



Providing Appropriate Intervention Strategy in the Central Context of Khorramabad City

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Abstract: *The central part of the cities, with a variety of functions as well as a variety of functional levels, can be considered as the most important. The area at the level of each city poses that due to its unique characteristics, it is usually embraced by a different social class. This section, which usually serves as the focal point for major urban activities, overcame several problems (exhaustion, traffic jams, and pollution). Environmental and ...) and solving its problems as one of the main concerns of urban management, especially in large cities. In this paper, while considering the characteristics of the city center of Khorramabad, we examine the limitations and facilities of this center, and finally, after introducing various approaches and methods of intervention in the central context of the city, we introduce an optimal approach.*

Keywords: *Central, Intervention in Tissue*

INTRODUCTION

The study of the characteristics of the city center provides the context for the definition of "good center". The city center is well-known for its research, the city center with high urban capacity. Urban centers are one of the most densely populated areas of any city, because of the concentration of public services and the various administrative and cultural functions that can be very attractive or, conversely, problematic and critical.

An analysis of the status quo studies and their inference in order to select the best option for organizing and intervening in the central context of Khorramabad city is the main topic of this paper.

As urbanization, urbanization and the need for urban development, as well as the urban development of modernism and urban management, are centered on urbanization, urban centers, as the most important and attractive public spaces in the city, face many problems, especially in the social, cultural and environmental spheres. Which in general caused a poor quality of urban life in these centers. Research and scientific foundations, under the influence of modern social and political concepts, determined that the importance of urban centers as the most important urban element in the process of urban development is redefined and thereby the crystallization of the public and social realms of the city and citizens. Street implementation plans, development of leisure spaces, public areas, open spaces and more Civil and cultural institutions, etc. in urban centers, the effects of the importance and necessity of paying attention to urban centers and improving the quality of life in them.

Introducing the scope of the study:

The study area is located in the center of Khorramabad and ends on the streets of Pasdaran, agriculture and part of the legal area of the city, from the east and south to the beach, and north to the rocky park and Revolution Bridge. The area

covered is about 140 hectares and its population is 17133 people. This range corresponds to the historical and historical context of the city of Khorramabad, which its formation during the Atabankaran era and at the intersection of the Eilat region from the country to the gills, and relied on the acceptance of the duties of exchange - in the form of the market - and the duty of security and security - In the form of the body of the fortress of Falak- Ol-aflak, it is due to its maintenance.

The city continues its development process and at the same time as the fundamental changes in the political structure of the country during the Pahlavi era, major changes were made to the spatial-physical structure of the city. Became The development process of the city of Khorramabad after the Islamic Revolution has had a major impact on the extensive migration of villagers and tribes. On the other hand, there are suitable villages for urban construction along the natural development of Khorramabad city such as Masur, Espa^ا, Papi Paphos and ... Another important factor in the physical development of the city.

Theoretical Foundations

What has already happened in urban societies in the form of programs and modernization projects, this theme that interference in urban textures is in fact about the organization of the physical spatial organization, while what really needs to be considered is social modernization. In social modernization, the sense of belonging to the place finds meaning and the place of identity (Faraji Mullahi, 2010)

Since interventions in urban tissues are completely social and related to the culture of society, choices and appropriate interventions can reduce the risk of social transformations due to population displacement.

In general, theoretical foundations of urban interventions can be divided into four main categories:

Innovative intervention: This kind of intervention is influenced by the ideas of urban planners of the nineteenth century. The purpose of this type of intervention is to improve the level of health, increase the efficiency and enhance the beauty of the city. In order to achieve these goals, modernist intervention introduces science and technology as a tool.

Culturalist intervention: The purpose of this type of intervention is to revive the cultural values of the past in the city, relying on Growing the city based on ancient forms, paying attention to the aesthetic values of the ancient cities, minimizing the manipulation of valuable textures, giving value to the whole and raising the level of attractiveness and tranquility in the cities.

