



Organizing Texture of Sofian Neighborhood of Boroujerd City based on Construction and Constructivism in Architecture and Urban Planning

Mehrdad Hedayatian

Faculty Member of Architecture Department, University of Ayatollah Boroujerdi, Iran.

Abstract: *The large extent of worn-out texture on the one hand and their many problems and inadequacies, on the other hand, have led to any intervention in the texture that requires a very high cost and time. This study aims to organize the texture of the Sofian Neighborhood of Boroujerd City. The objectives of the current research are in two groups of cognitive-theoretical objectives and operational objectives. The theoretical materials of the study are about the study of understanding the concept of neighborhood structure and achieving criteria to recognize the main components of this structure; to do this, one of the four neighborhoods of the old texture of Boroujerd called Sofian Neighborhood was considered as cultural and national heritage due to prominent features such as historical value, having valuable elements, critical problems, precious architectural and economic monuments in this area. The findings show that the elements and symbolic components of this neighborhood can be searched in four classes as historical spaces and monuments, religious spaces and monuments, large building masses and elements, and spaces with visual and spatial values. The issues and pathology of the neighborhood include the physical, visual, functional, and non-physical problems and issues (cultural, social). Strategies to organize the structure of Sofian Neighborhood are presented including physical, visual, functional, and social strategies.*

Keywords: *worn-out texture, organizing texture, Sofian Neighborhood, Brojerd City*

INTRODUCTION

Cities, and developing cities in Iran, in particular, have experienced rapid growth in terms of population and economic changes, and rural immigration to the cities and creating vast employment opportunities in different economic sectors have changed the face of the cities. Continuation of this situation leads to the irregular and unconsidered expansion and development of the cities and consequently, the disintegration of the texture and its old yet precious structure.

In fact, the old texture is the texture that is woven around the original core of cities or the historical texture. Simultaneously with the growth of the old texture, the basic equipment and facilities needed by the citizens were created in it, and the neighborhoods gradually found their special shape. The old texture of cities represents a special social system that existed in ancient times. This texture is affected by the climate-natural, territorial, historical, political, cultural, and social situation and has adapted to the spatial and temporal situation (Mashhadizadeh Dahaghani, 2011, 427). According to their nature, worn out and historical texture of the cities faces urban problems and issues, and

therefore, their issues is multifaceted and multidimensional subject. The prevalence of the terms and concepts such as renovation, reconstruction, improvement, maintenance, restoration, revival, revitalization, and alike represent the complexity and diversity in the concept of organization of this old texture. Organization of the worn-out and inefficient texture means arrangement and regulate these texture to supply a desirable and livable environment for the residents such that these residences and urban space meet the needs and daily activities of the society and not make any problem in supplying the living and life of the individuals (Shama'I and Pour Ahmad, 2005, 78). Organizing is a general and comprehensive concept including all the measurements and concepts of improvement, renovation, reconstruction, and restoration.

In the worn-out texture, the transformation of the relationship between mass and urban space brings about the transformation of the relationship between building density and humanity and causes constant and inevitable changes in the neighborhood and the city. Thus, in order to organize the transformation of neighborhoods, simultaneously with the rapid expansion of the city, it is necessary to take measures to prevent the rupture of the foundation of the neighborhood, and considering that design and physical intervention in the entire structure of the neighborhood is impossible and requires a lot of time and budget, the only way of organizing and expanding the neighborhoods and the residential areas is the recognition the macrostructure and spatial organization of their foundations so that through the physical-spatial intervention in this structure, the transformations be organized (Bahryni, 2003, 37). Urban Organization is the systemize of urban spaces based on their spatial relationships to the cohesion of the spaces and easy and fast access between them and the creation of a beautiful and harmonic environment in the city (Shama'I and Pourahmad, 2005, 79).

