

# Using the method of collecting behavioural patterns of citizens in the historical axis of Timur\_Shahi in Kabul city to increase the synomorphy between the physical space and the behaviour

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## Abstract:

One of the ideals of the urban space is that it should be appropriate to the current activities and common behaviors in it. If this conformance is not systematic and coordinated with the behaviors, it can cause dissatisfaction from the environment and make reactions such as changing the environment, less use of the environment, or leaving the environment (Rezazade, 2002).

Urban spaces and especially urban streets are the places of commuting and activities of different groups of people and the platform for the occurrence of various collective and individual behaviors (Gehl, 2010) (Jacobs, 1961). In fact, urban streets act as life-giving arteries of the city and historically make spatial and functional connections between different parts of the city possible; In addition, the urban streets are also the behavior- settings of the presence and occurrence of citizens' social activities in urban life, and due to its role in the urban system, it has an effect on the behavior and behavior- settings of citizens. Some urban streets are designed to show the glory of the power of governments and empires. With the presence of people in the urban streets, ,vitality, security stability and health can be understood. When the urban space does not have the possibility of such a presence, it causes social frustrations and abnormal behaviors such as vandalism in the environment, this makes the protection of historical monuments a challenge and increases the risk of forgetting and destroying urban historical contexts. The presence of people in the historical streets of cities also adds to their importance, and the presence of people in the urban environment of historical contexts is of great importance, and their protection has a significant impact on the urban identity of the citizen.

The Kabul as the capital of the country, has more than 6 million people, most of which have settled in the city in the last two decades, and the trend of urbanization is increasing day by day. The historical places of Kabul city are getting lost over time.

Timur\_Shahi Street acts like the historical heart of Kabul city and is one of the historical fabric of old city (Shahre\_Kohna) in Kabul city (Najimi and Leslie, 2012). This street was built by the order of Shah Amanullah Khan about 80 years ago and has valuable historical façade. This street is the

border between the Baghe\_Omomi and Shah\_du\_Shamshira bridges and the historical monuments in the edge of this street include: Tomb of Timurshahi, Bibi Ayesha Durrani High School, Historical Amani Facade, and Timur\_Shahi cinema which is now used as a warehouse. The Google map of the study area, which is completed with information, is shown in the figure 1. In the figure 2 a view of this street is shown.

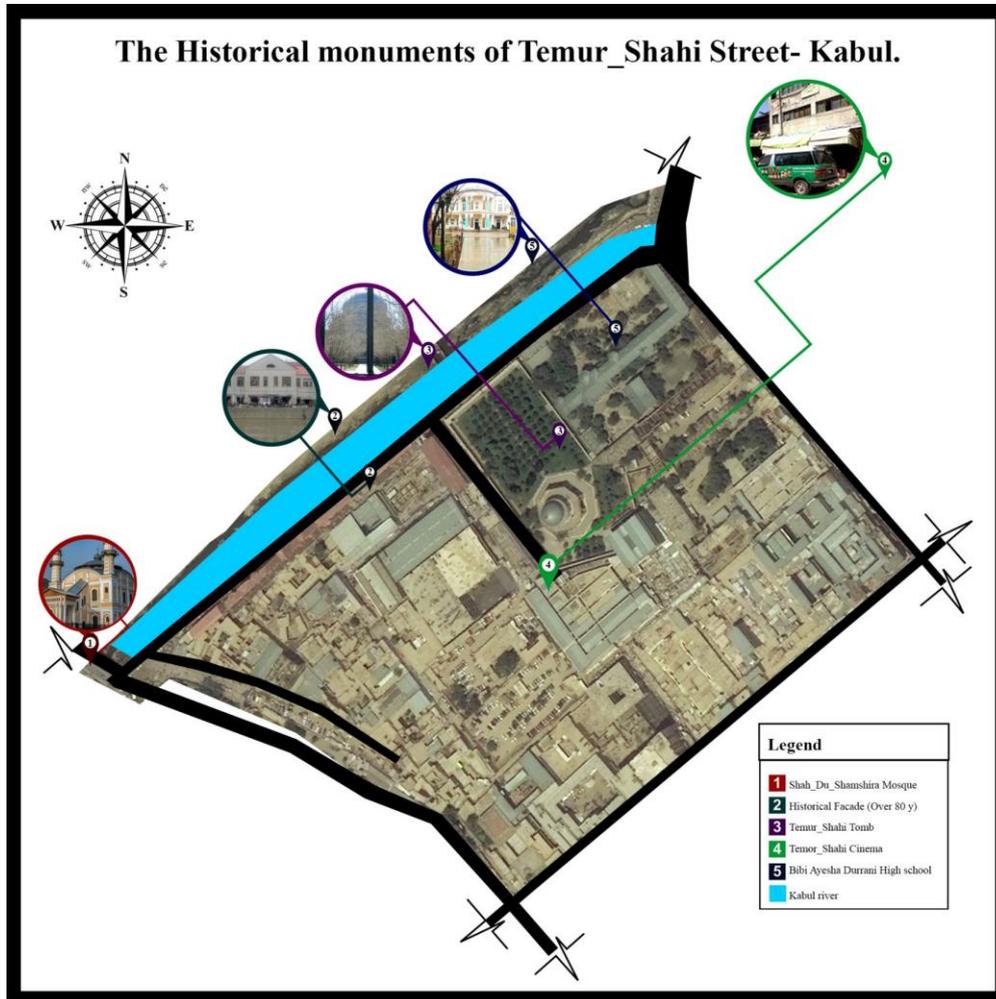


Fig. 1. The Historical monuments of Temur\_Shahi street- Kabul. (Google map- Edited by Author).



Fig. 2. The Historical facades of Temur\_Shahi street built by Amanullah Shah\_ 1920 decade. (Photo: by Author 2018).

Considering the need to rebuild the city of Kabul after three decades of war, the importance of paying attention to the design dimensions and preparation of guidelines and principles for the protection of historical fabrics in Afghanistan is felt more and more, because of the principled design and in accordance with the modern science in the field of urban design in Kabul city can be used as a model for other appropriate areas in Kabul city and other cities of the country specially in historical fabrics. The main goal of this research is to provide design suggestions to increase the synomorphy between the place and the behavior of visitors to the historical fabrics, which, in addition to protecting the valuable historical fabrics has a significant impact on ncreasing the urban identity of the citizens. This research will be done by recording behavioral patterns using the techniques defined in the table 1. In this research, it is tried to emphasize on increasing the urban identity of the citizens by providing urban design guidelines in order to preserve the historical fabrics and valuable historical facade.

Table 1. Techniques for behavioral analysis (Gehl, Svarre 2013).

<b>Technique</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Counting	Everything can be counted, which provides numbers for making comparisons before and after, between different geographic areas or over time.
Mapping	Activities, people, places for staying and much more can be plotted in. (behavioral mapping)
Tracing	People's movements inside or crossing a limited space can be drawn as lines of movement on a plan of the area being studied.
Tracking	Tracking the people and record their behavior in the map.
Photographing	Photographing is an essential part to record people's behavior in the historical space.
Keeping a diary	Keeping a diary can register details and nuances about the interaction between public life and the historical space.
Test walks	With taking a walk we have a chance to notice problems and potentials for historical space on a given route.
Looking for Traces	Human activity often leaves traces such as vandalism, walking and presence of garbage in the streets, which gives the observer information about the city life. These traces can be registered through counting, photographing or mapping

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