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## **Comparative Principles of Spatial Structure of Commercial Buildings in Arid Climate of Iran: an Iconic Architecture Case study in Yazd and Tabriz**

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### **Abstract:**

Cities are prominent signs of civilization in every nation. The signs, old symbol of ideas, customs, relationships and interactions of people have played a role in the formation of cities and intertwined a set of environmental, geographic, climatic, traditional and religion combination. Historic cities in Iran are the most valuable cultural heritage that expresses the dynamism, vitality and symbol of urban life. Iconic architecture promotes the identification of a place, city or area. Structural, functional and artistic aspects of architecture, particularly those that represent unique features, attract tourists. Architectural and urbanity of ancient Iran have always attracted tourists throughout the world. These features include principles that have been manifested in the heart of the tradition. In recent decades, due to unbalanced expansion of cities and discontinuity of spatial organization, and arrival of new technologies, globalization and the space density, traditional city is far from its truth and it has created challenges for traditional urbanism and modern urbanism. Therefore, the main content of this paper includes and analyzes the commercial buildings in Tabriz bazaar and Khan Bazaar in Yazd and their effects on tourism and tourist attraction. Moreover, it represents the similarities and differences between these two places in Qajar era. Such a study appears to be essential as there is a lack of enough research in this ground. For this reason five commercial buildings in Tabriz and four others in Yazd were selected. Then an example of Tabriz and a similar sample were selected from the Yazd Bazar and similarities, differences in the tables were compared. Moreover, the mentioned places were considered from their touristy architecture perspective and their potentiality for attracting tourists. The results showed that commercial building in Tabriz and Yazd did not have similar Plans. The studied places in Tabriz have got more centralized plans and are octagonal, but in In Yazd

bazaar the plans are more rectangular or roughly square. . The other difference is related to length and width proportion and there are such proportions like ( 3 to 1) and (3 to 2) and (3 to 5) for Tabriz commercial buildings and (1 to 1) and (4 to 1) for Yazd commercial buildings. Also in aspect of their similarities, it is the ceiling structure in both vaults with brick façade. In terms of proportion, the filled and empty spaces proportion is the same for both and they are (2 to 1), (3 to 2) and (5 to 2). From touristy architecture, the results showed that both Tabriz and Yazd enjoy various touristy architectures and have significant potentials for tourist attraction.

**Keywords: Iconic architecture, tourist attraction, bazaar, Timche, Qajar, climate, Arid.**

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## **1. Introduction**

It is difficult to discuss tourism without discussing architecture. Architecture is a commodity of touristic consumption and objectified cultural capital. According to Chen (2000), visitors are not drawn by tourist attractions but by “qualities of place – ‘architecture’, ‘people’, ‘food’, ‘culture’ and ‘diversity’” (p. 232). The physical form, as defined by architecture, aestheticizes spaces with recognizable markers that forge a particular sense of place, ‘pulling’ visitors to precincts (Edwards, Griffin & Hayllar, 2008), providing a focal point for visitor attention and experience (Butler, 1980).

Historical cities of Iran represent a treasury of principles and rules of design which have always been attractive and wonderful for tourists from different countries. Due to their significant influence, these principles in the design of Iranian cities, including the old part, urban development, or new cities should be taken into account while studying the formation of historical cities and features of the Iranian city space [1]. Undoubtedly, urban patterns have not been created at once, but their physical-spatial development is based on the process of cultural evolution and evolution of its inhabitants, especially urban executives. Some methods differ from traditional and indigenous urbanization patterns, but the fact is that the lack of attention to them in modern architectural patterns has led to the failure of new urban planning patterns in attracting tourists and other consequences such economic recession. Therefore, for the evolution and development of urbanization patterns and the preservation of cultural values and preserving the iconic architecture of these buildings, it is essential to recognize the principles of traditional architecture and urban planning, and to benefit from their experiences as well as the localization of modern methods [2]. In urban spaces, iconic buildings such as bazaar places, are in cities that have a rich urban design culture, each of which is tailored to the type and urban design that needs to be formed carefully for achieving commercial and touristy purposes. The business and distant businesses of the ancient era have strengthened the past of social relations and the development of cultural relations that played a major role in economic and tourism industry development [3]. Traditional Iranian bazaars are the commercial areas and iconic buildings of the city that provide trade and touristy

attractions areas, and often fall into the category of spaceships. In addition, the bazaars of Iran were the center of all economic activities and through trade and attracting tourists from different countries led to the connection between different regions [4]. Trading in Timche as a part of iconic architecture is also important sphere of the market for bazaar constituencies. Given the undeniable affiliation of Timche to the bazaar and the prosperity of more or less Iranian bazaars as iconic areas, especially in recent periods, the continued persistence of this element of commercialization in the architecture of these type of places, especially from the Safavie era, seems natural [5]. For example, the historical collection of the Tabriz bazar as an iconic architecture, is an urban bloc and an evolved social organization within the ancient context of Tabriz which has always been a tourist attraction and economic area. The market has a number of Timche in it [6]. These spatial spaces can be considered as Iranian traditional Islamic iconic spaces, considering the fact that they were under the control of a particular group of tradesmen and the possibility of using them at most of the time for the general public and tourists and traders from different countries . Often, the architecture of bazaars have spaces in indoor and outdoor environments (non-roofed) and pauses and moves (Figure 1).

