

Investigating and analyzing the condition of the worn texture of Jaffari neighborhood in Tehran with the approach of promoting environmental quality and providing solutions for its organization by using GIS

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Abstract

Worn texture is the objective representation inefficiency for supplying requirements of the citizens. At present, worn textures cover a significant part of our city's territory, and it houses many citizens, mostly from the poorest sections of society. Very low peripheral quality is one of the most important weaknesses in these neighborhoods, has created an inappropriate biological landscape for these neighborhoods.

The present study, with the knowledge of the importance of this issue, studied the deteriorated texture in terms of environmental quality. This research, which is an applied type and its research method is based on case study, uses this descriptive-analytical method to investigate this issue. According to Kukaran model, 190 questionnaires were distributed among household caregivers (level of analysis) of the eight-meter of Jaffari district 17 of Tehran (study area). Finally, the presented questions and hypotheses were discussed for analyzing the obtained data using SPSS and ArcGIS software, and related tests. The results of this study also show that the studied area is suffering from many problems in many of the studied indicators, which necessitates rapid intervention of urban management in order to organize it. Finally, based on the knowledge and field findings, suggestions were also presented.

Keywords: Worn texture, peripheral quality, environmental management, eight meters of Jafari neighborhood, District 17 Tehran

1. INTRODUCTION

We see population growth and the increase in the number and size of cities in terms of population and morphology with the onset of industrial cities, that has created enormous environmental and geographical changes, especially in the cities of developing countries. [17] said As a result of such conditions in the urbanization system have had a great influence on the human and environment and the various dimensions of the quality of life in developing countries cities. (Hajienzhad and his colleagues in 2010: 64 said Human conditions in Urban residences have also declined throughout, and in addition it became increasingly Immortal and unattractive for the Residents of the future urban. "[1] said Such factors have led to the fact that the Urban planning crisis in the early 21st century has become widespread in many parts of the world, which has led to a civilization and human excellence not reached the promise through cooperation of companies, governments and people in societies Urban fatigue and its inefficiency in the metropolitan area are one of those crises. [4] said These textures, in which it is impossible to simply change the function and land use is one of the most important of these problems, which focuses on the minds of many urban planners. [5] said these areas encounter many problems with the lack of proper access to their localities, providing them with many problems in providing services such as garbage collection, firefighting, emergency services and poor

Environmental quality. [16] Said in this regard, the estimates show that there are over 50,000 hectares of urban urbanized texture in the whole country, all of which suffer from problems and problems of environmental quality. Regardless of how the fogging of the city faces, it is important to be identified the causes and factors of urban texture deterioration in the past and be avoided by the lessons learned from the development of fatigue. Identifying these factors will definitely give us the attention that will not allow us to continue to exhaust the development of fatigue. [2] And [3] said these neighborhoods that have emerged in a long process have been entangled in the siege of new urban development, depression, turbulence, chaos and lack of local involvement. Existence of a considerable amount of worn out texture in many cities of our country is also a major obstacle to the realization of modern urban management methods in urban planning and architecture [6]. (Celebioglu & Limon cuin 2010: 169 said These neighborhoods, which are one of the most vulnerable parts of the city to deal with natural disasters, are also faced with a variety of other problems, including cultural, economic and social problems [7] which has caused the quality of life of these areas to be less than other urban areas [8]. Based on this, one of the most important necessities of the city and urbanization of the present age is the organization of these urban textures [8]. At the moment we can find that there are many technical, economic and cultural problems, lack

of efficient manpower, inefficient urban management, etc., by looking at the situation of mass urbanization, especially in developing countries, which have an environmental quality index, especially in worn out tissue [9]. Such a fact, which suggests an uneven increase in population growth and lack of service to this population [10], has directly affected the quality of urban environments. The fact is that today many urban areas are demographically and physically growing [11], but the actual capacity of urbanization does not respond to such growth. Given these problems and the contemporary societies, the quality of life indicators affected by environmental quality are inextricably linked [12], [13]. The present paper, or the following questions, addresses the subject of research in the eight metric area of Ja'fari in Tehran.

