vegetation of the district. Installation engineer's major reasons with respect to canalization and dropping irrigation included: compliance with worldwide standards, water shortages and drought, increasing street width, preventing collapse of water, preventing pedestrians from accidents and so on. One of the main reasons in the loss of street identity and visual disturbance seems to be the removal of water from street because the flow of water in the street made possible the connection of street elements through the permanent presence of water in each motion sequence and visual features along the street. If the shortage of water and drought are included as a matter of urgency, effective and general solutions can be found which leads to the continuity maintenance of natural elements and water movement. Also, it could make the aesthetic experience consistent with the Iranian landscape culture on Zand street fir the pedestrians (Table 4).

Table 4. Evaluating the street aesthetics in the result of the interpositions of governor's point of view since Islamic revolution until now - source: Negharandeghan.

Effective parameters on street aesthetics	index	Effective criteria according to the dominant point of view	Interpositions of dominant point of view
people	Social aesthetics	The use	Administrative, economic, residential, therapeutic, educational
		activity	Political, social, economic
The physic	Physical aesthetics	The use	Changing texture to microliths of high density
		Wall	Advertisements of microlith walls Variety of materials: Iron, concrete, glass, break, etc. Constructing the indicator buildings such as Hotel Pars, etc.
		pavement	Pavement constructed of blacktop and mosaic. Varyingly disarranged
The interaction of physics and people over the time	Historical aesthetics	Continuity	Change in uses from macroliths to microliths. Macrolith texture, implemented in Pahlavi period, changed into microlith texture and the visual unity was pluralized. Although the activities are still routine, the texture has physically and operationally become old.

Qajar gardens with the least materials were replaced with billboards. The university, Namazi Hospital, Helal ahmar organization, buildings of inns and so on were constructed favorably with style of second Pahlavi's time architecture (international). The best structure with an architecture of international style was "the city and village" building which still exists with a view of rock and glass in the form of rectangular straight lines. In 1305, Reza Khan ordered to pave Zand street. During this period, municipality tried hard to plant trees and make a irrigation system (Sha'bani and Kamyabi 2012: 87). Connected brooks were created and maintained in traditional cities. In 1338, the street changed into a boulevard and trees of Qajar time which were planted for the construction of Chaharbagh were placed in the middle of the boulevard. One of the most important technologies influencing on the view of Zand street in this period is the establishment of power office in 1307 to supply the street with lighting (Table 3).

From Islamic revolution till now

•The dominant view

In 1359 the municipality of Shiraz, District 1 was

established. After division of the municipality into various districts the ruling view of Zand street was changed. Now Zand street is about 2300 meters long and is developing under the supervision of four municipalities of Shiraz. It seems that in this period, turning the ruling view of the street into four parts leads to maximum interference while it is interrupted (Fig.2).

• Social Aesthetic

In areas where state and mas property and private organizations are dominant, there is less disturbance and more discipline. In parts with a private



Fig. 2. Zand Street map in Shiraz - source: Google Earth 2016.

Table 3. Evaluating the street aesthetics in the result of the interpositions of governor's point of view in Pahlavi dynasty - source: Negharandeghan.

Effective parameters on street aesthetics	index	Effective criteria according to the dominant point of view	Interpositions of dominant point of view
people	Social aesthetics	The use	Administrative, economic, residential, therapeutic, educational
		activity	Political, social, economic, cultural
The physic	Physical aesthetics	The use	Macroliths used in the garden that extended from Namazi Sq. to Setad Street Combination of microliths and macroliths used in the extent of Setad Street to Arg of Karim Khan
		Wall	Advertisements of microlith walls Variety of materials: Iron, concrete, glass, break, etc.
		pavement	Paving the roadbed, orderly trenching, and planting trees
The interaction of physics and people over the time	Historical aesthetics	Continuity	Change of uses from eventual activities to routine ones, physic became the walls constructed of modern materials by fundamental changes in almost all Qajarian gardens.

ling of public streets, the removal of ground and air barriers and clearing the city” (Nadim, 2015: 66) has been effective in changing the street view of Zand.

In the year 1305, the Baldieh building for the sake of stretching the streets attempted to demolish the vaults and manor houses located on the streets. From 1308 to 1320 there is not enough detailed information from Baladieh of Shiraz. On Bahman 12, 1322, the Shiraz municipality announces its urban activities in the area of Zand street: plotting and digging the Zand streets to the end of the street, leveling the walkway of Zand street, repairing the waterways of the city and the Karim Khani building, during this time the main problem of the municipality was the water issue. (Ibid: 83)

According to the ancient Kasbah, during the Pahlavi period, the selection of materials and the color of materials and planting of plants was fully determined by the municipality, and the people were obliged to irrigate the plants and clean up their privacy, which after the Islamic Revolution, the cleaning of passages and the treatment of plants is the responsibility of the municipality.