The old core of Brojerd city, like other cities, has become a disintegrated structure over time. The gradual decline of the physical, economic, and social life of the texture, its desolation and the death of some spots of the texture, abandoning the large houses and the emergence of rural culture and customs in the heart of the old texture and the isolation of the rest of the old residents are the manifestations of this gradual decline. Currently, only one-fourth of the old residents or their remains reside in the central texture of the city and the reason for the survival of this minority has been their economic poverty to escape the problems of this part of the city.

On the other hand, it has been a while that the Islamic Republic of Iran tries to solve the issues and give new life to the worn-out texture of the half-dead textures through providing renovation and improvement plans. It has been a while that the worn-out texture of Boroujerd city has been also considered by the relevant officials. It has been almost two years since the presence of consultants of texture restoration in this city, however, no applicable or practical result has been observed yet.

The objectives of the study are classified into two groups of cognitive-theoretical objectives and operational objectives. Theoretical materials of the study are about the recognition of the concept of neighborhood structure and finding the criteria to recognize the main components of this structure and by understanding the concept of neighborhood structure and its spatial organization in different patterns, the renovation of the neighborhood organization is considered as an applied study. Therefore, one of the four old neighborhoods of Boroujerd called Sofian is considered due to its prominent characteristics such as historical value, having valuable elements, critical issues, the existence of valuable monuments in terms of architecture and economy in this area as cultural heritage.

Research Theoretical Foundations

Structure

Public and private spaces, land use divisions, especially the hierarchy of the road networks and the

summary of the sequence and continuity of the urban spaces while having cohesion and adhesion, determining the city’s function are called city’s structure (Shama’I and Pourahmad, 2005, 97). The structure of the city is a set consisting of a backbone and an interconnected network of different and diverse land uses and elements of the city that integrates the city as a whole and its texture extends throughout the city to the end of its most important component, i.e. residential neighborhoods (Habibi et al, 1997). The concept of structure has different concepts in variable scales from the level of suburban area to a small level within the city (Habibi et al, 1997, 88).

At the level of suburban, the concept of structure is associated with the main land uses, macro social activities, activity poles, and main regional intercity arteries. The movement scale is the fast scale of the vehicle. At the macro level of the city, the concept of structure is defined through the main activity centers, fast arteries within a metropolis, metropolitan centers that provide services in the city, and its satellites. The movement scale is a fast vehicle. At the city level, the monuments and buildings and old textures, administrative, cultural, and business centers, educational, artistic, and social activities center and the main roads conceptualize the main structure and the main rapid vehicle can connect and link the urban centers in different scales. At the regional level, the alleys and neighborhoods of the city, the structure is defined by main streets and paths of the pedestrian along with recreational activities, urban facilities and equipment, physical important elements, memorials, and so on. The continuity of the pedestrian movement and its combination with the vehicle gives importance to the pedestrian’s presence and brings about the scale of the structure at the level of creative conversation between the individual, place, space, and society.

Table 1: Comparison of criteria used by thinkers to identify the main structure and its summary

The considered criteria by thinkers to identify the neighborhood’s structure	Summary and obtaining criteria to identify the structure of the neighborhood
<p style="text-align: center;">Edmund Bacon Movement systems, movement paths, the symbolic elements of movement systems, activities and urban spaces along the path of the movement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kenzo Tange Transportation Foundation, Transportation System, the composition of activities, signs, symbols</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Christopher Alexander Accesses, A system of continuous urban centers</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Kevin Lynch Roads and their adjacent activities Node as the center of structure’s distribution Signs, marks, symbols</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">1- Access network 2- Nods 3- Symbolic elements and components 4- Activities</p>

Methods of Organizing the Structure’s Elements of the Neighborhood

1- Creation, improvement, and continuity of the main axis

Main roads and paths are considered as the elements of the neighborhood’s structure and the main path in the neighborhood is the backbone of the structure. Other elements are established around it and the main road is the most important factor in their linkage. The main path is often defined in the first day of the emergence of the initial core of the neighborhood and it can turn in to an influencing source of power and lead to the fundamental order; provided that all the effort of the future generation be focused on the creation of the new pause points in the movement experience or the development of the movement channel between two pause points and increasing the harmony (Tavassoli, 1997, 64).

