

Inefficiency of urban planning and management in organizing worn-out textures and its role in sustainable tourism development (Case study:Kermanshah)

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Abstract

The present study seeks to answer the question that to what extent have worn-out textures created obstacles for the flow of tourism? The present research is applied-developmental in terms of descriptive-descriptive-analytical (survey) method. The sampling method used in this study is simple random sampling. Including the number of employees and city managers, staff and employees of hotels and taxi companies and residents of the dilapidated area of Kermanshah, the sample size is 384 people. Gathering information of the area (physical, social, economic, historical), through survey operations and then this information from They have been turned into maps through Arc GIS and Auto Cad software. The results show that due to the effect of beautifying the city landscape on the mental image of tourists of the city, the decision to visit tourist places, walking and wandering in the city, the experience of tourists and the connection of tourists with the place are connected to each other like a chain and the urban landscape connects the components of this chain. In fact, the urban landscape, which is desirable for tourists, can lead to the flourishing and development of urban tourism in all the mentioned dimensions.

Keywords: Urban management, Urban planning, Worn-out texture, Sustainable tourism, Kermanshah city.

1. Introduction

One of the most important reasons for the backwardness of this city in terms of growth of development indicators, non-compliance with the role of urban management and planning and assistance to the masses in advancing economic and social plans and projects, including plans to improve and renovate worn urban texture. (Aghili et al, 2019,p.765). In fact, not paying attention to the talents and abilities, knowledge, skills and expertise of local manpower and planning and organizing urban projects without considering this potential has been one of the problems of failure or not achieving a high degree of success in projects in this city. Given that this issue has been less studied in the country before, trying to achieve proper planning and management of worn-out textures, with a view to relying on education at the general level, can be considered vital and valuable. (Sahandi et al., 2020). Renovation and improvement of worn-out texture is one of the main concerns in any country, so that the solution to this concern should be measured by the economic, social, physical, cultural and political conditions of the residents of the area, but unfortunately not enough attention to these existing characteristics. One of the most important indicators is to pay attention to the development of broad public participation in the implementation of this plan and increase their enthusiasm in relation to using the anticipated benefits to renovate their buildings (Zandi, et al, 2016). Municipalities and organizations related to urban development and improvement as the custodians of development in dilapidated urban areas should try to target their efforts to provide basic education and culture among the people as the main pillars of society and be able to participate in the resulting This improvement of knowledge is achieved among the people to the maximum benefit and work with effort and seriousness to reach the appropriate level of urban life of the people. This can be done in the light of careful research with valuable theoretical foundations. Therefore, it is necessary to conduct research on this topic in urban worn-out texture and its results to be the main agenda for the development of urban worn-out texture. In relation to the situation in question, the fact is that cities are a major source of tourism flows. And in the meantime, cities that have a more desirable and beautiful urban landscape can be more successful in attracting tourists. Urban landscape is one of the topics that has received less attention in urban planning. On the other hand, the role that urban landscape can play

in various dimensions of urban tourism is one of the most important issues that should be on the agenda of tourism management and urban planners. Given that not enough research has been done in this field in the country, the importance of the role of urban landscapes in urban tourism, recognizes the need for this research. Urban landscapes are one of the cultural assets of cities and for this reason, tourists in cities have a special interest and attention to it; Because the visual perception of the city that is obtained through observation, can play a complementary role in the social and cultural understanding that is created through discourse. The present study seeks to answer the question of the importance of the role of worn-out urban texture as part of the urban landscape of Kermanshah in urban tourism and tourist attraction.

2. Literature review

In the renovation of worn-out texture, the intensity and depth of the intervention is greater, and wider measures are taken to restore or renovate something that improves the favorable living conditions. Renovation "is to renovate something (which is) and not to build something new. Renovation, not in the sense of making something new, but in the sense of giving something new to what is, has its roots in the past, and without necessarily declaring it old, it needs to be up-to-date, up-to-date, and embracing the new. (Delbari et al, 2017). Reconstruction means rebuilding, which is used to rebuild damaged or dismantled texture or texture that has been partially damaged. Reconstruction requires the demolition of building debris. "Reconstruction takes place when the building, complex or urban space is completely worn out. Today, what is meant by reconstruction is the creation of a contemporary urban space or a new and balanced space organization that can establish a creative interaction between the past and the future (Habibi, 2002). The worn texture of evil refers to areas within the legal boundaries of cities that have one of three characteristics:

- Blocks where more than 50% of the buildings are unstable and worn;
- Blocks with more than 50% of the passages less than 6 meters;
- Blocks with more than 50% of buildings less than 200 square meters (Heydari and soleimani, 2013).

