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- 1 A large possibly Sasanian archaeological site, knowns as Čāhārbāzār, was identified 11 km east of Farāšband, in the Bani-Qatār plain of Bačun. Thanks to an approach combining field survey with analysis of remote sensing of aerial photo and satellite imagery, further study had been carried out adding a piece of our knowledge on archaeology of Fars. Previously this site was believed to be a caravanserai and a kušk, but this groundbreaking research discovered that the main complex is within a vast square fortification wall (550 x 550 meters) with projecting towers and without a moat.

This site is built on an axial geometric plan shaping six different rectangular sections, mostly lacking structures. One of the remaining building, the kušk, seems to be a large pavilion surrounded by a Persian garden.

- 2 The lack of a moat, together with some resemblances with the close by cities of Ardashir-Xwarrah and Bishapur, make the authors hypothesize of an unfinished city probably built with the purpose of resettling colons or captives. If this will be confirmed, it will add further evidence of the possible Sasanian chronology. Further research, especially in terms of archaeological excavations, is much needed for such an incredible discovery.
- 3 This paper shows an incredible display of satellite images modified with ArcGIS which detailing illustrate the study. Noteworthy is the use of declassified Corona images as some of the features no longer exist because of road construction and field cultivations.

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