The purpose of the course is to train aware professionals and researchers, committed to the production of conceptual and operative instruments for the design of contemporary housing in the respect of the historical values. Taking responsibility towards liveability of places, sustainability, good practices, while considering historical values within the complex and unstable reality, requires a critical revision and an update of the disciplinary instrumentation and of the training and research methods; to this goal, the Doctoral Program will profit from the contribution of thoughts and knowledge necessary to built up effective conceptual apparatus and design instruments.

The faculty board, where the different scientific areas of the Doctoral Program are represented, coordinates and constantly follows the students’ activity, which consists of an integrated activity of studies, theoretical and project researches, managing of seminar and meetings, organised in collaboration with Italian and foreign university, and involving external experts from the cultural and professional environment.

The PhD programme is three year long and evolves around three different phases, closely related each other and coherent with the research plans:

1. in the first period, the training proceeds along three interacting levels: start up of the permanent (three years) workshop, based on discussion and cross-disciplinary comparison between students and teacher board, focused on the main topics of the Doctoral programme; a design research workshop, capable to handle the complexity of different scales and problems in the living project; a lecture tour aiming to develop the questions dealt with during the workshop. The triple activity, feeding the fundamental attitude to interconnect different knowledge, methods, codes and techniques, let each student to gain the critical and methodological awareness necessary to spot the specific areas of interest and to start up, coherently with the central themes of the PhD programme, the research work aimed to the thesis.

2. in the second period, the PhD student, besides being involved in launching and organising the permanent workshop activities, will develop his thesis research, taking advantage of the participation to congress, meetings, stage (it is mandatory to have at least one stage) in Italy or abroad, by institution or research laboratories in convention with the PhD programme, or by other institutes approved by the teacher board.

3. the third year will be devoted to the working out of the thesis: contents and methods, besides being constantly verified by the tutor, will be discussed with other PhD colleagues and with the teacher board during the permanent workshop activity.

At the end of the three years, the thesis will be the final dissertation subject and it will be judged by a commission of external teachers, allowing to the PhD student to obtain the title of Doctor.

Contents of the Doctoral Program

The Doctoral Program holds ‘the form of living space’ as a mandatory and strategic issue for the contemporary age.

The contemporary theoretical and practical researches are addressed through different disciplinary branches, capable to cope with questions as the relationship between the existing context and the new projects, the scales and the problems of the living space, in particular housing, public space and landscape. The Doctoral Program is articulated into three distinct but strongly interdependent “research itineraries” which together contribute to the training of the doctoral students, while retaining their specific approach.

1. The new living architecture through definition of settlement principles and construction types, rules of building processes, with particular attention to experimental sustainable models. 2. The conservation and functional adaptation of buildings belonging to historical and processing context, with particular attention to diagnostic, safeness material, historical, cultural and modeling aspects. 3. Traditional and innovating living spaces in relation to urban regenerations of suburbs and natural landscape.

Each year these guidelines will be articulated in specific research projects to be defined according to the scientific interests of teachers and to social and economic events. In this respect it is crucial the relationship with the reference committee, with public institutions and with regional, national and international partner organizations.

While keeping their own scientific autonomy, the three research itineraries have to be explored and deepened by the doctoral students with a interdisciplinary approach. The interdisciplinary character is an important peculiarity of the Doctoral Program, viewed as a working method which allows to form researchers with a better understanding of the close relationship between theoretical studies and their practical applications.

DOCTORAL PROGRAM BOARD

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ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE LIBERTY IN THE TERRITORY OF VARESE AND CANTON TICINO: TECHNIQUE, FORM AND PRESERVATION

Margherita Guarisco - Reviewer: Prof. Anna Anzani

The thesis deals with a study of Liberty architectures in the territory of the province of Varese and in Canton Ticino, an area where the floral style expressed through exceptionally spectacular works, that emerged from the surrounding landscape and were linked through service infrastructure with the precise collective will to take advantage from local favorable climatic and environmental conditions for touristic purposes.

