Presenting the Principles and Basics of Middle Space Designing (City Gateway and Entrance Space) Based on Maintaining and Improving the Citizens' Collective Memory (Case Study: Shemiranat Gateway in Tehran)

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ABSTRACT

The present research is aimed to discover the skeletal and social measures and principles affecting the formation of collective memories in urban designing and to scrutinize and examine them compared to Shemiranat Gateway. In old cities, the gateways were considered as a place for passage but by emersion of modernity, progress of technology, increase in the speed of human beings' movement, ease of access and development of communications, and replacing the old transportation vehicles by new automobiles, the form and shape of the cities and towns, too, underwent remarkable changes. The change in the skeleton of the cities caused some functions such as the gateways to be forgotten and lose their spatial concept, so new concepts emerged proportionate to the needs of the modern cities. The city's entrance point was replaced by the suburban areas; and the middle space between the inside and outside of the city was expanded so much that it went beyond the human perception. But the concept of passage still remained in the minds and the difference between "here" and "there" didn't fade despite the change in the concept of distance compared to its old form. By breakdown of the hedges, the skeleton of the city entrances and gateways have changed but their location still reminds the citizens' collective memories and can provoke the people's memories. The method of the present research is based on logical reasoning which, first, introduces the urban space and middle spaces and recognizes their relationship through the documentary studies and, then, extracts the measures and factors which affect the formation and maintenance of the collective memories on the city's entrance area with regard to the existing challenges in any area; it ultimately suggests solutions, appropriate to the 21st century human's needs, under three issues, that is passage, presence, and crisis management, in order to reinforce the above-mentioned factors.

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Introduction

By accelerating changes in the early 21st century the societies, while not having the opportunity for recognizing and analyzing the new phenomena, encountered some needs which altered the life appearance and thus the societies were embroiled in an obvious rupture and inconsistency. The cities, too, were of no exception so new cities were formed and developed in a very fast and unconsidered manner; they also followed incoherent ideas which led to ambiguities in the urban spaces. (Ahmad & others, 2012:14).

In this way, almost all of the civil activities found inharmonic and spontaneous skeletons and even many of them lost their own recognized old concept. Amid these changes the concept of city entrance faded so that no difference as an indication of entering a new environment was created. Lack of a hierarchy in the cities' skeletal system caused that the entrance, as a part of this hierarchical chain, lose its identity and be afflicted by ambiguity; in fact, its position as an important element in the definition of city, where once the people's sweetest memories occurred, changed into unfamiliar passages. "most of the theorists agree upon the fact that creating emotional connections with a place is one of the prerequisites of psychological balance which is crucial for overcoming the identity crises and can pave the ground for the people's cooperation and involvement in the regional activities. One of the elements which help creating the emotional connection with a place is the citizens' collective memories. Collective memory creates such quality through making a connection between the individual, as a group member, and the place and also it leads, through creating a meaning in the space, to a locational identity and this locational identity results in recognizing and improving the individual's identity in the place." (Partoyi, 1391). On this basis, if the elements which make the collective memory continue then the identity of the individual and the society will be maintained. Therefore, the present research

is focused to recognize and present the fundamentals and principles which affect formation and continuance of the citizens' collective memory in the entrance space of the city.

Research hypotheses and questions

Regarding the theoretical fundamentals, the research hypotheses are as follows:

1- In creating and maintaining the collective memory in the urban spaces, the emphasis on: **a**: the skeletal elements cannot lonely result in the collective memories maintenance (beside these elements, the various activities and performances with various scales in the space are preferred to the form).

b: maintaining the skeletal-spatial structure of a location as the place of memory formation plays an important role in the collective memories maintenance and continuance.

The main issue of the present research is to perform an analytical review on the written sources of the Iranian architecture aimed to recognize the role of the urban gateways in forming, registering, and transferring the collective memories, thus the most important questions of the present research are:

1- Which features of the urban gateways can help emboss and maintain the collective memories?

2- Is Tehran (Shemiranat region) a region without memories?

Research method and necessity

Research necessity

1- Role of memory and memorable places in creation and consolidation of the citizens' social relationships and interactions;

2- Sense of belonging to the city and sense of satisfaction from the city;

3- Role of the memorable places in creation of connections between different generations;

4- Necessity of maintaining the memorable places in order to maintain the identity of the city.

