



Revival of the worn out texture through revival of previous application in order to access the stable development (Case sample: old texture of Rafsanjaan Township)

Fatemeh KARAMI RAVIZ ^{1,*}, Hadis RAFIEENIYA ¹

¹ Student in Islamic Azad University, Rafsanjaan branch

Received: 01.02.2015; Accepted: 06.06.2015

Abstract. Erosion and destruction of urban old textures in Iran has taken such a expanded dimensions during last several decades that threats very much the safety and identity of the urban spaces. The historical texture of cities with their structural, applicable, economical and cultural high values is considered as a part of country national identity. These regions are passing the rout of stagnation and retardation because of worn out residential units, lack of ease accessibility, people's livelihood problems, etc. To pay attention to the urban old and worn out textures as the complicated texture include long history not only in Iran but also in the world. Organization and optimization of these textures which most of them are located at center historical core of city are the best method to achieve the urban stable development. Old texture of Rafsanjaan is located at heart of present city and it is an area of sum of very important activities which has been conformed to very old and valuable structure and compound of this structure and activity forms the framework of Rafsanjaan city center, but among this, what leads to mental disturbance is including the erosion of this urban texture and lack of sufficient attention for revival it by the responsible institutes that has been destructed it mostly. The research was done via field study mainly and library sources such as relevant books and articles were used for data collection and they were analyzed by reasonable and deductive methods. The aim of this discussion is to create coordination and compatibility between old and new texture and finally protection of historical identity and revival of previous applications specially the market in order to revival of the old texture and to circulate the live soul in it and to use the present substructures instead of irregular progression of city in order to achieve a stable development.

Keywords: worn out texture, stable development, Rafsanjaan Township, Revival, Rafsanjaan maeket

1. INTRODUCTION

One of the evidences of today transformation of Iran cities is physical and social falling down of old cities and urban complicated textures in the cities that they are faced to numerous problems because of the internal and external factors and they have worn out and old by lapse of time.(Azizi and Arasteh, 2:2010). To become worn out the urban textures by lapse of time should be recalled in process of country city dwelling and citify. In such process, the quick growths had effective and permanent role in becoming extensive cities from one hand, and in modernizing and making old the previous spaces and after that from other hand (Bagherian, 142, 2010).

The issue of stable urban development is among the important discussions in the current citify that has been attracted the wide part of the urban development scientific literature and also the policies plans and projects (Rousta, 52:2010). In the cities, the concepts of stability and stable urban development is based on supporting the ecological and logic, economical and political – social, cultural and spatial dimensions and also interaction of these dimensions (Ziyari, et al, 425:2009).

Therefore, it can be said that: improvement and renovation is in much coordination with the aims of stable development. In the other worlds, other measures of urban renovation and improvement are going to achieve the urban stable development. Accordingly, to study and to explain the theory of stable city and urban stable development is necessary in process of urban renovation and development (Terner, 180: 1997).

* Corresponding author. *Email address:* f.karami2758@yahoo.com

The stable city has two important characteristics: one is a stable city deals with protection of the natural resources and environment and stability and duration of the resources for the present and future generation, and global thought, local operation. Second, to protect the historical-cultural and native values of city by improving and renovation meantime identity, considers the evolution and dynamicity of the city and urban civil living development and city dwelling.(Shamay and Pourahmad, 280:2005).

2. TO INTRODUCE THE UNDER STUDIED AREA

At present time, Iran cities has been involved in a problem named as worn out and historical textures of city that is incompatible in uncoordinated with the urban new live and characteristics of a modern city. Structural and applicable anatomy of these textures indicate the appearance of some problems such as conflict with general structure of city , accumulation and concentration of population and activities, economic decline, structural quality decline, local and dwelling reduction, social qualities decline, environmental undesired conditions, difficult accessibility and deterioration of cultural and visual qualities (Davoudpour and Nikniya, 2:2011).

Some districts and textures of city had and have not any facilities and equal growth factors during time and the same issue has led to appear obvious differences in visages of the cities and environmental quality of the textures, while a stable and developed city is a city where communicates a logical and close relation between modern and old spaces and protects the uniformity and identity of the city during growth, development and creating new spaces.

