



## Review of the concept of citizenship in architectural and urban spaces Case Study: Valiasr intersection of Tehran

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### Abstract

Tehran's Valiasr intersection is the most important Tehran intersection that multiple uses cultural, academic, business, cafe, park around it and it is where all the economic, political, ideological and physical realized it. Tehran's urban management, actually with the construction of pedestrian underway, have changed this intersection to the bus traffic as "local needs" and to facilitate the movement of horses.

Architecture and the city act as intermediary between everyday life (nearby order) and the governmental-ideological forces (distant order). Distant order is trying to dominate everyday life through architects. Monotony, boredom, isolation, losing residents individuality, expanding the center- periphery distance, losing differential spaces and dominance of abstract space are the products of this architecture and urbanism. Lefebvre believes everyday life in the ideally, provide citizen's right to the city. In this context, arises the right to property, the right to participate, the right focus, the right to housing, right to house and the right to individualization in socialization. This article proposes the changes in architectural design process in the way flourishing positive aspects of everyday life and avoid the monotony and architecture everydayness coincidentally.

This research classify the different ideas about space and architecture by historical study. This fundamental research and research methods Quantitative and qualitative content analysis and the study of librarian resources, addressing the dual of the space and the theory of production of space Lefebvre.

It attempts to be released from subjective-objective twofold by reviewing "production of space", and allocated social dimension to it. Consequently, space comes into the current of resident's social life in addition to the architecture's mind and its objectified result. This social dimension is the 'everyday life'. The social dimension of space pays to deal with alienation of modern man. We can see that the rebellion in the daily lives of citizens. "Everyday Life" is the main area of meaning production where manifested all the economic, political, ideological and designer-based forces. Capitalism tries to conquer everyday life of residents with all available means and adapt them in the line of its own interests by "alienating" the residents. In addition, it should take against hegemony of distant order and alienation. Regarding this attitude, Architecture would emphasize the participation of residents and production of differential space which continually be reproduced and changed through the use of residents. At best the richness of everyday life can be spoken of the Right to the City. This article has defined components and using observation and navigation hundred and fifty questionnaires, has examined this concept in project underway Tehran's Valiasr intersection. The is not considered right to participate, and as well as the project poses a serious problem in terms of the right focus and the right to property. And also the results of the project is the loss of a sense of possession, ignoring public participation, forgetting the centrality of residents, their individuality fading.

**Keywords:** Citizen, Valiasr intersection, Space, Architecture and City