Research method

In terms of typology, the present research is based on logical reasoning; therefore, using the exploratory study of the previous researches and theories, the primary criteria for measuring the collective memories have been compiled and then the descriptive-analytical technique has been used for guiding the interpretations in the case study section.

Theoretical fundamentals and definitions

Urban spaces

Urban space can be considered as a part of the public and open urban spaces which are indeed a projection of the nature of the social life, thus the urban space is a place for the human beings' mutual interactions where the story of their collective life is inaugurated. It is a place where the individuals can take part and perform activities. (Partoyi, 1391). The elements of the urban spaces include floor (or ground), body, roof, and the spatial components among which those elements that can be perceived by the citizens are called urban perspective. The components of the urban spaces have a composition in their structure which makes their separation impossible and if such separation can be done it would be abstract (Table 1).

Middle spaces

We can dare say that, except some general definitions introduced by few experts; there is no precise definition for the intermediary space. Shortage of research sources in this field has resulted in introduction of different and paradoxical definitions for the intermediary space thus the best thing to do is to investigate the "intermediary" subject in the space because space has been always considered as an inter-scientific concept and the architectural space has been known

as a dimension of space which is related with other dimensions (Bellian, 1386).

Table 1. Definition and components of urban space

Component		Determination and explanation of the urban spaces' components
Form	Floor	A part of phenomenon and being perceivable by the human senses
	Body	
	Roof	
Performance		A characteristic of phenomenon and responding apart of the needs – benefit of a phenomenon
Meaning		A characteristic of phenomenon and being able to relate the human with other aspects of life

Kappen, in his "architectural theories" book, has introduced form, function, and meaning as the principal features and characteristics of the architectural space. So the intermediary space will gain numerous conceptual and functional features in addition to the feature of being skeletally and physically different from other adjacent spaces. Hence, the intermediary space is a space which: □ is enclosed based on the skeletal elements which indicate determination of borders and limitations (schematic-skeletal);

• Its inside becomes the center for focus and meaning (semantic);

• Becomes a place for social interactions (communicational-functional) (Bellilan et al, 1390).

The term "middle space" is usually introduced in the urban issues. By urban hierarchy we mean categorization of the cities based on their functional importance so that the interactions between the urban regions and the relationships between different sections of the hierarchy system indicate the aspects of the system itself (Hekmatnia & Mousavi, 1385:117). Creation of the urban hierarchy is always realized under the shadow of the middle spaces which relate the principal bases and foundations. The middle space is indeed the connector of two places not a blade for separating them thus it is a space which can embrace various events and have a meaning proportionate to its application. The place where the foundations or bases are connected is called middle space (Diagram 1).
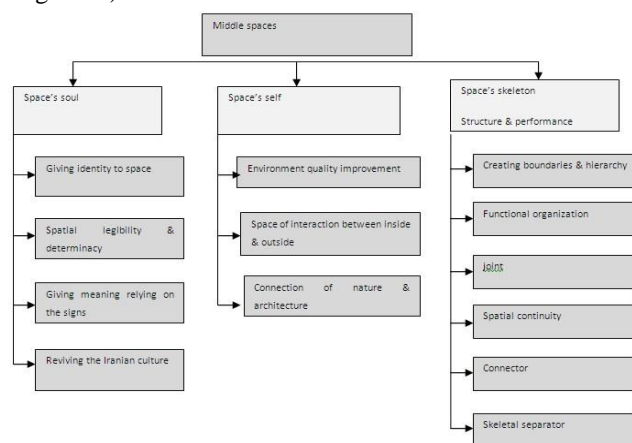

Diagram 1. Middle spaces

City gateway

One of the skeletal elements of the structure of a city, which reinforces its identity and symbolic quality, is the gateway. Gateway in the ancient cities can be considered as an urban symbol in the city's symbolic network, which is one of the principal elements of the city's structure. These principal elements are tools for giving identity to the city and are applied to create memories of the city with their special spatial

organization. Symbolic and functional usage of this iconic element in the contemporary architecture and urbanism, either by reviving and repairing the ancient gateways or through formative and conceptual application of the gateway elements, sometimes as a joint and sometimes as a window opened toward new horizons, indicates the importance and possibility of using this element in the urban designing and contemporarymaking process.