Paying attention to public structural erosion of the buildings in Rafsanjaan old texture has made the mandatory to destruct and to renovate; this issue can be taken account as an opportunity to compensate the previous mistakes about neglecting the principles of citify , environment and stable development.

Rafsanjaan Township is among townships of Kerman province. The Rafsanjaan city is center of this township.

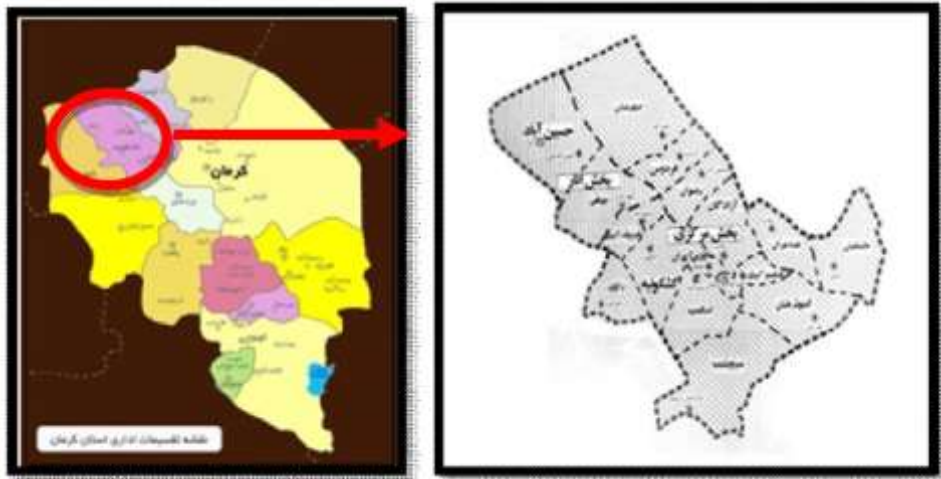


Figure 1. Introduction of Rafsanjaan Township.

The under studied area is the historic texture of Rafsanjaan Township where is located at central core of the city. Based on the historical studies , the expansion procedure of Rafsanjaan city has been done around two axis of Yazd-Rafsanjaan and Kerman- Rafsanjaan across texture of Bahramabad village where includes the central core of city; so the main spinal column of city can be conformed on the both axis.

Revival of the worn out texture through revival of previous application in order to access the stable development (Case sample: old texture of Rafsanjaan Township)

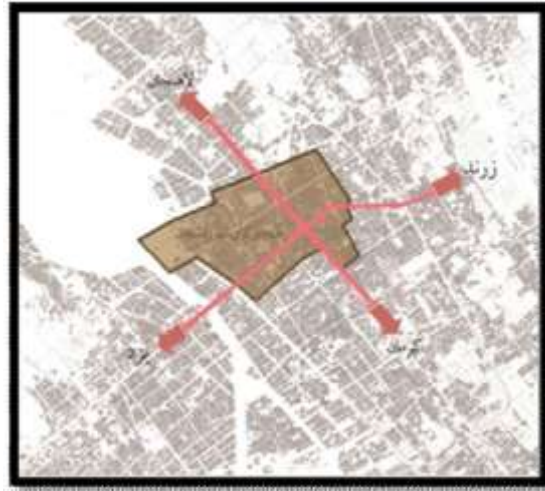


Figure 2. Central core of Rafsanjaan Township.

The most important connection route and space was the present market at historical texture of Rafsanjaan and it has been considered as an important connection, economical and cultural axis of city. Therefore, this passage was among the most basic old passageway that had effective role in spatial structure of the texture.

2-1- Studying the problems of worn out texture in Rafsanjaan township

Now, numerous cities of country are faced to a problem named as worn out textures. These textures were the old cores of cities and by lapse of time they worn out and lost their applicability and/or in current eras they have been formed without observing the architectural and city regulations and thus now they are faced to numerous issues and problems and these problems are referred to whole city.

Although, to repeat all problems is impossible herein; nevertheless some of them are introduced herein:

Table 1. Studying the problems of the worn out texture in Rafsanjaan Township.

