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تبارشناسی پارک‌های معاصر تهران و بررسی زمینه‌های شکل‌دهنده به آنها  
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## **Genealogy of Recent Parks of Tehran and Analyzing their Forming Background**

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### **Abstract**

In modern life, parks as major municipal areas have an important role in social life of citizens. Recent social and cultural transitions created different approaches in one hundred years experiencing of making parks in the system of urbanization and modern town management. For recognizing every period's parks we should search about their characteristics roots from that time. Discovering the way that thoughts and patterns affect designing parks from Pahlavi period till now is a major question that its answer can be a key role for recent decisions.

This research can be a guide for municipal managers, programmers and park designers for the future by determining effective factors and the way they affect on the body of the parks and analyzing their ups and downs and also it can be the base for making decisions.

The methodology is analytical comparative in contemporary research history context. Because Tehran centered in changes, has chosen as the location of this study. In this study five approaches and periods of building parks has introduced (Pahlavi period and four periods in Islamic Republic) and key parks were considered as basics. At first changes of park physics will be analyzes, then context variables (social, political, economical and cultural elements) of different periods will be analyzed comparatively and compatibility of changes of park physics with four variables will determined.

In the process of analyzing, a significant physical distinction over parks with differences about their level and kind of aesthetic and their cultural uses is recognizable. Primitive Park building such as City Park is more concentrated on the climate and cooling with emphasize on archaism. Pahlavi II designing parks were mostly organic and recreational and for purpose of making new social relationships.

In park building of early revolution the focus was on functional aspects of the park and in some parks like Conversational parks the focus was mostly on cultural aspects and then on visual attractions of parks. After that huge parks in the south of the city were created for axial justice. So the main priority in the history of development is the sensitivity of climate and function, culture, aesthetic and social justice. However different political, social, economic and cultural situations are effective factors that have a direct effect on park patterns in every period. Contraction and expansion include the simplicity of early after the revolution and luxury-oriented after that in the history of park building in Iran can be interpreted this way.

### **Keywords**

Park, Genealogy, Economic, Society, Culture and politics of Iran.

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## Introduction and statement of the problem

As the technological, cultural, social and economic backgrounds are changing, they would change the environment of the cities. Also, parks and green spaces which are parts of the city environment would be affected too. Green space is the symbol of cultural and social thoughts of the society and always has been considered by people and plays an important role in urban. Planning. (Salehi Fard, et al, 1389). In our country urban parks are born from social changes and garden building ways that have been started simultaneously with other architecture and urban aspects from Qajar and its results with half-century delay set foot on urban space (Soltani, 1391).

The purpose of this study is analyzing how background changes of parks in five contemporary periods (Pahlavi period and four periods in the Islamic Republic) are compatible with their physical changes. These changes can be interpreted by social and political changes and revolutions in the country. This study is a clear presentation for policy institutions and urban programmers for emphasizing on different effective aspects of forming parks.

## Review of literature

According to the orientation of this study toward physical backgrounds and effective backgrounds of the parks, searches about the effects of background on the environment and architecture and attention to the history of park development has done.

Effective factors of building formation are divided into two groups of physical and immaterial factors. In immaterial context, cultural and social situations can be considered and physical powers see the economy as the foundation of everything in the society. (Memarian, 2013). In this field, we should not ignore studies of some cultural scientist like Rapoport and Oliver who introduced culture as an effective factor of environment specially about houses.

Tibaldz sees urban changes under social and cultural situations and puts emphasis on considering this in the processes of design, building and management (Tibaldz, 2004). In addition to culture, the effect

of governmental and social systems are manifested on periods and periods gave their name from their current government Fiske suggests that city is controlled by power as urban buildings are symbols of characteristics of political aspects of government. (Fiske, 1990). On the other hand economic oriented try to manifest the role of economic in forming the environment. So Adolf Vogt determined that metamorphosis of architectural styles can be influenced directly by social economical situations (Gruter, 2014). Rogers believes that a lot of urban and architectural products are mostly produced from economic powers and capital markets than the product of ideas and action of programmers and architectures. (Rogers, 2008).

The nature of economical globalization makes competition between cities and managers do some works for developing cities and the quality of people's lives for attracting ambitious owners of funds such as developing green spaces for citizen's health and free time (Tauhiaien & Clark, 2006).

As mentioned before, social, economical, political and cultural changes always makes varieties in architectural urban styles (Asefi & Imani, 2014). Cities under some natural climate situation, financial and economical powers, political and management powers, social and political powers changes. (Soltani & Namdarian 1389). public places have been changing during the time according to economical, social and political situations (Pasaogullari & Dorati, 2004; 225.) And inside and outside political and social changes and their dependent factors influenced architecture in Iran (DivSalar & Kelayeh, 2013). Luis Keeble by determining parks as kinds of open air casual places and important parts of the whole city, implies more interests of parks and states that there should be special events, games and hobbies for different age groups (Keeble, 1983; 238-242). Casual spaces as entertaining places are one of the urban studies. In these parks are popular places for citizens' free time. In our country the relationship among a family is yet strong, although some younger may spend

their free time without their families, but husband, wife and children spend their free time together (Fakuhi2004). In recent year growth of population and urbanization cause the shortage of green spaces in cities but their attention to these places increased because of their growth of consciousness about these places for decreasing stress. So it follows demands for decreasing such places (Gul & Atila, 2006).

It is necessary that developing green spaces be according to correct consideration of environmental and social needs and urban facilities and capacities (Journal 203.1389). Long-term expenses of management in green spaces` projects are very important and knowledge about the social environment and recognizing what users need according to their culture, economic and awareness is an essential thing in planning. And views that are shown according to green space planning underlie human activities. Every perspective finds identity according to people`s relation with the natural and physical environment in the past. Although attention to environmental factors is important but cannot just be used for reasonable planning for an area of land, and it is necessary to pay attention to the social factors and people needs that are important in green space planning. Legal and political aspects are important, too (Bir&higinz.1941). Shadi Talab (1381) emphasizes on active management in order to develop green spaces, and Dunnett and colleague (2002) put emphasis on budgets for green spaces.

