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## **Feasibility study of creating Interrelation Tourism access between historical buildings in sanandaj city with pedestrian approach**

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### **Introduction**

With the passage of time and social, economic and cultural changes in the societies, and following that, physical changes in cities, the appearance of cities has undergone many changes. During these changes and developments, gradually the centers of the cities, which are often the neighborhoods and the historical core of the cities, are abandoned, and the development is directed towards the outskirts of the city which causes serious damages including the destruction of the natural landscapes around the city. Abandoning the city centers causes the economy of the city center to become inactive and empty of inhabitants, and the physical and social context and the identity of the city disappears. Therefore, it is necessary to take a new look at the centers and historical context of the cities, to revive them; the body of the city should be preserved and restored, its social context should be dynamic, and its economy should be prosperous.

The central structure of Sanandaj city, which corresponds to the historical core of the city, has valuable historical elements that can be classified into several categories: governmental elements (Dar al-Hokuma, fortress and rampart), bazaar, the Grand Mosque and the homes of some famous people who often held government positions. Some of these elements are protected and are now visited as historical museums (such as the Asef mansion) and some of them are completely destroyed or at risk of being destroyed. The dilapidated texture of the city also corresponds to this area. What is important and examined in this research is the absence of physical connection between these elements; so that they can be considered a set of historical and identity signs of the city. The main question of the research is whether it is possible to establish a connection between the historical monuments of Sanandaj city through the routes in the area, and how can this connection be established?

### **Methodology**

The research method of this study is descriptive-analytical. As well as this research is one of the applied researches in terms of goals. Data collection was done through field

methods (observation and photography) and libraries. Then these data have been reviewed and analyzed and based on them suggestions have been made. In this direction, after explaining the theoretical foundations related to the research, a case study has been investigated. After the field observations and the study of documents, the buildings with historical value have been identified and presented in the form of a temporary map of the buildings. Also, after examining the hierarchy of the passages in the case study, the passages with the most historical monuments on the map were identified. In the next step, the proposed projects based on the current situation and its potential for the proposed tourism routes are presented in the case study, which is given in the results section.

## Results and Discussion

According to the purpose of the research, the main finding of this research is to identify potential communication routes between the historical monuments of the central and historical context of Sanandaj city, which are categorized in two scales and types of city center footpaths and walking tourist routes within the context and on a local scale. Influential factors in the selection of routes are things such as preserving the identity and historical character of the area, creating a connection between the buildings with historical value in the area, promoting walking in the district and creating a suitable platform for tourism in the context and paying attention to the signs. In order to complete the process of identifying valuable paths within the context, the proposed spatial organization of the district has been presented, which includes the following:

- Establishing a physical and functional connection between the quarters in the case study
- The expansion of Ferdowsi sidewalk to the surrounding roads that have the potential of sidewalk construction
- Pedestrian routes of local scale tourism and revitalization of historical monuments along their route
- Public transportation and parking
- Removal of incompatible activities within the district
- Converting the function of the squares from a place of vehicular traffic to a pedestrian public area
- Organizing the stepped alleys of the northwest part of the Qatarchiyān quarter
- Organizing and designing the entrance and route of Hajar Khatun Bazaar (Sartpole crossing)
- Maintain and strengthen key business lines
- Creating a connection between the two parts of Sanandaj bazaar

## Conclusion

There are many potentials to create a connection between historical monuments in Sanandaj city, which by adopting a pedestrian approach can be a positive step towards improving the condition of the old context and the core of the city. The most important things that can be mentioned:

- The existence of many valuable historical buildings in the area in various scales and uses that they have had in the past.
- The active commercial center of the city and many people visit it daily
- Various organic routes within the old quarters
- Special socio-cultural characteristics of the city
- Suitable features of the city's climate to attract tourists
- The city of Sanandaj is known by titles such as the city of a thousand hills, the city of sculptures, the creative city of music

With the studies conducted during the research, the research question can be answered as follows:

The first step to create a connection between Sanandaj's historical monuments is to create a physical connection. This physical connection can be through the existing paths that have the potential of communication (such as historical and identity buildings and walls, such as old passages, etc.). The next step after identifying the desired routes is to design these routes based on the principles and criteria extracted from the theoretical foundations. Also, along with creating physical communication, functional communication should also be taken into consideration; In such a way that the designed routes have proper performance and attract walking and tourism. Appropriate suggested functions, considering the knowledge of the area and existing potentials, include commercial, cultural, leisure, and residential functions. It should be noted that the construction of new routes in such areas should be avoided; Because although there may be more physical and functional connection between the buildings, on the other hand, it causes the historical texture to be disintegrated.

Due to the increasing importance of sustainable development in various fields, the importance of historical context in cities is increasing day by day. The operation of improving the quality of urban spaces in historical contexts is less expensive on the one hand, and on the other hand, it is more effective in creating a sense of place and identity of cities compared to newer contexts, and interstitial development can also be considered a part of it. Therefore, the authorities in the field of urban management should pay attention and prioritize the historical context of cities in their urban plans and programs; Because the passage of time and ignoring these areas can have irreparable effects on them. A diverse range of programs can be implemented in such contexts, and according to the context, the best and most effective decisions can be made and the development of the city can be pushed towards sustainability.

**Keyword:** Historic urban quarters, Pedestrian, Tourism, Passages

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