The works designed by masters such as Sommaruga, Gambini, Moroni, in turn served as models from which master builders and craftsmen drew shapes and compositions to achieve a copious series of palaces and villas that still characterize the territory. In fact, besides the most significant cases, simple or rural buildings emerge that still show signs of Liberty influence, and form a dense network in an inseparable, as well as delicate, relationship between buildings and landscape. New cementitious materials, easily malleable and which make real an artificial nature, are combined with local ones, creating matches whenever exclusive and emblematic of the place where they are created. Nature and anti-nature form a harmonic unicum both in the singularity of each building and in the totality of the Varese and Ticino area where architecture and natural elements collaborate to establishing new territorial realities.

Recognizing the value that these fairly recent past architectures have for the local heritage, some municipalities of the province of Varese are promoting initiatives that return to Liberty a representative role for the territory. Also different institutions, both national and international, show interest in the recovery of its knowledge and in its protection. Once surpassed the concept of a monument avulsed from its context, the architectural works should be considered as part of a system and of a global wealth, according to the aims of European policies for the enhancement of cultural heritage that aim at promoting and strengthening a kind of innovative and reflective society, that is aware of its inheritance in terms of memory and identity. Expanding the concept of sustainability and adopting a systemic approach, the improvement of the quality of life also gets through a renewal of the built heritage that takes into account the complexity of the territory and is not separated from an integration of economic, environmental and social aspects. Therefore, the architectural conservation act becomes a moment of reflection on the relationship between landscape and the traces that time has left on it and its inhabitants, and becomes a sort of ecology of depth. The aim of this thesis is to survey a relevant architectural Liberty heritage in the province of Varese and in Canton Ticino in the belief that a spread of knowledge to as many users as possible can be the most efficient tool for its preservation. A census is the first step not only to raise the people attention to this heritage and its local characteristics, but also to allow the legislature to initiate a process that can lead to protection and conservation actions. The thesis is organized into chapters that develop different aspects of the studied topic. The first chapter, by analyzing the characteristics of a short-lasting cultural utopia, focuses on Varese and Ticino Liberty excellences. In the second chapter, by considering publications and iconography as a dissemination tool of the Liberty aesthetics, the results of a wide research are presented that has been carried out on the technical literature of the considered period and is presented through some articulated comparative tables. In the third chapter, some keys will be provided to understanding the complexity that characterized a period of great constructive and stylistic experimentation, through the works of great masters and the analysis of the characters and techniques of Varese and Ticino Liberty style: materials, shapes, construction, ornament. The fourth chapter presents the main tool that are globally and locally available for the protection, cataloging, dissemination and use of the tangible and intangible heritage, also including Italian and Italian Swiss laws. Finally, the fifth chapter presents a survey of Liberty architectures in the province of Varese and in low Ticino.
TRANSFORMATION OF URBAN SPACE AND WATER
Investigating and revealing the spatial character of hydrology in the contemporary built environment