In the context of contemporary parks evolution in Iran, Soltanzade (2003) in his article "From garden to park" considers the formation of parks in relation to universal experiences, consultant engineers and employer interferences. And Soltani (2007), in relation to these new spaces in cities of Iran, has written some points from Qajar to present days and considers the Second Pahlavi parks as well as contemporary urban parks as the results of changes in social life and garden building methods. In article "urban parks in passing ", the evolution of parks is considered in terms of decorative and visual sustainable and ecologic approach (Mofidi

& Alavi Zade, 2010). Formation of public green spaces in cities of Iran has different causes, the beginning of which are considered simultaneous with other changes in urbanization and architecture since the middle of Qajar (Naseraldin Shah) as a result of increasing Iran interactions with the West ( Habbib, Etesam & Ghodosi Far, 2013). In another study, it`s emphasized that building a park in the primary form in Tehran represents the updated changes in personal and social life as well as westernization deployment by Qajar officials (Majlesi Koopayi, et al, 2013). Mahdavi Nejad and Abedi pay attention to conceptual differences between park and garden, state that park formation is not continuation of garden form (Mahdavinejad , Abedi, 2012). In general, in conducted researches, just some points about influential factors in the evolution of parks are provided.

This paper investigates the effect of evolution and the level of compatibility of field variables on the framework of parks and tries to compare the dominant attitudes and patterns of contemporary park designing since Pahlavi era. It seems that these evolutions have direct and amazing effects on the framework of these parks and these effects were not considered in other studies. In authors point of view, parks are one of the best representations of social-cultural values, and this study can review the policies of park developments in the country till the policy makers and planners – by knowing influential factors- can make more rational decisions in the field of park designing and administration. This study highlights the main paths of influencing in personal dimensions of society and reminds the opportunities or damages resulting from this area in structure and shape as well as decision priorities about parks.

### Methodology

In this study, data related to parks were collected through documents and libraries and criteria investigation was done using comparative methods in parks. The data were analyzed using the analytical method and four theoretical and influential bases

in parks shaping, identifying and government and officials sensitivity were analyzed. Samples were selected based on the importance given by government or municipality as the honor document and making park as the pattern among the other parks at the same era. Selected parks include Melat, Razi, Goftogo, and Ab o Atash, which were a key intervention and pattern in macro scale and represented the policies of their time. Park Shahr was selected as the first and the only pattern of the following years. The historical studies are important due to the sensitivity of investigating park building. Because of the importance of social, political, cultural, and economic revolution in 1357 and closeness to present time, this study investigates 5 eras of parks before and after Islamic revolution (the first Pahlavi and four decades after the revolution ). The method of this study is a ground theory that is editing systematically and according to real data. However it does not do this by content analysis of park physics, but in one hand it corresponds physical changes of the parks with social and political changes and at the other hand tries to emphasize on physical and content changes with reviewing meaningful interpretable aspects of those periods. This research model tries to show these levels and variables and the ratio between them (Fig. 1).

### **Building Parks in Tehran**

Tehran was the city of gardens and it had a lot of gardens with tall trees. Shah Abas made a garden of plane trees in it and in Qajar period a lot of big gardens were created. In Lunar 1284 commanded to build a new fence for Tehran so Laleh Zar located in the city. By building the first inn called Grand Hotel it became a public promenade and it was the first urban open air place in Tehran.(Shahri,1991).The first parks in Tehran are Atabak park and garden in Naseri period, Aminol Duleh park and garden, Masudieh Park and National Park.(Naeima 2006-Balaghi 2007) The earliest parks in Tehran in Pahlavi II are City Parks that were built in 1327 in old region of Sanglaj. After that in 1328 Laleh park and in 1347

Melat Park were built.(Parks foundation,2001).

### **History of Background Developments Social and Political**

In this study built parks from the first parks in today`s meaning in Tehran till now were analyzed in five periods of time: Pahlavi II-(1941-1978), after revolution (1978-1986), building era (1986-1997), Reforms period (1997-2009) and justice oriented period (2009-2013) and tried to analyzed the way the thoughts of these periods affects park designs and physics. The forty year period of Pahlavi considered period because of same interval and policy of Pahlavi but because of important changes of forty years of national policies of Islamic Republic in urban developing it has divided o four periods of time.

### **Parks in 1941-1978**

In Pahlavi II considering the growth of urbanization and suitable financial resources, different parks were built in Tehran. Because of recreational potential and plenty of gardens, these gardens were mostly built in northern half of the city. Because park building was newborn we can see Iranian styles in designing parks. Like Shafagh Park that was built by Iranian and French styles together. Identity oriented approach is seen informing Niavaran park and designing according to field and ground is obvious in Jamshidieh and Melat parks. Melat Park reminds us of English gardens and using the maximum natural ability of land like its slope. Because of the prevalence of symbolic oriented decoration in this period fountains and statues were used.

Most approaches of parks from this period specially Pahlavi II, except for Niyavaran and Shafagh which are Iranian and French in style, others are westernism and modern and have organic designs and influenced by English gardening.

Most of the parks are recreational and are a place for free time (Behnahani1994); (Table 2).