- The role of correction of physical structure in promoting the quality of neighborhood environment.
- The role of improving the Network of passages and accesses in promoting the quality of neighborhood environment.
- The Role of Trust to People and Investors in Promoting Environmental Quality of the Neighborhood

2. Theoretical fundamentals of research

Geography, as a multifaceted science, has led humans to adjust their behavior and habits according to their environmental conditions and interact with the Environment and influence the environment. For this reason, the quality and talents of the environment are very influential in the type of belonging and tendency of humans. As a high-quality environment, due to features that may be physical, social, or symbolic, they transfer the sense of prosperity, vitality, and satisfaction to the population they inhabit (Lansing and Marans, 1966: 195). This concept of environmental quality, which was presented at the first United Nations Resident Council in 1976, is synonymous with meeting basic human needs and social justice, and includes indicators such as food, housing, occupation, health, freedom, dignity, Emphasizes the possibility of individual progress and fair distribution of development revenues [14]. It is clear that the role and function of urban management is also very high in this direction. As a citizen's health plan and sustainable urban development program, the Healthy City Project was placed on the agenda of a United Nations Development Program (UNOP) as the Urban Management Plan [15]. In fact, urban management is responsible for urban governance, and this responsibility covers all areas of urban development from private to public [17]. Now, if urban management does not move in the right direction, or management multidiscipline does not meet the needs of the above, it will not only achieve

its goals, it will also exacerbate public discontent [18]. In this regard, Lynch states: if urban management is to be useful, it should be able to help improve the quality of life through the promotion of the quality of the physical environment. This quality of environment, which originates from social, cultural, economic and cultural conditions, indicates the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of citizens with urban environments [19]. Environmental characteristics such as visual factors, hearing and reflects emotion [20]. Existence of well-being and satisfaction among people will lead to a sense of pleasure, which is a very important element in the quality of urban life.

Research methodology:

The present research is a descriptive-analytic type of applied and research method based on case studies. In this regard, with the aim of studying the environmental quality indices in the exhausted tissues of Tehran and the eight meters neighborhood of Ja'fari as (research area), the theoretical basis related to the topic, the library method and the purpose of acquisition The data required from citizens (citizens aware of the problems and problems of wearing texture) has been used in the field survey method, so that 190 questionnaires based on the Cochran model in the summer of 1395 were categorized in a statistical society (Household supervisors as the unit of analysis of this research) were distributed. In this regard, a team of four interested students was formed and in periodic and systematic studies, they gathered data from the studied areas and finally analyzed and analyzed the data obtained using The SPSS and ArcGIS software outlines the issues raised and also describes the current status of the region from the perspective of environmental indicators and the texture of the neighborhood.

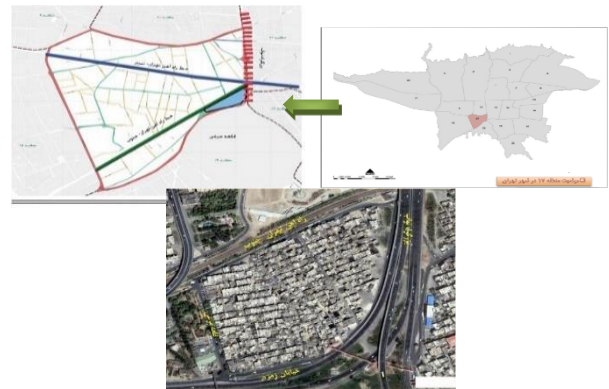


Figure 1: The location of the eight-meter neighborhood of Ja'fari in Tehran and the 17th district

3. Understanding the scope of the study

The eight-meter neighborhood of Jafari (District 20) is located at the southernmost point of District 3 of Zone 17, due to the railway in the north, the Shahid Navab Safavi Highway, Golzar Park and finally the Bayer land belonging to the Metro Operations Company in the West, as well as The existence of the ShahidCheraghi highway in the south has become an island. The neighborhood is about ten acres and all of its blocks are worn out. In other words, physical, environmental, access and poverty are the main problems of people in this neighborhood. Also, tight streets have caused security problems in the neighborhood. Destruction of many Real estates that have not been restarted for various reasons that has created a dangerous environment and a variety of masses are involved. Another problem with the neighborhood is that some real estate is a dedication, which in some cases reduces the speed of renovations.