Source: Authors

1	Site structural problems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The very narrow alleys and creating restriction in accessibility ➤ Improper flooring and grading the passages ➤ Much erosion of the walls and possibility of wall falling down ➤ Constructions incompatible with old texture ➤ Applying various materials and irrelevant to the texture ➤ Lack of providing parking in area and turning the ruined places into parking
2	Lack of moral calmness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Lack of light in the night and to feel insecurity and crime capacity ➤ Evacuation of the site from Iranian residents and replacing by Afghanian citizens ➤ Incompatibility of site facilities with the residents' current needs (improper distribution of services).
3	Neglecting the health issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Turning the ruined places into a place for waste collection ➤ Lack of a proper system of waste water and collecting surface water on the floor of passages.

By removing these problems and revival of this texture, this area can be planned to reuse by the residents and indeed, irregular growth of city can be prevented that this important matter can be a basic step for urban stable development.

Considering the aim of this paper that is revival of the previous applications in order to achieve the stable development, revival of the old market of Rafsanjaan township market can be effective.

2-2- Formation stages of worn out texture in Rafsanjaan township

Comparative comparison of old and present tie



Figure 3. Aerial topography of historical texture in Rafsanjaan Township.

(right: 2012, left : 1956).

Table 2. Comparative comparison of old texture during two intervals, **source:** Author

	2012	1956
1	Shahid Beheshti Street as an urban important element has divided the city into two sections	Shahid Beheshti street was not present
2	A part of the market has been missed	The market was present as spinal column of the texture

Through this comparative comparison can conclude that establishment of Shahid Beheshti Street as the divider element of two sections of the market has led to stagnancy of its most sections and subsequently it has led to provide the reasons for erosion of historical texture of this area which will be discussed later.

3. DEFINITION OF THE MARKET

Location of Iran on Silk Road certainly makes it necessary for each Iranian to have market more than other city of world. The previous record of market appearance in Iran refers to Elamiyan era. The mud boards explored from Kashan Silk hill indicate the very powerful business in Elamiyan era. The general form of Iran markets is mainly axial and linear, and what is its distinguish mode is included the quality, coverage and type of the consumed materials in the structure of market. Market is the most important mainline and connection route of city where begins from the most important and crowded gates and arrives to center and Main Square of city. The common urban elements such as Jame Mosque and other big mosques of city, some of schools, some governorship and official spaces had closed relation with the market. Considering this matter that establishment of the cultural centers such as mosques next to the markets was customary affair near all markets and the markets of Iran had linear and radial axis, etc. Thus, the shopping centers were located next to each other connectedly and they are propounded as market, cultural, commercial and passage axis (Rouhizadeh, 88:2011).

3-1- Rafsanjaan market:

21 hectares of Rafsanjaan historical texture area has located between Shariyati St. in north and Enghelab St. (and Ferdos St.) in east, Shohada St. in south and Moalem St. in west.

Revival of the worn out texture through revival of previous application in order to access the stable development (Case sample: old texture of Rafsanjaan Township)



Figure 4. Historical texture area of Rafsanjaan Township.

3-2- Registered valuable buildings in Rafsanjaan market area

In order to express the historical value of worn out texture of Rafsanjaan township, it is necessary to introduce briefly some of historical valuable buildings where are located in this area:



Figure 5. Location of the registered valuable buildings in under studied area.

Location of the registered valuable buildings in under studied area

- 1- Mohammad Shahryari garage
- 2- Qolamhosein Arjmandi's house
- 3- Rahel Binasian's House
- 4- Hossein Taghizadeh's house
- 5- Salehi's house
- 6- Mousa Rahimi's house
- 7- Market

(The registered buildings by cultural heritage and truism organization of province)

- 8- Moeen inn
- 9- Aqa Seyyed Mahdi's bath
- 10- Moradi's water reservoir
- 11- Foroutan's house