### **Parks in 1978-1986**

Political changes and economical unrest arising from

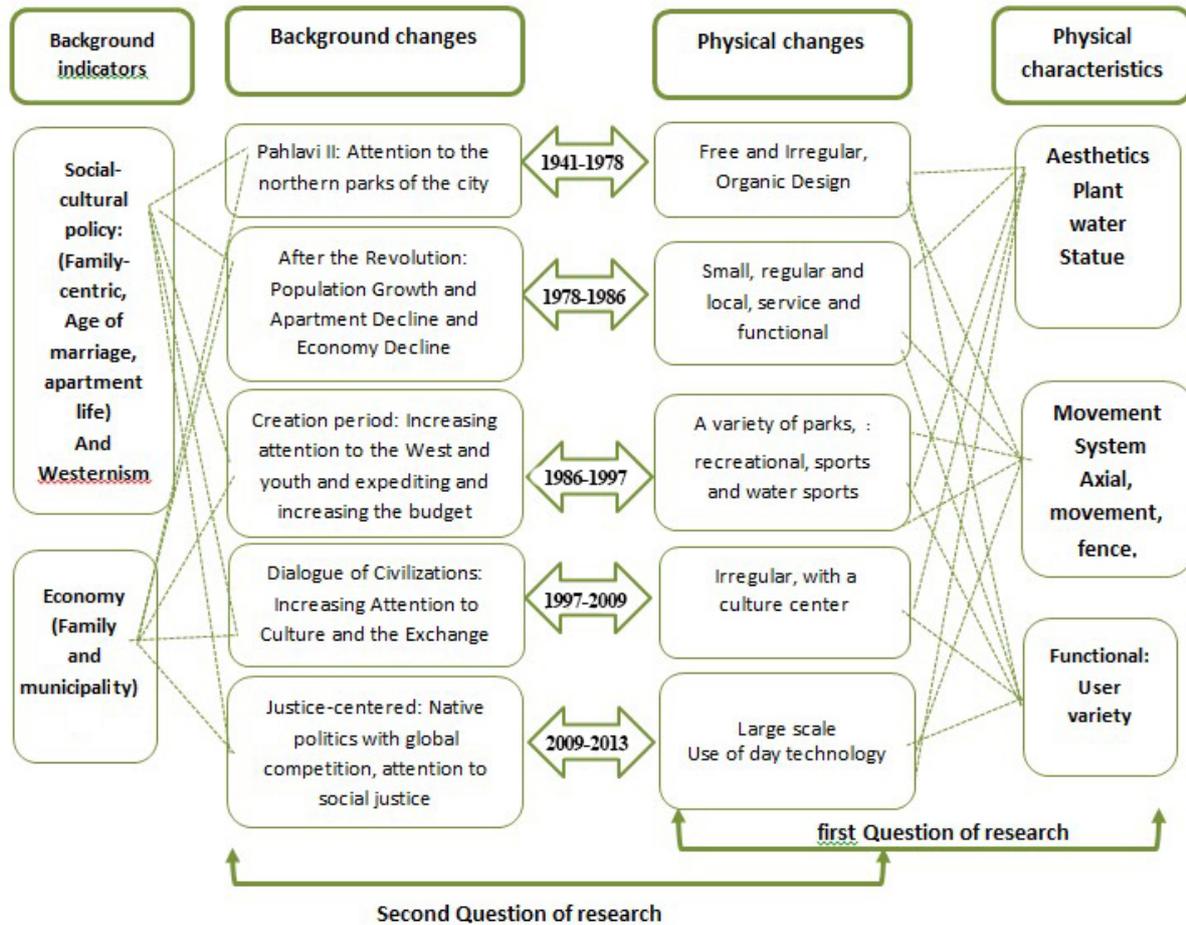


Fig. 1. Research model: Periods of study of physical and background changes, and indexes studied in the physical and background courses. Source: authors.

war and democratic religious policies arising from revolution and neglecting architecture and modern creativity caused lack of attention to aesthetics of parks. Paying attention to the parks was just for the purpose of creating green spaces. Forms of gardens were superficially symbols of Iranian gardens. Parks were regular and in small scales. According to the plans, the role of water is little, sometimes just a little pond. Attentions paid to the parks for public service spaces and were separated locally and regionally. This period can be called as simple functions arising from war (Table 2).

### Parks in 1986-1997

According to the consolidation of Islamic Republic

government during these years and economical development policy after the war, we can see the forming of city parks and in larger scale regional and small parks. In these parks, water is major element in designing.

The general approach to the parks was westernism and global and attention to increasing sports places and water parks are clear in this period (Table 3).

### Parks in 1997-2009

Because of policies of this period to decrease relation with different nations, we can see city parks and mixed such as conversation parks which tried to show different styles of gardening. By developing media and paying attention to the cultures we can

Table 1. Study of the Pahlavi II Parks (1941-1978). In this period, we see the formation of irregular gardens in the similarity of English gardens or traditional gardens. Source: authors.



(From right to left, parks of Behest madaran(1987), Shariati (1981), Azadi (1986), Basij (1985) and Al-Hadi Park 1987).

Per capita green space for this period was 1.2.0.2 or 0.3 square meters for each and small parks were created in the southern and densely populated urban areas

period	Politics	Economy	Community and culture	Theme and character
Revolution	Popular change religious democracy	Low levels of economic turmoil  Budget deficit (Rahmani, 2004)	Little socialism and social interactions  Rapid population growth	Local and Neighborhood Characters  Small and regular parks

Table 2. Comparative comparison of the post-revolution period(1978-1986). In this period, regular and small parks with a local function are more than other types of parks. Source: authors.



From right to left : Jamshidieh Park (1977), Niavaran (1969), Lavizan (1967), Mellat (1974), Shafagh Park (1963), Sorkh Hesar Park (1970).

There are regular and irregular park types. According to statistics, 65 local parks and 3 forest Parks including of lavisan, Sorkh Hesar and Pardisan were formed during this period

period	Politics	Economy	Community and culture	Theme and character
<b>Pahlavi II</b>  <b>1941-1978</b>	Authoritarian  Modernist	High level  Relies on oil  Economic and Business Growth	Increasing the level of education and media, and communicating with the West, the beginning of the culture of the parks	Modernism, Symbolism, Western

see some usage such as cultural centers. Because of improvement in the economics of the country, more attention has paid to designs and aesthetic factors

like lakes and fountains. In this period in addition to past functions, has a mixture of social and cultural functions and

Table 3. Examination of parks (1368-1376). Gradual evolution of the western model and low emphasis on indigenous patterns. Source: authors.



From right to left, the parks of Azadegan (2005), Shaghayegh (2003), Khalij Fars(2000),Goftego (1999) and Dialogue (2003).

The prevalence of parking is seen in urban areas such as parks of dialogue, azadegan and khalij fars

period	Politics	Economy	Community and culture	Theme and character
	Dialogue of Civilizations and Civil Liberties  Relationship with different nations	Trying to grow the economy	Lack of coherence of society and the entry of different global cultures	Cultural, western, global

westernism and global parks` views (Table 4).

