

Innovative Approaches to the Restoration and Revitalization of Historical Bazaars: Preserving Heritage, Enabling Sustainability

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Abstract

The Kerman Bazaar and its historical fabric, with a long-standing history, harbor a unique treasure of various architectural styles. This historical fabric, similar to its counterparts in other cities, faces numerous social, economic, and structural challenges on one hand, and unregulated urban interventions and renovations on the other. Focusing on housing issues and providing design patterns, regulations, and criteria for construction will lead to the preservation of the physical and visual characteristics of the historical context, as well as the improvement of the quality of life for the residents, which are among the main goals of revitalization plans. The Kerman Bazaar, one of the most important and oldest bazaars in Iran, is recognized as a symbol of the region's culture and history. This bazaar, active as a commercial and social center since the Safavid era, has suffered severe erosion and damage due to natural and human factors. This research examines the current condition of the Kerman Bazaar and the challenges related to its restoration, presenting innovative and sustainable solutions for the restoration and revitalization of this historic bazaar. This study employs a qualitative analysis approach to gather and examine information about the structure of the Kerman Bazaar, the materials used in its construction, and the existing problems. Furthermore, the SWOT analysis in this research identifies the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats associated with the restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar. These solutions include the use of new materials and technologies, community involvement in the restoration process, and the implementation of educational and cultural programs to preserve and revive this historic bazaar. The primary objective of this article is to provide a comprehensive guide for the restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of the region and optimize its capacities for sustainable development. The results of this research can serve as a reference for architects, urban planners, and local authorities in the field of restoration and conservation of historical buildings.

Keywords

Architecture, SWOT, Design, Oldest Design, Traditional Architecture.

Introduction

The Kerman Bazaar, one of the oldest and most important bazaars in Iran, is recognized as a symbol of the region's culture and history. This bazaar, active as a commercial and social center since the Safavid era, has experienced significant erosion and damage due to both natural and human factors. On one hand, the modernization of cities, unregulated urban interventions, and renovations, and on the other hand, the neglect by authorities and migration of residents, have caused the Kerman Bazaar and its surrounding historical fabric to lose their initial significance and gradually be forgotten.

This issue becomes more critical considering that bazaars in Iran have always been recognized as major economic and social centers, and their traditional architecture represents the country's authenticity, art, and history. Therefore, it is essential to provide innovative and sustainable solutions for the restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar to preserve this valuable cultural and historical heritage for future generations and utilize its capacities for sustainable development.

The Kerman Bazaar, which encompasses 60 percent of Kerman's valuable historical structures, has, due to uncontrolled urban expansions and neglect of historical areas, become one of the forgotten urban areas and, in some places, has been entirely abandoned. Therefore, examining the challenges related to the restoration of this bazaar and offering appropriate solutions for its revitalization and redevelopment has become a necessity.

The aim of this research is to investigate the current condition of the Kerman Bazaar, analyze the existing challenges, and provide innovative and sustainable solutions for its restoration and revitalization. This study, using a qualitative analysis approach, gathers and examines information about the structure of the Kerman Bazaar, the materials used in its construction, and the current issues, and also employs SWOT analysis to identify the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar.

Importance and Necessity

The Kerman Bazaar, one of the oldest and most important bazaars in Iran, is a symbol of the region's history, culture, and art. The importance and necessity of restoring and revitalizing this bazaar are highlighted not only for cultural and historical reasons but also for economic, social, and environmental aspects. Below are some of the key points emphasizing the importance and necessity of this project:

- 1. Preservation of Cultural and Historical Heritage:** The Kerman Bazaar is one of the most significant cultural and historical symbols of Kerman province. With its unique and historical architecture, the bazaar plays a crucial role in showcasing the cultural and historical identity of the region. Restoring and revitalizing the Kerman Bazaar means preserving this valuable heritage for future generations.
- 2. Increasing Tourist Attraction:** Traditional bazaars in Iran have always been one of the main attractions for tourists. The restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar can enhance the attraction of domestic and international tourists, thereby strengthening the local economy. This will create new job opportunities and increase the income of the local community.
- 3. Improvement of Residents' Quality of Life:** By restoring and revitalizing the Kerman Bazaar and creating a suitable space for commercial and social activities, the quality of life for residents of the surrounding neighborhoods will improve. These actions can lead to a dynamic and attractive environment for both residents and visitors.
- 4. Community Involvement:** The restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar can provide opportunities for community involvement in the decision-making and implementation processes of the projects. This participation not only helps preserve the cultural and social identity of the bazaar but also increases the sense of belonging and pride among the local community toward their cultural heritage.