• Social Aesthetics

The region’s new uses are growing rapidly in Pahlavi’s time. Applying changes in supply and demand system in the first period of development, Qajar time’s uses were eliminated and new uses were created. The administrative and governmental centers were established in Reza Shah time and near Karim Khan citadel in the first stage of development. The artillery square which was a place for politicians’ gatherings and political social events in Reza Shah time, turned into Melli Bank and Sepah Bank, court of justice, treasury, municipality and Karim Khan citadel changed its way to prison. The need for new and numerous constructions in the new government that the state institutions and organizations have the largest share of this development and modernization, created a very good ground for archaic nationalists and expression in architecture.

Extensive importing of automobiles in this time, transportation agencies change the social economic atmosphere of the street. Iranpayma

agency (1310) modern and cultural uses such as cinema inn and restaurant were built on this street in the second stage of development. Changing uses and adding new ones led the occasional social and political activities of the street into daily cultural and social ones. The people were provided new technologies and materials for construction. The building of the first bases of Shiraz University and Namazi Educational Therapeutic Hospital in the second stage of development caused the intellectuals and general public pass along this street.

Zand street was a street for the aristocrats and nobilities until Qajar time is now the daily passage of urban and suburban living people, intellectuals, illiterates and etc. Two political and social institutions, the governorate and central headquarter of the army were built from 1335 till 1357. Many of the gardens in Qajar time were destroyed and became residential areas after establishment of the governorate.

• Physical Aesthetics

Iran payma agency was built in traditional style and very beautiful walls in 1310, the first stage of development. The physical structure of the street was changing along the construction of fine buildings with an architecture of ancient style (such as court of justice, Melli Bank, Sepah Bank, etc.) During Reza Shah time, with administrative transformation and establishment of document and state land registry, many of the large properties belonging to several families were divided into two or more parts. As a result, multi property ownership area turned into the single one. Also, increasing marketing units out of the old texture was the expansion model and shops for supplying new non native goods which were lost due to building the new street were transferred to the street side. (Nadim 61) Conversion of public owned land shares into small scale private ownership commenced from Pahlavi’s first stage of development. With the building of new uses such as cinema and marketing shops in the second stage of development, simple and plain walls of

The reign by Pahlavi was the first governmental in Iran that was supported non – traditionally governments gained their power by the political philosophies inclined to religion, but the political ideology of Pahlavi was based on 4 features: Archaism, volunteer nationalism modernism and monarchy (Esmaeili, 2009: 29).

The contemporary or modern nationalism phenomenon was an effort for substituting national interests with the ethnic and religious affiliations which over typically in contrast with the internationalism concept.

Mehdi GholiHedayat was among the courtiers of Reza shah, he wrote: “changing the name of cities and ports was reasonable and all of these changes were basis for weakening the beliefs and even the destruction of gate ways considered the disadvantage of making streets”. The Archaism ideology in the with nationalism, had the maximum influence over the interferences inside the city. The Archaism during the Pahlavi era is followed by two other matters: secularism and westernization. In a way that for providing the strength of Archaism and even expansion or reconstruction every thing against the religion should be crossed out them new and western thirds would be taken into account (Kiani, 2004).

It seemed that reza shah wanted to renovate the past history of Iran with the new western values. As a consequence, a link would appear between the new Iran & the ancient Iran.

The ideology of second Pahlavi government was made along to continue the ideology of the first Pahlavi government (Esmaeili, 2009: 39).

Zand Street in Pahlavi Period

The first step for building a modern street in Naser al-Din Shah period was Naseri Street” (Atashinbar,2012:123) But in Shiraz until the first Pahlavi era, the term street had no meaning and notion, the traditional term among people in the old context, the alley, the bazaar, and the vault. The streets, as part of the implementation of urban plans in the Pahlavi era, are so important that Tehran’s first map of change in the year 1309 (1930) is known as a street map, a dominant element, specific to the objective and political edge of the new polit-

ical and economic divisions. (Habibi, 2003:163). During the Pahlavi era, development was the priority of this street because the position of the old texture of Shiraz and other aspects of development was not possible due to obstacles such as the slope and direction of water, mountain or graveyard. On the other hand, the location of the Karim Khan citadel, the bazaar and the Zand street was in the first place due to the access to the entrance gate of Shiraz from the north, and because of the cultural situation, due to the presence of the tomb of Hafez and Saadi. As a result, in the first act of the Zand street, a bridge was constructed that was erected along its perpendicular to other streets, and thus the migration of people from the old tissue to the new urban fabric began. The Zand street landscape change occurred during the Pahlavi era in two development periods. In the first Pahlavi period (1320-1304 AD), which developed more from the lawyer’s market to the present day headquarters and the second period of development in the second phase (1357-1320 AD), which further developed from the headquarters square to the present day Namazi Square.