2- Creating a network of centers

By creating a main center at the neighborhood level, and a network of secondary centers that remind the main center (Bacon, 1997, 100), the linking forces in the main center of the neighborhood can be expanded and generalized to all the neighborhood. Therefore, the residents find themselves in an order created by the main structure of the neighborhood, and the sense of belonging to a center is improved. Such a collective sense of belonging to the main center leads to social integration. That is how the territory of a neighborhood is defined with the help of its structure and the limit of a neighborhood becomes a limit by which, the secondary center defines its relationship with the main center. Many of the neighborhoods have a special name in such a structure and according to Lynch, a neighborhood community with a name becomes an important member of a mental structure (Lynch, 1997, 232).

3- Creating interconnected symbols

The creation of urban signs and symbols at the neighborhood level, pause points, main centers, secondary centers, squares and or at the extent of pedestrian and vehicle axes leads to the interaction between them, and therefore, it applies the organizing forces at the neighborhood level. Such signs that are often higher than other surrounding elements, lead to the structural relationship between the elements that their establishment looked independent and disorder before. According to Bacon, the creative attraction between these two bodies is created using this method, and the life forces are transferred from one to another (Bacon, 1997, 150).

4- Unity Oriented Composition of Functions

The structure of the neighborhood is in the process of integration with different functions and the cultural, social, and economic lives of the neighborhood depend on it and such a dependency leads to internal self-sufficiency. Hence, by identifying the required functions at the neighborhood level and combining them in the form of a general unity, considering the various needs of the residents, some units can be created that integration of pedestrian and vehicle roads leads to their improvement.

5- Creating spaces facilitating social relationships

With the formation of civil society in the present age, the citizen has found a superior and different position from the urban dweller and is the one who participates in decisions consciously and voluntarily. With this in mind, public space is of particular importance for civic revitalization. In the meantime, the role of the architect is to create public arenas that provide the ground for people's participation in the issues of their society.

6- Spatial Hierarchy

The main structure of the neighborhood includes the public space and arena at the neighborhood scale and its perception is obtained by the interaction with public space. The distance between two spaces is space, the movement from one to another gives it a hierarchical structure. Establishing an order that gradually scales from the public space of the neighborhood to the residential units and includes spatial proportions and visual landscapes in all functional units leads to spatial organization. This hierarchy balances the pace of movement from public space to private space in the width and characteristics of the paths, in the proportions of the spaces, in the composition and access to public services, and the amount of space used.

7- Creating Sidewalk

Since in neighborhoods, the unifying combination of functions enriches the structure of the neighborhood, by combining pedestrian and vehicle movement, provided that methods are used to

bring the speed of motor vehicles to the desired level of neighborhood-scale (Habibi, 1999, 34) and prioritize pedestrian in movement, social activities will thrive more.

Causes of the Formation of Worn-Out and Dysfunctional Texture in Boroujerd City

The process of erosion in historical textures begins as the old and entrenched residents of the old neighborhoods gradually migrate to newer neighborhoods due to the lack of facilities and infrastructure services in the neighborhood. These people either vacate their homes, which soon turn into ruins, or leave them to new people who have migrated to the neighborhood from other towns and villages. New residents who do not feel a special sense of belonging to their place of residence, who consider it temporary, are less likely to reconstruct homes, and this is the beginning of the erosion and destruction of the old texture of the city. The effective factors in the exhaustion of texture include physical factors (density, functions, the width of roads, building quality, materials, parceling), economic factors (land value and household economy), and social factors (residence history and the migrant-receiving factor, social classes).