Memory and collective memory

Dehkhoda, in his dictionary, defines memory as "events which have happened to a person and their effects have remained in his mind; a person's past times; previous events seen or heard by a person; what has previously seen or heard" (Dehkhoda, 1339: 64). In Oxford dictionary memory is defined as "the ability to accumulate information in conscious mind and the ability to deliberately remember them; storing the previous experiences for future" (Oxford, 1994: 530). Hence, according to these definitions, formation of a memory requires incidence of an event or acquiring an experience; in other words, first, an event or incidence occurs and, then, the memory is formed:

Event ⟶ memory ⟶ things, place, name (reminding, remembering a memory)

A memory is never formed in mind without an event and when an event or incidence ends and days are passed what remains in mind is a space in which that event or incidence has occurred (Habibi, 1378: 16-21). Thus memory is a social phenomenon and the connector of the individuals to the social world (Ahmadi, 1387: 31). A memory can be either individual or collective. When the number of people who can remember a memory increases then that memory goes beyond the individual scope and enters the collective scope. According to the theory of collective memory by Halbwachs, membership of an individual in a group provides the ground for that individual to memorize and forget the events and without such a ground it is impossible to remember an event (William & Darity, 2008: 7). Therefore, collective memory is indeed the memory of incidences and events experienced by the individual in a social framework and in a mutual interaction between the individual and the group through remembering the individuals, things, places, and experiences by using the meaning association mechanisms (Lewicka, 2008: 212).

Memory and place

Place is not an objective or abstract concept but it is the first base for direct relationship with the world and also the location for human life thus it is full of meaning, skeletal realities, and humane experiences and creates a deep emotional relationship with human beings (Relph, 2007: 120). In Oxford geographical dictionary (Mi Hue, 1997: 327), place is defined as a particular point on the land, or a point capable of being distinguished and defined for a situation which is saturated by humane values (quoted by Partoyi, 1387: 71). Place has a concept beyond mere situation or origin. Places are mixed with humane feelings and meaning ‒ a close relationship between place and events ‒ and it is this concept that clarifies the difference between place and space. Schultz believes that the occurring actions need defined spatial frameworks for occurring. In his viewpoint, the human identity and place identity are correlative so having a common place means having a common identity, or belonging to a same group. (Schultz, 1382: 15). Halbwachs believes that memory requires a framework for being formed and remembered (Halbwachs, 1950: 1-2). He introduces the

society as the framework of the memory and believes that the memory is always manifested in the space so if the memories are not put in a social space they will be forgotten; thus, the act of remembering a memory must have a spatial basis (Cited in Boyer, 1994: 26). However, recognition of a place is a social phenomenon and the places are introduced with regard to what is said about them by other people, and thus any person refines his received information and imagines the place regarding the social characteristics such as social class, age, sex, ethnics, nationality, specialty, and so on. In other words, although the sense of a place might be personal but the consequence is the society's public perception (Hauge, 2005: 6). So the place, as a container embracing the events and incidents, can help storing the memories.

Qualities expected from gateways to create and maintain collective memories

Collective memories are resulted from membership of an individual in a group. An individual, as a member of a group, causes or experiences the event. This event creates an image in his mind and then changes into the individual's collective memory thus the elements affecting the formation and continuity of a memory must be looked for in the components which cause creation of the social relationships, formation of the groups, occurrence of the events, and formation of the mental images. Based on the documentary studies these elements are: collectability, immobility, integrity, spatial determinacy, flexibility, inner and outer dialectics, continuity, recognition, navigation, and clarity (Diagram 2).
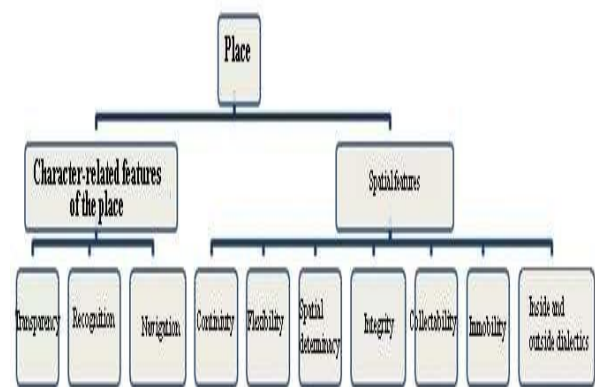

Diagram 2. Qualities affecting the collective memories
Analysis of findings of the factors affecting the collective memories creation

Collectability (community and accessibility): the more the locational collectability, the better ground would be provided for formation of the collective memories, thus the collective memories which occur in that place will involve more people and that place will gain a more special position in the people's collective memories.