Entrepreneurial intervention:

This kind of intervention is influenced by the urbanization theories of the sixties of the 20th century. Humorous interventions can be a combination of modernist intervention and culturalist intervention that reduces the extremes of the two types of abovementioned interventions. The main focus of this intervention is to preserve the fabric of the ancient texture along with the spatial changes of the city. (Faraji Mullahi, 2010)

The populist intervention: Cities in the decades of the twentieth century, enormous changes in industry, economics, Environment, politics and society have begun to make changes in cities, especially in the central nuclei and their internal context. (Bahrain et al., 2013)

This kind of intervention is influenced by the participatory urbanization theories of the last decades of the 20th century, whose purpose is to increase the participation of people in the changes of the spatial organization of the city. The intergenerational intercourse, the main audience of any type of intervention, is the people and residents of the boundaries Therefore, before any intervention, the attention of the people should be taken into consideration and, after examining them, the intervention in tissue should be done in cooperation with the people. (Faraji Mullahi, 2010)

This type of intervention is intended to understand urban space and not to create it, especially to create rigid designs. The intergenerational intercourse thinks more about design than planning. Planning in which peoples play an essential role in urban organization (Seyyed bekai, 2004)

The oretical studies and studies have been carried out, and the above considerations set out three general approaches to the planning of the city center. Obviously, the adoption of each of these three approaches should be done in the light of the recognition of the laws and realities of the city center.

Conservation or Use Approach:

The elements and spaces of urban texture are limited in life and they change and burn out over time. In other words, no space or structure without restoration can survive long. The importance and necessity of preserving ancient works has always been considered (Pourahmad, 2005).

Protective measures include a set of measures to promote quantitative or qualitative environmental conditions or to maintain, maintain or enhance aesthetics in the body, structure, and facade of urban architecture.

On the other hand, the creation of a "modern" and a harmonious mood similar to the world's major cities is synonymous with the purpose of beautification (in this way) (Faraji Mullai 2010). Therefore, this approach is further sought to preserve and restructure texture and building there is a history of unconditional protection of valuable works and resources, regardless of their content and context.

On the other hand, the uncontrolled use of resources and historical and cultural influences with Values, which are of interest and need of the majority of people, will erode and destroy these works. Considering the above considerations, there are two ways of looking at the use and conservation of my works alone. Value is worthless because of the destructive effects and results.

The reconstruction and modernization approach:

The revolving arches include the destruction of urban texture. Most of this type of action is in the form of a Comprehensive and integrated into urban planning (Habibi, 2002). Urban renewal is a process of applying changes in the utilization and density of urban areas that are generally redeveloped and evolved in form Physical result is suggested. (Ghorbanian, 2010) The important difference that can be made between modernization and reconstruction is that modernization, renovation, rehabilitation and updating of urban space are optional, but restoration of the modernization and restoration of the urban space required by the accident effect has been destroyed and destroyed (Pourahmad, 2005).

Regeneration view:

Urban regeneration means restoration, revitalization and modernization, and a comprehensive, integrated vision and a series of initiatives that lead to urban issues. So that the permanent improvement of the economic, physical, social and environmental conditions of the area undergoing change. (Motamed, 2015) Recovery, a combination of various social, economic, cultural and physical activities and activities for the re-creation of a sense of life in the historical context with an emphasis on the existing order Elements of change in the direction of economic development - The social cultural context of the old context is (Saadat, 2015). Therefore, regeneration will restore part of the urban areas where there are no standard urban living standards.

Combined approach:

Preserving the historical heritage by limiting traffic, changing and transferring applications and the like, individually and individually, will not only not be able to solve the problems of the downtown, but can even help to degenerate and isolate it further. From the point of view of urban science and urban planning, old centers and large cities can not be considered as a dead body or a historic abandoned museum, or vice versa as the heart and center of action of the whole

city. The realistic approach is that the city center is considered to be one of the vital and vital parts of the body of the city, and not necessarily of a first-rate role, taking into account the needs of the structure and functioning of public life City, a suitable place to be allocated (Ghorbanian, 2010)

Accordingly, it is necessary to adopt a realistic and intersecting approach. Which, on the one hand, enables the sustainable and optimal use of the majority of people interested in these works and, on the other hand, prevents their destruction and erosion. This approach, referred to as active and system protection, is more sought after Effective and active protection of resources and valuable works while providing the possibility of

proper and principled use of them. The proposed approach in this approach is "Intermediate Development Plan".