Table 2: Physical factors effective in the zoning of the worn-out texture of Boroujerd city

Effective factors in identifying the worn-out texture
Per capita of essential land uses in critical situations (health centers and open and green space)
Percentage of demolished buildings in relation to the total number of constructed buildings (that is to say, buildings that are built 30 years or more and have not built with concrete or steel structure).
Percentage of the area of roads with a width of fewer than 6 meters in the neighborhood compared to the entire network of internal roads in the neighborhood in these roads while reducing the quality of life of residents (in critical situations are problematic)
The rate of the width of roads with a width of fewer than 6 meters in each neighborhood to the level of height density of buildings at the level of each neighborhood
On the quality of buildings in the city, the most percentage is allocated to the restored buildings with 66.29% and the dilapidated buildings with 9.91% of the city. Therefore, the city has a relatively decayed texture.
Building’s age: 65.3% of the buildings’ ages are between 10-30 years that the maximum density is seen in the central area of the city.
Floors: the height of the building in the texture of Boroujerd city has uniformed the image of the city and the city texture consist of 71.1% of one-floor buildings.
Materials: considering the age of the buildings and the percentage of the newly built buildings and under-construction buildings, 14% of the buildings are built by a steel structure, brick, and block joists and 73.9% of the buildings are constructed by brick and rough brick arch.

Organizing the Worn-Out Texture

Organization means the efficient distribution of activity, population, facilities, and welfare services in the studied area (Islamic Revolution Housing Foundation, 1998, 26). The concept of organization in general is to modify the existing relations and create optimal order among the components of a system so that eventually the whole system is directed towards predetermined goals (Shama’I and Pourahmad, 2005, 77). In fact, organizing is the conscious and voluntary intervention to organize human relationships, activity, and space. Therefore, it is a conscious matter to regulate affairs at all levels (Habibi et al., 1997).

According to the global and domestic experiences and the modern urbanism disciplines, it can be said

that the application of the case study and one-sided approach in the historical texture issues of the city is not successful. Nowadays, it is more suggested that according to the special issues and characteristics of each city, a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and coordinated plan must be written and implemented. As a result, a comprehensive organization plan must include the following concepts and axes:

- A) Improvement: Improving the quality of life in terms of environment, culture, and psychology
- B) Reconstruction and Renovation: renewing the buildings of the worn-out texture by creating a new appropriate textures
- C) Conservation: Preventing the degeneration of physical, economic and social values
- D) Identification: Improving the sense of belonging and urban attractions

Therefore, the concept of organization is general and comprehensive that includes all the measures and concepts of improvement, renovation, reconstruction, and restoration. According to the variety and diversity of the urban and neighborhood texture issues and the necessity for a comprehensive approach, the general and fundamental objectives of the organization can be codified and followed based on the following axes (Mehdizadeh, 2001, 66):

- A) Improving the physical image through the renovation and reconstruction of the textures
- B) Improving the traffic through the change in the movement pattern and expansion of pedestrian spaces
- C) Improving the environmental conditions through the expansion of open and green spaces as well as the change in the consumption pattern of energy and fuel
- D) Reducing the density and concentration through the change in land uses and incompatible activities
- E) Conservation and revival of economic thrive through the improvement in new and proper activities
- F) Improving the social and cultural environment through the development of new and proper activities
- G) Improving and creating visual and identification values through urban beautification and organization

Sofian Neighborhood

Sofian neighborhood is a part of the old and worn-out texture of the center of Boroujerd city which is located in the north-east of the mentioned texture. This area had been a part of the continuous texture of the old city that now, due to the limitations caused by the streets in the modern area, has become a distinct area in the new structure of the city. The mentioned neighborhood is surrounded by four main urban roads. These four axes are Farvardin Street in North, Bahr Al-Ulum street in south, Safa street in east, and Ayatollah Kashani street in the west. The main accesses to the area are from Safa Street in the east of the neighborhood. In the past, Sofian was considered as one of the most important neighborhoods of Boroujerd and was considered as the residence of socially superior people.