4. Inferential statistics (hypothesis testing):

4-3-1- "First hypothesis"

"It seems that the correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight-meter-long Jafari neighborhood, can help to improve the living conditions, and promote environmental, social and cultural quality." In this research, one-sample T test was used to test the hypotheses of the research. The mean for each research item is 3, because according to Likert chart the option research is somewhat allocated to 3, and the more t test is greater than 3, we will conclude that the hypothesis is more confident. In other words, the research hypotheses are expressed as follows: the mean of the role and effect of μ , the correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight-meter-long Jafari neighborhood, is to improve the settlement problems, and to promote the environmental, social and cultural quality of the research. Therefore, the larger the average score is from the number 3, the improvement of the physical structure will contribute to the improvement of housing problems, and the promotion of environmental, social and cultural quality.

Table 2: Results of single sample T test

Row	The role of reform in physical structure in improving the housing problems, and promoting environmental, social and cultural quality	abundance	Average	Standard deviation	Statistics	Degrees of freedom	The signigance level	Test result
								concept reject

Improvement of housing problems	Employment of many people in the region in activities (such as construction) related to this area	188	3/	1/29	6/782	187	0/000	*
	Creation of new employment opportunities, such as the establishment of sales centers for building materials for residents of the region	188	3/65	1/30	6/895	187	0/000	*
	Create new businesses (such as creating shopping malls, supermarkets etc.) in the area	188	3/88	1/18	10/103	181	0/000	*
	Reduce the cost of reducing the cost of repairing residential buildings worn by residents	182	3/88	1/18	10/103	181	0/000	*
	Reduce the cost of households and access to urban transport (metro	190	3/23	1/39	2/294	189	0/023	*
	Reduce energy consumption	189	3/84	1/20	9/629	188	0/000	*
	Reduce the cost of air pollution and sanitation in the region	187	3/68	1/44	6/494	186	0/000	*
Promoting environmental	Create better design and architecture in the area	190	4/14	1/04	15/080	189	0/000	*
	Landscape and facade enhancement of buildings	188	3/87	1/10	10/810	187	0/000	*

Promoting environmental	Organize the waterway and sewage in the area	187	4/14	1/03	15/246	186	0/000	*
	Promoting status and quality of the health and reducing pests (mice) in the region	184	4/29	0/74	23/484	183	0/000	*
	Effects on the quality of the collecting the waste	190	3/58	1/34	6/040	189	0/000	*
	Increasing green spaces and recreational facilities	189	4/12	0/99	15/537	188	0/000	*
	Cause the quality of the streets and sidewalks of the neighborhood	190	4/28	0/89	19/370	189	0/000	*
	organizing traffic	190	4/16	1/07	14/864	189	0/000	*
	improved the delivery of services during fire and safety services	190	4/05	1/06	13/757	189	0/000	*
	Reduce the noise pollution caused by train traffic.	188	4/03	1/14	12/458	187	0/000	*
	Improvement of urban furniture, such as the design and creation of benches for the rest of the citizens and trash bins	190	4/04	1/10	13/014	189	0/000	*
	Improves the face and quality of the area	188	4/21	0/99	16/787	187	0/000	*
Increasing people's willingness to stay in the neighborhood	190	4/38	0/83	22/989	189	0/000	*	

	Increasing social participation by residents.	186	4/23	1	16/838	185	0/000	*
Promoting environmental	Increasing the sense of belonging and affiliation in the neighborhood	186	3/85	1/16	10/047	185	0/000	*
	increasing Social Security and Reduce Crimes	188	4/13	10/05	14/784	157	0/000	*
Promoting social and cultural quality	Increasing the Mental relaxation of the inhabitants	186	4/43	0/86	22/690	185	0/000	*
	Increasing the level of resident culture	190	4/34	0/82	22/413	189	0/000	*