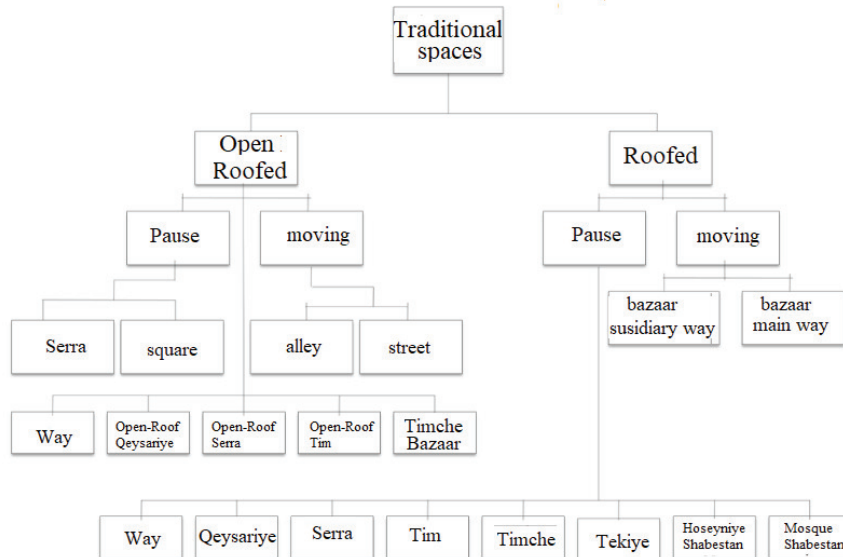


Fig.1. Classification of traditional Iranian - Islamic urban spaces [7]

Timche is one of the most recent commercial spaces in Islamic Iran in Qajar era. They are iconic spaces that were built as small caravans for the purpose of focusing certain occupations [8], whose various samples are in the bazaars of Shiraz, Tehran, Tabriz, Kashan, Semnan, Yazd, Qom and Qazvin.

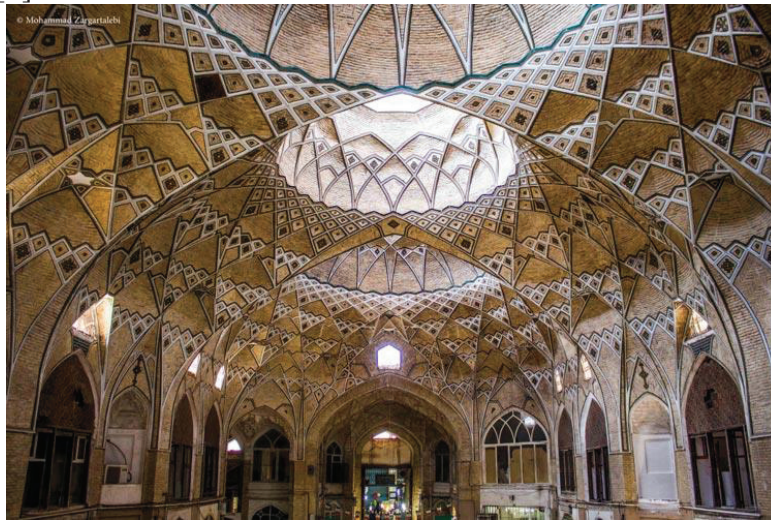
## 1. Theoretical bases and Literature review

### 1.1. Definition of Bazaar

Cohen, E. (1978) demonstrated in his study that areas with high-value natural resources, like oceans, lakes, waterfalls, mountains, unique flora and fauna, and great scenic beauty attract tourists and newly they captivate tourists creating emotional and spiritual connections with nature. Tourist income often makes it possible to preserve and restore historic buildings and monuments (Kyungmi Kim., Muzaffer Uysal., & M. Joseph Sirgy, 2013).

Bazaar was called vachar in Middle Persian [and in Pahlavi] which it wasn't exclusive to buying and selling goods. On the whole, it was a place for community gathering and a trade center for tourists from different countries. People from the city gathered there several times in a year and inspect the social problems. Many social movements have risen from bazaars. In the past, the bazaars were considered as

the most important axis of communication and civil environment in Iranian cities. Because the main and permanent bazaars in every city were usually started from one gate and continued to the center of the city.[9].



**Fig.2. Timcheh of Qom bazaar**

In construction of traditional bazaars 3 main sections are to be distinguished. A) Lanes with primary and secondary passages (shop series) B) commercial complexes having warehouses and places for merchants to reside temporarily. (Khan, Sara, fandogh, Vakale, reba') C) Commercial complexes improbable to reside (Gheysarieh, Timcheh, Bedestan)

#### 1.2. History of Timcheh

Commercial building, where a bunch of merchants do business in one field, consists of several chambers in which the merchants do trade, was in fact the center of some homogeneous commercial firms. The difference between Sara and commercial building is that later the commercial buildings were made covered. The majority of the commercial buildings were excluded to supply of one product.