5. Sustainable Development: Restoring and revitalizing the Kerman Bazaar using sustainable solutions and modern technologies can contribute to the sustainable development of the region. These actions can lead to environmental improvements and reduce negative impacts on the environment.

6. Preventing Further Destruction: The continued process of erosion and damage caused by natural and human factors can worsen the condition of the bazaar. Restoring and revitalizing the Kerman Bazaar can prevent further destruction of this cultural heritage and help preserve and maintain it.

Methodology

Overall, this study is divided into two main parts: identification and proposal. The identification section itself includes two subsections: identification of the context and identification of the building. In this research, aimed at exploring sustainable solutions for the restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar, qualitative methods and SWOT analysis have been used to gather and analyze information. The steps and details of the research methodology are as follows:

1. Library and Document Study: In the first stage, written and documented sources related to the Kerman Bazaar, its history, and the methods of restoring and revitalizing historical bazaars were studied. These sources include books, scientific articles, reports, and historical documents. The goal of this stage is to become familiar with the historical and cultural background of the Kerman Bazaar and identify successful experiences in restoring similar bazaars.

2. SWOT Analysis: Using SWOT analysis, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats related to the restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar were identified and evaluated. This analysis helps in providing appropriate solutions for the restoration and revitalization of the bazaar.

3. Data Analysis and Providing Solutions: Finally, by analyzing the collected data and the results obtained from the previous stages, innovative and sustainable solutions for the restoration and revitalization of the Kerman Bazaar were provided. These solutions include the use of new materials and technologies, community involvement in the restoration process, and the implementation of educational and cultural programs to preserve and revive this historic bazaar.

Introduction

The name *Kerman* and its origin are complex subjects, as the long history and lack of historical documentation make it difficult to definitively determine the meaning of the name. There are various theories in this regard, which we will explore. In the search for the meaning of the name *Kerman*, we come across words such as Carmania, Kerman, the province of Kerman, the city of Kerman, Bih-Ardashir, Bardashir, Bardsir, and Gowashir. It is clear that throughout history, this province has always been known by the name *Kerman*, though at times, the capital city's name differed from the province's name. During the Achaemenid and Parthian periods, both the province and its capital were called *Kerman* (Pour Ahmad, 1997; Hamidi, 2010). From the Sassanian period, the capital of Kerman was known by names such as Bih-Ardashir, Khur-Ardashir, and after Islam, Bardashir, and Bardsir, and from the 7th century onwards, Gowashir (Soltanzadeh et al., 1993; 1987). Later, the name of this city, which was the capital of the province, was once again aligned with the province name *Kerman* (Pour Ahmad, 1997; Soltanzadeh, 1989).

The city of Kerman is one of the oldest cities in Iran, known for a long time as one of the country's important commercial and cultural centers due to its geographical location. Located near the Silk Road, the city quickly became one of the major commercial cities, with the Kerman Bazaar playing a vital role as the heart of the social and economic life of the people (Hamidi, 2010; Teesdale et al., 1999). The Kerman Bazaar, which has been an active commercial and social center since the Safavid era, has suffered significant damage over time due to natural and human factors (Habibi et al., 2005; Soltanzadeh, 1989).

With the passage of time and the modernization of cities, the Kerman Bazaar and its surrounding neighborhoods lost their initial importance due to the neglect of officials and the migration of residents from surrounding towns, leading to their gradual decline (Soltanzadeh, 1987; Organization of Housing and Urban Development, 1996). This is despite the fact that revitalizing and renovating the bazaar and its surrounding neighborhoods could preserve this valuable cultural heritage for future generations and utilize its potential for sustainable development (Khodabakhshi, 2015; Tibalds, 2008).

Traditional bazaars in Iran have always been considered one of the most important economic and social centers in the country (Teesdale et al., 1999; Tibalds, 2008). These bazaars are places for trading goods and symbolize the authenticity, art, history, and architecture of Iran. The architecture of traditional Iranian bazaars varies depending on the climatic conditions of different cities, with each following a specific architectural style based on those conditions. Generally, traditional bazaars and their formation follow a unified framework, though differences in construction and traditional architecture can be seen in various regions (Habibi et al., 2005; Daneshvar, 1996).

Although coping with the rapid pace of changes is not easy, by studying and analyzing pre-modern architecture and urban planning, the forgotten cultural, economic, social, and ethical benefits can be represented and introduced. The least benefit of such efforts is to preserve the heritage of our ancestors and provide more choices for future generations (Soltanzadeh et al., 1993; Ganji & Rashidi, 2022).