Given that our H1 is in this research, the correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight-meter Jafari neighborhood, can lead to improvement of housing problems, and promote quality of the environmental, social and cultural. Considering the significance level of all the items assuming that the hypothesis is less than 0.01, we assume with confidence that the correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight-meter-long Jafari neighborhood is able to improve the housing problems and promote environmental, social and cultural quality. H1 Communication with this item is accepted. Finally, in order to evaluate and investigate the role of correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly area of Jaffari's eight-meter neighborhood in improving the living conditions, and promoting the environmental, social and cultural quality of the present study, as mentioned in the descriptive statistics section, these 25 sensitivity level has been used on a 5-option Likert spectrum after being combined. To measure the significance or meaninglessness of the mentioned variable, according to the variable (distances) and also the normal distribution of data (the result of the Smirnoff test of Kolmogrov 0/829), the t-test sample was used for it.

Table 3: Single-sample descriptive statistics

independent variable	Average	The standard deviation
The role of correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight- meter-long Jafari neighborhood in improving the living conditions, and promoting environmental, social and cultural quality	98/63	10/55

The descriptive statistics obtained from the T-test showed that the role of correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight-meter-long Jaffari neighborhood in improving the living conditions, and improving the environmental, social and cultural quality from the respondents' perspective and based on the questions discussed in the present study It is located at 98/63level. Which is at high level. However, in order to measure the significance of the aforementioned mean, the inferential statistics of the mentioned test are presented in Table 4.

Table 4: Single sample t-test, the role of correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight-meter-long Jafari neighborhood, in improving settlement problems, and promoting environmental, social and cultural quality

Average assumption: 5/94				
Independent variable	T value	Degrees of freedom	The significance level	Average difference
The role of the physical structure Correction of the of the eight-meters Jafari neighborhood in improving the housing problems conditions, and promoting environmental, social and cultural quality	5/405	189	0/000	4/136

According to the information that are in the [Table 4](#), the role of physical structure Correction of the eight-meters Jafari neighborhood in improving the living conditions, and promoting environmental, social and cultural quality, is 98/63, which is more than the assumed mean (94/5 Also, according to the T statistic, 4.136 and the significance level of 0.000, which is less than 0.01, can be stated at the confidence level of 0.99 that the hypothesis number 1 of the present study is confirmed and The opposite is ruled out. This means that the correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly tissue of Jaffari's eight-meter neighborhood will help to improve the living conditions and promote environmental, social and cultural quality.

5. The second hypothesis

"It seems that by improving the network of roads and accesses, as well as allocating abandoned areas of the railway line in the north of the neighborhood to green spaces and recreation, it is possible to accelerate the renovation and improvement of the environmental quality of the neighborhood."

The low width of the road, the long availability of services and emergency vehicles, such as fire trucks

And ambulances, have added to the inefficiencies and disadvantages of these areas, where inaccessibility in neighborhoods will reduce the availability of services and will face residents at serious risk. Accordingly, according to this description, attention to the improvement of the transit network and accesses is significant. On the other hand, the inadequacy of urban services - such as parks, playgrounds, libraries, clinics, mosques and houses of the neighborhood - reduces the social interaction of residents and reduces the quality of housing as well as the reasons for residents' dissatisfaction with the environment and neighborhood. The instability and inefficiency of the private realm is also a disadvantage in the public realm of the neighborhood. To test this hypothesis, two questions were asked in the questionnaire. To test the hypothesis that by refining the network of passages and accesses, as well as allocating abandoned areas of the railway line in the north of the neighborhood to the green and recreational spaces, it is possible to upgrade and improve the environmental quality of the accelerated neighborhood The role of pedestrian modification in upgrading and upgrading environmental quality is higher than the average. A single-sample T test has been used, which is examined in [Table 5](#).

Table 5: Single-sample descriptive statistics

Indicator	The statistics			
Modify passages and accesses	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std.Error Mean
Allotment of abandoned roads in the north of the neighborhood to green spaces and recreational areas	189	4/34	0/83998	0/06110

Table 6: Sample statistical results of single-sample t-test, the role of modification of passages and accesses and the allocation of abandoned land areas in the north of the neighborhood to green spaces and recreation in the modernization and promotion of environmental quality.