The term "Tim" means a large caravanserai and Timcheh meaning a small Tim, a small bazaar and a small caravan [10], a courtyard and a passage (French) [11]. The root of the Tim's name from Chinese is "T.N", meaning shop [12]. This term also means a commercial

building, usually consisting of a yard in the chambers or shops in one or more floors around it. [13].

In the given culture, this term has been termed as a landlord, with several shops traded by traders [14].

According to Sultanzadeh, due to studies and interviews with businesses as well as field observations of writers from non-roofed tributaries, Timche can be a small place for trading businessmen, merchants and their customers. During the festivals and mourning, especially the decades of Muharram, the mourning ceremony was also used [9]. From the Safavie dynasty to the late Qajar era, different types of Timche were designed and constructed in the vast geographic scope of Iran, in a fully covered and semi-enclosed covered area with an open central space. In terms of the location of all Timche are located next to the main order of the market. In this article, we try to find out more and understand the characteristics of non-tactile Timche that exist in the current geography of Iran. In the few studies that have been directly addressed by the Ticks, for example, in some published scientific papers such as the article entitled "Investigating Iran's Changes in the Qajar Period", the proportions of the ruling Timche in the Qajar period [3]. Incorrectly, all tambours have been covered in enclosed spaces. In examining the types of tributaries to the soldiers' Timche which have non-enclosed middle space, such as Timche Zavrazan in Abadeh, Timche Sarbaz in Qazvin, Timche Nassar in Semnan and Timche in Yazd Not mentioned. Given the undeniable affiliation of Timche to the market and the prosperity of Iranian markets, especially in recent periods, the continued expectation that this element of commercial architecture in the market seems to be natural from the Safavid era [3]. The documents and writings of the Safavids and historians of the Safavid period and before that in relation to the Timche, including the travelogue by Afanas Yuij, as well as the remaining documents of the Fatima and the Moghadasi [15], which are mostly in the presence of Timche around the Bazaar It has been mentioned before the Qajar era, it is a reason for this claim. The most important feature of Iran's economy during the Qajar period was the increase in imports of foreign goods into the country, which naturally led to the expansion of farms and tributaries. Thus, during the Qajar period, various designs of tambours were created and designed and constructed from a number of examples of such

specialized commercial spaces that provide the basis for competing businessmen and major merchants. Both species of Timche with a central and roofless space are available in Iran.

### 1.3 Spatial Structure of Commercial Buildings and Their Effects on Tourism

It is mentionable that there is presumably little research done on the impact issue in relation to Bazar tourism. The research that has been made is mainly involving what the iconic structures of the bazars are and what impacts their iconic architecture apply on tourism and in what way the traditional principles and structures could be maintained in modern architecture. Pizam (1978) concludes in his previous research that tourism can be seen as an economic activity that produces a range of positive and negative impacts. However, sustainable tourism seeks to achieve the best balance between economic benefits and social and environmental costs. In order to plan and develop tourism successfully, economic, environmental and social aspects of tourism and iconic architecture and the principles of iconic areas like bazars must be well understood. As mass international tourism began to grow in the post-second World War period, it was often described as „an industry without chimneys,“ but it has increasingly been recognized that in rebuilding iconic buildings and areas, their traditional architectural principles must be maintained. In fact, the role of tourism as a „tool for development“ is highly contested, especially in islands and small states, which are mostly dependent on international tourism as a source of foreign exchange and employment (Ramchander, 2004). Shaw & Williams (2004) conclude that if tourism is well planned, developed and managed in a socially responsible manner, it can bring several types of socio-cultural benefits. For example, it improves the living standards of people and facilitates communities. A possible way to accelerate this development is to promote and invest in sustainable tourism; an alternative form of tourism that could help to protect the natural, cultural and social environment of a destination. The tourism industry creates business opportunities, jobs, income and foreign exchange by providing an array of tourism services. These



services include transportation, accommodation, food and drinks, and travel.

Lankford and Howard (1994), believe that socio-cultural (SC) changes of tourism relate to local quality of life and sense of place. Positive changes in the quality of life could be as follows: personal income increases, helps to improve living standards for those more directly involved in industry, supports the diversity of restaurants and other cultural entertainment, influences the assortment of goods for sale in many local shops that would not be available in the same amount if tourism did not exist to support them, parking facilities, street furniture and design criteria were introduced, greater care and attention was placed on overall environmental quality, new opportunities were created etc. On the contrary, adverse issues in the quality of life could be as follows; local shops overcharging, petty theft from cars and accommodation, personal assault and so on. Sharpley (2000) has stated that regarding the sense of place, positive issues could be as follows; revitalizing local culture and traditions, enriching local understanding and building interest in history and culture, a sense of pride in local heritage, festivals can become tourist attractions, crafts promotion and production in large scale. For decades, tourism industry growth has been a major contributor to increased economic activity throughout the world. Most people think of tourism in terms of economic impacts, jobs, and taxes . However, the range of impacts from tourism is broad and often influences areas beyond those commonly associated with tourism. Leaders as well as residents who understand the potential impacts of tourism can integrate this industry into their community in the most positive way.