**Parks in 2009-2013**

The Policy of this period was at the base of social and Islamic justice and tried to expand parks in different areas of Tehran especially southern parts fairly. Because of increasing women activities in the society, the first parks for women were built in this period. According to the growth of media usage and cyberspace and because young people tend to be an individualist, some efforts have done to increase the attractions in parks and use technology in building parks in order to attract different people for doing group works. We can see sport salons, recreational facilities and different games. In addition to using water for decoration, different usage such as children games fountains (water and fire Bustan) have used. Most of the parks in his period are organic in design, but Iranian garden in Deh Vanak has identity-oriented approach with the idea of gardens. There are different educational and recreational programs

suitable for different ages in these parks.

There is the balanced development of green spaces in this period and justice orientation.

In this period parks show development and better technology in culture and nature (Table 5)

Now we are going to analyze some indicators of every period, comparative analyses of its physics and the effect of meaning on creating elements of the parks.

**Findings for the first question: analyzing changes in park physics (first variable)**

• **Axis movement**

**A) Comparative analysis of geometric plans and movement**

A network of the organic relationship increases the feeling of nearness to the nature and is very important in is a way. While in a network of geometric relation target and destination spots are important. The proximity of French and Iranian and interfering of Iranian nationalist and ancient decision

Table 4. Comparison of the period (2005-2007). In this period, the apparent aspect has been considered more. Source: authors.



From right to left, the parks of Honarmandan, Razi, Ghaem, Kodak, Bahman

Period	Politic	-Economy	Society and culture	Theme and characteristic
Construction	Building period rebuilding after war(Nili,1997) attention to youth	Trying to balance the economical growth, privatization, increasing inflation	Lack of coherence in the society and formation of social and economical levels	Western global, attention to youth kinds of parks

Table 5. Large parks and western recreational patterns increase and according o justice approach widespread. Source: authors.



From right to left, Deh vanak , Nahj al-Balaghah (2009), Ab &Atash(2009), Abshar(2011), Behesht madaran(2008) and Velayat (2011)

Using technology and building in large scales is obvious

Period	Politic	-Economy	Society and culture	Theme and characteristic
pivotal justice	Attention to social justice and family centric	Distribution of economical balance	Individualist .increasing cyber place and women activity in the society	&Iranian Islamic justice balanced development of green place

makers causes the stronger axis in the geometry of city parks. However, the role of English cultural patterns in this park is clear. But the geometric patterns in designing parks go forward organic and mixed ones and between two patterns of Iranian

gardens and city gardens, it came near the historical and traditional gardens. But they are not the same as some gardens that are near shrines and were used every day. Analyzing geometry in these parks during these years shows closeness with people`s needs and

modifying park pattern (Table 6).

**B) Comparative analyzing of fence and entrance and accessibility**

City Park with imitating of the ancient west has small entrances and decoration. But Melat Park because of westernism modernism, shaped with the environment and invitations in the parks increased. In fact, parks tried to be closer to the pattern of City Gardens that is by increasing trust to people and decreasing safe mode and control in the cities that shows growth in ethnicism. The policy of attracting more passerby by seeing visual attractions of the park and entering people from every presented way causes deleting or weakening every crust and entrance around this spaces. Also Locating parks in political areas or in the center of the city causes decreasing of usage by families. And little by little the tendency to design great parks and better availability on foot or ride increased (Fig. 2).

**Aesthetic**

• **Comparative analysis of presence of water**

In Park Shahr the scale of the presence of water

shows the authoritarianism of outer component that cannot be far away from designer’s thoughts toward French gardens. Water is a determination of axis in the center of plan and has an aquarium or pool for riding boats. Generally, the relation of human and water is weak in this park. The Central part of Melat Park has lake and stepping fountain that inducts stagnation and concentration and makes a good space for long sop. And the aspect of decoration and visual water was used in stepping movement of the water. In Pahlavi II because of the prevalence of symbolism decoration aspect of water is used and recently the relation of water and human tried to increase. Changes of using water in these periods are clear. In Razi Park he water has used for entertaining and sport water. Pools and fountains are linear and centralized for making movement space and pause in Conversation Park. In Fire and Water Park, water is used differently and has a role in decreasing relation between water and audience. In general analysis, we can say that a first water was used for cooling and climate function, then luxurious view to it increased and exciting lighting and closer relation

Table 6. Periodic Review (1984-1999)

Parks with a large scale and recreational patterns of the West are more prosperous and based on the justice approach in the wider city. Source: authors.



From right to left, Nahj al-Balaghah (2009), Ab &Atash(2009), Abshar(2011), Behesht madaran(2008) and Velayat (2011) and Deh vanak

The use of large-scale manufacturing and manufacturing technology to show improvements in these parks is clear

period	Politics	Economy	Community and culture	Theme and character
	Attention to social justice and family-centeredness	Distribution of the economy balance	The prosperity of socialism, the increase of cyberspace and the activity of women in society	Islamic Iranian Justice Balanced Green Space ) (Development



Fig. 2. From right to left, entrance to park shahr, mellat, razi, Goftego and Ab&Atash. Photo: Gorji, 2017.

with water increased. There are statues near the water in City Park and Melat. Also in later parks statues used differently like a statue as a bench in Ab o Atash Park (Fig. 3).

• **Vegetation**

The system of planting in the city is accidental and sometimes targeted. In both sides of the major axis of water, plane and pine trees were planted and decorating the garden in classic method mixed with westernism method followed. In Shahr Park some decorative palms are planted like imported shrubs that are tall and pretty now. In the assessment of plant species, we should not neglect 70-year-old trees and this factor is an identifiable and attractive. Planting in this park is organic so the density of trees is low but we can see imported seedlings as bushes and flowers. By developing international relation the variety of plants is seen but the density and attraction of used trees did not increase (Table 7) Varieties of species are seen in different times, and

more attention is needed to indigenous plants

**Function: activities and different uses**

Experience and understanding of urban spaced influenced by different factors: age, sex, culture, social level and etc.(Zabetian & Khodaei, 2009). City Park is new so does not have any activities and users motivation is crossing, using the library, walking, studying and family resting and it is a recreational-passing park (Behbahani, 2006) but little by little changed from just recreational to other cultural and sport fields. Razi Park pas attention to young people and has playgrounds, theme park, lake and pond and is a place for families. The first fair market of handcrafts and considering the culture because of culture center is obvious there. Conversation Park shows the culture of gardening in different nations that reflexes the policy of that time. Fire and Water Park has different facilities like fountains and fire columns for politicians and



Fig. 3. From right to left, presence of water, park shahr, mellat, razi, Goftego and Ab&Atash. Source: authors.