Vatandoost et al. (2016) studied the organization of the worn-out texture using a participatory approach with emphasis on social capital: a case study: Abkooch neighborhood of Mashhad (Vatandoost et al, 2016). Maleki and Malek Hosseini (2016) in an article entitled "Pathology of urban crisis management in the dilapidated urban contexts of Hamadan" (Maleki et al, 2016, p68). Rasouli (2016) in an article entitled "Study of factors affecting the participation of residents in the improvement - renovation of worn-out texture" (Case study: Wardavard neighborhood, District 21, Tehran). Cordon (2017) in a study examined the introduction to public participation in the improvement and renovation of worn-out urban texture. Chahadhari (2017) in a study examined the theoretical approach to the areas of participatory planning of citizens in the reconstruction of worn-out urban texture.

2.1. Urban beautification

It is a conscious action in the field of urban furniture, art volumes, waterfront, lighting, environmental graphics, related urban spaces that soften and improve the quality of the urban environment (Jahanshahi, 2011). The city is our great home and we, the citizens, have the right to feel pleasure in our city by seeing the good view of the city, including squares, views, streets, etc., and places that have been designed correctly. We have the right to feel joy, happiness, peace and security in our city. Urban designers must design the city with social and professional responsibilities according to the place of beauty and aesthetics in human life and fully classified needs indicating respect, belonging, practicality and love. The final product of urban designers and planners should be based on a comprehensive understanding of the city and its citizens and even consultation with their real representatives in order to beautify and improve the quality of the landscape (Motazedi, 2012, 8-10). Urban beautification is done according to the following categories: Creativity: All new ideas and designs originate from the creative process. Creativity can be a possible solution to a difficult problem, or a work of art that causes a significant change in the observer or a beautiful design that responds to inconsistent goals (Simon, 2003). Among the actions that can

contribute to the beauty of the city according to the category of creativity are:

1- Buildings, whether public or private, should be built based on the fulfillment of basic architectural standards. 2- Neighborhood units must be planned optimally and logically. 3- A garden should be built around each residential unit. 4- Art exhibitions and museums should be built with superior architecture to attract viewers and encourage local industries and factories. 5- Trees with colors, good growth and good shade should be planted on both sides of the streets and proper lighting of the streets should be provided with artistically designed street lights to make the city beautiful. 6- All public buildings should be designed based on aesthetic principles and should be designed in the center of the city or the main squares. 7- The main squares should be decorated by constructing fountains made of different types of colored marble. 8- All open spaces and empty spaces between empty lakes and pools should be turned into gardens, parks or at least lawns with colorful flowers and plants.

Variety of complexity: which is defined in terms of complexity and through elements with different and contrasting scales and layers. This feature is present in all self-organizing landscapes and healthy ecosystems. Simple, uniform, and diversity-free environments have been simplified as a result of management, design, or other human change.

The purpose of connection is to gather different parts of an environment and combine them in an interesting way, so that the same notes are used in a coordinated and related way (Gordon, 2003: 52)

Emphasis: Emphasis is a quality that is caused by the indexing of a spatial element, due to its appearance in an urban landscape. This could be due to the formal contrast of an element with its context.

Obstruction: This means that the relevant authorities can restrict or prevent the creation of the main texture of the city. They can allow such constructions as long as they are approved in accordance with the approved elevations. This includes the controlled actions of the organization.

Destruction: This means that any structure that is considered aesthetically inappropriate and ugly must be destroyed. For example, to replace groundwater with open sewage or to move

municipal waste such as garbage, groundwater, sewage, mud, etc. out of the city (Hiraskar, 2007)