## **2. Methodology**

### **2.1. Samples of the study**

The purposes of the study were to compare and contrast the principles of spatial structure of commercial buildings in Tabriz and Yazd and their possible effects on tourist attraction. For this reason five commercial buildings in Tabriz and four others in Yazd were selected. Then an example of Tabriz and a similar sample were selected from the Yazd Bazar and similarities, differences in the tables were compared.

### **2.2. Objectives of the study**

The objectives of this study were as follows:

1. Discovering a special structure and pattern used in Tabriz commercial buildings in Qajar era.
- 2- Discovering a special structure and pattern used in Yazd commercial buildings in Qajar era.
- 3- Discovering similarities and differences between the special structures of these two commercial buildings in two different climates.
- 4- Studying the architectural effects of the bazaars on tourist attraction.

### 2.3. Research Questions

In this regard, the following research questions were formulated:

- 1- What is the effect of changing architecture in Qajar era on spatial structure of Tabriz and Yazd's commercial buildings?
- 2- What is the effect of this change on tourist attraction ?

### 2.4. Design of the Study

In this study, the applied methods for collecting data were of fieldwork, direct observation, photographing commercial buildings, theoretical research, interview, case study and the internet. The primary data were collected through fieldwork, direct observation, photographing commercial buildings. During the survey theoretical research, interview, case study and the internet were also used for collecting data. The collected data through interviewing the residents were recorded to avoid data missing error. This research has followed mainly qualitative and quantitative methods to achieve the research objectives. Therefore, the data analysis method is logically different compared to single study method. However, at the initial part of the analysis, survey was conducted for primary data collection and then theoretical research and interviewing were maintained to avoid double entry error. Finally, findings and recommendations were made based on the collected data. Thus, desire results of the study have tried to unveil to make acceptable conclusion of the study logically.

## **3. Comparing and Contrasting the Bazaars from Spatial Structure Perspective of Commercial Buildings**

### 3.1 Introduction to Tabriz bazaars

#### 3.1.1 Mozafariyeh commercial building

It is one of the most beautiful and important commercial buildings in Tabriz. It was built by Haj Sheikh Jafar Ghazvini around 1888. It is one of the most important centers for the carpet trade in Iran. This building is in two stories and is similar to a corridor. There are 26 chambers and 2 entrance doors on two different sides. There are 11 arches with their openings. Moreover, the homogeneous, adjacent vault and arch make this building similar to a corridor or a small bazaar [17].

#### 3.1.2 Sheikh Kazem commercial building

This complex is crossing shop series and shoe makers' shops. It appears as three centers: Large commercial building, small commercial building and small Sara. The large one includes a tall domed vault in the middle and 4 short semi-vaults around, 4 semi-porches surrounding the middle courtyard. The commercial building joins the surrounding spaces from four sides. The entrances have been built in the middle sides of the semi-porches. The geometric networks of crossing vaults end in an octagonal window set in the ceiling [17].

#### 3.1.3. Mirza Shafi commercial building

It was built in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. It enters to shop series. This building is covered and it is long. It has two stories which the main section is covered by a dome. From the left side it enters in Sara. The longitudinal axis is parallel to the new shop series in the bazaar. This axis is perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of Sara, and in the intersection of these two axes the commercial building's area has expanded [18].

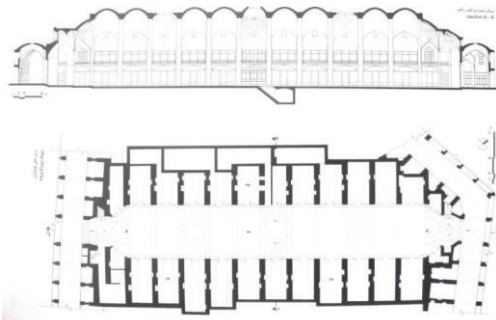
#### 3.1.4. Malek Timche

It's a commercial building belonging to the Qajarian's era, where from the west ends to series of Mirror makers' shops and from the south leads to series of hat makers' shops. The shops covering are Kalil and the corners are zigzag shape. The entrance section plus a zigzag arch are 4.5 meters high. Type of vault covering is Kalil and the height of the inner section of this commercial building is from 9.5 meters (borders) to 12 meters (central section) [17].

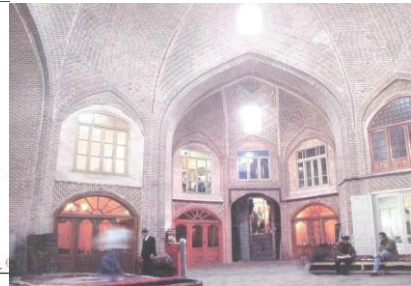
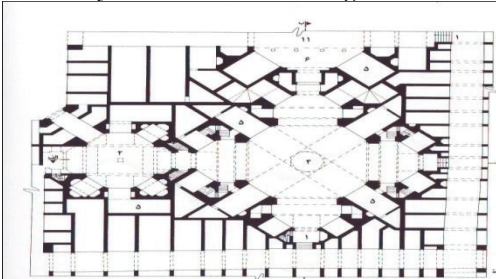
#### 3.1.5. Haj Safar Ali's Timche

is located in the eastern side of New Bazaar, the opposite of Serajha's series shops which from the north adjoins Haj Hussein Qadim's caravansary, from the south adjoins Haj Mohammad Qoli's complex and from the east adjoins commercial buildings on Daraei Street. The only entrance is on the new series bazaar. This commercial building has