Indicator	The Statistics			
	Significant (two domains)	T Statistics	Degrees of freedom	difference in averages
Modify passages and accesses.	0/000	21/996	188	1/34392
Allotment of abandoned roads in the north of the neighborhood to green spaces and recreational areas	0/000	43/554	184	1/64324

Given that the questions in the Likert spectrum are designed from very low to very high, each option has one rating (very low = 1, low = 2, average = 3, high = 4, and very high = 5). Status Responses have been evaluated with respect to the 3rd, medium-term (theoretical middle). This number is called the Test Value T test. If the average of the responses is in a way that is greater than 3 and more than 2-tailed mean that the two domains are less than 0.05, one can claim that the index is above average or optimal. According to the results of the hypothesis test, since the significance level of both terms is less than 0.05, According to the results of single sample t test, the average observed in both items is higher than 3, which indicates the status of a great role in restoring the trust of the people and investors in modernizing the worn texture, in modernizing and improving the environmental quality of the eight-meter neighborhood Jafari It should be. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected and contradicted.

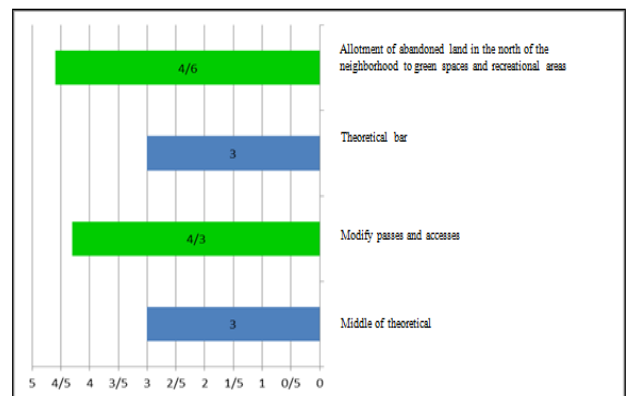


Figure 2: The average role of improving the passageways and accesses and allocating abandoned areas of the railway line in the north of the neighborhood to green spaces and recreation in the modernization and promotion of environmental quality compared with the theoretical moderate

Table 7: Single T-Descriptive Statistics

Indicator	The statistics			
	Significant (two domains)	T Statistics	Degrees of freedom	difference in averages
Restore the trust of residents and attract participation and opinion	0/000	17/934	188	1/24339
Increased investment	0/000	25/906	185	1/41935

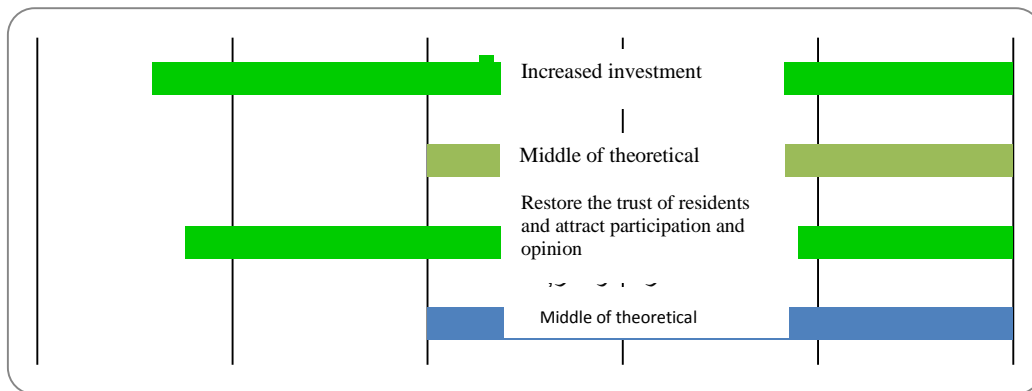


Figure 3: The average role of restoring the trust of the people and investors in the modernization of the worn out texture, in modernizing and improving the environmental quality of the Ja'fari eight meter neighborhood, compared with the theoretical median

6. Third hypothesis

"It seems that by restoring confidence in the people and investors to modernize the worn out texture, this will accelerate the renovation and improvement of the environmental quality of the neighborhood."