2.2. Sustainable Tourism

Achieving sustainable tourism development depends on three approaches: holistic and holistic, forward-looking and egalitarian. The first view holds that development is sustainable when viewed in a political, economic, and ecological context. In the second approach, estimating the current needs of tourists, the host community and at the same time protecting the environment and preserving equal opportunities for the future. In the third approach, intergenerational and transgenerational equality in the use of facilities, data and resources is considered (Tulaei, 2007: 142.). Sustainable tourism can not be discussed separately from the concept of sustainable development, therefore, the concepts of sustainable development in the tourism sector can be explained in the context of the concepts of sustainable macroeconomic development. Sustainable tourism emphasizes the need to use and develop tourism resources on healthy routes (Rahmani, 2010, p44). The infrastructure approach currently used in tourism industry planning and other types of development is the approach to sustainable development. According to the method of sustainable development, natural, cultural and other tourism resources should be preserved for sustainable use in the future, and at the same time, be useful and beneficial for the current society. Tourism planning requires the development of principles for sustainable tourism development. They should be established:

- Tourism is an economic sector that has effects on other economic activities and is also affected by them;
- Necessary creativity for sustainable development in the field of tourism requires the use of expertise and experience of people in various specialized fields;
- The principle of previous experience is the principle governing the sustainable development of tourism;
- The superiority of everything in the natural state is one of the important principles in the sustainable development of tourism;
- The principle of politics and power, over time, the global situation has changed and has led to inequalities between rich and poor

countries. In the discussion of sustainable tourism development, it should be borne in mind that for whom sustainability is sought (Ranjbarian, 2005: 176-175)

The development of tourism in geographical spaces, in addition to economic, social and cultural effects, also has environmental effects. These works, in the absence of clear and clear strategies, standards and evaluations in the field of tourism development, have many destructive aspects in the dimensions of human and natural environment. Numerous effective factors play a role in tourism development and management and interaction between them form tourism development. The three main factors in the development of the tourism industry are: tourists, local people and destination characteristics (Alvani and Piroozbakht, 2006: 112). The most important sustainable urban tourism policies are: promoting local development and improving the quality of life of host communities; Promoting cultural and local features and image of tourism destinations; Coordination between the quality needs of tourism experiences and the quality of life of residents; Maintaining the quality of the environment to which both the host community and the tourists depend; Attracting the attitudes of managers and urban planners to sustainable urban development, in terms of policy stability; Decentralization of social justice, equality, security, productivity and occupation of host communities and tourists is necessary (Taqvae and Akbari, 2009: (49).