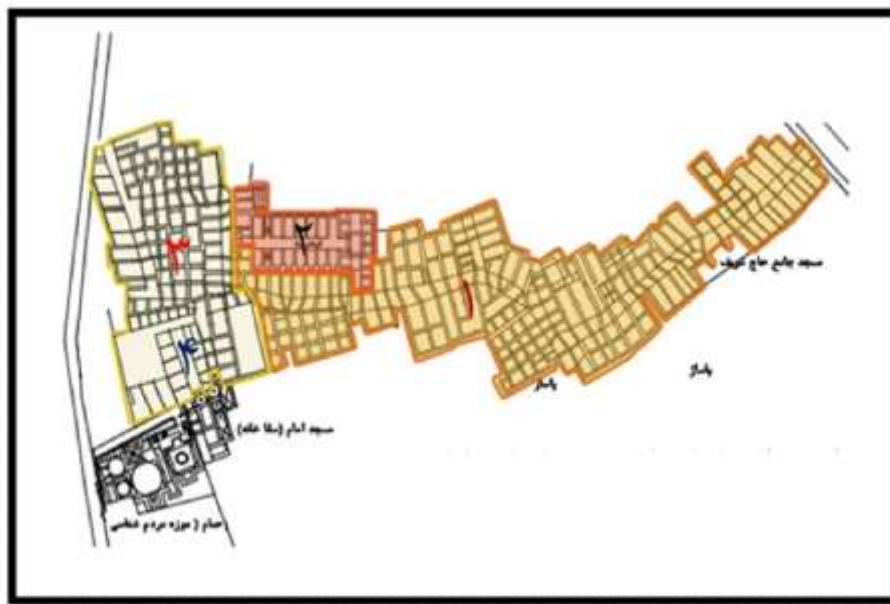
3-3- To introduce the market section

Division of the market:

According to one board of trustee member's state: the market was divided into four different and integrated sections as the following:

Table 3. Division of the market of Rafsanjaan Township, **source:** Authors

Division of market	
1	Big market
2	Caesarian (Qeysariyeh)
3	Gebri market
4	Moeen inn



Figur 6. Division of the market of Rafsanjaan Township, **source:** Authors.

Then, construction of Shahid Beheshti Street, a section of the market has led to stagnancy of its most sections and became deserted town; subsequently it has led to provide the reasons for erosion of historical texture of this city area. Weakening and destruction of the commercial route spaces across the market, now only there several small stores in the route that considering the production of simple tools, it can't attract the people, that indeed its erosion procedure can be show as follows:

Revival of the worn out texture through revival of previous application in order to access the stable development (Case sample: old texture of Rafsanjaan Township)



Figure 7. A picture of the destroyed market in the present situations.

4. TO PROVIDE A SOLUTION

Nowadays what has attracted the attention of all communities and countries more than before is historical background that will be doubtless the base for types of judgments, even the developed and typically powerful countries of world are suffering from lack of such backgrounds and have done their best effort to have the clear and magnificent past (Mohammad Moradi, 1:2008). Therefore, we should attract our attention increasingly to this historical background and be care that this civilization is left for us in trust in order to give it to the future generations. In improvement and renovation of the worn out texture of Rafsanjaan the bellow mentioned points should be considered in order to achieve the structural dimensions of urban stable development:

To achieve the desired patterns of accesses:

The current transportation systems has resulted the complex set of urban issues such as air pollution, erosion, irregular progression, destruction of the ecosystems and social separation(Azizi: 2001). Therefore, transportation in the stable cities shall be based on the bellow mentioned principles:

- Prioritizing the application of public transportation via providing the more proper accessibility to it
- Optimized application of passages maximum capacity
- Considering and planning for transit of cyclists in order to encourage the local residents.
- To restrict the traffic of public driving
- Revival of the passengers' passages (Davoudpour and Nikniya, 50: 2011).

To access to the desired pattern in applications settlement system

The stable planning to applications settlements and considering three main components of neighborhoods, mixture and compatibility, the applications should be based on the bellow mentioned principles;

- Proper distribution of local applications and services
- To adjust the neighborhoods in applications settlement

- To collect the activities and to create the district center
- To adjust the applications relation, attraction rate of people and passenger's movement flow severity
- To remove or decrease in pollutions due to troublesome applications and incompatibility (Davoudpour and Nikniya , 53:2011).