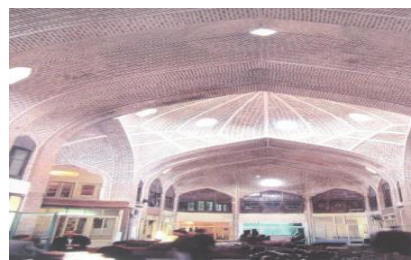
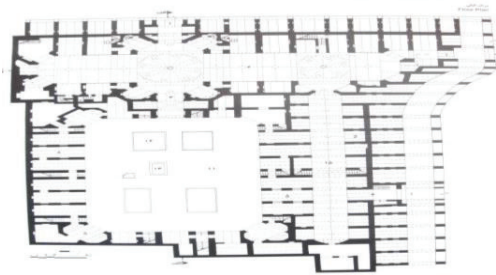
two stories which the inner area of that is a vault with two porch and a half porch which the fundamental arches (toyze) are situated on large sides of one of them and the other one has revolved 45 degrees[19].



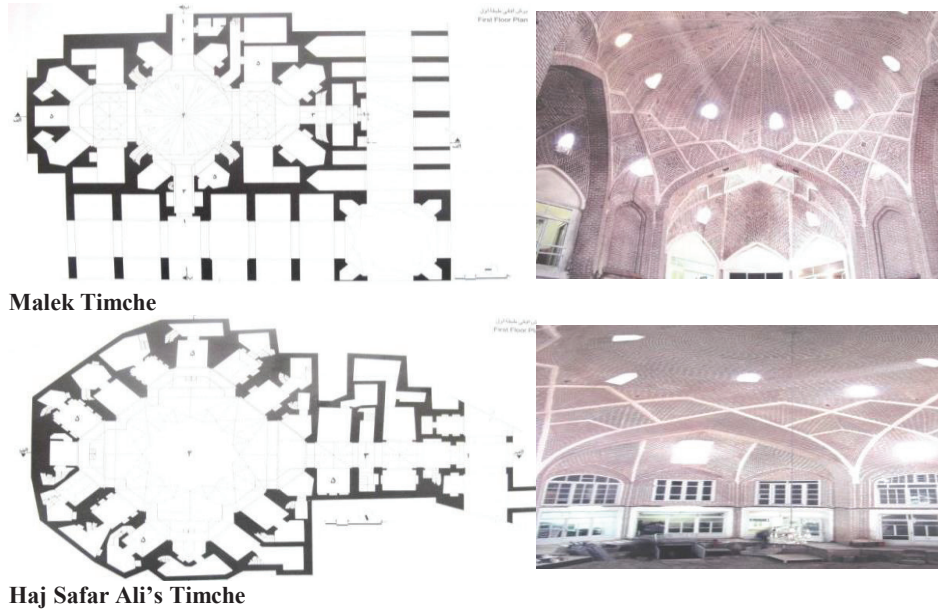
**Mozafariyeh commercial building**



**Sheikh Kazem commercial building**



**Mirza Shafi commercial building**

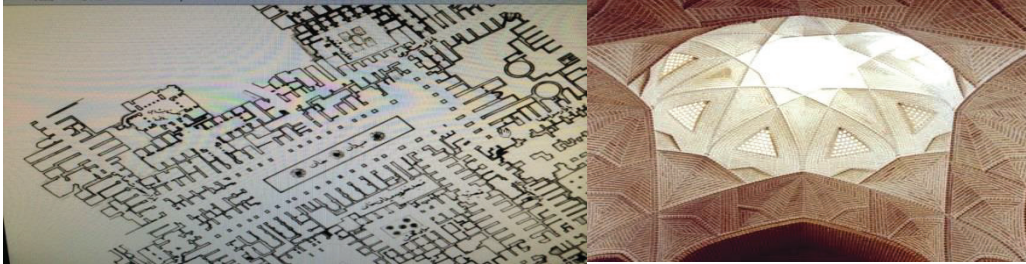


**Fig 4. Timche in Iran Bazaar**

### 3.2. Introduction to Yazd bazaars

#### 3.2.1. Khan Bazaar

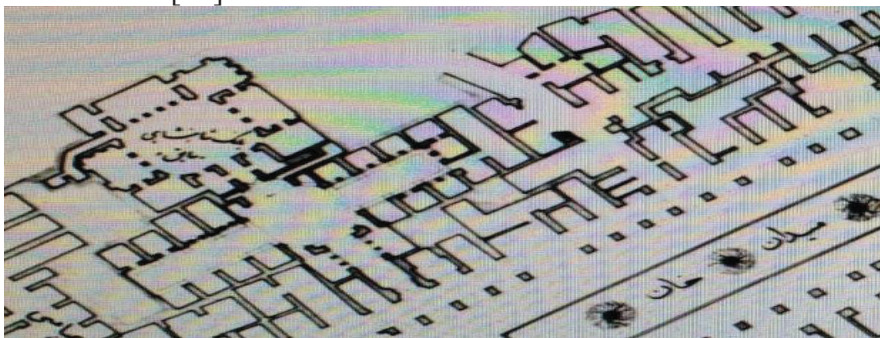
is renowned as one of the ancient sightseeing in Yazd. It is located in the center of Ghiyam Street. The construction of it dates back to Naserddin Shah Qajar's era. The beautiful and old Khan Bazaar complex, Hosseineh, cistern and the bath next to it are the reference for the past architecture of this region. Different structure and contradictory ordinate of this bazaar gives an account of its gradual construction. Khan bazaar is 274 meters long and its height is changing from 4 to 6 meters. Khan bazaar is, in fact, the longest and widest bazaar in Yazd. The materials used in this construction are mainly sun-dried brick, mud and brick. This bazaar has 2 sections: northern – southern and eastern –western. The northern –southern section of this bazaar 78 meters long and has got 53 shops. Also, the eastern –western section is 180 meters long and has got 100 shops[20].



**Fig 5. Khan Bazaar**

### 3.2.2. Bank Shahi commercial building

It is built on two axes located perpendicularly on each other from which in the middle there is an open porch. This porch works as a pre-entrance to the bank. Its main direction heads to Kiblah and its secondary is consistent with the main direction of the bank. The bankers and merchants' chambers are located on the central axis, where it has around 1 meter height above the ground level. It is obvious that large sums of money were being transacted at this place. With