Traditional Iranian bazaars are one of the best examples to represent the benefits of Iranian architecture (Soltanzadeh, 1989; Daneshvar, 1996). These bazaars are complete examples of a vibrant, multi-faceted Iranian lifestyle that simultaneously creates a deep connection between social, economic, cultural, religious, ethical, and familial domains (Soltanzadeh et al., 1993; Ganji & Rashidi, 2022). One of the most frequently used and active components in traditional bazaars is the caravanserais, which today have often faced serious issues in traditional bazaars (Teesdale et al., 1999; Khodabakhshi, 2015).

The city of Kerman, which is the subject of this research, is one of Iran's historical cities, with its bazaar recognized as one of the main historical landmarks. This bazaar, containing 60% of Kerman's valuable historical artifacts, has become one of the forgotten urban areas due to uncontrolled urban expansion and official negligence, with some parts entirely abandoned (Habibi et al., 2005; Soltanzadeh, 1987).

In this research, the current status of Kerman Bazaar and the challenges related to its restoration have been examined, and new and sustainable solutions for the restoration and revitalization of this historical bazaar have been proposed (Khodabakhshi, 2015; Tibalds, 2008). The use of modern materials and technologies, local community participation in the restoration process, and the creation of educational and cultural programs for the preservation and revitalization of this bazaar are among the proposed solutions in this research (Soltanzadeh, 1987; Organization of Housing and Urban Development, 1996). The main objective of this research is to provide a comprehensive guide for the restoration and revitalization of Kerman Bazaar to preserve the cultural and historical heritage of this region and optimally utilize its potential for sustainable development (Soltanzadeh, 1989; Daneshvar, 1996).

With this introduction in mind, the present paper aims to provide a comprehensive examination of the Kerman Bazaar and practical solutions for the restoration and revitalization of this historical bazaar. The results of this research can serve as a reference for architects, urban planners, and local officials in the field of restoration and preservation of historical buildings (Soltanzadeh et al., 1993; Ganji & Rashidi, 2022).

Research Background

1. Bazaar: Origin, Definition, and Importance

The term *bazaar* was pronounced as *vakar* in the Pahlavi language and gradually evolved into *bazaar*. This word, which has Persian roots, is used in many languages worldwide. In Arabic, it was used as *bizar* and *bazarah* (Ashouri, 2002). In addition to its primary role in buying and selling, bazaars have also been places for recreation, political hubs, and social gatherings.

The word *bazaar* was adopted by Europeans from the Portuguese, who in turn borrowed it from the Iranians. Arabs also modified this word by changing the letter *a* to *y* and called it *bizar*, with the plural form being *bazara*. A bazaar refers to a place where goods and food are bought and sold, typically a covered street with shops on both sides. In a broader definition, a bazaar is a place where supply and demand intersect to determine a fixed price. It can be a geographical location, and it can also refer to a group of people whose trading activities lead to the creation of supply and demand and a unified price (Ibn Balkhi, 1974; 1987).

Some believe that a bazaar is a place where social and cultural activities occur, with sellers and buyers being its main components. Bazaars are phenomena related to traditional cities and are considered fundamental elements in the formation of these cities' structures. Even in the construction of new cities, bazaars are not built in the same way as in the past. However, in old cities, bazaars remain traditional centers equivalent to other economic hubs of the city. With their various economic, social, and cultural roles, bazaars are considered the main service and craft centers in historical cities and their spheres of influence. A bazaar, as the central hub, heart, and soul of the city, is a place where the signs and symbols of historical, religious, cultural, and political events are clearly visible (Kermani, 2007; 1994).

In the *Dictionary of the Holy Bible*, it is mentioned that in the Gospel of Luke (7:32), the bazaar is well-known, and every kind of goods is sold there. Sometimes, long streets with shops on both sides were arranged, as is still common today. Sometimes, the term refers to a large area in the middle of the city where buyers and sellers gather to sell their goods. Over time, discussions and debates about philosophical and political issues took place there (Book of Acts 16:19 and 17:17; Owens, 2005).

In the past, bazaars had local functions and did not extend beyond a few decades or a few tribes. Due to the advancement of human knowledge in transportation and the expansion of communications, the extent and importance of bazaars have increased day by day. The expansion of traditional bazaars has been accompanied by the development and diversification of their functions. In traditional bazaars, in addition to buying and selling functions, there were also educational, religious, cultural, service, production, craft, health, communication, and leisure functions (Ashraf, 1981; Estakhri, 1990).