Table 7. Comparison of planting systems and vegetation. Source: authors.

Ab o atash	Goftego	Razi	Melat	Shahr
Using elements mostly, stone and concrete Unsuitable plan plant	100 kinds of permanent & seasonal Plane, berry, bamboo. Falaris. planting suitable with climate. Lack of attention to tree location	Different types acacia- plane- asparagus tree. Indian cloves	120kinds of trees- Dominant species: plane-berry Rare species: oak Season plants	Plane tree & pine in both sides of water Fruitful and fruitless trees. hazelnut

Table 8. Comparing activities, during the course of courses, we see the expansion of activities. Source: authors.

Ab o atash	Goftego	Razi	Melat	Shahr
A collection of recreational functions	Different Educational garden	Fishing playground	Skate, competition ,controlled car	Walking & sport

programmers to interfere women’s interests and needs by sex awareness.(Rezazadeh 2005) that in justice centered period paid more attention o this subject by building women parks (Table 8).

**Analyzing effective background in park physics in every period (second variable)**

People’s definition of quality at the time was different according to the social and economical situation and will change too. So determining what people need is the planner’s task. Planners should convert the people’s demands about their residential place to policies and strategies. And it is necessary to think about the future (Bir&Higniz, 1941).

This is the programmers task to measure demands with facilities and define activities with feasibility and looking ahead. In order to analyze and understand the development history of parks and their physics, it is necessary to analyze the cultural, social, economical and political backgrounds. If this harmony revealed it can be said that park physic

in every period is the product of this background situation and there is no doubt that the shape and the scale of aesthetic are influenced by thoughts and strategies of that period. From them social and cultural and even political factors have more affinity. These factors were analyzed in one table named cultural social politics. Although it is clear that the purpose of the policy is politic strategies of that time in social and cultural fields rather than an international relationship or power structure and is a mixture of culture and sociology. The economic factor is analyzed in a separate table.

History of cultural and social policies in periods: In cultural and social policy backgrounds the most efficient factors are family centric, age of marriage, apartment life and westernismism are analyzed.

• **Family-centric indicator**

family centric, the growth of family numbers, number of members and number of marriage and divorce in every period of time can affect the growth of parks.

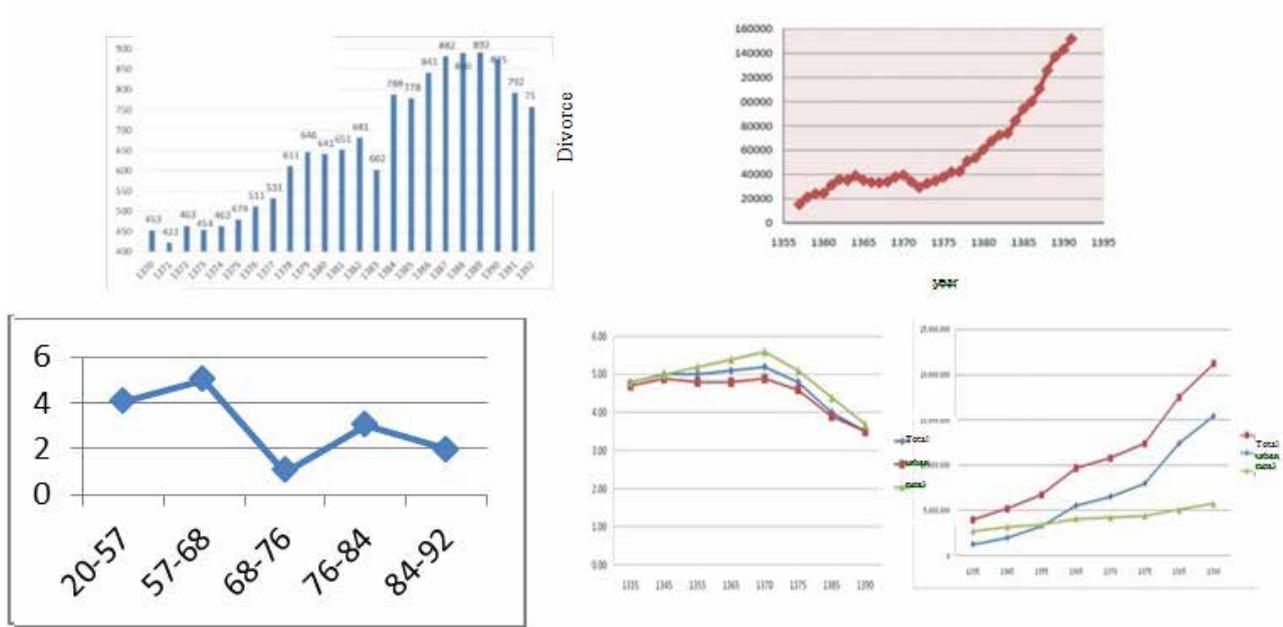


Diagram 1. Right to left, number of households, Dana news channel , 1394 , number of households, source: same, divorce statistics, resource : www,mexic.ir . Number of marriage, source;Peymyesh. News society A. The scale of family centric in Iran. Source: authors, 2017.

The growth of family centric can give social identity to parks and makes family relations stronger. While the decline of this indicator can make parks a place for single youth and maybe dangerous behaviors that make parks negative. Unfortunately, situations confirm the second one (Diagram 1).

According to Diagram 1 following the policies of population growth in 60 decades, we can see the growth in a number of family members till 1991, after that by following the change in population policy we saw decreasing in the number of families. Finally, a whole shape of family-centric indicator according to above tables has shown in a different table. Dropping of this indicator in the era of construction of Iran is an important characteristic that was going to organize by creating youth parks in Hashemi period. This method was not good but we should consider that the unpleasant form of this, can increase this situation and if it has done correctly can cause consolidation of family,

deduction of family stress and peace and quiet. However, all of these cultural and environmental functions show recovery of this indicator.