Intermediate expansion strategy:

The issue of intermediate development in 1976 was discussed at the Habitat Conference in Canada. This approach and the prevention of the devastating effects of scattered development were raised after a sustained development in the modern urban movement (Dadashpour and friends, 2014). In general terms, infill perceives the practice of filling space with something, in particular, the completion of a space with a building. However, in the literature of urban infill, there is the abandonment of the land development or redevelopment or the low interest in the process of continuous urban development, which is considered as a tool for controlled urban growth (Massoud Qaryan, 2016).

In this template, methods for re-utilization of abandoned land are presented, depending on the features and capabilities of the interior, and usually the vacant and abandoned land within the residential context (which is access to various infrastructure services such as roads, access, Water, and electricity), will be restored to meet other needs of the populated population. Also, in the model, urban wear and tear is rehabilitated, refurbished and refurbished. On the other hand, disparate and incompatible uses of residence are also regulated, and in contrast to the per capita of public services and facilities. The latter is particularly effective in large cities and prevents the horizontal extension of the legal and services range cities.

In other words, the expansion of the development of the potential and actual capacity of the city to reach a sustainable and participatory city and promote all social, physical, political and economic structures to achieve a qualitative and quantitative sustainable development (Khademi, 2013).

Intermediate expansions fill gaps in metropolitan areas and play a key role in using existing city capacities. This type of development, using existing infrastructure, increases the ease of walking in a specific location by creating attractive environments and A safe hiking trail and creating new options for creating mixed use areas and local markets and creating economies of scale in specific areas will increase the economic value of space and society and will also cover its costs; in fact, it is part of the development With mixed use, it is often used in housing strategies, especially affordable and affordable housing. Housing is used (Dadashpour and friends, 2014 quoted from Kienitz, 2001).

Intermediate projects can include a variety of forms of small extensions in the backyard of residential units to single-piece development and redevelopment development (brownfields) (1) or multi-unit projects in urban centers, where the

season The common ground of all these projects is the abandonment of land that has been approved in the future (Massoud Qaryan, 2016).

Of the other types of "multi-on development" levels, we can point out conflicting and conflicting habits. The use of military centers and prisons is among these categories. It is noteworthy that military levels and prisons usually have built-in texture, sometimes valuable in terms of cultural heritage, as well as the texture of older trees that grow during and horizontal expansion of cities has been added to the legal limits of cities. By changing the use and optimal use of these parts, an important part of the needs of services as well as the leisure of citizens is eliminated.

Also, the levels caused by the displacement of industries from within their cities and their central areas for change Intra-urban technology and production practices remain among the most important opportunities for intermediate growth (Dadashpour and friends, 2014, quotes from 2005, Caves).

In general, the advantage the use of this approach in organizing the city center of Khorramabad is as follows:

- Development of abandoned land, disparate use of habitat, vacant land between residential texture
- The conversion of empty and unused land, which has become a place for garbage accumulation, to service utilities Needs of neighborhoods will reduce the types of environmental pollution.