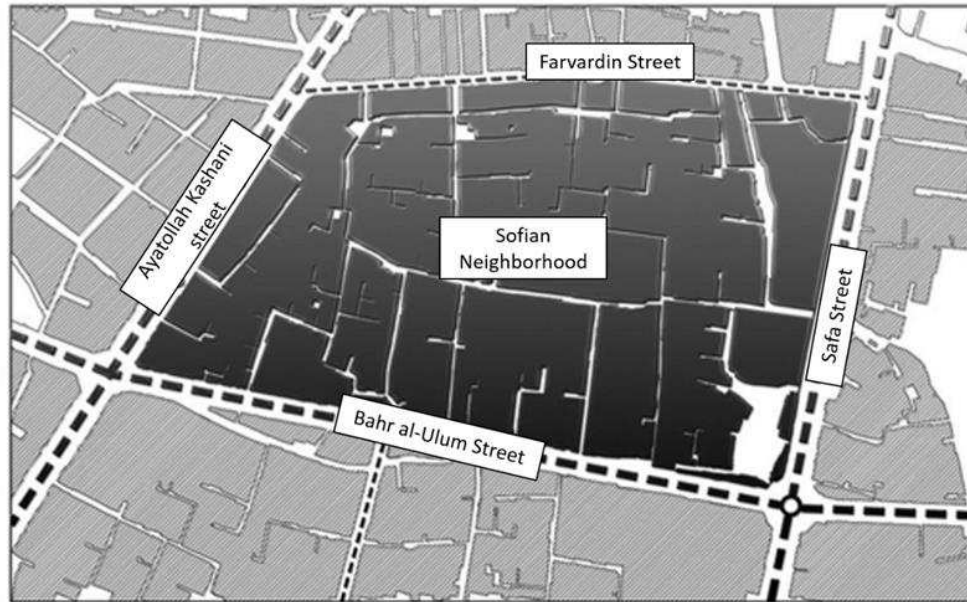


Figure 1. Sofian Neighborhood area

For at least in the last 20 years, the neighborhood has experienced severe population displacement so that the old residents and the middle classes have mostly left the neighborhood and left it to new classes, which are generally made up of rural immigrants and the poor classes of society. Most of these people are poor and destitute, who have chosen to live in this neighborhood due to the cheapness of land and housing and the low price of rent. The residents of this neighborhood are mainly engaged in labor, part-time, and professional jobs. The land uses of this area are as follows: residential, commercial, religious, educational, cultural, health. According to the data collection at the neighborhood level and based on the provided map, it can be said that 40% of the existing building at the neighborhood level include dilapidated buildings. This group of buildings is either demolished or they cannot be renewed or resided that after the demolishment, reconstruction is one. The most number of building at the neighborhood level (almost 55%) in the building with 10-30 years old. 35% of the buildings are built more than 30 years ago and only 10% of the building has been built in the recent 10 years.

Identifying the Structure of Sofian Neighborhood

1- Access Network

Generally, there are four main access axes in the area of Sofian Neighborhood:

- 1- The main axis of the neighborhood: Rasteh or pass of the neighborhood
- 2- Alley
- 3- Deadend
- 4- Corridor

Dead ends connect the residential units (that are directly related to that through vestibule) and public spaces of the neighborhood.

Alley: alleys are after the dead ends. Every alley accepts some dead ends. Alleys are connected to the larger connection axes called Rasteh Mahalleh (passage of the neighborhood). Rasteh Mahalle is the most public connecting spaces in the neighborhood.

2- Elements and Functions

The elements that are identified in the Sofian neighborhood according to this criterion can be searched in various functional categories:

2-1- Service and commercial functions

Some commercial and service functions in the neighborhood, especially the group of commercial functions that operate in the neighborhood are considered as elements of the neighborhood structure. Although the shape and volume of the masses attributed to these functions are not significant, their location at the neighborhood level has led to a kind of permanence and has been recorded in the historical memory of residents (especially some business units with a very long history in the neighborhood). There is a group of commercial and service functions on the roadside of Safa and Bahr al-Ulum streets that operate on an urban scale.

2-2- Cultural Function

Historical house of Haj Agha Kamal Tabatabai (Culture house of Boroujerd), is considered as one of the main elements of neighborhood structure due to its location inside the neighborhood and its valuable architecture as well as functional domain.