• **Indicator of age of marriage**

Increasing in the age of marriage would increase young people's free time. In its negative form it has a negative effect of going to the park among singles. According to these Diagrams, the age of marriage increased from the reform period after war. It can be said that with increasing the age of marriage after war, youth's attention to recreation and spending time in parks increased and we can see parks with different activities. As it mentioned in family-centric discussion is an inevitable subject and good organizing can help reforming his abnormalities. But its bad form can hurt more (Diagram 2).

• **Apartment life indicator**

According to Diagram 3 apartment life is increasing. With growth of life apartment and

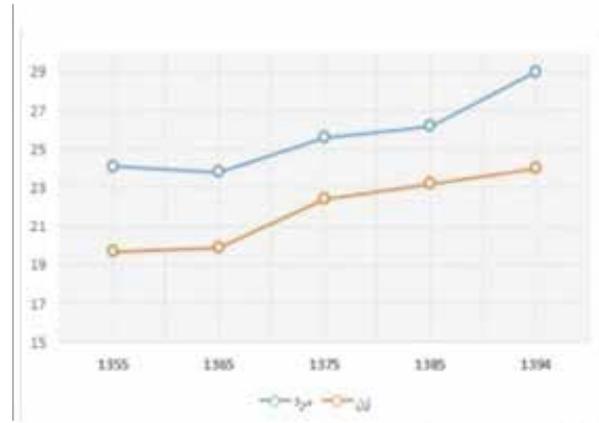
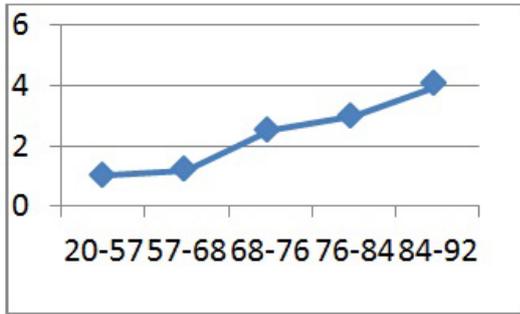


Diagram 2. Age of marriage. Source; Persian Gulf news center 1394. The average of marriage age in different periods. Source: authors.

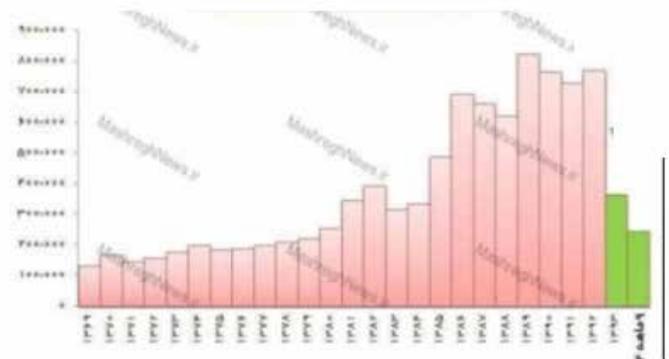
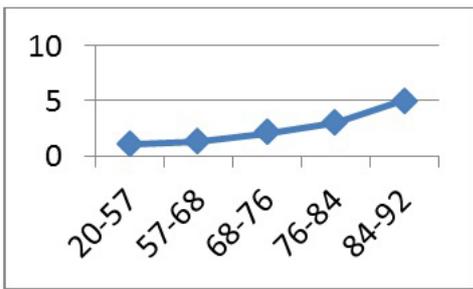


Diagram 3 . From right to left, the number of new residential units, Source: Rajavi, 1395. New housing units in different periods. Source: authors.

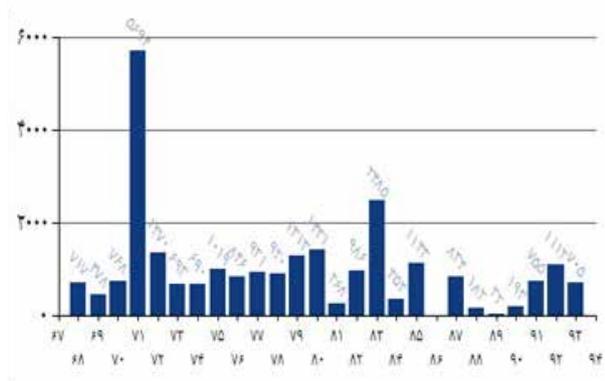
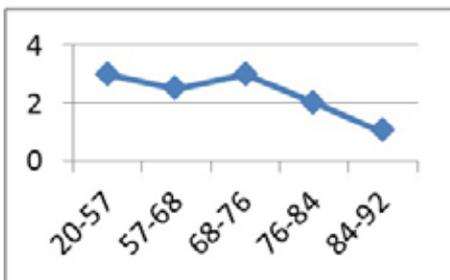


Diagram 4. Historical number-editing the key term of cultural invasion, westernism culture. Source: authors.

decreasing relation with nature in houses we see more attention to green spaces in cities. As in years 67 -68 because of needs in residential areas we can see local parks in these areas and after that different parks were built around the city (Diagram 3).

- **Westernism culture indicator**

For analyzing westernism culture this Diagram is cited: according to the keyword of cultural invasion in years 68-76 the most attention paid to western culture and in years 92-84 there was the least. During 76-84 attention to the introduction of Iranian culture by building cultural centers seek to justify this (Diagram 4).

In Pahlavi II, authorities had strong tendency to promote western culture, so Pahlavi II parks were built by current western landscaping, sometimes with direct interfering westerns. (Solani2007). After the revolution Iranian architecture tried to shift the architecture to independent identity according to their ancient ancestors. But their view to ancient Iranian architecture was superficial (DivSalar & Kelayeh, 1994).

As revealed in parks of this period, during years of 68-76 big changes have done in the social and cultural foundation of the country, but unfortunately, it followed big problems decrease in revolutionary values, neglecting cultural issues and western invasion (Political thoughts site).

### Analyzing economical content

In order to analyzing effective economical issues on parks, attention to family economic, municipal economic, Ginny coefficient and economical growth are important in different periods. These issues can strengthen or weaken the use and expanding parks.