Spatial determinacy

Borderline can be considered as the discretion and separation point of the interior and exterior spaces. Hydger assumes it not as a stop point but as a place where some things begin to appear. He affirms that the traction between the center-oriented and centrifugal forces grants existence to any place. Also territory is considered as the main component of a place's sentimentality which is manifested in the environments which have clear borders and determined identity. Territory indicates an individual or a group's scope of ownership or belonging to a region which is demonstrated by graphic or

physical symbols such as walls, balustrades, and changes of tissues and colors (Mahmoudinezhad, 1388: 169).

Immobility

In order for a space to seem immobile or an individual feels immobility in it, that space must have some hidden points in it and encourage the people to pause. The conditions needed for the social relationships to be formed include the possibility of an easy presence in the space for the citizens, either in terms of easy accessibility or in terms of bioenvironmental comfort conditions.

The presence of different social groups depends on these factors

Providing sufficient security for presence of the women, children, old-aged people, and disabled people; providing conditions and equipments needed for different social or age groups, existence of spontaneous or unorganized attractive activities to absorb the people, and the people's being easily visible to each other. Therefore a space not only shouldn't have too many sight obstacles but it also should be an appropriate ground for adaptation of the view distances and social relationships.

Interior and exterior dialectics: spaces can be separated by their interior and exterior scope of interaction. This kind of separation is done in the existential ground (floor, wall, and roof). Simon points out that the walls, floors, and roofs provide the conditions through which the interior scope is formed versus the exterior one; the floor makes this process possible through above and under, wall does it through inside and surrounding, and the roof makes it through up and down (Mahmoudinezhad, 1388: 166). Schultz expresses that designing from outside to inside and from inside to outside provides the required traction forces to create architecture and the architecture is formed at the meeting point of the interior and exterior spatial and consuming forces (Schultz, 1353: 123).

Integrity

The continuousness of the skeletal-spatial elements with bodies and floors, avoiding too much level differences (as much as it can disconnect the activity and perceptional relationship), and following a system structure for flooring can help the space's integrity. Besides, avoiding cut off in the body particularly in the meeting point of the ways and sidewalls can influence maintaining the body's integrity. Spatial continuity can also create integrity in the space. The visual separation of the spaces must be minimized, and the spaces should be separated by other factors such as difference of the materials and floors. The activity continuity, too, can improve the space's integrity. Thus the areas of activity shouldn't have inflexible borders; in other words, no specific space must be allocated to a specific activity and the activity shouldn't be limited to that space as much as possible. The activities, if possible, can stream as a fluid in the space and after finding their accommodate activities combine with them and create a multi-functional space.

Continuity

It means a spatial continuousness and is considered as one of the most important factors objective and subjective restriction of an urban space. Continuity is important in three aspects: floor, body, and sky. Continuity in the floor is resulted from the integrity of the surface in form of a planned or repetitive design. Continuity in the body is resulted from minimizing the fracture and cuts and creation of rhythm and repetition. And ultimately the continuity in the sky is resulted

from designing the skyline and creating harmony and rhythm in the body's height (Mahmoudinezhad, 1388: 180).

Recognition

Recognition has a close relationship with navigation while it can be distinct so that an individual can be well oriented in a place without having a proper recognition of the environment. A real belonging to a place depends on appropriate recognition and navigation in the environment, which can form the character of the place. Schultz knows the human's identity dependent on the place recognition and believes that recognition is the basis of the human's sense of belonging to a place and navigation is only a performance that makes it possible to move in the place.

Navigation and clarity

Settlement requires that the human knows where he is located and be aware of how to move in the space. This issue has had a special reflection on the literature of urbanism and architecture. For instance, Kevin Linch (1387), in his "appearance of city", points to some concepts such as edge, way (road), knot, and sign and believes that they are necessary for navigation in the urban structure and determining the locational situation so that having a good environmental imagination can lead to a sense of safety and emotional security. As for navigation, Locorbozieh (1927, 173) points out that the path (road) can be considered as the first manifestation of human with which the human's activities are adapted. Rapport assumes the social activities as effective on navigation and considers the navigation as having relationship with both physical elements and social regulations (Mahmoudinezhad, 1388: 201). As mentioned before, the components of immobility, collectability, and interior and exterior dialectics provide the ground for the individuals' pause and stop, formation of social relationships and events and, consequently, formation of the memories. Spatial determinacy and integrity can help formation of a mental image. Flexibility facilitates participation of different groups and individuals and thus results in the individual's participation in the group and formation of the collective memory. Continuity, recognition, navigation, and clarity not only help formation of the mental image of a space but they also facilitate formation and continuousness of the memories through paving the ground for reference of the individual and the group to the place (Table 2).