2-3- Religious Function

Religious elements of the neighborhood include a mosque and Imam Zadeh (Shrine). Neighborhood's mosque is more active at the city level due to its location, and its role as a local mosque which can have a high position in the organization of the social structure of the neighborhood has faded. Imamzadeh of the neighborhood is located in a good position. However, due to the lack of required spaces, it is not responsible for the axial and determinant role in the neighborhood.

2-4- Commuting Function

The traffic axis of Safa and Bahr al-Ulum streets are the main arteries of the city, which usually have high traffic. These two streets provide the main access to the neighborhood. Inside the neighborhood, the main axis of the neighborhood moves as a first-class road in the neighborhood and sub-roads branch off from it.

2-5- Recreational and green space function

Sametiye Park is one of the recreational functions and green spaces in the study area, which is considered as one of the main elements of the neighborhood structure due to its features. Sametiye Park with a functional range in the city can be used by the general public.

3- Spaces and Frequently Used Elements

The main axis of the neighborhood - service and commercial centers in the margins of the main axes - House of Culture (Faculty of Art and Architecture) - Sametiye Park - Mosque and Imamzadeh are among these elements.

4- Public arena or territory

The public arena of the study area are the main axes, service and commercial centers, park and mosque.

5- Heavy and vast building masses





The Red Crescent building of Boroujerd city can be considered as one of those elements that have a large and dense mass and dense activity and is one of the elements of the neighborhood's structure.


Sametiye Park, which covers a large area, is one of the structural elements of the neighborhood.

6- Symbolic components and elements

Symbolic elements and components can be searched in four classes including historical spaces and buildings, religious spaces and buildings, heavy building masses, and valuable elements and spaces in terms of visual and spatial.

Table 3: Identified elements in the structure of the neighborhood using criteria

Criteria	Elements	Image
Access Network	main road or passage of the neighborhood alleys dead-ends corridors	
Elements and functions	Commercial and service: business units inside the neighborhood Cultural: Haj Agha Kamal Tabatabai House (House of Culture of Boroujerd) Religious: Mosque- Imamzadeh Commuting: the main axis of the neighborhood Recreational and green space: Sametiye Park	
Frequently used elements and spaces	The main axis of the neighborhood _ Service and commercial centers on the side of the main roads _ House of Culture (Faculty of Art and Architecture) _ Sametiye Park _ Mosque and Imamzadeh	
Public Territory and Arena	Main roads, service and commercial centers, Park and Mosque	
Heavy and vast building masses	Red Crescent Building, Sametiye Park	

<p>Symbolic elements and components</p>	<p>Historical elements: Haj Agha Kamal Tabatabai House Religious elements: Imamzadeh Heavy masses: Red Crescent Building Elements with visual and spatial values</p>	
---	---	---

Recognition of problems and failures (pathology)

1- Physical issues and problems

1-1- Exhaustion and destruction of the body and the floor of the paths

Due to the lack of attention to the paths, the flooring of the paths is not appropriate. The body of paths is undesirable due to the exhaustion of the great number of units.

1-2- Number of ruins

The large number of dilapidated and abandoned units, which is increasing rapidly, has created an unfavorable visual landscape, is also unsanitary, and if the number of them increases, the texture will be out of the living residential area. The owners of such buildings did not try to sell it for various reasons and left the building to be gradually demolished. The large number of ruins, which are also increasing rapidly, will disrupt the visual landscape of the neighborhood and turn it into a garbage dump and animal nest or place of activity for evil people. This is not only harmful from a health point of view but also takes the structure of the neighborhood out of the state of a cohesive residential structure.

1-3- Exhaustion of materials in the paths and walls

A large part of the materials used in the buildings is clay and mud that were no resistance against the humidity and are vulnerable. The façade of many paths is the plaster of clay and straw and often, these plasters of clay and straw are often decayed over time and need renovation.

1-4- The uniformity of the body has weakened the presence of pedestrians.