G.M.A. Balayet Hossain - Supervisor - Marialessandra Secchi

Rapid urban growth and sustainability are becoming more vital thinking for achieving the biodiversity appeal in the city. In addition, both diameters are needed for a balance intervention to understand their specific routines or attributes for the sound growth and good physical shape of the city where urban population is booming. In the contemporary period, the extra pressure of the population growth of the city is still becoming a fiber for re-shaping it as a livable, sustainable city. According to un-habitat, almost half of the world population lives in all scale of cities. In addition, half of city dwellers are living in a hazardous condition especially in developing countries where it identified as an informal settlement. The lack of almost all urban facilities and their life qualities raise a question of -how the city could marriage with its contemporary issues as a sustainable way. Dhaka city is now an overpopulated city, and it is a home for more than 12.5 million residents. In addition, half of its residents are living in informal settlements where their life is telescoped into a nature of concrete without touching the nature of life. Instead of high density, the city is surrounded by peripheral lowland area which is meant in this study paper as potential wetlands. Almost fifty percent of three hundred sixty kilometers of the city area occupied by wetland area that is not spatially integrated with the city structure and where its dwellers are not getting any advantages from it. With the lack of proper meaning and understanding of the wetlands, it is expended as a backyard of the city. Moreover, which is also using in the most case as household open drainage system, filling up with sands for formal and informal illegal growth of development by interrupting its countless natural ecosystem of the city. Ignore the eco-system of the wetlands and its seasonal advantages-this city now fall in a significant challenge for surviving with its dwellers. In addition, the impact of illegal lowland encroachment and misuse of wetlands are becoming the consequences of rapid urban flood with hazardous living conditions. In this deference, the paper will find out the spatial meaning of water in the built environment. The research reveals the existing peripheral lowlands and its valuable impact on the future growth of the contemporary fast growing city that is framed with the spatial examination of water.

1. Existence of water and street network, DHK
A POINT OF VIEW ON HOUSING DESIGN: THE VERTICAL SECTION

Caterina Marra - Supervisor: Prof. Arch. Orsina Simona Pierini

The aim of the research is to investigate the possibilities offered by the vertical section tool to enhance the perception of dynamic movement inside and outside housing buildings, in terms of relationship between building and context, and examining, at the same time, the relationship between private and public realm.

The methodological issue underlying this approach to the city, and to the housing design, which allows us to observe in particular, as well as in general, the building in relation with the private and public realms. Vertical section is an excellent investigation tool that can simultaneously address issues from a intimate perspective, while offering a global vision of the building with its surroundings. From the analysis of case studies, some architectural solutions interested in dealing with the interaction between the individual and collective aspects of living itself emerge.

In the European context of the last twenty years there is a recurring attention to the management of the delicate relationship between the residential building and the physical and social existing context. It emerged that this interaction between the individual and the collective sphere can be investigated with a closer look to some specific situations of the design process. Actually, the research investigates the tools with which to observe and to design these intermediate places, with the aim of increasing the quality of contemporary living places. More precisely, the thesis focuses on the drawing tool of vertical section as an instrument available to offer a specific look to the housing project, which is capable of representing a point of view that allows the design of the domestic and urban space simultaneously. The tool that the architect has available to transform urban reality is the architectural design with its drawings. In particular, every different drawing tool (as plants or facades) offer different approaches to the design process.

Reading the phenomena from an interdisciplinary point of view allows to understand the complexity of reality and the reactions that a residential building can generate in a context. The sociologic theme integrates, in a complementary way, the architectural and urban themes in order to offer new possible answers to the questions of contemporary living. For example the spaces of architectural and social interaction, that are an expression of new housing needs, have to be designed paying attention to different aspects (sociological and spatial). The first part of the thesis deal with the relationship between design and drawing, intending the latter as a first means of knowledge available to the architect to operate on reality. Vertical section is detected and analysed as a possible “surgical” tool (cutting and opening the building) that can allow the designer to investigate in depth some aspects of the design process itself. Indeed section makes it possible to “enter” the building and to have a view that considers simultaneously (during the design process) the man, the building and its context.