Recognition

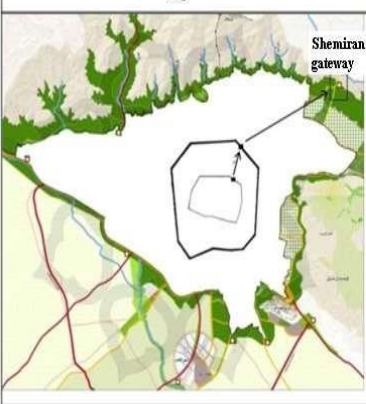**Recognition of Shemiranat Gateway and reasons for choosing it**

In old days, the name of gateways was chosen based on the place's requirements (Table 3). For example, Shemiranat gateway has been nominated by this name because it was located at the beginning of Shemiranat countryside road (Motamedi, 1381: 252). Since Safavieh reign Shemiranat gateway was called by this name and even during Ghajarieh reign, despite change of its location, it was still called by its previous name, Shemiran Gateway, because it was still at the beginning point of Shemiranat road; today it still has semantic and outstanding specifications and represents entering the city from Shemiranat side (images 1 & 2). Reviving this gateways based on the modern urban requirements can represent city of Tehran and give identity to it.

Table 2. Methods of reinforcing the factors which affect creation of collective memories in the urban space

Component	Effective factors	Designing challenge	Suggested designing solutions
Collectability	Form collectability Manner of connecting the roads to the gateway Type of activities set in the body	-too much separation of shapes -space dimensions -non-geometric shapes -monotony of performances -body shape of the similar or various enclosing buildings -absolute dimensions of bodies compared to the width and length of the embraced space -angle of the paths and roads leading to the space -situation and location of the historical monuments -interference of the path with places where people gather	-using geometric shapes appropriate for community- a field or linear space which is drawn as a rectangle cannot facilitate the people's gathering as much as a circle space -provisions required for the bioenvironmental conditions of people- in tropical regions with severe sunlight, a space full of shadows and in rainy regions a roofed and safe space must be designed. -designing various activities in the space (spatial variety). -using urban furniture appropriate for the space. -emphasis on the space as a center by a skeleton such as floor and furniture can reinforce the possibility of the people's gathering.

Component	Effective factors		Designing challenge	Suggested designing solutions
Immobility	Good accessibility Possibility of presence of various age and sex groups Bioenvironmental comfort Possibility of using by the physically disabled people Lack of view obstacles Space's staticness		-speed -automobile -interference of the roads with gathering places -height of stairs, ramps, and crags	-various people's accessibility (prediction of ramps) -regarding the height of shapes and possibility of view stretch -regarding the closed, semi-open and open spatial hierarchy -providing bioenvironmental comfort -security required in designing (considering various age ranges: child, young, old) -possibility of view expansion with proper designing
Integrity	Continuity of skeletal elements Functional and activity continuity Spatial continuity Perceiving the space as a whole		-too much level difference - flooring with various structures -bodies cuts-body's discontinuity -defining specific activities for specified spaces -using unfamiliar geometry -non-humane dimensions of space -using rigid and inflexible volumes for spatial distinctiveness -inflexible boundaries of activity areas -unfamiliar geometry - separating a space from the whole space	-variety in partial spaces would be possible through continuity in the skyline and avoiding height waste in the buildings of sidewall -spatial separation with transparent and flexible elements, material difference -defining the multi-functional space -Using unfamiliar geometry -maintaining the spatial relations in order for the user