1-5- Heterogeneous and disproportionate combination of mass and space

2- Visual issues and problems

2-1 Unsightly and chaotic landscapes created in the neighborhood by new constructions

A number of new buildings, regardless of the local architecture of the neighborhood and its image, have made constructions that have disrupted the visual structure of the neighborhood. These buildings are not in harmony with the surrounding texture. These views have already created unfavorable landscapes and distorted the overall image of the texture.

2-2 Unfavorable image of wires and electric poles inside the paths

Parts of the electrification that has been done on the roads by the poles have given an unfavorable image to the paths. The presence of electric light poles, power posts, and wiring, which can be seen in abundance in the streets of the neighborhood, has distorted the texture of the paths.

2-3 Unfavorable visual landscape due to the presence of dilapidated and abandoned units

2-4 Unpleasant body and flooring of the paths

2-5 Poor skyline, building line, and physical image

3- Functional Issues and Problems

3-1- accessibility and parking

One of the main problems of the texture is the automobile and the necessity to provide vehicle access for the residential units. Currently, due to the low width in the access roads and lack of the proper space for parking, providing the vehicle access even in the emergency times is not possible for the larger parts of the texture. In addition to the number of households with private cars, activities such as transporting cargo, moving furniture, and emergencies for firefighting and ambulance access are currently problematic.

3-2- Construction of new streets and abandonment of the texture

Before the construction of new streets, the neighborhood had benefited from all the required services in its communication hierarchy. The construction of several main streets within the texture in a grid pattern disrupted the public order and cohesion of the texture and turned it into separate neighborhoods that were more limited by the main streets. These streets changed the original boundaries of the neighborhood and introduced their body to provide services.

3-3- Turning the main road of the neighborhood and its alleys into a shortcut for foreign cars to escape urban traffic

The confinement of the neighborhood between the main and busy urban arteries has caused foreign cars to use local streets as shortcuts to escape traffic jams and urban traffic or to shorten their path.

3-4- lack of separation in vehicle and pedestrian

3-5- Improper disposal of surface water

3-6- Existence of activities that are not in line with the role of a local street and operate on a scale beyond the local.

4- Non- physical issues and problems (cultural, social)

Lack of social interactions in the connection network

There is no sign of social interactions in the alleys and paths of the neighborhood and the physical presence of the child and the elderly are barely seen.

4-1-The old social structure of the neighborhood

On the one hand, the lack of job opportunities and welfare facilities for the young generation and on the other hand, the decrease of the social status of the neighborhood, has caused the young and educated people, who also had the better financial capacity, to leave the neighborhood and most of the elderly, who have a lot of belonging to their old houses and do not have a good financial situation and have to stay in old houses, have remained in the old texture of the neighborhood. As a result, the population of the neighborhood is more old and elderly.

4-2-One-dimensional view of texture and not paying attention to non-physical texture

What authorities see of the texture is the physical texture and their most concern are about the restoration and renovation of the physical texture and they want to renovate this part of the texture and pay less attention to the non-physical texture which forms and preserves the physical texture.

4-3-Corruption and indiscipline in the neighborhood

There are many spaces in the Sofian neighborhood that have been abandoned and have become gathering places for addicts and criminals. Because the neighbors do not know each other well, they cannot prevent these people from entering the neighborhood. These cases not only threaten the

security of the neighborhood but also cause a severe decline in the social value of the neighborhood in the city and destroy the desire of families to live in it.

4-4-Severe decline in land and property values in this neighborhood due to its weak social structure With the departure of the main residents of the neighborhood and the settlement of strangers and the spread of corruption and indiscipline, the security of the neighborhoods has been destroyed and this neighborhood has been proposed as a slum. As a result, the price of property and land has dropped and spending on construction in this neighborhood has no required economic justification.