Table 8. Sample statistical results of the t test one sample of the role of restoring the trust of people and investors to modernize the worn out texture, in the renovation and promotion of neighborhood environmental quality

Indicator	The statistics			
	N	Mean	Std.Deviation	Std.Error Mean
Restore the trust of residents and attract participation and opinion	189	4/24	0/95317	0/06933
Increased investment	186	4/41	0/74721	0/05479

7. Summarize and submit suggestions

The worn out tissues are areas of cities that are lower in terms of service level, quality of life, economic prosperity, health conditions, and environmental sustainability. Urban network failure, lack of necessary facilities in the urban environment and infrastructure inefficiencies have weakened the functioning and incidence of many problems for residents of these neighborhoods and areas.

Therefore, planning to improve its physical structure and improve it in different fields will have significant effects on this texture. According to the results of the questionnaire, 74.5% (140 households) live in single-family residential units and 19/7 (37 households) live in residential units of two Family and 5.9% in three-family residential units. Most of the households surveyed had 34.2% (63) over 20 years of residence in the neighborhood, 26.6% had a residence history of less than 5 years, 15.2% (28 persons) aged 5 to 10 years, and 23.9% (44 people) aged 10 to 20 years old, and most of them chose to live in the neighborhood for economic reasons, as 39.3% (71 people) had a low rental and housing price and 31.5% market penetration Tehran has stated the reasons for choosing this neighborhood.

Also, 17.1% of households, proximity to relatives and relatives mentioned the main reason for choosing this neighborhood for life. The majority of households owned residential units (37.6%), 32.3% of leases, 24.9% of mortgages and 3.5% of them were inherited. Investigating ratios showed that the number of single-family residential units is higher than other residential units. The majority of the household heads surveyed were 38.2% (71 persons) in terms of diploma and higher education, 34.9% were in the elementary school and 17.7% (33 persons) were in guidance and only 9.1% (17 persons) The people surveyed expressed the illiterate level of education of the head of household. 64.9% (20 persons) of households with free job are employed and 35.1% of employees. According to the respondents' answers, the most important role is the correction of the structural structure of the elongated texture of Jaffari's eight-meter neighborhood in improving residential problems related to "reducing the cost of repairing residential buildings by residents" and "reducing the costs of air and sanitation in the region" belongs to. Evaluating both of these points represents the culmination of the correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly tissue of Jaffari's eight-meter neighborhood in improving residential problems. The study of the least severity of the effects of correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly tissue of Jaffari's eight-meter neighborhood affects the improvement of residential problems in terms of "reducing the cost of households and access to urban transport (metro)". Also, the results of the questionnaire analysis of the most important role of correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly

area of Jaffari's eight-meter neighborhood in improving the environmental quality related to items 4 "Promoting the status and quality of health and reducing the disturbing animals in the region" and "increasing the quality" Streets and sidewalks "and the twelve item" face and quality improvement ".The study of the least severity of the effects of correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly tissue of Jaffari's eight-meter neighborhood affects the improvement of environmental quality in terms of "increasing the quality of waste collection" and "improving the landscape and appearance of buildings".