Component	Effective factors		Designing challenge	Suggested designing solutions
				to perceive the space -coordination of the parts with the whole
Spatial determinacy	Centrality		-space dimensions -proper geometric shape -body shape of the enclosing buildings: their similarity or variety -absolute dimensions of bodies compared to the embraced space's width and length -using complex and nonsimple shapes -using non-ordered shapes	-proper use of big statue
	Borderline			- using geometric shapes appropriate for community- a field or linear space which is drawn as a rectangle cannot facilitate the people's gathering as much as a circle space
	Enclosure	Size		- emphasis on the space as a center by a skeleton such as floor and furniture can reinforce the possibility of the people's gathering. -continuity in the floor through level integrity, minimizing fractures and cuts in the body, creating rhythm and repetition in the sky through designing a skyline and creating rhythm and harmony in the body height -simplicity and legibility of the form and shape for achieving attractiveness and legibility
		Shape		
		Height		
		Body		
		Flooring		
		Surrounding architecture		
		Statue		

Flexibility	Skeleton flexibility	-using rigid and inflexible volumes to achieve spatial distinctiveness -defining specific activities for the spaces -too much level difference -bodies cuts- body's discontinuity	-using urban furniture appropriate for the space, and spatial separation of the functions with flexible and transparent elements -designing various and different activities in the space (spatial variety)
	Function flexibility		
Continuity	Skeleton continuity	-separating the partial space from the whole space -inflexible boundary of the activity areas -defining specific activities for the spaces -too much level difference -bodies cuts- body's discontinuity -flooring with various structures -using rigid and inflexible volumes to achieve spatial distinctiveness	-continuity in the floor through level integrity, minimizing the fractures and cuts in the body and creating rhythm and repetition in the sky through designing a skyline and creating rhythm and harmony in the body height -coordination between parts and the whole space -designing various and different activities in the space (spatial variety) -using urban furniture appropriate for the space and spatial separation of the functions with transparent and flexible elements -maintaining the spatial relations in
	Function and activity continuity		
			order for the user to perceive the space
Recognition Navigation Transparency	Memorial monuments		-designing based on paths -designing based on Linchi factors (knot, sign, edge, road) -defining a scenario for nominating -using memorial (valuable) monuments for space centrality
	Memorial activities		
	Not changing the name and titles		

Table 3. Procedure of placement of Shemiran Gateway to Shemiranat Gateway

(Source: writer— taken from Tehran historical maps and Tehran new comprehensive plan spatial organization's map)

In Tehran comprehensive plan 9 gateways have been assumed for Tehran among which the Shemiranat gateway has got outstanding characteristics and unorganized natural components and lacks an architectural design thus this gateway has been chosen from among the 9 gateways suggested by Tehran comprehensive plan spatial organization for research and revival. Locating this site (Shemiranat gateway) is based on the fact that the exact location of the site is placed 3 km far from Tehran and in the southwestern part of Lashgarak road (in Shemiranat road, it is 1 km far from Ghoochak) (Table 4). Shemiranat is one of the counties of Tehran province which is located in the northeastern part of the province and has always been population absorbent due to its closeness to Tehran and having a nice weather. It has remarkable religious and historical places and always absorbs many people of Tehran.

Table 4. Applications in the site's surrounding

Designing Shemiranat entrance with place memorableness approach based on discussions in Table 2

Recognizing the strong and weak points of the site can be effective so "Table SWOT" has been devised for this site based on what has been mentioned in the footnote and then some applications have been suggested for this site with regard to the applications surrounding the site and the requirements of the entrance (Table 5, applications suggested for designing).

Image 1. View on site, gateway's location

Table 5. Examining the view and perspective of the current and suggested applications

Characteristic application		Outward	Inward
Applications considered for design (suggested)	Museum	Having complete and proper view on the site and lack of view obstacles	Dissolving in site, site To pography, not destroying the texture, terracing appropriate for site, having open and transparent design
Applications considered for design suggested	WC	Being enclosed and lack of outward view on site	Dissolving in the texture and being partially enclosed and lacking view
	Space for selling regional products	Lack of enclosure and having view, designing separated spaces for selling and preventing chaos	Having view which improves the space's dynamics
	Restaurants and cafes	Having view and using views for the users	Having partial enclosure with light designs in order for the people to experience more comfort
Current Application	Mosque	Somehow lacks view	Lacks view
	Police station	Has view	Has partial view
	Enclosed restaurants	Lack view on site	Inside the site the rear part of the restaurants is seen.

Applications considered for

Regarding the analysis of the factors affecting the project site (climatic factors, sound & visual pollutions, and accessibility) and table 2, the placement of the spaces (applications) has been considered as in the following table (Table 6).

