Although the landscape appeared in a gardener environment with a decorative approach, it managed to theorize the mechanism of human perception of the environment in its evolution process. The landscape recognizes the "place" as a single existence which the two parts, outer (matter) and internal (the subject) are inseparable. The new definitions of the landscape are more suited to the truth of the concept [Landscape], as perceptible by man. The descriptions of landscape features as an "existence" perceived by humans over the area have contributed to a new openness to the humanist conformability in a modern world where architecture and urbanism are victims of a quantitative look.

This position of the landscape in Iran was the basis for planning and expansion of this discipline. A set of specialized materials has been defined in the same discipline with the urban landscape, the cultural landscape, the development of the territorial landscape, Persian Garden, landscape studies, planning and landscape management. These actions were realized following two principles concerning Iran and the landscape:

First: The Persian culture is now ready to receive the current understanding of landscape. The oldest gardens in the world were created in Iran and landscape culture is totally dominant in poetry, literature, art, decoration, culture, architecture and in the Iranian city which are not recognized without landscape.

Secondly: a new approach to the programming of these materials. Therefore, new materials take a characteristic landscape as planning subject, which carries in it the attribute of another discipline. The situation has changed the landscape from being an "interdisciplinary" field to being "main theme" of a new discipline.

In the planning of the "urban landscape" field, the city is regarded as a landscape and its relationship to other materials is considered next.

The consideration of the landscape as the discipline of the future may well complete the emptiness of human needs for quality and relevance of the place in specialties related to this discipline. It seems that in future world, landscape is committed to provide the need of human in a familiar and convenient place. Considering landscape as the discipline of the future is a provisional act for social problems of tomorrow.
Iranian landscape Culture

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une culture paysagère de l'Iran

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A few years ago, a conference was held in the United States entitled “The End of the architecture.” The main issue of the debate surrounded the question “Will there still any room remained for architectural accomplishments?” If we accept that the problem of architecture is that of function, most consistent and possible resolutions to meet man’s needs are completed; the testing of the architects nowadays being the form follows the resolution of functional responses, themselves being the goal of modern architecture. Other aspects including energy and static are supported by science.

The city, for its part, has suffered from the same situation. The definition of the city based on the current urban factors today, comes from the algebraic sum of the social, economic, circular and bio-environmental studies. Between these factors, rare is the track of the city location. The city in today’s science is the product of different disciplines meeting in a geographical area.

The current method of modern science is to ignore the subjects whose nature is not known. Although experience and sensory perception of human versus environment demonstrates the “existence” of some “thing”, this thing will not officially exist and be accepted until it is described by science. This period can last several decades, similar to the case for the “landscape.”

Un colloque s’est déroulé aux Etats-Unis il y a quelques années, intitulé « La fin de l’architecture ». La problématique principale du débat posait la question « Reste-t-il aujourd’hui encore de la place pour les réalisations architecturales ? » Si nous acceptons que la problématique de l’architecture soit la fonction, la plupart des résolutions possibles et conformes pour subvenir aux besoins de l’homme sont achevées ; que les essais des architectes de nos jours portent sur la forme déduite de la résolution des réponses fonctionnelle ; elles-mêmes étant le but de l’architecture moderne. D’autres aspects dont l’énergie et les statiques sont pris en charge par les sciences.

La ville, pour sa part, subit cette même situation. La définition de la ville basée sur les facteurs urbanistiques courant aujourd’hui, provient de la somme algébrique des études sociales, économique, circulaire et bio-environnementale. Entre ces facteurs, rare est la trace de la localisation de la ville. La ville dans les sciences de nos jours, est le produit du côte des différentes disciplines dans une zone géographique.

La méthode courante des sciences modernes est d’ignorer les discours dont elles ne connaissent pas la nature. Même si l’expérience et la perception sensible des humains par rapport à l’environnement attestent l’« existence » d’une certaine « chose », cette chose n’aura pas d’existence officielle et acceptée tant qu’elle ne sera pas décrite par les sciences. Cette période d’ignorance peut durer plusieurs décennies tout comme cela fut le cas pour le “paysage”.

Bien que le paysage est apparue dans un environnement jardinier et avec une approche décorative, il est parvenu à la suite de ses évolutions...