2. The Position of Bazaar in Geographical Studies

Trade, as the most important form of social exchange, is one of the main functions of humans. A function that leads to the establishment of its unique spaces and places called bazaars in various forms. A bazaar is, above all, a place for buying and selling, and the science of geography, since its inception, has examined the location and space resulting from human functions. It is evident that the place of buying and selling or the bazaar falls within its scope (Pour Ahmad, 1997; Owens, 2005). Any human functions undoubtedly impact the living space of humans and cause changes in the environment and space.

3. Kerman Bazaar

The strategic location of Kerman on the north-south and southeast-west trade routes of the country gave Kerman a unique position from the 10th to the 13th century and contributed to the growth and development of the city along these commercial routes. The structure and framework of the city were aligned with the main trade routes. Although Kerman was one of the important trade centers on the Indian spice route, its wealth was based on local production, including dried fruits, shawls, carpets, and transit trade. In the Iranian cities of the 10th and 11th centuries, it is notable that the city and the village were interconnected parts of a regional system, and this is also true for Kerman. Kerman was by no means an isolated city; rather, it was the main center of a residential pattern organized within a region. The role and existence of Kerman were based on coordinating and utilizing the resources of the surrounding areas and their position on trade routes (Tibalds, 2008; Teesdale et al., 1999; Daneshvar, 1996; Hamidi, 2010).

Kerman Bazaar, as the most important commercial section and the fundamental part of the city's framework, holds special significance. As previously mentioned, it was aligned with the main trade routes, particularly from east to west (Khodabakhshi, 2015; Soltanzadeh, 1987; 1989).