(Source: Gheshlaghi et al; classroom exercise for earth conditions adjustment course; 2nd term; 1390-91)

With regard to the type, location, and subject of the site, the percentage of the open space is high compared to the closed space in order not only to maintain the natural status but also to minimize the environmental damages. Since this place has a gateway characteristic, a proper designing besides determining a minimum occupation level for the applications can organize the current status to the desired status (Diagram 3).
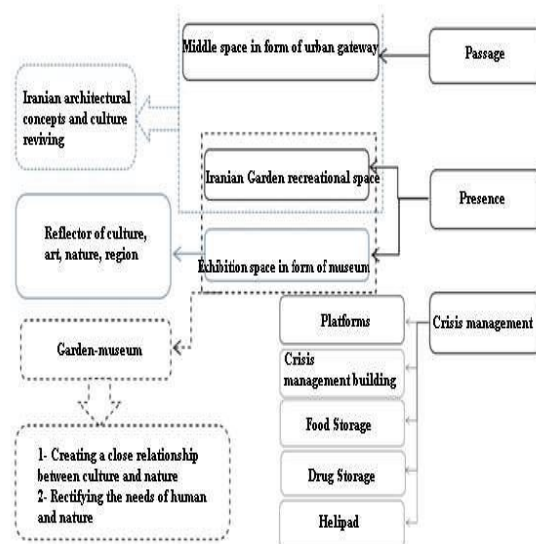

Diagram 3. Functional program of the complex

Therefore, regarding the current applications and needs of the region, the application in Table 5 (museum, recreational spaces, exhibition spaces, and crisis management) have been supposed for this complex (image 2).

Table 6. Analysis of site and suggested applications for reviving the gateway

Region	Situation	Light	Wind	Land slope	View & perspective from the side road	Suggested application
1	North of site	Toward sunlight	Toward wind	+	The inhabitant people and driving cars have complete view on the site Being near the road and having good access to aids	Offering regional productscrisis management- helipad
2	West of site	Toward sunlight during sunset	Back to wind	+	The inhabitant people and driving cars have partial view on site	Shemiranatlogy museum
3	South of site	Having light	Back to wind	+	The inhabitant people have view on the whole site but the driving cars have no view.	Applications which are less visible, and settlement platforms
4	East of site	Toward light in morning	Somehow toward wind	+	The inhabitant people have view on the whole site but the driving car have no view	Iranian Garden area which includes the palace & gateway monuments and the site entrance
5	Center of site	Having light	Wind intensity is reduced	-	People have view on the whole site but the driving cars have no view	Recreational spaces, amphitheater, and open spaces

Table 7. Solutions for reinforcing the factors which affect creation of collective memories in Shemiranat Gateway based on Table 2

| Designing component	Micro-space	Situation (conditions) in the complex	Challenge	Solution for reinforcing the collective memory
Passage	Gateway	-Path as an intermediary space and under the gateway monument (riding passage) -	-Not regarding qualitative aspects of the entrance shape in protecting the people's psychological expectations from the space beside the expectations and applications needed for the entrance spaces -entrance without identity, legibility, and hierarchy for entering the city -spontaneous induction of the semantic aspect which enters the mind -speed	-Regarding the height of volumes and possibility of the view continuity (maintaining the spatial relations in order for the user to perceive the space) -simplicity and legibility of form and shape in order to achieve attractiveness and legibility -designing based on the paths -designing with regard to linchi factors (knot, sign, edge, and road) -using memorial (valuable) monuments to achieve space's centrality
Presence	Iranian garden Museum	-social aspect -regarding social stability -a space for pastimes and providing services for those who stop moving (such as recreational and	-geometric shape -non-humane aspects of the space -height of stairs, ramps, and crags,… -interference of the path with people's	-using geometric shapes appropriate for the community- a field or linear space drawn as a rectangle can facilitate the people's gathering better than a circle
		cultural spaces)	gathering places -space's dimensions -too much difference	space -emphasis on a space as a center by a skeleton such as floor and furniture can reinforce the sense of gathering place -simplicity and legibility of form and shape to achieve attractiveness and legibility -using urban furniture appropriate for space, and spatial separation of the spaces with transparent and flexible elements -designing various and different activities in the space (spatial variety) -access for various people (prediction of ramps)
Crisis management	Building Management Platforms Etc.	Access to the whole site (site coverage)	-Height of the stairs, ramps, crags, etc -too much level difference	-access for various people (prediction of ramps) -provisions required for people's bioenvironmental conditions
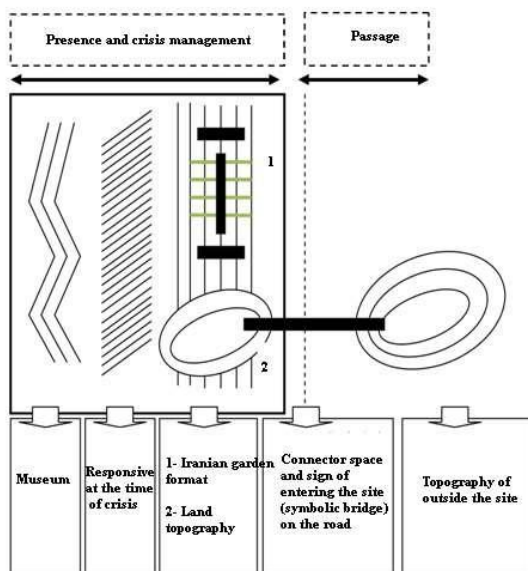
Image 2. Functional diagram of the complex