- By reducing the gap between operating and residential centers by filling empty spaces as well as changing the use of coarse grained parts, it plays an important role in reducing the use of a private car and consequently Reduces energy consumption.
- Realizing social justice by locating relevant uses and providing socio-cultural needs And reducing existing inequalities among neighborhoods in this regard
- Promoting identity and neighborhood values through intercontinental development, improving historical buildings, Protection of sign elements and indicators.
- Recovering the old and central texture of the city
- Savings from reuse of urban infrastructure
- Reducing crime rates by reducing insecure and abandoned spaces
- Increasing the sense of belonging to neighborhoods.
- Improving security through changing the abandoned spaces and useless.
- Reduce transportation costs, fuel and vehicle maintenance for residents
- Create new employment opportunities
- Increase tax base by creating value in property or restoring its value
- Reducing poverty with regard to its economic benefits and creating opportunities Occupation.
- Creation and development of combined housing residential and business as well as residential housing with different income categories through appropriate design.
- The coordinated growth of the city by eliminating tissue fractures.
- Improvement and protection of old and valuable buildings and places.
- Use of inefficient spaces through changing their use.
- Increase permeability at the local level (especially the old and worn out texture) by changing the use of coarse-grained pieces.
- Increasing the ability to walk and circulate between and within neighborhoods through the placement of suitable applications needed with ditches and abandoned spaces.
- Increasing communication between neighborhoods through pedestrians and reducing road traffic (using different sources, Dadashpour and friends, Navid Saeidi Rezvani and friends.

Therefore, the adoption of an intermediate approach and a combination of "pure protection" and "mere use and exploitation" and "planned and targeted methods of physical intervention" can be a good way to improve the capabilities and capabilities of the city center and solve problems and disruptions be there.

Survey of Khorramabad City Center:

Khorramabad city center of Lorestan province at 48 degrees and 21 minutes east longitude and 33 degrees and 29 minutes wide the total area of the city is 4100 hectares.



Map 1: location of Lorestan in the Iran

The city center of Khorramabad is located in the area of about 140 hectares in the part of Khorramabad city. The old texture is part of the middle texture and market of this city .



Map 2: Map of the central texture of Khorramabad city

In order to provide an appropriate option for intervention in the central part of Khorramabad city and to develop appropriate methods for organizing it, the characteristics of the center (physical, demographic, social and identity) were examined and then the results were extracted and extracted. The city's structure and its manifestation are the result of a historical process and changing economic, social, and political conditions. Therefore, the city is a set of interconnected systems. In general, these systems can be divided into five categories: ecological, social, economic, physical, and transportation.

Depending on the characteristics of each of these systems in the city center and Features and limitations of each one to the title of the brief We note that it is necessary to note that in view of the commonality of all these systems, namely, "the life and activity of human beings in urban spaces," some of their features are

common, and because of the relation between the subject and the observance of the principle of abbreviation and the avoidance of repetitive .

As an example, "activity axes" are important urban spheres, they have close links with all urban systems.

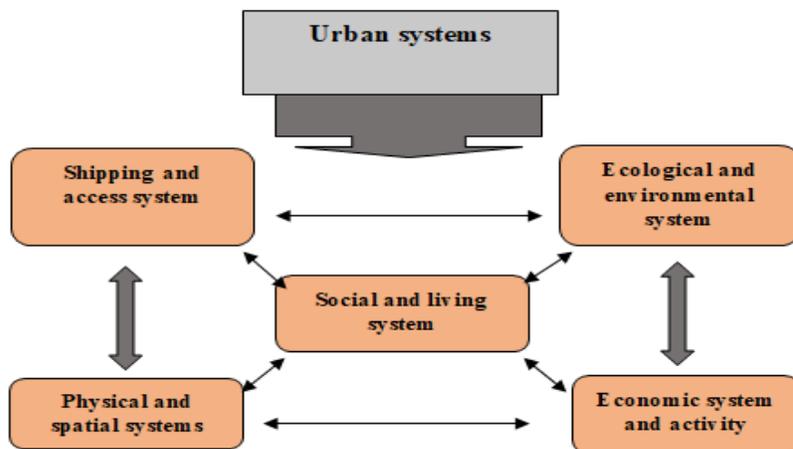


Figure 1: How relationships between urban systems

Ecological and environmental system:

Khorramabad is located in the mountainous part of the Zagros Dynasty and due to the valley shape of the city, often the months of the year are Mediterranean and moderate climate over the city. Geographical and environmental conditions of Khorramabad, moderate to moderate climate, rich water resources (due to the presence of rivers, permanent springs, seasons and numerous aqueducts), the specific situation of the topography of the area (due to the presence of rich water reservoirs in calcareous soils) In addition to facilitating residential needs, the city has enjoyed special powers for the development of green space. It is located among the valleys with a length of 1.5 and a width of about 16 kilograms between the Zagros Mountains It is surrounded by mountains of velvet mountains, lake mountains, heaths and whitewashed mountains.

