Roleve and Historical Building Measurement Studies

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ABSTRACT

The mistake many officials make is to think that they know what a city is, but the ways in which they offer problems are not the result of a deep understanding, and that leads to more problems. First we should consider the term "city" and its relationship with our lifestyle. A city is a relatively large and permanent settlement. Although there is no agreement on how a city is distinguished from a town within general English language meanings, many cities have a particular administrative, legal, or historical status based on local law. For example, in the American state of Massachusetts an article of incorporation approved by the local state legislature distinguishes a city government from a town. A historical look at the cities may lead us to the conclusion that we do not know the city and to understand it we may have to increase our studies in this field. I hope this article helps us learn more about how cities came into being

Keywords: Roleve, City, Civilization, Settlement, Urbanization

INTRODUCTION

A study of the history of urbanization in the world shows that Iran has a long history of urbanization in the world, although the Median rule began before the Sassanids. Lifestyle is a concept that has various constructions of human life, in other words, the concept of lifestyle has emerged from the heart of the city and urbanization and is in a reciprocal relationship with it (Morris, 2009).

City in Early Civilization

The emergence of urban civilization coincides with the emergence of early human settlements. Based on the existing studies, the cities of these civilizations are based on two factors. The first factor is natural and biological. The five early civilizations of Mesopotamia, Egypt, India, China, and South and Central America were all river civilizations and depended on agriculture. The second factor: "Religious beliefs and religious customs and traditions" have been influential on the elements in the city. Together, these two factors, with their strengths and weaknesses, have determined the way of life as well as the type of social interactions and even the physical shape of the city. Religious beliefs have been the dominant factor due to their managerial role in shaping social relations and making decisions about the pillars and components of the city (Antrop, 2004; Pakzad, 2010).

City in Greek civilization

This civilization is located in the Balkan Peninsula in southern Europe and is the result of the interaction of three factors. The first factor was the Lord of various kinds who had human awe. In order to honor these gods, various temples and shrines were built in the cities.

The second factor is the economic factor that determined the way of earning income and livelihood of the Greeks, which, because of the unfavorable climate for agriculture, led to maritime trade with civilizations, which led to the formation of cities on the coast.

The third factor, which manifested itself most in the classical period, was "democracy", in which, in contrast to the monarchy, the citizens played a role in governing the city by forming a council of three groups: slaves, non-natives, and citizens. It was divided, of course, that only men had the right to serve on city councils and offices.

For this reason, the boys practiced the skills of reading and writing, arithmetic, playing music, sports, and rhetoric, and the Greeks believed that they developed both their minds and their bodies.

City in the period of Roman civilization

The city and its structure in Roman civilization are based on four factors. The first three factors are the same as the shaping factors of Greek cities, albeit with some modifications. Thousand years ago, the Roman army was one of the best equipped armies in the world. While the architects mastered the art of using stone and concrete, military engineers used metal and wood to create weapons for wars (Cebeci and Kılıç, 2019).

Among other things, the number of Roman gods increased and they changed their nature from physical to spiritual. This number of gods increased the number of temples in the cities. The role of trade in relation to Greek civilization diminished and gave way to agriculture. On

the other hand, the system of governing cities in this civilization began with the monarchy, continued with the system of the republic and the Senate, and finally ended with the empire.

The emergence and expansion of multiplicative arches in temples and urban spaces, the addition of a water supply network, a sewerage network, the construction of multi-storey dwellings and the construction of settlements called "Castra" as military barracks in the conquered lands.

Island surveying sketch

Island surveying sketch is prepared with the roleve measurements and signed by the renovation team (Yalcin et al., 2013). 'Roleve' is steps to sign the ground control points in the cadastre island, to survey cadastre island points, to write coordinate values of these points, and to print or to draw the sketch (Hopfer and Zrobek, 1991). The final roleve sketch (on computer or on paper) shows the boundaries of the parcels, the linear measurements, the points and their coordinates, area and the identification information (Hopfer and Zrobek, 1991; Yalcin et al., 2013).