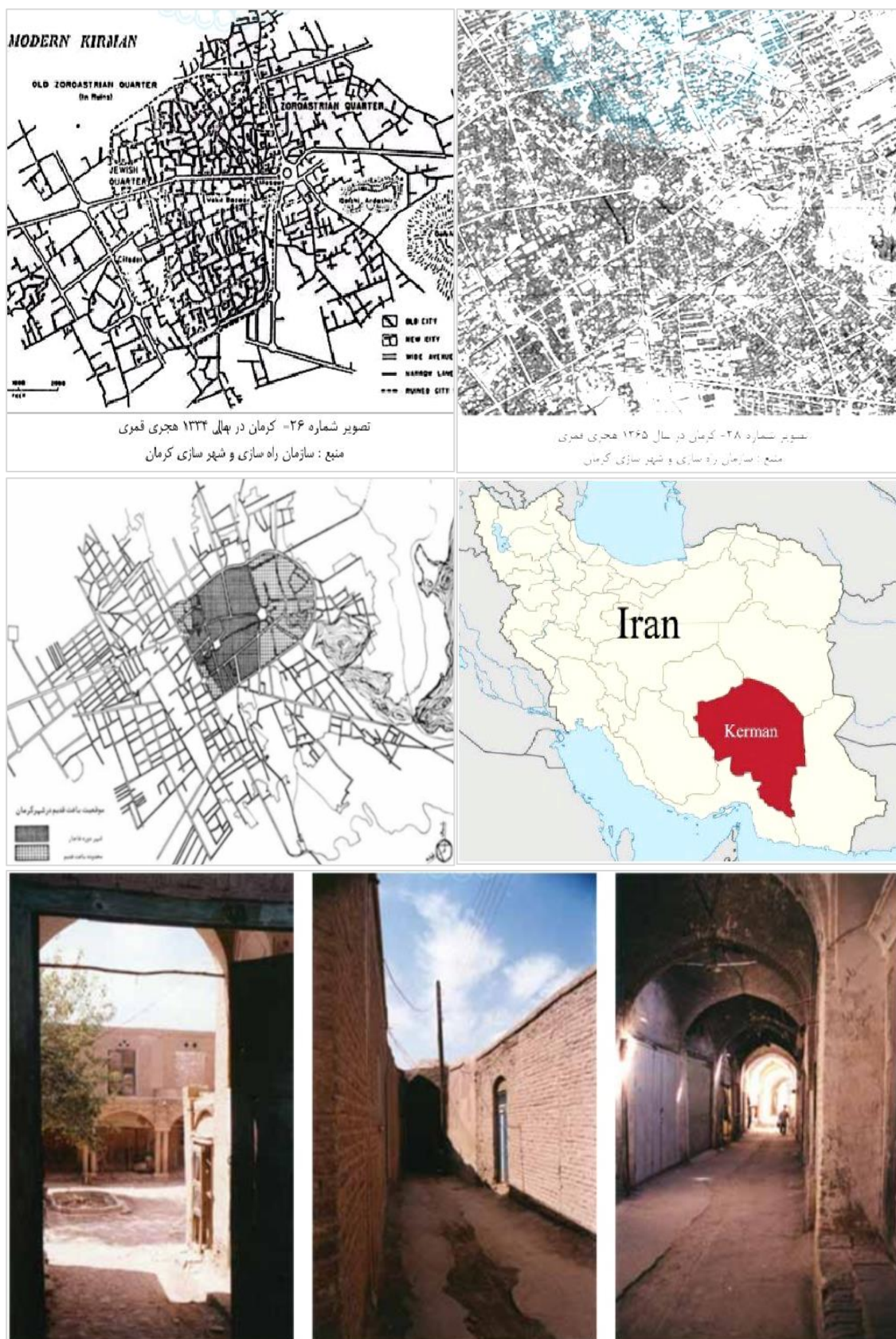


Figure 1: Bazar Kerman old and Plan- Bazar Kerman path.

Table 1: The Evolution and Formation of Cities and Bazaar in Iran.

Historical Period	Features and Developments
3rd. Millennium BCE	Urbanization developed, and numerous cities were established in the land of Elam.
Median Period	The concept of the Bazaar was still in its embryonic stage, and its physical structure was evolving (Habibi et al., 2005).
Achaemenid Period	With the Achaemenids' dominance over the Medes, an organized administrative system was established. The country was divided into thirty provinces, and cities had fortifications and gates. Bazaars were located along the main roads and outside the cities.
Seleucid Period	The construction of new towns and settlements along important military and trade routes. This led to urbanization, the growth of handicrafts, and the expansion of trade. Bazaars were located around the main squares of the towns (Habibi et al., 2005).
Parthian Period	The three-part division of cities: citadel (administrative center), city (public residence), and suburb (agricultural area). Bazaars were located in the city near the main entrances.
Sassanian Period	The initial formation of urban Bazaars in open spaces and main squares. Commercial and industrial growth, the expansion of trade routes, and the development of dependent cities. The organized guild system was prominent in the Bazaars.
Islamic Period until the Mongol Invasion	Bazaars became one of the main elements of cities and even large villages. Bazaars developed along with urbanization, and there were separate areas for different trades. Bazaars were equipped and large by the third century.
Mongol and Timurid Periods	Bazaars remained one of the important spatial-functional elements of cities. The growth and expansion of Bazaars were influenced by the main center of the city (the Bazaar). The Mongols and Ilkhans paid special attention to trade, leading to the growth and development of many Bazaars in Iran.
Post-Safavid Period	Bazaars did not undergo significant functional changes but remained largely the same. The focus was on architectural decoration and luxury. The Bazaars were meticulously planned and organized. From the Qajar period onwards, there was a noticeable decline due to cultural and economic changes (Pour Ahmad, 1997).

Table 2: Type of Bazaar.

Type of Bazaar	Features and Developments
International Bazaars	These Bazaars pertain to periods in history when international political and economic relations were developed (e.g., the era of the Mongol Ilkhanate). They were established along major trade routes or important ports (such as the Bazaars of Hormuz, Tabriz, and Isfahan).
National Bazaars	These Bazaars were located along domestic caravan routes and facilitated internal trade exchanges (e.g., the Bazaars of Shiraz, Qazvin, and Kerman).
Regional Bazaars	Bazaars whose influence was limited to a specific region, with their size depending on the density of nearby villages and settlements (e.g., Bazaars in northern Iran with connections to secondary roads).
Local Bazaars	Bazaars with a limited influence, serving only a single city (e.g., Bazaars in towns such as Baft, Taft, and Zarand).
Periodic Bazaars	These Bazaars emerged in situations where the demand from the rural population was insufficient to support permanent shops. They are considered an intermediary stage between a subsistence economy and permanent commercial centers. The size and duration of these Bazaars depended on the type of goods traded and the volume of transactions. In some cities, a specific day of the week was designated for the Bazaar.
Bazaars	Bazaars consisted of a limited number of shops offering goods and services for a neighborhood. They were either small squares or passages that were part of the main thoroughfare of the neighborhood. Most large and medium-sized cities in Iran had multiple bazaars in each neighborhood.

Table 3: Roles and Functions of Traditional Bazaars.