regard to this matter the most suitable place for establishing the bank has been behind the commercial building. After passing the main door in a joint corridor, the client got to a large porch of the commercial building. This point is the division part of the space. The interior façade of this building is made of brick and the ceilings are made of brick[17].



**Fig.6.Bank Shahi commercial building**

### 3.2.3. Mirafzali commercial building

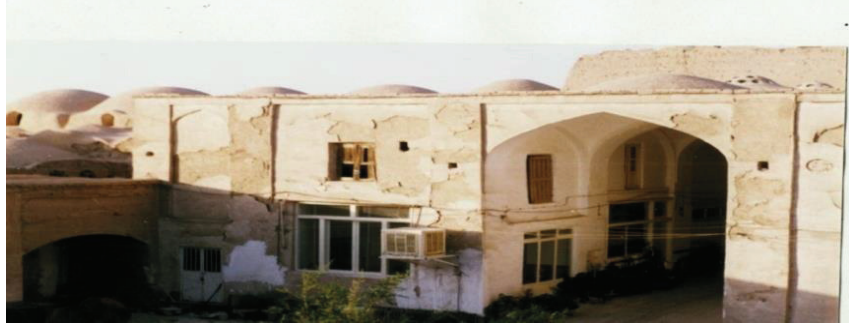
It is located on the northern side of Qeyam street, end of eastern front of Khan bazaar .it includes an old wooden door, covered space, an small arc Khancheh and a small yard. The primary entrance is a covered space which include a wooden door and two sided windows which open in the lane. The northern and southern chambers in ground floor have one door and 2 windows with a semi-circle arch made symmetrically. Each of the chambers on the first floor have been installed. Addition to the eastern side, there are 2 staircases available to reach the first floor. At the first glance, the commercial building seems like an octagon and in the middle of small yard a small pool has been installed[19].



**Fig.7. Mirafzali commercial building**

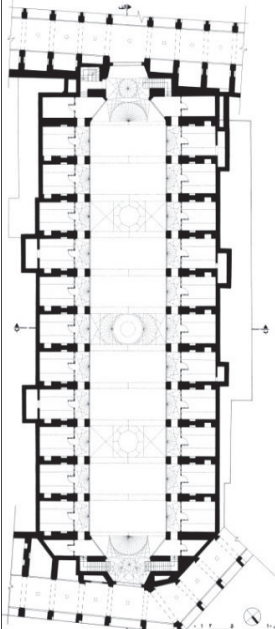

### 3.2.4. Golshan Sara commercial building

It was a place for doing transaction among merchants, distributing commodities brought to the caravansary and exporting the commodities from Yazd to other cities. The backyard was used as a place for the passengers and explorers to lodge. Golshan Sara's plan is a square shape. On the north- west side there are some stairs and a landing which reaches to the underground and the orangery. It leads to a warehouse on the north side. There is a staircase which can take you to the roof of the building. On the north-west side, there is a staircase which leads to the underground. The south front has been renovated and two floors have been built, in which the second floor has got five brick chambers. Wooden doors have been installed[20].