The research tries to demonstrate how section could be more than just an essential drawing, and become a design tool available to the architect in the housing field. The research does not seek to carry out a pure analysis of the instrument of vertical section itself, but it is focused on a survey of the specific vertical section potentialities that can be extracted, and highlight, specific themes of spatial and social interaction in housing design. This second part deal with the identification of three specific reading forms of vertical section. These constitute three particular themed and amplifying lenses through which the building can be investigated and designed. The first reading form is Continuity, as the ability to observe the building through a dynamic view of space; by means of this reading form vertical section will show the mutual relations between the spaces (according to the principles of spatial continuity, fluidity and practicability of the dwelling). The second form of reading is Permeability, defined as the ability to investigate the building and its capability to establish relationships between contexts of different nature (spatial and social). The third form of reading, finally, is the Interscalarity, as the possibility of vertical section to control the design process on different scales at the same time. In this part of the thesis are highlighted the most significant and representative concepts of each reading form through a graphic analysis of the examples. In this way, we are clarified the possibilities offered by the use of vertical section in housing design. This research would discreetly suggest to the designer a more refined use of the instrument of vertical section in housing design to increase the quality of housing places. Emphasizing aspects that tie the building to the context in which it is realised, the research seeks to suggest a point of view on housing design that can investigate the building by a behaviour that is internal and simultaneously external. Even through the constant references to the heritage of Modern Architecture, the research shows many contemporary projects have already used this type of cross look. This configures architectural solutions addressed on the improvement of the interaction between the individual and the community, as well as between the building and its context.

In the third part, the research tries to make clear the goal reached and to define a new open departure looking to existing buildings as a field where section can also be applied. In particular, the comparison between two different Dutch case studies, that seem similar in plans but work different in section, shows how several small differences can produce such different spatial situations.

In the end, the research seeks to reflect on the way to be useful not only for the new housing design, but also for the existing buildings. Indeed, the action to cut something with a section can be done on any kind of building, what is important is the new way to draw and use section as a design tool. Finally the thesis reflects on Vertical section not only as a drawing tool with which the architect can look inside the building, but also as a real way to approach and to manage the design as a means of investigation and knowledge. The research provides an interpretation of the tool of vertical section as a privileged point of view for contemporary housing design.
THE MINIMUM COMPLEX UNIT OF BAKEMA AND VAN DEN BROEK AND HIS INFLUENCE IN CONTEMPORARY URBAN SPACE.

Manuele Salvetti - Relatore: Orsina Simona Pierini

This research is focused on the investigation of the minimum complex unit, an urban element theorized after second world war by the Dutch architect Jaap Bakema. The goal of this thesis is to analyze a certain way of thinking the expansion of the city that responds to the different scales of living by creating qualitative urban spaces; for this reason the minimum complex unit is a possible tool for the design of the contemporary city.