They are surrounded by long walls. The physical extent of the city has been influenced by the river along the natural features of the city, and the shape of the bed and its environmental features have provided opportunities for spending leisure time. The central area of the city (including the old texture of the market and historical elements an important part of the castle of Falak-ol-Aflak, as well as a part of the middle texture, is formed in the bed of Khorramabad valley and has the strengths and capabilities mentioned.



Map 3: Location of Khorramabad city among western Zagros mountains

Social and living conditions:

The city of Khorram Abad was influenced by the role of provincial and regional centralization, on the path of communication routes, and at the same time, from a small town in the 1330th century (with a population of 38676 people) to a large and current regional scale (with more populations from 370 thousand and with a growth rate 4.2 per cent). The process of development of Khorramabad city after the Islamic Revolution has had a major impact on the wide migration of villagers and nomads. On the other hand, there are suitable villages for urban construction in the direction of physical development of the city of Khorramabad, such as Masur, Espa^oa, Papi, and other important factors in the development of the physical and urban population.

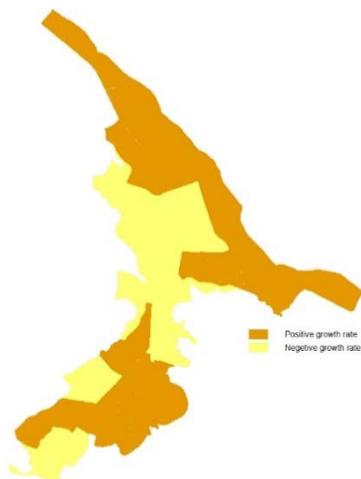
Urban centers are faced with a large number of employed people (due to the fact that they are active) due to the concentration of important activities and activities of the city. In addition, unscrupulous users (in the case of clients of administrative services and It should be noted that, if there is no integrated planning and a unit with a decrease in the population resident on the one hand,

and an increase in the working or employed population, on the other hand, in other words, the sharp difference between the night and day population is one of the characteristics of these centers There are certain problems - a decrease in the sense Social security, the weakness of spatial vitality, and ... -.

Therefore, the result of the current flow:

- Eliminating the balance of day and night population.
- reducing nightlife in this range.

The results of the general censuses over the past decades indicate a decline in the population growth rate in the central regions Khorramabad city. The extent of the zone with the negative growth rate of the population, in addition to the limitations of the physical development of the city center, can be attributed to the increase of labor centers and economic activity and the effects of this increase, the tendency of urban management and development to the suburbs.



Map 4: how the population growth rate is in the regions



Map 5: population density in the area relative to the density

On the other hand, despite the negative growth rate in the center of the city, the density of population in the central areas of KhorramAbad is more than the average urban density (90 inhabitants per hectare). Therefore, the population trend is still high due to its residential attractions (identity, access to services and transport facilities, and proximity to activity centers) for housing in the city center. (Map 5) It is worth noting that population density and different social groups with different goals in certain hours of the day in specific places of the city indicate the role and importance of those places in terms of diverse functions and activities with the functional level of the outsider O (for example, the castle of falak - Ol-aflak and its surrounding area as the center of social ceremony).

Economic system and activity:

One of the main features of urban centers is the concentration of work centers and activities in them, compared to other parts of the city, which is due to the attractiveness of the power, which is more than anything dependent on its communication and multi-functionality. The activity structure of Khorramabad city center is relatively similar to that of the whole city. In fact, the location of the city of Khorramabad, in terms of the administrative-political center of the province, regional centralization, the special transit situation, the high potential of tourism, etc., requires that activities with a multifunctional scale be deployed at the center.