3. Research Methods

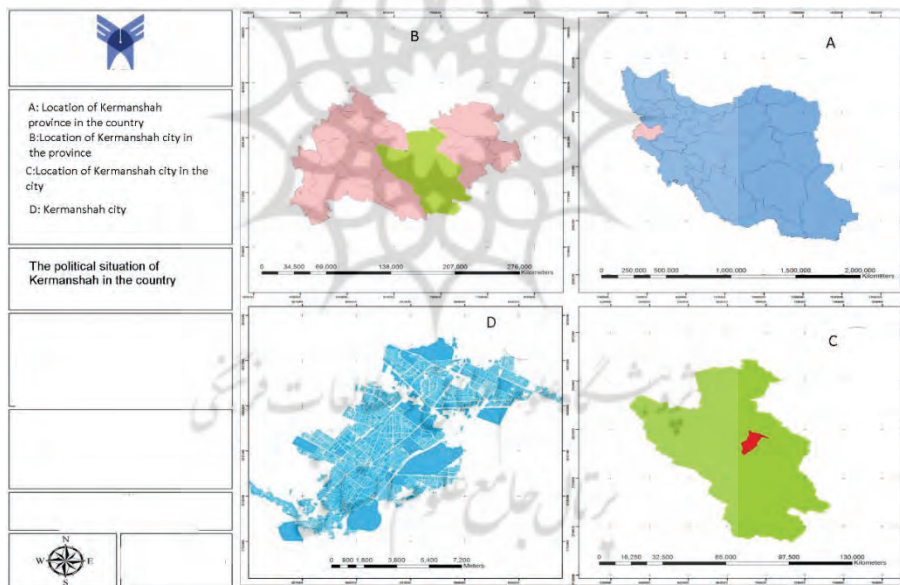
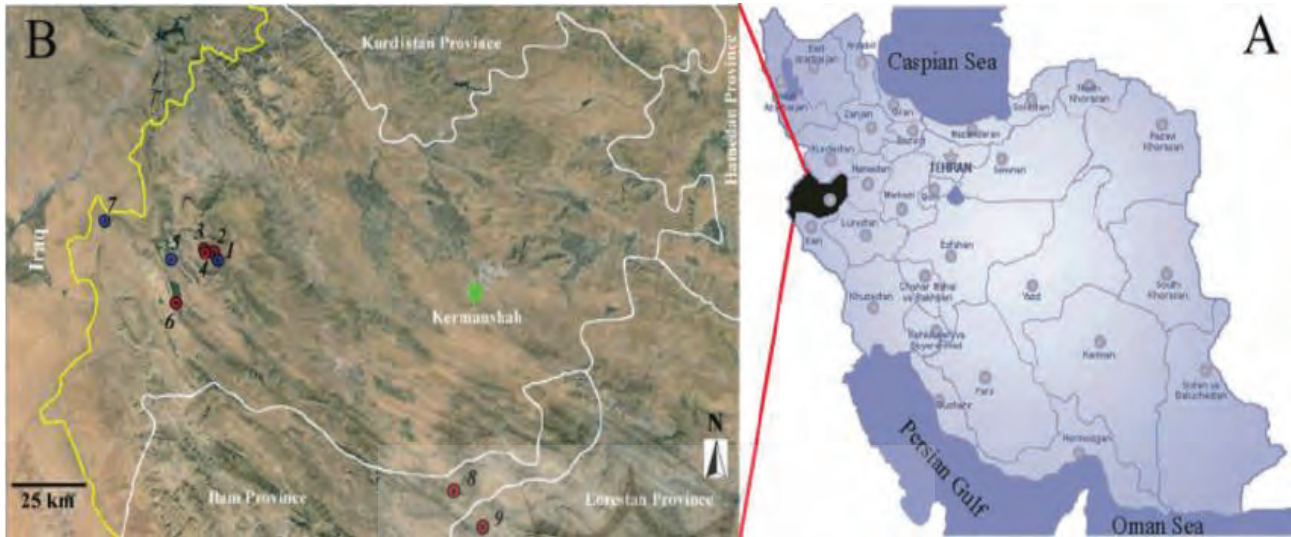
The present research is applied-developmental in terms of descriptive-descriptive-analytical (survey) method. The statistical population consists of all elements and individuals who have one or more common traits in a specific geographical scale (global or regional) (Hafeznia, 2007). The sampling method used in this study is simple random sampling. Including the number of employees and city managers, staff and employees of hotels and taxi companies and residents of the dilapidated area of Kermanshah, the sample size is 384 people. Gathering information of the area (physical, social, economic, historical), through survey operations and then this information from They have been turned into maps through Arc GIS

and Auto Cad software. In general, it can be said that in this research to collect the required information, in addition to library studies, statistics and general population and housing censuses and the use of databases on the Internet to achieve research background, in the field stage research, a researcher-made questionnaire was used.

3.1. Area of the study

Kermanshah province with an area of about 24,640 square kilometers to the center of Kermanshah in the middle of the western side of the country between 32 degrees and 36 minutes to 35 degrees and 15 minutes north latitude and 45 degrees and 24 minutes to 48 degrees and 30 minutes east longitude is located from the Greenwich meridian and from north to Kurdistan province from north Lorestan and Ilam are limited to Hamedan province from the east and to Iraq from the west.

The current city of Kermanshah has an area of about 8796 hectares, which, including the barracks, its refineries and factories will reach 10,000 hectares. The cores of the first city of Kermanshah have been formed on plateaus and terraces with a general slope of 2 to 5% and lateral slope of 3 to 6% of semi-deep to deep soil with heavy texture with areas such as elevation of gravel and heavy rubble of soil texture created by water erosion and low agricultural quality (figure 1). With the gradual expansion of the city to the north, the encroachment on the plains began to be wide and fertile. Uneven and unplanned expansion has caused Kermanshah to be a scattered city with patches of plains surrounded by other northern parts (Tadbie shaht, 2010).



Map 1 and 2. Geographical location of the study area
Source: (Taqvae and Safarabadi, 2011)

In the old part of Kermanshah, the population growth rate has always been negative and declining and has fluctuated between 0.5 to 2%, which indicates the trend of continuous migration and ecological segregation, ecological selection from this area and according to the

census. The general population and housing in 2006 its population was about 33328 people and in 2011, 26797 people, which includes 3.14 of the city's population (851405).