Recent urban expansions - Zac Massena in Paris, Sanchinarro in Madrid - are the representation of an urbanity sometimes compressed or dilated in which vary the relationship between built and open space, regardless of the constancy of human scale. Making a parallel with the space of house, where on the opposite the internal measures do not change within narrow limits, those of the city appear instead very unstable, generating places sometimes destabilizing. The minimum complex unit is generated instead by using human measure that constitutes a kind of modulor in the urban space. Since 1948 Jaap Bakema began working with Johannes Hendrik van den Broek in the office that over the years he will define architecture-urbanism. This name, overcoming a simple disciplinary distinction, interprets the project as a total process. The unit is an urban element that is repeated and varied generating a residential district; it is also defined by Bakema a visual group, a place from which it possible to get in touch with different ways of living, with open space and with other units. Interior and exterior are designed together, creating a total space where each part affects the other and vice versa. One of the most present issues in the contemporary housing design is the presence of different forms of living. If the unit provides for the simultaneous presence of terraced house on the ground floor and apartments on the top floors to allow people to choose where and how to live, this mixité today reveals itself as a desire to build buildings or parts of cities to encourage the relationship between ways of life and different social classes. For this reason the residential districts of Bakema and van den Broek built between the 50s and 70s do not make the same mistakes of some of their contemporaries, that conceived as mega-structures missing the human scale – one of the best known examples is to Bijlmermeer in Amsterdam – led to the formation of social ghettos, problematic places of living and open wounds in the body of the city. Urban spaces represented in movies like ‘A Clockwork Orange’ and ‘La Haine’ shows a formal and typological homogeneity that outcome of an interpretation of the house like a piece of a potentially infinite puzzle in which man is disoriented. In opposite, the scenario of districts like T’Hooi and Klein Dríne by Bakema and van den Broek shows equitable coexistence between the individual dimension and the collective one, achieved through the unit as a moment of synthesis. This relationship can be traced in Dutch experiences of the early ‘900, where the population growth brings the architectural culture to rethink the image of the city, either by small and large interventions: from housing associations to Berlage plan for Amsterdam South. A fundamental condition of development is also the neutrality of the Dutch landscape, that not having particular geographical limits has allowed to understand the plan design as a physical act directed to the construction of new urban space, rather than a particular mediation to a set of constraints of the context. The projects structured with units represent transversal case studies; since they are not episodes rooted in a culture and in a specific geography, they are readable as spatial compositions that have managed to generate and especially to maintain a high quality of urban space. The unit represents for Bakema the act of design that responds to the primary focus of making architecture: ‘involved on the formation of the space, its meaning can only be to help man to find a good understanding (relationship) with infinite space (total) in which they live’. Transcending a matter of architectural language the unit becomes – like the block or the siedlung – an urban element that generates a certain idea of the city, but less rigid; what follows is in fact a public space formed by a multiplicity of different places, some crops and corresponding to the scale of the neighbourhood, and other than that of the district. The combination between parts is the result of repetition and variation, the design tools that make up the settlement pattern, expression of the relations between the units and a series of spaces and architectural and urban issues, such as the street, commissioning act of complexity. If the second world war urban expansions have responded to problems of population growth, in the contemporary city old industrial areas or infrastructural sediments are now the new places of experimentation in which, despite the different assumptions, there remains a need to design the territory with a drawing that takes care of the multiple scales of living. Examples like Stadtstünen designed by KCAP, Messestadt Munchen Riem by Ammann Albers, show how the experience of the minimum and complex unit is still present. The special relationship between the entrances of dwellings with the scale of the neighbourhood and the continuity of the building curtain and perception of urban interiors of the units are just some of the spaces and issues generated by the unit that may become present even in smaller programs.

The unit defines a measure and a limit that is present although it is permeable, and therefore it can also constitute a modus operandi for the regeneration of portions of existing cities, where the weakness of the urban form or the presence of a large scale leads to introduce a new gradualness of living spaces.

Through the analysis of the minimum complex units this research tries to identify a set of choices, sizes and relationships, not with the aim of recovering predetermined images, but rather to have the operational tools in order to build a more widespread urban quality. This thesis show that the minimum complex unit may be a design strategy for the construction and intervention in the contemporary city.
IDENTIFICATION, CALIBRATION AND TRANSMIGRATION OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN PUBLIC SPACES IN JAIPUR (INDIA): EMERGING URBAN AND ARCHITECTURAL FRONTIERS FOR A SUSTAINABLE CITY

Vibhor Mukul Singh - Supervisor: Prof. Maria Grazia Folli
Tutor: Prof. Giulio Barazzetta

How good a city is at facilitating exchange determines its health – economic, social, cultural and environmental. Public space forms a vital conduit in this exchange process, providing platforms for everyday interaction and information flows – the basis and content for the public life of cities...

The project intends to be a chronological documentation and analytical research on the various types of public spaces of Jaipur that have been a part of the city both, then and now. A recollection of their origin, their purpose, their mutation and their resilience or capacity to cope with the growing urban pressure, followed by an in-depth review of their standing against the scale of sustainability. The main objectives of the research are to:

- Identify, study and optimally redevelop the different type of public spaces that already exist in Jaipur
- Propose new pockets in light of the city’s socio-cultural domain of traditions, newly acquired cosmopolitanism and future sustainability.
- Study their origins, purpose, mutation and adaptation over the centuries (in case of the historical)
- Study their fruitfulness & success as an urban space and their resilience towards the demanding urban pressure (in case of the new)
- Evaluate how these (both historical and the new) spaces fare on “Sustainability Calibration”
- What challenges (social, economic, political, infrastructural and cultural) and problems do they face?
- How can they contribute towards sustainable growth of the city?
- How can they themselves be made sustainable?