Role and Function	Description
Commercial Function	Traditional Bazaars served as the largest centers for the production and distribution of goods and for conducting transactions.
Social Functions	Bazaars were places for the exchange of ideas and opinions, and centers for social activities. They accommodated important urban elements such as the Grand Mosque, religious schools, Sufi monasteries, baths, and other essential facilities. This made them the most critical spatial axis in the social life of the city.
Bazaar Regulation and Control	One of the most prominent governmental elements influencing the Bazaar was the <i>Diwan al-Muhtasib</i> . This office oversaw the Bazaar's general condition, prevented fraud and high prices, and ensured that spoiled or counterfeit goods were not sold.
Political Function	Bazaar traders and craftsmen often led social and religious movements. The government always played a significant role in the Bazaar, both when aligned with religion and afterward. Bazaars developed adjacent to government citadels and along the main entrance gates.
Educational Function	Traditional Bazaars also had an educational function, which took place in religious schools and seminaries. Schools were often built along the main Bazaar streets and adjacent to the Bazaar structure.
Structural and Communication Network Function	The Bazaar complex included communication routes, four-way intersections (chaharsouq), caravanserais, timchehs, forming the main framework of the city's fabric.
Service Functions	Bazaars had various other functions, primarily supplementary and service-oriented, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Administrative Affairs (oversight by the Diwan al-Muhtasib) - Accommodation of Travelers (caravanserais) - Water Supply (water reservoirs) - Quenching Thirst (Sabeel houses) - Hygiene (public baths) - Healthcare (traditional hospitals)

Table 4: Principles, Framework, and Guidelines for Designing in Historical Contexts at the Scale of Neighborhood, District, and Bazaar.

Steps Aspects	Objective
Step 1: Understanding the Fabric	Gaining sufficient understanding of the physical, conceptual, and identity aspects of the historical fabric.
Step 2: Diagnosis	Identifying existing challenges and issues.
Step 3: Identifying and Protecting Values	Recognizing the prevailing values in the fabric and protecting them. Environmental values: Architectural and urban planning values: Historical values: Social and cultural values. Functional values. Values: Economic. Periodical values
Step 4: Having Comprehensive Theoretical Foundations	Ensuring comprehensive protection based on development. - Emphasizing the authenticity of the historical fabric. - Focusing on the integrity of the historical fabric.
Step 5: Evaluating Past Projects	Using or simulating the positive aspects of previous projects. -Eliminating negative aspects of previous projects. Achieving a comprehensive process.
Step 6: Integrated Planning	Assessing the current situation. Forecasting future events without intervention. - Developing future options influenced by planning (choices). - Evaluating feasibility and effectiveness of options. - Explaining chosen selections. - Formulating a plan for implementing options with necessary resources (legal, operational, financial, social, cultural, etc.). - Systematically tracking events while reviewing and evaluating choices based on lessons learned and continuing their implementation.

Table 5: Table of Different Approaches to the Presence of New Structures in Historical.

	Method	Description	Examples
1	Zero Degree School	Complete disregard for historical context and demolition of buildings. This method responds quickly to functional needs but ignores the historical fabric.	Demolition of the Telegraph House on Nasser Khosrow Street, construction in the Oudlajan neighborhood
2	Facade Preservation (Facadism)	Preserving the external facade of historical buildings while allowing for internal changes. This method became popular in the 1970s and helps maintain the identity of buildings.	Preservation of the Louvre's facade in Paris, Santiago Calatrava's design for the Reichstag in Berlin
3	Fusion	Mimicking historical and old buildings. This method requires significant financial resources and time. Also was widely used in the 19th century.	Usage in the cities of Tabriz, Yazd, and Kashan
4	Contrast and Divergence	Deliberately distinguishing new buildings from their surroundings. The goal of this method is to create a distinct cultural landmark.	St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, Centre Pompidou in Paris
5	Mocking and Ephemeral	Buildings that are only tolerable due to their temporary nature. This method can create diversity and satisfy a sense of humor.	The Arts Centre at St Andrews University, the Exile Memorial in Lyon, France
6	Analogy or Similarity	Creating a structure that emphasizes similarities while preserving some historical features. This method seeks to establish a connection between the past and the present.	Social housing project in Berlin, Jahangir Gate cultural and commercial complex in Isfahan
7	Invisible	Efforts to conceal new structures from observers while preserving the authenticity of existing buildings. This method includes transparency and camouflage techniques.	The Baroque Louvre Museum in Paris, the public plaza in Olite, Spain
8	Composite or Supplementary Method	A mix of various techniques to address design needs. This method emphasizes harmony with the surrounding environment while respecting it.	Use of various techniques in different projects based on needs and constraints

Key Points

- Attention to Historical Fabric: Each method should be implemented considering the historical and cultural values of the environment.
- New Developments: New constructions should convey the spirit of the present while respecting the historical context.

General Design Criteria in Historical Contexts

The primary goal in protective planning for historical contexts and sites is to develop practical strategies to preserve and maintain their life, ensuring that the cultural, social, and architectural values and traditions of the historical area are protected from destruction or change.

The presence of vacant land and ruined buildings in these contexts must be quickly planned and decided upon, and contemporary needs must also be met to continue life in these areas.