4. Results

According to the results of the above table, the majority of the research sample is 213 people over 55 years old (55.5%) and the lowest research sample under 17 years old is 171 people (44.5%). The majority of the research sample is 225 men (63.7%) and the lowest sample of the study were 159 women (41.4%). The majority of undergraduate research sample is 154 people (40.1%) and the lowest sample of research under diploma is 27 people (7.0%). The majority of research sample under 15 years old is 305 people (79.4%) and the lowest research sample is over 15 79 people (20.6%). To test the hypotheses, parametric tests are used if the population is normal, and non-parametric tests are used if the population is abnormal to prove or disprove the hypotheses. Therefore, in this section, we will first prove the normality or abnormality of society and then select the type of test for the hypotheses. Univariate Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to test the hypothesis of normality of quantitative variables. A significance level of 0.05 was considered for interpreting the tests (table 1).

Table1. Kolmogorov-Smirnov univariate test Source

		Effects of worn areas on sustainable tourism	Reconstruction and recreation	Government and urban management departments	Success rate and failure rate	Concentration of worn areas
N		384	384	384	384	384
Normal Parameters ^{a,b}	Mean	1.5	2.8	2.1	1.8	1.6
	Standard deviation	0.5062	0.8432	0.7581	0.5631	0.5247
Most Extreme Differences	Absolute	0.074	0.88	0.086	0.078	0.076
	Positive	0.062	0.079	0.072	0.068	0.062
	Negative	0.074	-0.088	-0.086	0.078	0.076
Kolmogorov-Smirnov statistics		1.212	1.844	1.656	1.298	1.223
Decision criteria		0.051	0.126	0.063	0.058	0.054

4.1. Decision making:

Considering that the decision criterion of all hypotheses is more than 0.05. Therefore, at the 95% confidence level, it can be said that the distribution of all data is normal.

4.2. Testing hypotheses:

What is the concentration of worn-out urban textures in Kermanshah? (table 2).

Table 2. Average concentration points of worn urban texture Source

Mean	Very high	high	almost	low	very low	Items
2.2	26.5	22.4	24.2	19.8	16.7	Low economic status of residents
2.3	29.3	28.9	25.6	23.7	19.6	High percentage of non-native people and creating social conflicts
1.9	33.6	31.3	27.8	25.8	14.9	Residents' desire to modernize in improvement
2.6	35.8	31.2	27.5	19.2	15.8	High active male and female population
2.4	25.7	22.1	21.6	17.8	16.4	Involve people in renovating and improving the neighborhood
1.8	29.2	28.7	25.9	21.6	17.16	Residents' awareness of the unsustainability of buildings in improving the neighborhood
2.3	33.2	28.9	26.6	25.4	21.18	Residents' reluctance to accumulate license plates and the cause of economic conditions
2.7	36.3	34.6	29.8	27.3	22.19	Immigration of worn-out texture due to cheapness

Table 3. T-test results for measuring the concentration of worn-out urban textures in Kermanshah.

Test value = 3							
Mean variable difference or test value	Significance level	Degrees of freedom	T	Sd	Mean	N	Variable
-0.096	0.000	383	-4.994	0.5062	2.4	384	Concentration of worn-out urban texture

According to Table 3 and with emphasis on the amount of t obtained, the concentration of worn-out urban textures is significant at the error level of 0.5. The actual mean concentration of worn textures is (2.4),

the actual means obtained are lower than the average (the hypothetical mean value of the test is 3). It can be concluded that the concentration of worn-out urban textures of Kermanshah is moderate.

The second question: What are the most appropriate and best ways to reconstruct and regenerate the worn-out urban texture in Kermanshah? (table 4).

Table 4. Average items of the most appropriate and best ways to reconstruct and regenerate worn-out urban texture

Mean	Very high	high	Almost	low	Very low	Items
1.8	31.9	27.1	25.3	23.4	22.6	Reducing social unrest
2.6	34.8	29.4	27.4	34.2	26.2	Create tax exemptions and benefits
2.9	32.6	28.4	26.6	21.3	19.8	Guaranteed purchase of construction units resulting from the renovation process

Table 5. T-test results for the most appropriate and best ways to reconstruct and regenerate worn-out urban texture

Test value = 3								
Mean variable difference or test value	Significance level	Degree of Freedom	T	Sd	Mean	N	Variable	
-0.094	0.000	383	-4.928	0.7581	2.5	384	Reconstruction and Recreation	

According to Table 5 and with emphasis on the amount of t obtained for the most appropriate and best ways to reconstruct and regenerate the worn-out urban texture, which is significant at the error level of 0.5. The real average is the most appropriate way to regenerate and regenerate worn textures (2.8), the real means obtained are lower than the average (the hypothetical average of the test is 3). It can be concluded that the most appropriate and best ways to reconstruct and regenerate the worn-out urban texture in the city of Kermanshah are moderate.