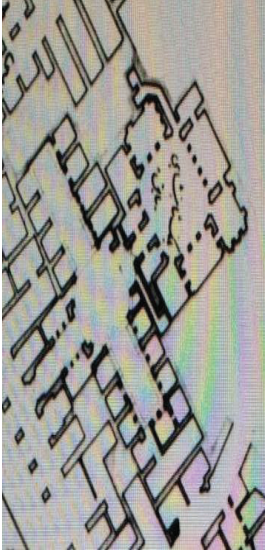
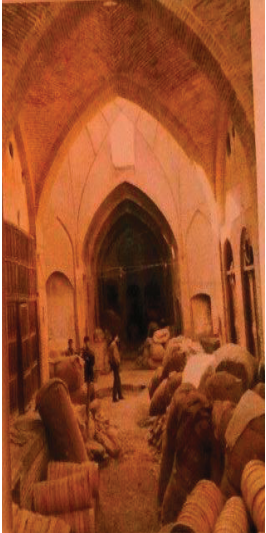
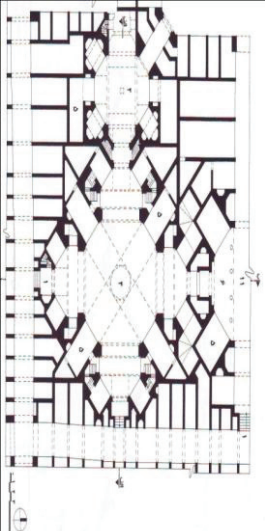

**Fig.8. Golshan Sara commercial building**

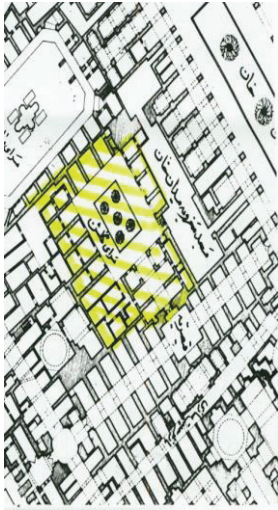

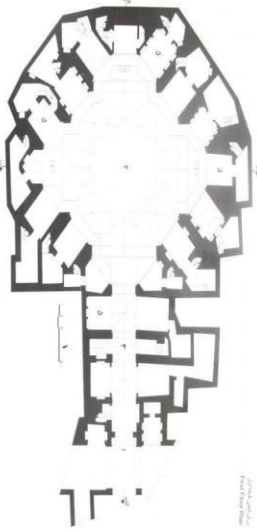

**Table 1 commercial buildings of Mozafarieh (Tabriz) and Bank Shahi (Yazd)**



Sample	Plan picture	Interior Perspective	description
1Mozafarieh commercial building (Tabriz)			2 entrances- pattern of corridor or small bazaar- 2 story-introspective dimension- zigzag arches-brick made interior façade- the chambers floors are align the light distribution-skylight- Lengt and width proportion (3to1)- the vacuity and spatiality proportion(3to2)



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Sample	Plan picture	Interior Perspective	description
<p>2-Bank Shahi commercial building</p>			<p>Entering porch as a distributing space-1 story. Introspective dimension. 4 mansard roofs. Chamber's floor is 1 meter above the distributing space. Light absorption from the porch. length and width proportion (4 to 1) , the vacuity and spatiality proportion (3to 2)</p>
<p>Sheikh Kazem commercial building- Tabriz</p>			<p>4 entrance- octagonal plan- tall domed arch- 4small semi arch around- 4 semi porch- introspective façade- light from skylight in big vault and small windows the ceiling.2 story- length and width proportion (3to2) the vacuity and spatiality proportion (5 to 2)</p>

Sample	Plan picture	Interior Perspective	description
<p>2-Golshan Sara(Yazd)</p>			<p>4-sided plan, Introspective, brick and mud façade- light from window to the central yard- warehouse space- 2 story- length and width proportion (1 to 1)- the vacuity and spatiality proportion (2 to 1)</p>
<p>Haj Safarali ( Tabriz)</p>			<p>Entrance from shop series, 2 story, domed area with 2 porches and semi porch, surface of ground floor higher than floor level, light absorption from opening in the arch ceiling- length and width proportion (5 to 3) the vacuity and spatiality proportion (2 to 1)</p>

Sample	Plan picture	Interior Perspective	description
Mir Afzali commercial building (Yazd)			<p>Covered entrance area, 8 sided plan, 2 story, brick decoration, introspective-</p> <p>the vacuity and spatiality proportion (2 to 1)</p>

#### 4. The effects of the spatial structure of the Bazaars on Tourism

Every society has its own space of activities. In most of the historic cities of Iran, the bazaar play the important role in the city fabric, and all the other complexes are in social and physical relation to this route. Bazaar is a traditional public space in the Iranian cities, and always a great section of commercial activities in urban life. Bazaar is not only the commercial center of traditional cities in Iran but also the center of social, cultural, political and religious activities. It is the main communication route while all the economic transactions as well as other social activities could take place there, too. The bazaar traditionally begins at the palace area, which symbolize the spiritual head of the body and when the bazaar grows, body structure of the city evolves. So, the history of bazaar and urbanization are interrelated to each other and in fact, no city can be imagined without bazaar. There have been three types of bazaar in the cities of ancient Iran: periodic bazaar, urban bazaar and local bazaar urban bazaar was a popular urban space which could accommodate commercial activities as well as social and cultural activities of people. Architecturally speaking, urban bazaar is a covered public passageway which is surrounded by shops and stores in two sides. It was, therefore, a place for shopping, walking, social dialog, and cultural interaction of people. It has acted as the most important and influential public space in ancient cities and towns of Iran.