To access the desired pattern and form in urban space

In stable structural designing the urban elements, to follow the natural systems, using natural phenomenon such as wind, wind flow, water flow, sun light, raining and ground penetrable property are the principles which should be considered to access the most benefit (Davoudpour and Nikniya , 55:2011).

Market can be known as one of the most major urban architecture units and event beyond it as the spinal column of city. Whatever is under consideration in this research and are stated as some solutions to access the urban stable development is indeed turning Shahid Beheshti St. into sidewalk and revival of the worn out section of market by renovation methods and reconnecting two sections of the market in order to achieve the stable development via reassembly of the people in this field and revival of social interchanges.

One of the main tasks of designing in a restricted area, is structural and predicted planning for that area and texture, that makes it possible to have health city and provides citizens' welfare and comfort. Nowadays, particularly in the developing countries and particularly in our country, presence of the worn out textures in urban regions is considered as one of the most main design challenges, that encountering it via citify solutions relaying on the scientific principles for urban planning and designing and finally with architectural decisions, a base of city can be created wherein the social interchanges would be improved (Moradi, 1:2014). To conduct the new applications to the worn out texture based on principles of city construction in past connectedly will help very much to revival of this texture. Among these applications, establishment of district center at heart of worn out texture in Rafsanjaan Township can be named. Center of district is a part of urban texture where common people access it physically and visually and it is a base for human activities and social interchanges (Pakzad, 2: 2011). These centers are among the types of inside district urban spaces where are inseparable part of urban old textures are appears fewer with deficiency in renovated texture. These centers lead to give identity to the district and create some spaces for social communication and also create ardency in the district.

5. CONCLUSION

Considering the study and investigations that were done in this research, it can be concluded that revival of the previous applications in the urban worn out textures individually or collectively, and emphasizing on the social, cultural and historical aspects of the society can lay plots to revival of the worn out textures. Looking at the theoreticians' ideas about urban renovation, the presence and time duration in place (contemporize) presence and effective activity of a person and social centers in urban field and spac can be known as the most important factor of survival and duration of city and historical valuable textures during time. Many people look at the urban worn out texture as a challenge, while actually it is not so, and irregular growth of the cities can be prevented and with a correct way, the stable development can be planed via revival of this section of the big cities where naturally include urban important substructures and the most important, they can indicate our historical background.

Revival of the worn out texture through revival of previous application in order to access the stable development (Case sample: old texture of Rafsanjaan Township)

REFERENCES

- [1] Bagheriyan, M.(2010), Recognition of renovation capabilities in the worn out textures on central section based on social and spatial properties. Seasonal of human geography researches, No.: 156, p: 73-141.
- [2] Pakzad, Jahanshaah,(2011), manual of urban spaces designing in Iran, Shahidi Pub.
- [3] Turner, T. Translator: Farshad Nouriyan, (1997), city such as perspective, perception more beyond the ultra modernism (Postmodern) to urban designing and planning. Tehran -Urban processor and planning Co.
- [4] Davoudnezhad, Zohreh and Nikniya. "Improvement and renovation of the urban worn out texture, solution toward achieving the structural dimensions of urban stable development". Amayesh Seasonal, No.: 15, p: 31-59
- [5] Roustaei, M. (2010): " To study the maintenance of the green spaces (gardens) of Jahrom city in order to stable development, M.S thesis , urban geography and planning, Mshhad, Ferdosi University.
- [6] Rouhizadeh, Amir Reza.(2011); " Tehran Islamic architecture" , Asre Kankash Pub.
- [7] Ziyari, K.H Mahdnezhad and Parhiz. (2009): "principles and techniques of urban planning". Chabahar, Internaional University Pub. First Volume.
- [8] Shamay, A and Pourahmad.(2005); Urban improvement and renovation from view of geographical science, Tehran, Tehran University Pub. First volume
- [9] Moradi, Moeen (2014):" planning for old foofed market of Rafsanjaan considering the improvement criterion of social interchanges".Conference of national architecture and urban stable view.
- [10] Mohammad Moradi, Asghar, Mohebbali, Mohammad Hasan.(2008); twelve lessons of renovation, Tehran , study and research center of citify and architecture.