Under the influence of what factors and variables has the worn-out urban texture of Kermanshah played an important role in reducing the flow of tourism?

Table6. T-test results for measuring worn urban textures of Kermanshah and its role in sustainable reversal

mean	Very high	high	Almost	low	Very low	items
1.6	16.3	19.8	24.2	22.5	26.7	The worn texture creates a clear image in the minds of tourists
1.7	19.3	23.9	24.4	28.5	30.6	The worn texture creates a strong sense of place (sense of belonging) in tourists
1.7	24.6	31.3	25.6	25.8	35.6	Worn texture creates mental and physical comfort for tourists
1.8	15.7	21.2	29.5	31.2	35.9	The worn-out texture of the space organization of the place and what goes on in it has a positive effect
1.6	15.7	17.1	20.6	24.8	26.4	Worn texture leads to attracting tourists by creating visual and spiritual beauties

According to Table 6 and with emphasis on the amount of t obtained, the role of worn-out urban textures is reversible, which is significant at the error level of 0.5. The actual mean distribution of worn-out textures is (2.5), the actual means obtained are lower than the average (the hypothetical mean value of the test is 3). It can be concluded that the role of worn-out urban texture of Kermanshah is an important challenge and obstacle in attracting tourists or tourism prosperity of this city (figure2).

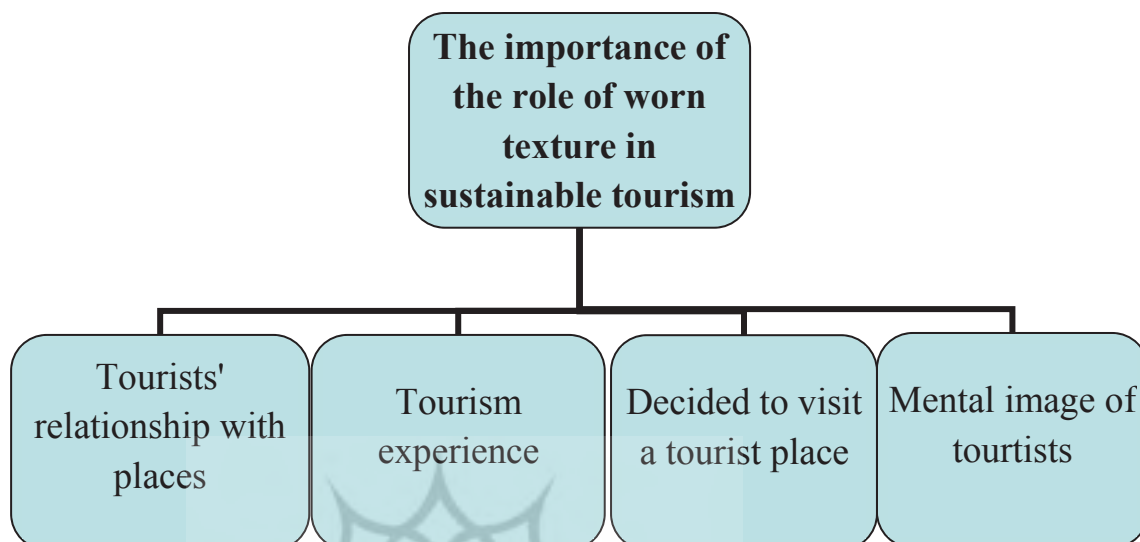


Figure 2. The role of dilapidated urban texture in sustainable tourism
Source: Author