Creating new structures in historical contexts may be considered undesirable; however, adhering to adequate and necessary criteria can lead to meeting contemporary living needs and improving the quality of life. For designing new structures in historical contexts, the influencing topics of the historical context must be studied, and criteria and principles for creating a connection between new and old structures must be derived. These topics are categorized into five general titles (Shah Teimouri & Norouzi, 2017):

1. Characteristics
2. Location
3. Scale
4. Form and Materials
5. Details

Table 6: *Proposed Guidelines for Designing New Structures in the Historical Context of Kerman Bazaar.*

Category	Guidelines
Historical Context Characteristics	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recognize and analyze the historical context to understand its characteristics. 2. Preserve the qualities that define a place, maintaining its values, authenticity, and integrity. 3. Preserve the overall usage of the context by introducing compatible functions. 4. Recognize the historical urban and natural landscape. 5. Recognize the morphology of the surrounding fabric. 6. Minimize intervention in the historical fabric. 7. Prevent new structures from dominating the historical context. 8. Preserve the natural landscape, time period, style, scale, and form of buildings. 9. Respect the silhouette and traditional local character.
Location	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Select vacant lots as sites for new structures (infill development). 2. Consider compatibility, orientation, void-fill spaces, spacing, and grain of existing building. 3. Position new additions with setbacks from original facades to help preserve the original character and proportions. 4. Enhance the landscape quality by aligning new structures with existing facades, overall site location, and street edge. 5. Respect existing significant natural features and views. 6. Increase contextual diversity through new views and adjacencies. 7. Minimize the risk of damaging known archaeological resources during new construction.
Scale	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify predominant scales, including height, massing, density, and grain of buildings in the historical area and create compatibility. 2. Coordinate and reinforce dominant skylines. 3. Pay attention to the hierarchy and placement of streets as a determining factor in building scale and rhythm. 4. Ensure new structures are compatible in scale, height, and mass with adjacent buildings, respecting surrounding views, open spaces, and urban morphology. 5. Balance massing with the context, avoiding new additions that overpower historic buildings. 6. Divide larger additions into smaller modules to relate to the main building.
Form	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ensure compatibility and distinction with the dominant form and shape of neighboring buildings. 2. Support the dominant form of the historical context without imitation or competition. 3. Prioritize the spirit of the place over the spirit of the time. 4. Interpret and renew dominant historical forms to ensure their continuity. 5. Foster closer relationships with users through familiar cultural symbols. 6. Pay attention to the proportions of the main facade as they significantly impact the urban image and landscape. 7. Create strong connections with surrounding buildings by either closely copying existing forms, reinterpreting them in a new arrangement, inventing new forms with similar visual impact, or abstracting the original forms. 8. Physically and visually separate new and old parts using simple, recessed, or small-scale intermediary spaces. 9. Avoid designs that merge new and old volumes into a single architectural entity.
Materials and Details	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify predominant building materials and color palettes in the context. 2. Use materials and colors of neighboring buildings as references. 3. Ensure proposed materials are compatible in composition, scale, module, pattern, texture, color, and sheen with existing materials. 4. Draw inspiration.

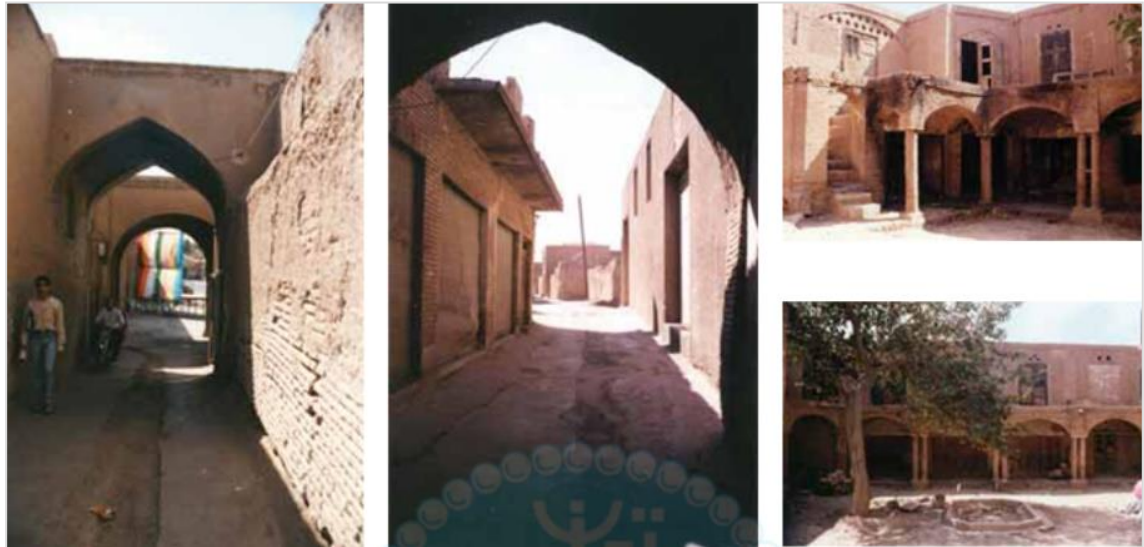


Figure 2: Kerman bazar inside path.