#### 4.1. The Touristy Potentials of Tabriz Bazaars

The bazaar of Tabriz dates back to the early periods of Iranian urbanism after Islam. The bazaar faced many recession and growth periods and was destroyed several times. What is remaining today from the bazaar is a memento of the Qajar era, which is most likely that the main passages in the bazaar are reconstructed exactly as the past after a destructive and violent earthquake in 1780. Since it was located on Silk Road route, Tabriz was one of the most important commercial centers in Iran and in the world in past times. It was the center of exchanging European commodities and therefore, was famous in the world. With the decision of member states of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation, Tabriz was named as the exemplary tourism city in the Islamic world in 2018. Tabriz has been selected as the capital of Islamic countries in 2018 among the rivals such as Thaling in Malaysia, Pulca and Sild in Bangladesh, Mardin in Turkey and Medina in Arabia. This selection is based on the rich cultural, historical and social facilities of this city. Choosing Tabriz as the capital of tourism in the Islamic countries is because there are a lot of tourist attractions such as two works from the UNESCO World Heritage Sites, rich and authentic museums, beautiful nature, numerous historical sites, the naming of Tabriz as the global carpet city and the large number of domestic and foreign tourists present in the city and its neighborhoods. Tabriz bazaar has used natural resources prudently and reduced use of the resources renewable and recyclable resources have been used in bazaar.

The study done by Gorbaniye Golzari, Hosseinzadeh Dalir and Beyg Babayi (2018) using SWOT method found the following strengths for Tabriz which confirmed significantly the touristy potentials of Tabriz :

- There are world-class historical monuments such as the Tabriz bazaar and the azarbayjan churches. The diversity of historical and cultural tourism attractions such as historical museums and old houses, etc. There are 46 tourism sample areas approved by the Board of Ministers. High biodiversity. Variety of water resources (aras beaches oromiyeh lakes etc.). Climate variation, altitude and vegetation in this province. There are special caves and natural reserves. The

presence of specialist doctors and treatment centers and diagnosis with a desirable standard.

Traditional supplement therapy (herbal treatment, water treatment, hejamat, etc.) and the variety of medicinal herbs. There are amazing villages with special features (kandavan ashtin, sor, zanozagh, etc.). The life of the nomadic community with traditional and traditional customs in this province. Establishment of Tabriz City on the Silk Road and the privileged position of the Tabriz Market on this road. The existence of the free trade and industrial zone areas. International exhibition and metropolis of Tabriz as one of the industrial hubs of the country.

#### 4.2. The Touristy Potentials of Yazd Bazaars

Located in the middle of the Iranian plateau, Yazd is a very popular destination for foreign tourists, especially for those fascinated by desert tranquility and the region's unique cultural identity. The historic city of Yazd, famous for its delectable sweets and historical attractions, is the only city in Iran registered as a UNESCO World Heritage Site as a city. The recently booming Yazd tourism owes its popularity to a wide range of attractions, including museums, mosques, temples, bazaars, and historical gardens (Snaptrip blog, 2019). The results of the arrangements that are being carried out in Yazd to transform the city into a 'City of Tourists' will be generalized to be applied in other tourist cities in the country (Tehran Times website, 2017). The findings of various studies (e.g., Gorbaniye Golzari, Hosseinzadeh Dalir and Beyg Babayi, 2018) have revealed that Yazd bazaar like the other bazaars has considerable commonalities with them considering the strengths and weaknesses produced through using SWOT method. According to Financial Tribune web Site about 114,000 foreign tourists visited Yazd in the last Iranian year (ended March 20, 2017), earning the province an estimated \$36 million in revenues. The results also, have indicated that from the reported strengths and weaknesses, variety in spatial structure, weather and facilities are the most outstanding criteria for ranking the bazaars.

#### **5. Conclusion**

The results of the review of commercial buildings indicate that Tabriz and Yazd bazaar commercial buildings do not have similar plans. The commercial building in Tabriz has got more centralized plans and are

octagonal. Most of them are two-story and light absorption are often supplied by the central arch in the ceiling and the apertures around the arch. The commercial buildings have 4-1 entrance. The main entrance is from shop series side. In Yazd bazaar the plans are more rectangular or roughly square, most of the commercial buildings have one story and they have got a central yard and introvert dimension. The Yazd commercial buildings entrance is a porch or awning. The other difference is related to length and width proportion and there are such proportions like (3 to 1) and (3 to 2) and (3 to 5) for Tabriz commercial buildings and (1 to 1) and (4 to 1) for Yazd commercial buildings. Also in aspect of their similarities, it is the ceiling structure in both vaults with brick façade. In terms of proportion, the vacuity and spatiality proportion is the same for both and they are (2 to 1), (3 to 2) and (5 to 2). In this regard and based on the findings, it may conclude that Tabriz bazaars due to their eye catching spatial architecture features, weather, geographical and situational status have outstood and have attracted more tourists during the passed years.

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