The shape of the city has shaped the linear structure of the structure. According to this structure, the main axes of activity with the functional scale of the region and beyond, in the center of the city are the major functions that most of them need to have a high threshold of population. And in certain circumstances, such as high access, need to be adjacent to special activities with high profitability, etc., in their own bodies. In this area, more than 45% of the total activities of the entire city of Khorramabad and more of the 53 percent of total business activity (retail and wholesale), the whole city is in its place. A major part of the activity Khorramabad city center including sales activities, medical services and physicians, educational services, Law offices and registries, and financial institutions and banks.

Physical System:

As we said before, the origin and development of the city of Khorramabad is influenced by geographical and political factors. In other words, the basic structure and part of the central tissue of the city, in the form of a crustal valley, the richness of the rich resources of water in it, the city's physical development has had a great impact. The presence of relatively small aggregate (with an area of 200 square meters or less) is due to the spatial constraints of the major features of the central tissue. Also, the quality of materials used and the method of construction in the old part is far different from the middle section and is less quality. In recent years, the modernization process has grown in the body of the main axis and within the texture of the neighborhoods, indicating the "sense" Attach to Neighborhood "is among the central tissue inhabitants.

Transport and access system:

Due to the high functionality of the city center, this focal point focuses on all intra- city traffic systems is considered. The greatest attraction of travel in Khorramabad city is due to the presence of shopping centers with different functional levels in the central part of the city.

Considering the shape of this city (valley) and its linear development, the existing mosques in this area play a central role in communicating between the north and south of the city. On the other hand, user and activity centers are based on the existing axes (especially the major axes).

Therefore, due to the role of social and functional functions, the axes of the range have a relatively high traffic flow (especially in days and hours Special) so that:

- The lack of fit between the size of the pedestrian and the capacity of pedestrians.
- the existence of high traffic in areas where their social role is stronger.

Concluding and providing appropriate intervention in the city center:

In order to provide an appropriate option for intervention in the central part of Khorramabad city and to develop appropriate strategies for Its organization, features of the center (including physical, demographic, social and identity) were examined using these surveys.

The main features and characteristics of the city center of Khorramabad can be summarized as follows:

- The main focus of activity and performance in the city,
- The presence of important physical and historical values, cultural and natural in the city center (Falak-ol-aflak Castle, Mirmelas mansion, Akhund Abu's house ...).

- The most important issue of land use in the city center, in addition to focusing a lot of uses that are intense Has caused space, the existence of inconsistent elements and activities within the range that has caused the land use system to be in equilibrium.
- weakness in the quantity and quality of facilities and leisure and tourism in the city center
- shifts social event of the withdrawal of the population has a sense of place from the city center and the replacement of the immigrant population lacks a sense of place, one of the main problems downtown Khorramabad is the state of the art, contributing to the renovation and improvement of texture on the part of the inhabitants, with There will be serious problems.
- Eclipse the balance of day and night in the city center for social security and spatial vitality Risks to the texture, is another feature of the city center.
- The main feature of the city center is its functional, evacuation, and sometimes its replacement by means of Workshops and warehouses and other commercially used applications that will, in the long run, increase the share of vacant homes and replacement by business related functions.
- Lack of proper urban infrastructure and facilities in the city center, as well as cheap land prices on the margins on the one hand, and the lack of attention of urban management to this valuable area on the other hand, the price of land and especially residential buildings have fallen sharply Is. In addition to promoting social issues, the incentive for private sector participation and investment in rehabilitation and renovation the texture is faced with serious doubts.
- The mismatch of the existing city center, especially the old context, with the new urbanization needs in the form of communication and access axes, is one of the issues in the city center, which has been the motivation of many citizens who have left the texture. In addition, the problem of traffic and long traffic jams and consequently create it the noise and air pollution, the quality of the living environment of the inhabitants of this zone has fallen sharply.