City in the middle ages

The Middle Ages are divided into two periods in terms of city and urbanization. The first period is the period of domination of the feudal mechanism over most of Europe. During this period, the people were forced to work in the fields of the feudal lords for their livelihood. As a result, the city and urbanization are degraded and dominated by the rural way of life. From about 1200 AD, cities began to take shape with a predominantly commercial practice, and this is the second period of urbanization in the Middle Ages (Andrén, 1989; Fulton and Brown, 2017). Most people in medieval Europe did not live in cities or towns. And yet, cities lay at the heart of the medieval world (Fulton et al., 2007; Clark, 2009).

With the formation of the primary nuclei of cities, the "surfers" or feudal workers began to migrate in search of better economic and social conditions achieved through trade and related small industries.

City in the renaissance

Humanism, as the main shaping factor in the form of the Renaissance city, rises up against the God-centeredness of the Catholic Church and influences the various layers of European human life. Being at the center of the world of man in this movement has also had effects on the shape and structure of the city. The discovery of perspective as a view of the living environment from the point of view of the observer (human), made the street element important in the Renaissance. As a result, in the two elements of street and square, the use of symmetry as one of the principles of renaissance urban space design,

which was sometimes used in an extreme way, has many uses.

City during the industrial revolution

The city was completely influenced by industry during this period, which caused many changes, such as: creating various and new functions in the city and especially in the formation of industries, the expansion of these industries in cities caused a population explosion due to the large migration of villagers to the city. Working in the factory and earning more money. And at the same time, we are witnessing the formation of large-scale service operations to meet the large urban population, which is like hotels and large shops. Another change that occurred with the development of the industry is providing new transportation using smelters.

The railway is also a new element that has affected the shape of the city and challenged the natural fences of time and space.

The Middle Ages are divided into two periods in terms of city and urbanization:

1: The era of feudal mechanism domination over most of Europe.

2: From about 1200 AD, cities began to form with a dominant commercial function.

City after World War II

There are many trends in this period, but in the case of architecture and urban planning, all events can be summarized under the main slogan of modern architecture. The city center as its most important symbol provides its administrative and commercial centers to the general discourse of the modern city. The basis of all these changes was the power and tools that were provided to architects and urban planners with the advancement of technology. These powerful tools caused theorists to completely separate themselves from the architecture and urban planning of the past and turn a blind eye to the existing structure of man, and the existence of different cultures and tendencies in all parts of the world. This kind of view led to the emergence of a style called the international style.

In general, the city is changing. Public spaces play an important role. Streets and alleys that were once grocery stores, butchers, etc. are now the place of business of many shops, restaurants, cafes. The capitalist economy and private companies are formed and developed.

Pre-Islamic city

The pre-Islamic Persian city did not form and expand at the beginning of its emergence under the influence of Mesopotamian civilization. In general, the general structure of the pre-Islamic Iranian city, despite the ups and downs, is the first fortress of the government, which is the location of the palace of temples and military facilities. The second is the middle city, which is the

residence of the powerful people. The third is the outer city, where ordinary people live outside the city walls.

City in the Islamic era in Iran

After the arrival of Islam in Iran, the Iranian city accepted clear and definite changes. The structure of the city in this period includes several main elements: First, the mosque, which has been located in Medina as the main symbol of the Islamic city since the establishment of the Islamic government. Iran's pre-planned urbanism refers back to the pre-Islamic period. In the Islamic period, many cities can be pinpointed to specific periods of time, based on a pre-planned structure (Razzaghi-asl, 2005)

The second is the bazaar, which is the most common urban space and the backbone of the city. The third is the residential neighborhoods of cities in the Islamic era. In general, the main factors affecting the city can be listed as follow:

1- The religion of Islam as the main factor
2- Economy as the beating heart of the city
3- Social interactions as shapers of static and dynamic spaces.

City in contemporary Iran

With the beginning of the travels of the Qajar kings to Europe, the Iranian city began its rapid journey to become more and more similar to European cities, and this journey continues to this day with ups and downs. In fact, under the influence of European glamor, these changes began with the mere imitation of Western cities. The various factors that have influenced the formation of the city structure in different historical periods are the result of numerous human experiences on this planet. It seems that each of these factors continues to have an impact on the city.

CONCLUSION

The city actually plays the role of a container for various lifestyle issues. Whatever the shape of this container, it will definitely have a significant impact on the shape and quality. Other factors that have influenced the structure of the city in different historical periods are the result of numerous human experiences on this planet. And we must not hesitate to use these factors to achieve a suitable pattern.

Competing interests

The authors declare that there are no competing interests.

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