The highest severity of responses in identifying the role of correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly tissue of the eight-meter-high Jafari neighborhood in promoting social and cultural quality in terms of "increasing the spiritual tranquility of the inhabitants" with a mean of 4.43 out of 5, has been "Increasing people's willingness to stay in the neighborhood" With an average of 4.38 / 5. The survey of the lowest intensity of the averages is given in the third issue of the "Increasing affinity of affiliation in the neighborhood" with an average of 3.85% of the 5. Also, the results of the assumptions test indicate that the correction of the corpuscular structure of the elderly area of Jafari's eight-meter neighborhood could lead to improvement of settlement problems and promote environmental, social and cultural quality. Considering the significance level of all the items related to this hypothesis less than 0.01, we assume with confidence that the correction of the corpuscular structure of the eight-meter-long Jafari neighborhood is able to improve the living conditions, and promote the quality of the environment, social and cultural. H1 is accepted in connection with this clause. According to the results of the test, the second hypothesis, as the significance level of both terms is less than 0.05, and the average achieved (improvement of passages and accesses: 34.4 out of 5, and allocation of abandoned areas of the railway line in the north of the neighborhood to Green spaces and recreation: 4.64 out of 5) is much higher than theoretical average. The hypothesis is rejected and assumed to be opposite. In other words, from the viewpoint of the perpetrators of the improvement of the passageways and the access to the abandoned areas of the railway line in the north of the neighborhood, green spaces and recreation play a great role in the modernization and promotion of environmental quality. According to the results of the t-test, one sample of the third hypothesis, the average observed in both terms is higher than 3, which indicates a very important role in restoring the trust of the people and investors in modernizing the worn out tissue, in modernizing and improving the environmental quality of the neighborhood of eight Yards of parsley. Therefore, the hypothesis is rejected and contradicted.

8. Submit suggestions

1 - Local action will not be effective in dealing with the effects of erosion. Improvement should be carried out in the whole texture as well as in the spatial organization in harmony with the rest of the city, starting with the macro scale and continuing for the components.

2 - Dealing with worn out texture requires two types of action, one immediate and urgent intervention, and other deep and comprehensive plans and plans that require short and long term regulations and long-term policies.

3 - In addition to academic and theoretical studies and knowledge of the results of experiences inside and outside Iran, the elaboration of the principles that are important in policy aspects is necessary and the nobility of the legal and regulatory provisions before each the design is necessary to improve the old and old texture.

B: The strategies that can be used to modernize and improve the eroded tissue and improve the environment can be mentioned as follows:

1 - With regard to the issues discussed in the preceding chapters of Pein's, it can be concluded that as a result of the lack of continuity, the intervention of the high value that urban management has carried out in the urban waste of eight square meters of parsley has been insufficient. Because the organization has set up the renovation of two-year or three-year contracts for concessions, with the completion of these contracts, the process of modernization has also declined.

2- One of the reasons for the slowdown of modernization is the inability of the people of the neighborhood, which is the result of poverty, unemployment and addiction. Unfortunately, the neighborhood of eight meters is known as a kitchen for the production and consumption of drugs, therefore, first of all, it must be for the unemployment problem, Poverty, and addiction to the people at the high level

3- Providing incentive schemes and more facilities for people to improve the ability of the local community to renew. Due to the micro electricity of the neighborhood, the municipality and the government, with the provision of special facilities, encourage the residents to combine multiple plates and renovate them.

4 - Given the fact that the northwest railway has been transported to the underground, as soon as possible, there should be an agreement between the railway company and the city's management to allocate this open space to the use of green space and services required by the neighborhood, in Otherwise, this space can cause social problems, violence, and crime.

5 - Using appropriate views and patterns in Iran and observing harmony in the views of streets and alleys

6 - Presentation of construction patterns in accordance with the rules and regulations and buildings with a planned and deliberate guided tour.

7 - Given that one of the obstacles to modernization is the issue of the adequacy of many land and neighborhoods, it is necessary to set up and sign a memorandum of understanding between the Office of

Endowment and Urban Management so that the real estate will be provided with special facilities called Sindh to make

8 - Placing in order to promote environmentally sustainable conditions for the growth of health and safety.

9 - Strengthening the socio-economic foundations of the family, with emphasis on housing and employment.

10 - Owning as soon as possible the land and property considered in the future plans of the neighborhood for the implementation of green space and changing its use.

11- Formation of rules and regulations for the construction of the building and supervision of the establishment of a sturdy and durable building.

12 - Cleaning and organizing unsafe spots and crime.

13 - Create a sense of trust and cooperation between people, investors and urban management

14 - In many streets and streets, due to the presence of a beam in the middle of it, and the impossibility of heavy vehicles to travel, it has slowed down the process of modernization, requiring coordination with the electricity department to organize it.

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This work was carried out in collaboration among all authors.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

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