Dominant Point of View (Municipality)

Construction, development and improvement of passages were approved as the most important actions of the municipality under the title “Law on the construction and development of streets and streets”. According to the most important dynasty of submission in 1311, construction of the building on the front of the public passage was prohibited without the written permission of Baldia. In these regulations, the construction of brickwork, fences and legs was banned (Safamansh, 1999: 256). In 1318, the Law of the “Passageway Rules of Procedure” was established and approved by expatriate students abroad.

By implementing this law, the buildings of the mosque of the street were masked by applying indifferent codes to their old neighborhoods (Habibi, 2003: 164-167). In the same years, the name of Baldieh changed to the municipality. The actions of the building branch of the Baldieh Office, with tasks including: demolition of old buildings, the construction of streets, the development and leve-

The physical aesthetics- Qajar

In Qajar period, some new gardens were constructed along this street. Including the Bagh shah which later on was converted into the Britains consulate (Nadim, 2015: 44).

Taking a look at the traditional streets, the walls consisting of single buildings and gardens with the least materials and decorations, reveal some historical back grounds. The walls of the consulate shows a return to the greatness of ancient Iran’s architecture and even the inside architecture is kept and the walls which are located in the street gives a view of nature to it. The majority of used materials in shiraz are of brick, clay and wood. But in 1299 some of the rulers used iron work on their roofs (Hosseinifasaei, p. 911). At the end of Qajarperiod , the zand street was pawed after putting some sand clay. This period was the beginning of fundamental changes for regulating the city of core that changes were not made in the physical aspect of it.

According to the pictures and information available it itineraries (logbooks) the texture is of low density and of very coarse- grained applications and the entire governmental building were inside

the garden. The entrance of new materials created a new job for selling the new materials.

Then the tradespeople (sellers) built some shops in the zand street and their new job was just started. The boss led the water across the kennels. In this period in they planted trees in the middle of street. And then the street was panel by sand and clay (Table 2).

It seems that from among the 3 interference of ruling view point in the Qajar period about the zand street the faith fullness toward tradition & returning to the greatness of ancient Iran are more remarkable them modernism. And because of the slow speed of interventions, modernism had effects just in the emerge of modern materials. It provided principal evolutions in Pahlavi period.

The aesthetical orientations of dominant view-Pahlavi

The Pahlavi governmental like other governmental had some theoretical & ideological foundations which tried to provide its political legitimacy via that. And the existence of this government was for the changes made in the global politics after the first worldwide.

Table 2. Evaluation of Aesthetics of the street as a result of interventions of the ruling Qajar period. Source: Author.

Result	Affected index form dominant point of view		Criteria	Effective components for understanding the beauty of street
A governmental along the street overlapping social & governmental activities in the intersections of bazaar & square	the governmental citadel consulate building artillery square the adjacencies to bazaar	application	social aesthetics	People
	governmental cultural social	activity		
Applications of coarse, grain and the use of least materials in the walls and even the existence of gardens.	Governmental coarse grain	application	physical aesthetics	framework
	Traditional materials as for the consulate which show the great architecture of Ancient Iran	The wall		
	crushed sand	The floor		
The speed of changes is very slow here. So the interaction among frame work & people is remained as previous.	the in traction of framework & the people just with a little change	The continuity	Historical aesthetics	The interaction of people & the framework during the time

(tradition), become the people of Qajar fancied the selves as the true heirs of safavin (Dalmani, 1999: 547). The combination of modernism, returning to the greatness of Ancient Iran and the faith fullness toward the traditional architecture particularly the safavi era, was the cause for the formation of a special kind of building houses.

This special kind was inspired from the traditional architecture and western architecture .

It was from this era particularly from the end of Gajar that this special kind of building was extended throughout the cities and it had changed the view of them. Of course, due to , the lack of technical facilities , the speed of changes was absolutely slow.