- **Family economic indicator**

It is natural that increased revenues would be more pleasurable and more beneficial, and studying it could make the development of parks more meaningful. According to the Diagrams, although revenues have increased, these revenues are not

well-versed in costs, and over time, we see a decline in the power of the Iranian households, and by decreasing the purchasing power of households and raising the price of land and housing, we see a decline in access to Housing was in urban areas: Diagram 5 is a graph showing the difference in income and the cost of housing shortages in different periods. According to this Diagram, the household economy has declined over the course of different periods and in the year 84-92 there is a relative improvement of the economy compared to the previous period. The reflection of this change is also good in reducing the desire to use the park for the final years of the construction period and increasing this desire in the years to come, and the result is increased park construction and the use of technology in the day (Diagram 5).

- **The municipal economic indicator**

The main share of municipal income is provided by buying density and buying density shows increasing residents of the areas. So studying this indicator can show municipal ability in building parks and the real need of it and make expanding parks meaningful. According to this indicator, municipal gains quadruple income with buying density that is paid for extending parks. It should not be neglected that it is necessary to provide available local nature and park for new resident but it fulfilled less (Diagram 6).

- **Economic inequality use indicator**

According to Diagram 7 the most economical inequity can be seen before the revolution.

- **Economical growth indicator**

In the field of analyzing park formation, we can see the effect of the municipal economy on park formation and due to the decrease of economic inequity in last period in the south of the city we can see increasing the number of parks in order to decrease the social levels (Diagram 8).

In building period lot of efforts, great investment and lots of constructions have done and great steps for rebuilding the problems arising from war and expanding country economic have taken and

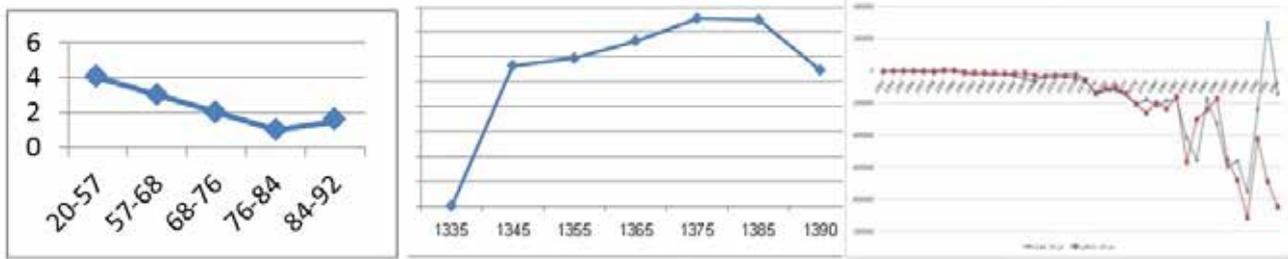


Diagram 5. Difference between income and expenses. Source: Dana news Chanel .1394 . lack of houses . Source: authors.

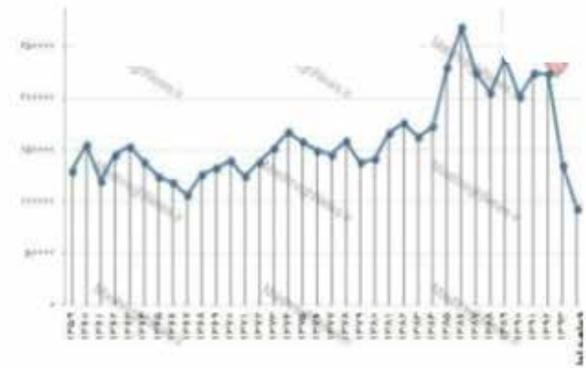
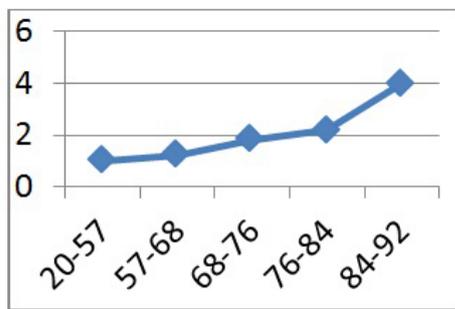


Diagram 6. The number of perditions for building houses in the country. Source; statistic center. Municipal economy. Source: authors.

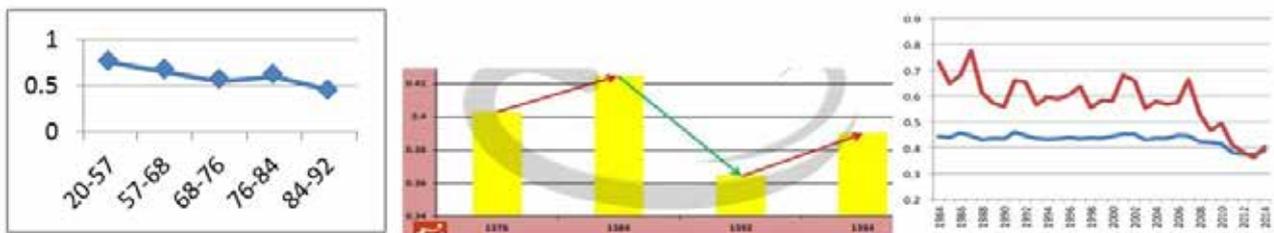


Diagram 7. From right to left. . Gini coefficient .Source: Reporters club, 2016 . Comparison of Gini coefficient among nations. Source: Raja news 2016. Economical inequity. Source: authors.

Comparison of economical indicators. source			
Economic indicators	hashemi	khatami	ahmadi nejad
Economic Growth	5.89%	4.35%	3.65%
Growth of monetary base	22.92%	15.71%	26.86%
Liquidity growth	28.65%	24.92%	27.33%
Inflation	25.25%	15.76%	17.65%

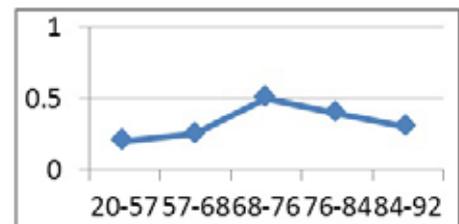


Diagram 8. From right to left Comparison of economical indicators. source; center of strategic studies. Economical growth. Source: authors.

economical policies lead o a great economical movement in the country. However it has some problems and frustrations; expanding way is one dimension, political development is uncoordinated with economical development, neglecting social

justice and marginal collision with it, getting influence of IMF, increasing importation and debt, lasting developmental plans and wasting expenses, lack of oversight on plan performance and lack of control on inflation (Fozi, 2005).

