STUDY THE EFFECT OF CHANGE THE FUNCTION AFTER RESTORATION OF NAVAB BATH IN TEHRAN

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ABSTRACT

Navab traditional and historical bath belongs to the Qajar era, located in the Odlajan district in Tehran. This monument has been registered in national historical monuments list in Iran. This monument like too many baths built beneath the natural surface of the ground in order to prevent the waste heat and access to the water of aqueduct that was passing through the district. Navab bath has different sections like Entrance, Sarbine(Cloak room), Miyandar, Toilet, Khalvat, Garmkhane, Khazine and Chal Hoz. The Chal Hoz (of this bath) was found after some process for decrease the weight of the roof.

Some of the purposes in this article include:
- Identify and evaluate the bath potential opportunities in order to restore the bath;
- Peruse guidelines and providing general ideas on restoring the bath;
- Determine the general policies and principles of restoration and renewal of Navab Bath;
- Determine the architectural and historical values, to adopt appropriate strategies and methods to deal with the Navab bath.

With expansion of urbanization and increase industry's role in people's lives, need of recreational area is increasing. Navab bath placed in Odlajan historical district and above of all placed in mainstream of this district and appropriate position for the access.

In order to achieve the best switch for becoming this monument alive again, after individual studying, asking from people (neighbors) and some responsible people in municipality, the best option will be present with hoping that new function can help to return the primary value and importance to the Navab bath.

Keywords: Historical bath, Restoration, New function

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Odlajan district of Tehran

Many years ago Odlajan district was a gathering place in Tehran but during many years change to damaged district [1].

The most important pictorial documents for study on transformation of Odlajan district are three historical map: map of Darolkhalafe of Tehran (Barzin drew it), map of Darolkhalafe of Tehran (Kershish drew it), map of Tehran that Abdolgafarkhan drew it. The first map hasn't a clear legend. Some information like the place of alley, caravansary, bazars, squares, gardens, pools and ruins can be read. The range of Odlajan district can be seen in figure 2. Those days population density was so low. The location of Navab bath alley is denote in map.

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The second map was drawn by Kirshish in seventh years of Naseredin shah reign. In this map Tehran divided to 5 main district called Arg, Odlajan, Chale meydan, Bazar and Sangelaj. In those days Odlajan had a lot of main and subsidiary alleys. The location of Navab bath alley is denote in map.

The third map was drawn by Abdol ghafar khan in the year of 1930. In this map Tehran divided to 9 district and one of them was Odlajan.

After comparing those maps we understand that Navab bath alley is so similar to the past years because it hasn’t any big changes and because of this reason we can say that this district has a lot of historical values.

1.2. Navab historical bath
Navab bath is a historical bath that belongs to Qajar periods and located in Odlajan district. This bath was constructed by two sisters called Sara khatoon and Hajar khatoon in Qajar periods. Their fathers called Navab and is one of the most famous man in Odlajan district. This bath was registered in national monuments list in 2006 [5].
Fig. 4 Aerial image of Navab bath in Odlajan district

Fig. 5 Introduce different spaces in Navab bath

Fig. 6 Entrance of Navab bath

Fig. 7 The Sarbine of Navab bath
Like the others traditional bathes this bath also built beneath the natural surface of the ground in order to prevent the waste heat and access to the water of Qanat that was passing through the district. Navab bath has different sections like Entrance, Sarbine (Cloak room), Miyandar, Toilet, Khalvat, Garmkhane, Khazine and Chal Hoz [6]. The Chal Hoz (of this bath) was found after some process for decrease the weight of the roof.

2. THEORETICAL STUDY OF RESTORATION PLAN

2.1. Identify and evaluate the potential of Navab bath according to restoration that with expansion of urbanization and increase industry's role in people's life, need of promenade area is increasing. Navab bath placed in Odlajan historical district and above of all placed in mainstream of this district and appropriate position for the access.
2.2. The table of Swot in connection with the Navab bath.
Now we examine the table of swot in connection with the Navab bath.

| Strengths | 1 – According to historical evidence that is related to the Qajar period.  
3 – Situated some valuable historical monuments near this building and Ability to create a tourism route that includes the Navab bath and these monuments.  
4 – Simple and easy access to the building is possible.  
5 – Historical continuity until about 6 years ago and local residents said that “this bath was prospered those days”.  
6 – This bath hasn’t any serious damage. |
| Weaknesses | 1 – Intervention in surrounding fabric of this bath and reducing the value.  
2 – Deterioration of materials over time.  
3 – Evident of Intervention in this building.  
4 – The lack of privacy cause to construct inappropriate and non-deleted constructions (new residential apartments)  
5 – roof of the Navab bath change to a Place for garbage and trash. |
| Opportunities | 1 – Create prosperity in this area by using some tricks to attract the visitors  
2 – Activate this building and introducing to the public by raising awareness of the hidden values in it.  
3 – Encourage financiers and investors whose interested in historical building for investment.  
4 – Great potential to attract a lot of tourism and visitors. |
| Threats | 1 – Destroyed the remaining valuable parts of the Odlajan historical fabric and inattention of Officials about the existing historical, cultural and urban values.  
2 – Risk of becoming some empty places to secure spaces for offender.  
3 – Awareness of residents about the hidden values in this building, disregard and destroyed gradually.  
4 – Residents changed Gradually and new residents haven't any affection to monuments and structures in this historical district. |

3. THEORETICAL STUDY OF NEW FUNCTION
Closure of old bathroom is because of change the living conditions, change the health standards and built bath in each home. According to these conditions restoration historical bath needs cleverly restoration and must be able to attract people who living around building and also people who live in another places and even tourists.
3.1.1. Essential infrastructure
- situated in residential and commercial fabric
- exist water
  water is the main factor for remaining traditional and historical bath during the years.
  studies shows that water storage of Navab bath located in northern cisterns and water of these cisterns provided from Qanat.
- urban facility, Such as electricity, gas for fuel, Water and Wastewater and some spaces for parking.
Because of these main factors Navab bath was active up to recent years (2006).

3.1.2. Suggestive function
According to the absence of attraction of traditional bath, these buildings must be change their conditions for attracting people.
The best function for Navab bath is modern bath. Various spaces that considered in Navab bath after restoration are seen below.

Fig. 12 Introduce diferent spaces in Navab bath after change the function

Fig. 13 Suggestive furniture in Navab bath after change the function
Important elements for creating a beautiful bath without depletion are: use appropriate wall covering and flooring, powerful ventilation, enough cabinets for towels and other accessories and enough light (natural and Artificial together). Use of various and appropriate texture and color can be changed to a place for relaxation and attract a lot of people.

4. CONCLUSIONS

According to the above cases, Navab bath can be changed to a bath but with modern technologies. Because use modern methods be able to attract people and even tourists to this bath. The best function for this bath is water therapy center with Sauna, Jacuzzi and pool and use of scientific massage in water and water vapor. For achieving this purpose the structural details must be repaired with traditional and modern techniques. In architectural details like flooring, plaster, Lighting and installations systems must be used modern techniques. In these conditions after changed the function we will have a few interference and changes in whole structure of Navab bath. We hope that after change the function and use a lot of facilities of Navab bath, this building attract people from all over the Tehran and will be a first successful experience in these kind of building and will became a sample in restoration of historical bath.

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