The zand street in the Qajar era (period)

The rulers of safavi liked building streets as *charharhagh* in Esfahan in every possible city around them. EmamGholikhan (the ruler of farse) constructed a new street just for accessing to the Bagh shah gateway.

So, the remaining basis from the zandstreet in safavi period is an axis which the 2 sides of its walls are gardens related to the rulers. In zandie period, the construction of some building in Darbshazde and near the Bagh shah gateway mainsail the importance of this street. Thought out the naseri period there was a square next to the citadel of karim khan called artillery square which was the loca-



Fig. 1. Accession to the British Consulate in Zand Avenue, Qajar era (1277). Source: Sane, 2011.

tion of political & social occurring. The defined activates of this era were about the political, social and cultural ones (Fig. 1).

Dominant view

The interference within this period were made by the Baladieh office. Some of their duties in cities like Tehran, Shiraz & Tabriz were as follow: handling the building process of every structure, extending the roads, paving the alleys, rebuilding those structures which were destroying, keeping the city clean and pleasant, building the squares , lightening the alleys and roads , and recording the built buildings.

Tabrizi (1253) wrote a piece of paper in the journal (publication) of the voice of islam: the management of a city is on the shoulder of an office (organization) named Balddieh. And this office has got many duties related to improving the condition of living in the city. This office consults with its members about the actions made in or outside of city and after that it will be accepted or rejected with the majority of votes:

So every kind of interventions in the city were done under the supervision of this office in a way that ever a charge in the weight of personal house should be reported to the office.

• Social aesthetics (people)

The artillery square was repaired and decorated in 1281-1279 HجريGhamari by the Allaadoleh. And the light bulbs were setup anode it .every evening , it this square was sprinkled by water, the music were played and all the high level delegations were gathered together. In this square all the religions and cultural rituals were held. The main activities happened in that period were about the cultural social and political ones.

From one side, the adjacency of the vakil bazaar to the karim khan citadel caused the interactions among the people and governmental organizations.

Infect, the zandstreet had the potentiality of converting to a governmental people street. The possession of the main street of the city is totally public (governmental) and the constructed garb dens of safavi are still available.

The aim of this aspect of beauty is the shared memories of citizens about the different activities which are made for a city and it has a great effect on their understanding of beauty.

•The physical aesthetics of street

The physical aesthetics of the street contains the formic rules of a street that its related features are unlimited:

Proportions, color, scale, and Rhythm (components).

The most obvious physical components of dominant view point in interference are the (application) and definition of activities, the crust and flooring. The control is an important factor affecting the beauty of the street. Where ever there is a public possession, the unity of visualality is in its approximate yate.

When the contexture is bigg and the aggregation (population) is small then the unity of visualistic aspect of elements produce the quality of physical aesthetics.

•The historical aesthetics

In fact, the historical aesthetics is the interaction of social aesthetics and physical one in the course of time which is followed by the identity index of mental aspects.

When the continual activities occurring in the street or the physical indexes within the street or both are destroyed, them the historical beauty in that section will be diminished (Table 1).

The Features of Zand Street

The major part of the physical context fore of this

street has been made in the recent decades and from the view of history, the essential layer of shiraz development is being introduced in the modernism.

The activity aspect of zand street is far more important them the physical aspect of it. For this street is an exception which has every kind of institute, office including residential, business, educational, sportive, religious and even. Military ones. The form 8 activities occurring in the zand street love been change: in during 3 historical periods. Now, there comes the question that what are the effective factors over the understanding of aesthetics particularly about this street.

The aesthetic orientations of the Dominant view- Qajar

The rulers of this era specially Fathali shah and Naseradin shah. They have nautical their all attention on art for stabilization of their powers. And some interventions are made have.

These interventions are due to resorting to 3 phenomena's: Modernism: modernism was really effective because of the relationship with Europe and war with Russia. (Etinghawsn, 2000: 37; Jackson, 2008: 89; Shamim, 2008: 76). The travels to Europe and the communication with European is considered effective in the process of the development of art specially the architecture.

(Dialafoa, 2002: 689 quoted from Birjandi & Traseri). Due to this communication, the familiarity with new and modem materials became common. Retiring to the greatness of ancient Iran Due to the familiarity of fatali shah with the Ancient Irans's heritage (Chitsazian & Rahimi, 2012: 75), the courtier architecture emerged. To be faithful to custom

Table 1. The criteria's for evaluating the aesthetics of street from the interventions of the dominant view point. Source: Author.