Conclusion

The detailed analysis and proposed renovation plans for Kerman Bazaar presented in this study provide a comprehensive approach to preserving the historical and cultural essence of the bazaar while addressing the contemporary needs of the community. The primary goal is to ensure that the cultural, social, and architectural values and traditions of the historical area are protected from destruction or change, allowing the bazaar to continue thriving as a central hub of economic and social activities.

By considering various options and emphasizing authenticity, the study outlines practical strategies to maintain the bazaar's vitality. The proposed plans include measures such as removing certain commercial units to enhance the visibility and prominence of significant historical structures like the Jame Mosque, creating open spaces for communal events, and utilizing lightweight structures to cover the bazaar path. These plans are designed to balance the need for modern amenities with the preservation of the bazaar's historical integrity.

Table 7: Proposed Renovation Plans for Kerman Bazaar.

Option	Description
Option 1	Based on the removal of commercial units located at the intersection of market axes (Bazaar) with the idea of creating a square that articulates the intersection of the two markets. This option also includes the renovation and restoration of the commercial units in the bazaar.
Option 2	Highlighting the southwestern entrance of the Jame Mosque by recessing the southeastern row of commercial units along the entrance facade of the mosque, creating an opening at the intersection of market axes, and giving prominence to the sunken staircase entrance of the mosque.
Option 3	<p>Emphasizing authenticity with the following measures as the superior proposed option: - Removing the eastern row of commercial units to achieve the following spatial effects:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Visibility of the western facade of the Jame Mosque. 2. Displaying the semi-cylinder of the mosque's mihrab on the western facade without any physical obstruction. 3. Highlighting the tomb located on the mosque's mihrab axis. 4. Enhancing the southwestern entrance of the Jame Mosque beyond the second option's extent. 5. Creating a relatively wide-open linear space for holding communal events (market days, rituals, etc.). 6. Forming a square that articulates the intersection Bazaars. <p>Covering the bazaar path with a tent considering the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Reconstructing the collapsed roof with a lightweight structure that can be mounted on the existing load-bearing walls of the Jame Mosque and the western row of commercial units. 2. The authenticity of tents in Iranian architectural culture (both nomadic and urban). 3. The safety of the tent structure in case of an earthquake.

The study highlights the importance of selecting suitable locations for new structures, ensuring compatibility with the existing environment, and adhering to principles of scale, form, and materials that respect the historical context. The proposed solutions aim to create a harmonious relationship between new and old structures, enhancing the overall quality of life in the area.

In summary, the strategic restoration and revitalization of Kerman Bazaar through these thoughtful and well-researched plans will not only preserve its rich cultural heritage but also promote sustainable development and improve the living standards of the community. The findings and recommendations of this study can serve as valuable references for architects, urban planners, and local officials involved in the restoration and preservation of historical buildings.

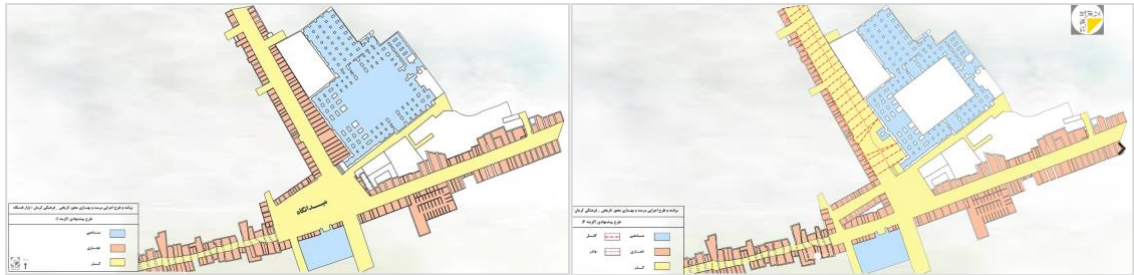


Figure 3: Conservation plan by use cable and curtain.



Figure 4: Idea for Covering the bazaar path with a tent considering.

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