By reaching at the physical program of the plan, according to the discussions in Table 2 and based on the difficulties of designing, a set of factors which affect the space's memorableness has been presented in Table 7 in form of items.

Conclusion

Today the view on the entrance, hedge, and determinant scope of the city as a fundamental necessity of the civil development programs indicates the important role of recreating these spaces in reinforcing the social-cultural face of the city; however, due to various reasons such as development of suburbanism, unprogrammed development of city, lack of a clear boundary for the urban and suburban areas, and forgetting the concept of the city entrance in last decades, these spaces have been of less importance in the contemporary civilization patterns. Beside the interactive and social approach of the entrances of Tehran, the skeletal approach of the space, and paying attention to the soul and memorableness of the entrance places of the city, some concepts such as social actions, spaces which respond to the individuals' psychological needs, spaces which determine the boundaries of the city, and specialness of such spaces for being the entrance of a city with an ancient civilization, are introduced for reviving the concept of entrance in a 3rd-millenium framework. According to the above-mentioned points, the entrance space of Tehran requires creating a hierarchy in the path of the inlet stream which enters the city in order to prevent the single-shot inlet stream and to avoid the sudden encounter of the two areas (that is, the inside and outside spaces of the city). The best tool to achieve this goal is to create the middle space characterized with formative, functional, and semantic features which are specific for this articulate space. The present research is aimed to introduce principles and solutions for designing the entrance middle spaces with the space's memorableness approach; thus, by presenting the procedure of designing the Shemiranat middle space, some points are suggested for future designs:

1- The basic structure of the city and maintaining and continuing such structure can help keeping the memories of the city. While during years the names of the characters and the time and form of the events may change, but the base is always the same. It is very important to note that we are dealing with the space not with the skeleton so the city can be granted richness. Perhaps, through creating the increasing effects which are resulted from the citizens' connection with various points in the city, we can create a sense of belonging to the city in them. (Backen, 1376: 17). Of course it is possible that an element reminds us of a historical event or performance; in other words, in reviving these elements, the process of meaning formation appears in various forms and also retrieving the collective memories finds meaning.

2- In designing the spaces, the sequence and continuity of the spaces (which are factors of a space's memorableness) must be regarded because such integrity can remarkably help moving and recognizing the space. Hence, in designing the plan of Shemiranat entrance gateway, it has been attempted to create an integrated and homogeneous space through using clear spaces, flooring based on a specified structure, creating multi-functional spaces, and relating the spaces.

3- The more the collectability of a place, the better ground for formation of collective memory. Thus the collective memories which occur in that place will involve more people and also that place will have a more special position in the people's collective memories. So in designing the plan of the complex, the geometrical shapes appropriate for the society (rectangle and square) have been used to facilitate the conditions for the people to gather up.

4- Another solution for increasing the spatial quality (a factor of the space's memorableness) is the proper use of furniture, humane scale of the spaces and instruments, legible and clear designing of the spaces, organization of the spaces, regarding the geometrical order and simplicity of the forms in designing, using warning signs, and marking with urban artificial elements (such as flags, placards, signs, etc) along the entrance path which result in identity, legibility, guidance, and orientation.

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