The effective components on the understanding of the street beauty	Criteria	Criteria of dominant viewpoint	Result
People	Social aesthetics	Applications	Collative memories
		Activity	
The structure	Physical aesthetics	Applications	Visual enjoyment
		Crust	
		floor	
The interaction of structure & people in the course of time	Historical aesthetics	Continuity	Identity

Introduction

Nawadeys, streets are the most explicit built environments and they are, important elements within a city and ever it includes lots of activities about the city & citizens.

For preparing new activities, new aesthetic experiences or providing the best the conditions of cities will change facilities ever.

These changes are the reflections of the beliefs, view points and time facilities which they will provide future patterns.

Sometimes people will benefit from these changes and sometimes some of them will benefit at the price of not letting others to receive ad war tages. Sometimes the short term advantages and considered to cause long-term disadvantages while the other times whole people are dis satisfied by these changes (Long, 2009: 93).

In the recent decades, the speed of alterations in the streets of a city over such fast that the citizens cannot find out are the fast development of these charges have had some break ups in the structured environments and 11 have provided a base for formal institutions with out considering the people tastes of citizens, the major evolutions in this street ore from the Reza khan period and it is following

the economical & social changes and evolutions.

• Dominant view

The focus of power in the hands of government. Is it most explicit (obvious) political & social features of the Iran society throughout the history.

In Iran the political, social & economical institutes have never originated. Independent of the government (such as western societies) and the predominance of governmental power have shadowed over the whole matters of the society (Zibakalam, 1995: 94).

The vital consequence of climate conditions of Iran was the focus of power in the hands of government, this centralization was made in such a way that the possibility of raising some social evolutions were completely abolished or deeply decreased.

In practice, this meant that the people participation in guiding the society and managing was so much few.

In conclusion, every policy and decision including political or social, cultural or economical, minor or major, short term or planned have existed according to the guidelines of government (Ibid: 111).

The aesthetics of streets

By having interactive view, the beauty emanates from the people patterns (Pakzad & Saki,2014:6). The aesthetics of streets is the science of interpreting the components related to the streets (Atashbar, 2012: 14), the relation of the people and these two will be studied in 3 aspects: 1)physical aspect 2)social aspect 3)historical aspect .

In conclusion, the 2 elements of the thing & the people and the relationship among them is totally vital.

If there is a thing under research, so they will actually exists the visual as the ties. (theits chart) since the aim of this study is to check the effects of the dominant viewpoint on the aesthetics of streets, some the criteria's are taken in to consideration which are the outcomes of the dominant viewpoint.

•The social aesthetics (symbolic)

The symbolic aesthetics is related to some extent with the favorable environment of streets. Some of the researchers (as Rapport) believe that despite the professional designers who notice the physical aesthetics, people encourage their environment just because of the symbols and the capability of providing activates or facilities. The symbolic aesthetics is created by the background information of the people about.

Enjoyment (pleasure) or by the existing thought about configuration ant eh characteristics of the built surroundings (Long, 2009: 206).

The streets must be places for the social life (Epliard, 2003: 81)

In this article, this aspect of beauty is interpreted by the very phrase of social aesthetics of street.

The Study of the Dominant Interventions (beliefs) on the Aesthetics of Zand Street in Shiraz in Three Periods of History

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Abstract

All of the governments have the theoretical and ideological fundamentals for trying to cover their political legitimation the city is one of the most important social courses of the which the theoretical fundamentals and ever the political beliefs of the governor effects on it. On the other hand, the first vesiclepicture of the citizens of a city is the view of its streets which forms the larger part of a person's aesthetic experience of a city. The aim of this survey is to probe the lawbiding. That exists over the actions and interferences of the mayoralty to the formation and continuation of the zand street in shiraz. Moreover, It consists of some historical researches that have been gathered by the data collection from the libraries and field works. These researches are to express and describe the different layers (feature) of the ruler's beliefs and its influence on the beau tinesr of zand street throughout. The 3 periods of chajar, Pahlavi and Islamic repulic.

For this to happen, the criteria's for evaluating beastliness in the nuler's viewpoint includes 3 categories which are as follow .

1)physical nestle tics 2)social nestle tics and 3)historical nestle tics. The results show that the interferences are made by formal institutions, and there are no social institutes for controlling these interferences. From one side, these interferences art to reach the law bidding view point of the ruler and in each period it will follow the specific political & social conditions.

From the other side, in each the interferences are under the effect of the extreme individualistic approvals, the imitating thinking system, unfamiliarity with the correct term and not searching about the preactions.

Keywords

Ruler's view point, aesthetics, history, karim khan zand street, shiraz