5. Discussions and Conclusions

In comparison with the studies that have been done on the subject under discussion, the present study has a systematic approach to the subject and has examined the role of worn-out texture in particular and urban landscapes in tourism in general from various dimensions. Each of these dimensions is related to each other and affects each other. Tourists' mental image of the city, the decision to visit tourist places, Heravi's walk and tourists in the city, tourists' experience, and tourists' relationship with the place are connected in the form of chains, and urban landscapes connect the components of this chain. In fact, urban landscapes that are desirable for tourists, can cause urban tourism to flourish in all of these dimensions, and also unfavorable landscapes such as worn-out texture can be a serious obstacle to tourism. The worn-out texture of Kermanshah does not have a physical structure, a function commensurate with its needs, and it has a considerable distance with stability indicators and biological standards. Physical and functional bottlenecks have disrupted his current and day-to-day tasks and threatened its future with survival and existence. Even with the implementation of urban development

plans, and the implementation of existing laws and regulations, there is no way out of passivity and helplessness, because none of them have the necessary comprehensiveness and purpose. Unfortunately, what has been considered by the responsible and intervening organizations in the interventions in the old context so far has been the issue of acquiring and widening the passages. This type of intervention in the texture has been done in a way that has resulted in the highest rate of relocation and destruction of the texture, which is natural, the complex issue of old textures can never be summarized in the acquisition and widening of passages. According to what has been stated, it can be concluded that the improvement and renovation projects do not have a basic model and theory and have not benefited from sufficient knowledge and expertise. The old texture space is unique as a social and cultural wealth. The old texture of cities over a long period of time and based on the experiences of the past, it has undergone its evolutionary process, which as the main nuclei of the formation of Iranian cities, has lost its efficiency and identity and has faced various urban crises. In a country with a long history of urbanization, the erosion and destruction of many historical and ancient textures is considered an economic loss and a cultural loss. One of the most important strategies and policies for intervention in the old context is to pass and impose its study on the body of the city. This type of intervention in the texture has been done in a way that has resulted in the highest rate of resident displacement and texture destruction. And more importantly, it is a quality that is created by the spatial element due to its appearance features in an urban landscape. This can be due to the formal contrast of an element with its context, such as the form of buildings in areas with worn texture. And this factor plays an important role in the undesirable formation of tourists' feelings and reactions such as satisfaction, peace, sense of belonging to that place, which, as acknowledged in the questionnaire, has unfortunately become an obstacle to tourism in Kermanshah. Among the factors affecting the research hypotheses related to the improvement and renovation of worn-out texture are the low economic status of residents (2.9), high percentage of non-natives and social conflict (2.3), residents' willingness to renovate in improvement (1.9), high Active male and female population (2.6), attracting

people's participation in neighborhood renovation and improvement (2.4), residents' awareness of the instability of buildings in neighborhood improvement (1.8), residents' unwillingness to accumulate license plates and the reason for economic conditions (2.3) and being immigrants worn-out texture due to cheapness (2.7). According to Table 4-7 and with emphasis on the amount of t obtained, the distribution of worn-out urban textures is significant at the error level of 0.5. The actual mean distribution of worn textures is (2.9), the actual means obtained are lower than the average (the hypothetical mean value of the test is 3). It can be concluded that the distribution of worn-out urban textures of Kermanshah is moderate. And among the factors affecting the research hypotheses related to the consequences and effects of worn texture in creating obstacles in the flow of tourism can be: creating a vague image in the minds and language of tourists (1.6), not creating a sense of place (1.7), not creating a sense of peace and mental comfort (1.7), lack of visual and spiritual beauty (1.6). According to Table 4-7 and with emphasis on the amount of t obtained, the effect of worn urban texture on sustainable tourism is significant at the error level of 0.5. The real mean of this variable is (1.7), the real means obtained are lower than the average (the hypothetical mean value of the test is 3). It can be concluded that the worn-out urban texture is a serious challenge to sustainable tourism in Kermanshah. Taking into account the lessons learned from past policies and programs, as well as considering the existing challenges, strategic proposals are presented as to be discussed:

- Cohesion and convergence in urban development policies, with emphasis and attention to the tourism industry
- Upgrading the position and role of urban management and reforming and strengthening existing mechanisms by emphasizing the need to create a unified and capable urban management
- Comprehensive planning for the fair distribution of urban services and facilities in areas with worn-out urban texture
- Preparing documents, drafting laws and preparing flexible plans in creating convergence and coordination between agencies, regulating relations and adjusting legal-structural conflicts

-Development of a national document for the improvement and renovation of urban disorganized texture with the approach of empowerment and public participation

If an immediate, serious and fundamental action is taken to organize and revive efficient and optimal intervention in worn-out and old tissues that have become ruined, abandoned and problematic spaces due to lack of proper and uncoordinated planning and and physically, socially, economically, they do not believe in complex problems. It is possible that the tourism industry, even in the whole of Kermanshah province, will face a crisis with its unique historical capacities.

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