The research looks forward to provide the city of Jaipur with a highly efficient and optimum network of public spaces that will not only do their part in conventional terms but contribute actively and tremendously to a sustainable growth of the city. The research shall deal with the issues of urban development that lie in immediate vicinity of these public spaces like population density, urban and architectural character of the surrounding buildings and their relationship with these spaces, the streetscapes & landscapes, etc. How the local culture completely and totally dominates and dictates the character of these spaces in India. How these spaces used to behave differently in different time periods and how they have transformed themselves over the years, some in order to keep surviving and others in order to give way to new functions and spaces.

Methodology:

The research was carried out against the backdrop of various concepts of utility, functionality, suitability, adaptability and sustainability to establish the current situation of public spaces in the city. And then went further to propose designs in various cases in accordance with the issues of sustainability. The research consisted of identification and documentation of various types of public spaces and their classification. A detailed study was carried out on their purpose, design, intent, planning & design considerations to understand how and why they are as they are. The idea was to study and listing various public spaces on the city map together with the city master plan, govt. policies and schemes to upgrade these public spaces and plant new ones, in terms of scale, character, functioning, location, etc. Also, there’s documentation on the mutation/adaptation/elimination of the traditional public spaces. I picked up various related researches to establish the problems being faced by other contemporary cities at similar historic & in terms of identity crisis, lack or underutilization of public spaces, isolation of pockets of land, etc. Also I prepared a separate section on the planning and design principles adapted from the ancient literature and scriptures like Vastu Shastra & Shilpa Shastra and establish their validity in present day scenarios. An inventory was made that consists of parameters like location & areas, climate, socio-cultural patterns, functions, urban and architectural character of the area, sustainability and so on to establish various benchmarks that can be used in future to judge the performance of these public spaces. The idea was identify the problems with the new developments proposed, critically analyze them and suggest various corrective measures at different levels to make them contribute actively towards sustainability in the city. How and what all concepts ideas and tools of sustainable and eco-friendly design can be implemented to arrive at the intended sustainable public spaces. And finally to propose a corrective “Public Space Distribution Map” and a “Design Digest/Manual” comprising of proposals & suggestions for optimum & sustainable redevelopment of City.

The field research for this project was undertaken in the cities of Jaipur, Chandigarh & New Delhi over the course of a year. The research involved a good deal of what we can call ‘deep hanging out’ – spending time in the cities and public spaces, observing how they worked at different times of the day and talking with a wide range of people as they went about their daily activities. The research presents the conflicting approaches to heritage fabric and its usage by the residents, NGO’s and the local government departments. It will be followed by seeking an answer to the question: Whether an integrated, holistic approach through the proposed Heritage Plan can again showcase Jaipur as the 21st century Renaissance city?

1. Map of the Walled City of Jaipur in early 19th Century

2. Original Urban Fabric & Density Archipelago of the Walled City &Creation of Multi-Functional Polarity Nodes
A STUDY ON TEHRAN’S PUBLIC SPACES ACCORDING TO INCLUSIVE DESIGN PRINCIPLES: TOOLS AND EXPERIENCES

Soroudeh Soori - Supervisor: Laura Montedoro

Introduction
Tehran, the capital city of Iran has faced the changes of globalization of the 20th century and throughout its process of transformation has lost many valuable characteristics which made its public spaces inclusive in the past. Unlike the traditional spaces in Tehran many public spaces are not accessible for all types of users. Therefore people refuse to use them as a result of the poor design of public spaces. The case study area poses barriers and limitations to accessing suitable facilities, public transport, public spaces and urban environment. In addition, it is essential to understand characteristics of Iran’s public spaces and their historical values before deciding to make changes and propose new design guidelines. Here are compulsory factors recognized and studied about Tehran’s public spaces in order to achieve the goals and purposes of this research. Therefore the aim of this research is to determine a link between Tehran’s modern and traditional public spaces in order to achieve the most important tools and experiences for designing inclusive open spaces in Tehran and to deduct new design guidelines for public spaces in Tehran, in order to achieve a more responsive and inclusive spaces and reviving its historical values by identifying the common issues and threats in the case study area. Therefore compulsory factors recognized and studied in this thesis about Tehran’s public space in order to achieve the goals and purposes of this research as are followed:

- The issues and threats the case study area is facing in this period in terms of quality of its spaces.
- The effect of Modernization on the quality of its spaces.
- Lack of responsive, inclusive and accessible public spaces in the case study area.
- The quality of public spaces in the case study area is low.
- Lack of Free mobility and access and lack of walkability throughout the city.
- The walkability and use of the city’s public spaces. The automobile oriented values of modernism have been collected in the transportation and street design standards that we struggle with today. The street patterns of most public spaces areas in the case study area built after the Islamic revolution are by demolishing old buildings, destroying city gardens and constructing new high rise apartments based only on financial benefits.

Therefore the aim of this research is to determine a link between Tehran’s modern and traditional public spaces in order to achieve the most important tools and experiences for designing inclusive open spaces in Tehran and to deduct new design guidelines for public spaces in Tehran, in order to achieve a more responsive and inclusive spaces and reviving its historical and commercial joints of the city. This area is functions as a North-South axis and it’s the main joint between the new development part of Tehran and the traditional and historical part of the city.

The mode of the research is historical and it explores Tehran’s urban and architectural transformation and growth from the origins until today. It explores the transformation and developments of two most important public spaces of the city and explores the gaps and problems the public spaces are facing today in order to identify the changes that they need and to carry out new design guidelines according to principles of inclusive design. The research was done using Systematic observations, Vision maps, Photographs and SWOT Analysis. Spatial analysis of the case study includes:

- Land uses and functions of the square, the street and their surroundings.
- Maps of Solid and void
- Analysing Inclusiveness of the area
- Type of access and the articulation of the case study
- Morphology, orientation and the layout of the case study
- Architectural prototypes and physical-visual aspects of the case study

Procedure
Through this research I studied the process of urban development and transformation of Iranian cities through history in order to understand the loss and gains of the cities through time and to determine the link between traditional and modern design of the cities in order to find the issues and threats and possibilities. Later the procedure of the development in open spaces of Iran was analysed in order to understand the relationship between the traditional and contemporary design within these spaces. It helped to understand how to apply a design procedure in the case study area to revive the lost characteristics and have a compatible design which keeps the identity of the space but at the same time is fulfilling contemporary architecture and modern lifestyle of people currently. The research then focused more on gathering information about the case study project, Tehran. The research focused on analysing Tehran’s development through history by concentrating on its maps, since late 18th century until 2014. The analysis of maps led to finding out about Tehran’s development according to its infrastructure, function, and its cultural values and urban fabric. Public spaces were then defined in the map of Tehran and great information was collected through the survey. By this means it has been necessary to understand the user-friendly and inclusive structure of Iranian traditional cities and the public spaces before modernization and to define the impact of modernization on the quality of these spaces.

Results
The research shows that the public spaces in this area are neither inclusive nor responsive to people’s needs. Therefore by considering design principles and variables that we have achieved from previous studies a new design is proposed in the research which enhances the inclusiveness of the space:

2. Illustrating the case study’s historical background and its aspects while emphasising on its historical values and characteristics.
3. Presenting a structure which defines the modern construction with its new functions compatible with people’s culture and lifestyle.
4. Considering standard Inclusive design elements and features in the case study area.

The result of this study shows that by conducting inclusive design principles and restoring the good elements and feature and reviving the lost characteristics and traditional values of the public spaces in the case study area it is possible to enhance the inclusiveness and improve accessibility in order to have inclusive public spaces in Tehran. However there are limitations with the new proposed design because of economic issues and financial matters.