The set of problems and problems can be summarized as follows:

1. Discontinuity of the body and activity
2. Increased and heavy traffic
3. Sound, visual and air pollution
4. Gradual exit of capital and activities from the city center, especially in the context of old texture
5. Replacement of the function of living with commercial affairs, especially in the market area and Old texture
6. social displacement
7. existence of urban mismatches
8. spatial-social separation
9. body incompatibility and activity
10. heavy and growing traffic
11. Sound, visual and air pollution
12. Gradual withdrawal of capital and activities from the city center, especially in the context of old texture
13. Replacement of the functioning of the home by commercial affairs, especially in the market and the old context
14. Social mobility
15. There are inconsistent urban applications
16. Separation of space - social

According to a series of surveys conducted on the first one for intervention in the central tissue of Khorramabad city, in order to organize it, "a refinement approach based on the priority of the establishment of activity and use".

Refinement with regard to the priority of the establishment of activity and use:

The central tissue of Khorramabad is not very capable of responding to the needs of its inhabitants due to its old age and, in most cases, burnout, and this can be a stimulus to intensify urban migration and drain the central tissue of the indigenous population (having a sense of belonging to the place) And their moving habitat to other parts of the city. Consequently, the migration of nonnative people (and in most cases with weak financial strength) to these tissues has increased, and the lack of financial rehabilitation of these new residents, along with their lack of dependence and belonging to their new home, as well as the lack of consistency and cultural coordination, the problems of old textures and residential neighborhoods in the central part will double, and the process of tissue destruction and burnout will continue to be faster. On the other hand, because of the proximity of the market with the old and the original texture of the city, the benefits of this proximity cannot be ignored.

Therefore, considering the aggregate problems and disadvantages of this multidimensional context requiring an integrated and comprehensive approach to urban planning, the combined approach to the following process for the city center is suggested:

- Accurate and comprehensive texture
- Organizing the basic uses of the metropolitan area
- Setting up leisure, culture with emphasis
- Focusing on urban densities and the way of accessing and combining old and new texture
- Balancing in density in the old context of equilibrium Physical-demographic part;
- Avoid overloading the historical center.

Combined approach, while paying attention to the works of historical value and identity and benefiting from them, seeks to transfer some of the incompatible

Uses of the central text, in other words, this approach is comprehensive and responds to the basic problems of the central tissue (the need to protect historical monuments, the need to adopt new and necessary requirements of the citizens and the possibility of accepting future activities according to the requirements of the future) will be in Khorramabad city.

Eventualization of the deployment of activities:

The main function and characteristic feature of the city center of Khorramabad is in the field of land use (how to use land). So, in order to balance the land use system of the city center, you need to prioritize deployment the functions and activities proposed to solve the problems and to take advantage of the capabilities of this center.

The refinement of the city centered activity focuses on replacing unnecessary and inconsistent activities with leisure activities and tourism in the first place, and the commercial, financial, and commercial activities and activities of tourism with a metropolitan and metamorphic scale in the next order, so the main and mainstream refinement strategy Activities and Functioning of the city center is the transfer of activities and misplaced urban uses and their replacement by tourism activities and related facilities. Therefore, prioritizing activities in downtown Khorramabad can be extracted and compiled as follows:

- Due to the existence of environmental facilities (water resources, natural landscapes, green and linear green spaces), as well as the existence of elements of the city's identity (including Falak-ol-aflak castle) in the city center and some kind of linkage and interconnection Elements combined in the city center, as well as the possibility of its communication and its link with the elements of tourism in

other parts of the city and outside the city, the first priority of the activity is dedicated to the activities and activities of tourism and leisure. This will attract more tourists (and thus attract more capital).

- Due to the high concentration of activities (especially business activities) in the city center and the effective role of these activities as supporting and complementary activities for housing as well as tourism and leisure on the one hand, and the existence of traffic and access disruptions, On the other hand, it would be better if the second priority of the activity at this center is to refine, optimize and withdraw disruptive activities and strengthen other business-financial activities as well as other complementary activities.

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