## Discussion and conclusion

### ● Analyzing capability among physical changes of the parks (first variable) with four background variable (politic, culture, society and economy)

With starting the growth of population and apartment life and decreasing the economic from Pahlavi period, after the war there was the formation of small parks. In next period or building period by considering the Diagram of westernism, increase in attention to the west and by dropping the family- centric axis and growing the age of marriage, in order to prevent social problems, paying attention to youth and formation of parks were followed. Also municipal budget increased because of crossing after war crisis and in the next period due to policies on creating a culture and introducing Iranian culture, parks have more cultural centers. In the last period of this study government and politics` aims was local policy to compete globally that caused extending big and competitive parks, however, with small local patterns. So physical changes are interpretable by cultural, social, political and economical evolutions. In accordance with the ensitivity of Islamic republic guides, parks get an important role. Unfortunately, indicators show deduction in family-centric and increase in westernism after the revolution that the growth in parks should be interpreted in this way. In fact parks in some aspects strengthened the family-centric but in the other side cooperate with other social barrier such as escaping from family, too. Controlling this subject follows environmental planning designs. In the last period tried to balance the westernism culture, however, it aimed at the global competition and use technology. In fact, it tried to simulate parks and global parks with similar conditions. Economical condition provided these developments but by decreasing the economical situation arising from recent changes, the limitation in the forms of parks and reinforcement of large and small parks continued. Unfortunately, principal with compensation of this economical deduction b density, create double tasks for the parks. The growth of the number of parks should be considered by increasing local density but it was not so. However, in the last period tried to make social justice by improvement in dispersion and availability and park quality. Location exemplified is interpretable in south and east of the city by making modern parks.

For analyzing adaptability between first and second variables, the first physical variables ranked and put in the subcategory of aesthetic, function, movement and accessibility in order to compare them with effective background issues. Diagram 9 shows different social, political, cultural and economical issues on park formation.

The effect of social inequity is clear in the location of the parks and the most economical inequity was on Pahlavi period that can point to parks in the north of Tehran and easy accessibility. Growth in the economy affects the aesthetic of parks and their luxury and according to the Diagrams, we can see lack of aesthetic and creating small parks after the war. In Building period the economical growth was high and we expect to see

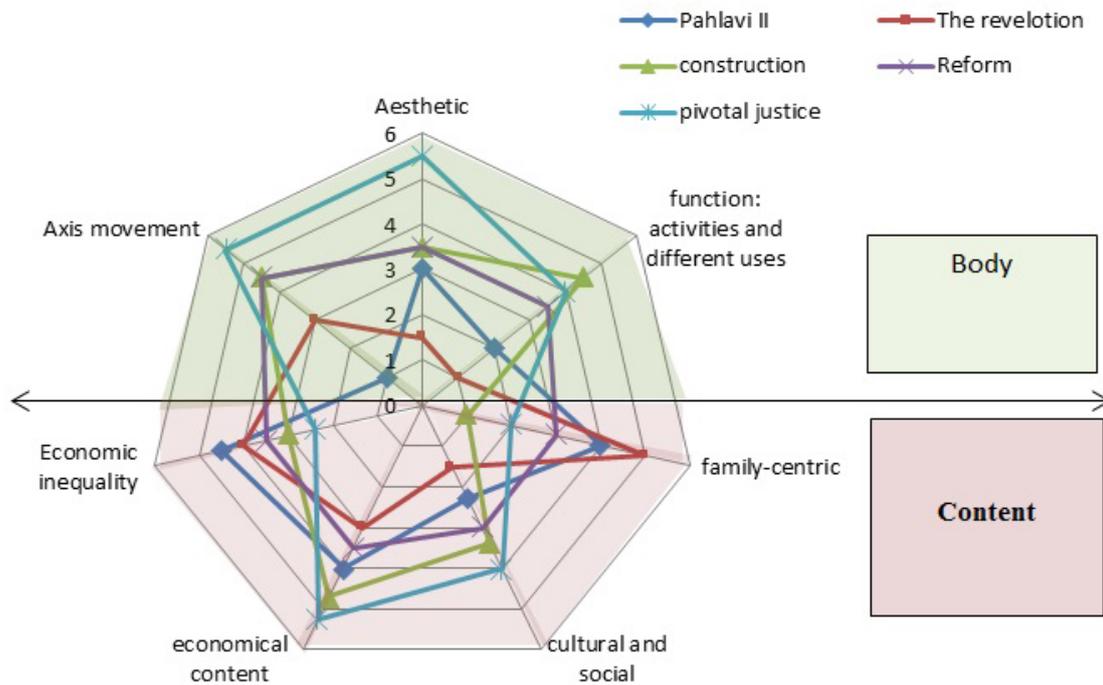


Diagram 9. Different social, political, cultural and economical issues on park formation. Source: authors.

more aesthetic than Reform period but because of more attention to the cultural, social and artistic issues in the parks, we see more luxury. Also economical growth in last period can be seen informing different activities, more luxury and using updated technology in the parks. Also, we can see the lack of attention to aesthetic after war because of deduction of communication and attention to western culture and paying attention to inner issues arising from the war , decreasing the marriage age and apartment life. On the other hand deduction of family-centric and increasing the marriage age causes more attention to the functional aspects and variety of parks in Building period and after that. Also, movement and better accessibility and attention to rides in the parks can be related to the economical growth and using ability for the public.

With considering the results, social, political, cultural and economical changes affect the physics of the parks. At first, because of being new, park designs were imitations, but after that, there were justice in developments of the park policy, recreational services for youth, development of cultural centers and development in poor and aggregate areas. So the patterns of the parks can be meaningful according to population, economic and culture. In Pahlavi II the most effective factors were attention to western culture, during the war time; economical issues of the war, in Building period; economical growth, in Reform period; attention to the culture and in the last period; attention to justice and public use of the parks and global competition considered. Generally, Pahlavi II parks can be considered as the manifest parks before revolution and Justice centered period parks as the manifest parks after revolution. This study would lead to recognize these hidden effects and would help politicians and planners' decisions in designing and performing parks in order to increase awareness of damages and opportunities.

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