Organization Strategies of the Structure of Sofian Neighborhood

1- Physical

- Special regulations and laws on construction
- Desirable combination of mass and space consisting of artificial and open spaces
- Creating a desirable, legible, diverse, and identified collective space as a space for a social life
- Architectural design of the walls of the main road (axis)

2- Visual

- Design of the land's image using vernacular materials and ecologic elements such as water, vegetation to the integration of pedestrian and vehicle movement
- Designing the skyline in different parts of the neighborhood
- Using vegetation and water in the path to create attraction and attracting the activity and vibrancy
- Using vegetation in the path to create variety and comfort in the neighborhood space
- Preparing the pattern of the wall image by showing the sky line, emphasis points, and signs in the wall image
- Using architectural symbolic elements and urban signs to create diversity and identity for the urban image

3- Functional

- Separation of vehicle and pedestrian paths
- Prioritize the roads and physically equip the main axes
- Emphasis on the space of the main nodes and joints by creating the necessary openings
- Equipping and activating nodes with the required service functions of the neighborhood
- Allocation of buildings with valuable architecture to public functions
- Spatial contrast and opening in the roads and space of nodes
- Allocation of micro-commercial land uses around nodes and passages to activate urban space

4- Social

According to the students' need for housing, the ruined and abandoned lands that exist in the neighborhood can be allocated to design housing units for married students. With the settlement of young people (married students) in the neighborhood, we can hope for the dynamism and revival of the social structure of the neighborhood.

- With the formation of these units, student commute in the neighborhood will revitalize the texture, reduce corruption, and increase neighborhood security. Commercial activities will flourish and shopkeepers will be encouraged. Neighborhood homeowners will rehabilitate their homes and the social structure will take shape on its own. The private sector will be also encouraged to invest in the neighborhood as economic value increases.
- The commute of students and professors in the neighborhood streets will prevent social

corruption in the neighborhood and clean the streets from the garbage.

- Some problems at the neighborhood level will occur over time. Such as demolition, leaks, unprincipled constructions, and so on. The traffic of cultural strata, especially professors and students in the field of art and architecture with a high sensitivity to the old texture, will react to all these incidents and by the frequent follow-up, will encourage the responsible organizations to reform and intervene.
- Another positive effect of the existence of the Faculty of Architecture and the dormitory of married students in the texture of the neighborhood is the survival of existing commercial activities in the neighborhood which will lead to the revitalization and dynamism of the neighborhood.
- The presence of the Faculty of Art and Architecture in the neighborhood will help the dynamism and organization of the neighborhood. However, since the Faculty of Architecture is not a fixed social structure and is closed during the hours and seasons, the existence of a dormitory for married students in the neighborhood, which is a living, dynamic and permanent social structure, can compensate for this shortcoming.

References

1. Bacon, E. (1977). Cities Design, translated by Farzaneh Taheri, *Publications of Iran Urban Planning and Architecture Research Center*.
2. Bahreyni, S. H. (2003). Urban Design Process, Publisher: University of Tehran
3. Habibi, S. M. (1999). Urban Space, Real Life and Collective Memories, *Sofeh Scientific Research Journal*, (28), Page 34
4. Habibi, S.M., et al. (1997). Structure of Tehran, Volume One: A Study of Concepts and Examples, *Technical and Engineering Consulting Organization of Tehran, Tehran*.
5. Housing Foundation of the Islamic Revolution. (1998). Description of Services in Scattered Villages, *Quarterly Journal of the Housing Foundation of the Islamic Revolution*.
6. Lynch, K. (1997). Theory of Good City Form, Translated by Seyed Hossein Bahreyni, *University of Tehran Press*.
7. Mashhadizadeh Dehaghani, N. (2011). An Analysis of the Characteristics of Urban Planning in Iran, Publisher: *Iran University of Science and Technology*.
8. Mehdizadeh, J. (2001). A Brief Review on Organizing the Center of Tehran, *Quarterly Journal of Urban Development and Improvement: Haft Shahr, Nos. 2 and 3, Tehran*.
9. Shamaei, A., & Poor Ahmad, A. (2005). Urban Renovation and Improvement from the Perspective of Geography, *Publisher: University of Tehran*.
10. Tavassoli, M. (1997). Principles and methods of urban design and residential spaces in Iran, 1.