



# Check pattern matching, concept and role of the neighborhood, in traditional neighborhoods in Iran and neighborhood in the new sustainable development model neighborhoods

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## ABSTRACT

**Objective:** Citizens' daily life, is a range of communication and social interaction and activities in the form of built spaces. Trading citizen with residence created in a process of training and experience and Different sense of place among people living in different cities and texture is result of differences in the experiences of activities and spaces. **Methodology:** Hence in this article are discussed the contextual meaning of a neighborhood in sustainable development model with using library studies. So that returned the identity and cohesion of the neighborhood to modern neighborhoods and At the same time meet the needs of the current residents, Has finally achieved the desired objectives to be revitalized physical structure of the neighborhood and strengthening social and physical identity for residents. **Results:** The results of the study show that the main concept of neighborhood is a reflection of social relations, reflecting this principle must be observed two issues, zoning and urban land use. That is, that the closer people are to each other, leading to social integration. **Conclusion:** Finally, the concept of neighborhood unit in modern times takes on several roles and Contemporary scholars consider it a sense of physical and psychological. But in the traditional neighborhood, it is a sense of community. Thus, to achieve sustainable model, derived criteria based on concepts harvested.

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## 1. Introduction

City complex cultural - physical which is formed base on needs, activities and behaviors of residents. Human activities depending on their individual needs and offer their own behavioral patterns. The spaces on the one hand are Represents the activities and behavior patterns a community, On the other hand places affect a strong effect on the activities and behaviors residents. The old and historical neighborhoods are not only belonging to residents of those neighborhoods, But with a special and unique physical elements of the history and identity have left earlier, Owned by the city and even the country. Today, the standard approach in designing spaces and buildings, technology used in construction and the type of materials, as a result, more like the size of cities and urban spaces with each other, Have caused people to have a lower sense of community and neighborhood life. And due to the lack of identity that is seen today more than ever before displacement of a neighborhood to another neighborhood and even from city to city and country and the other country.

Following a change in circumstances and factors driving the growth and urban development in recent times, residential neighborhoods have a special place in the formation of cities. Sustainable development perspective, solving urban problems using endogenous powerful forces in the city's inner. Groups and local communities as social capital, have the especially role and function in terms of maintaining and developing of social settings in the metropolis. Combining the two theories of sustainable development and culture environmentalists school has been explain view as sustainable neighborhood development. This view of the principle that urban neighborhoods with great social themes and cultural, the only recreating the culture of

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citizenship and due to the neighborhoods as social context of residents, will lead to sustainable development (Masumi, 2011). The first study analyzed the contextual meaning of the neighborhood (Pirmia, 2005).

## **2. Materials and methods**

### **2.1 Issue**

Islamic neighborhoods that have some form of relationship based on living in it, now, because of lack of restoring the body and activities have been superseded. This damage to the ancient neighborhoods of the cities emptied of their original population and their population living in move other areas of the city that usually newly developed urban areas, with modern patterns. The new settlement points at best, into consideration classic patterns towns such as neighborhood and have been oblivious to the long-term history of developed Iranian communities (Latifi, 2013). This new tissue due to lack of coordinates social, economic, spatial neighborhood, in no way has been the nature of the neighborhood.

The roots of these problems will be caused to the recognition of our neighborhood and as a result, to achieve the fact that the meaning of neighborhood life today, is different nature from the past. The concept of recreating neighborhood should have Comprehensive nature and In connection with the Today settlement procedures be responsive and at the same time maintain their relationship with the historical background of urban neighborhoods and sustainable development model are not retained. In this connection, the lack of theoretical basis and practical experience has always been problematic.

Accordingly, the questions raised in this paper are as follows:

How can The Islamic traditional location of Iran assessment receipt the sustainable development in the contemporary neighborhoods?

What are the characteristics of neighborhoods in the city or similarity and what is the contrast with the principles of contemporary urbanism?

### **2.2 The contextual meaning of the neighborhood**

In surveys conducted by different experts have different views exist in the neighborhood which in this case can be various definitions of semantic content, from the neighborhood:

#### **2.2.1 Spatial unit**

According to different scales by people and institutions to work is defined neighborhoods:

- Neighborhoods as a set of small batch buildings that are owned.
- Neighborhood as the same homogeneity in the houses there.
- Neighborhood as a single that residents are involved in the use of its institutions together.
- Neighborhood as a suburban or an area in a big city.
- Neighborhoods as a natural unit with special physical boundaries marked on the map.

#### **2.2.2 Social unit**

Neighborhood as a social unit of ecological insights comes from America and it's as natural processes product, choice and competition knows. If the area to be viewed as a social unit, in this case the neighborhood is defined by a set of communication and social interaction.

Neighborhood early form of social organization and encompasses people who are rooted and shared history. Action and interaction in the neighborhood creates cooperation and intimacy and a sense of belonging and cooperation. Urban neighborhoods create solidarity by kinship or Proximity to common interests between residents, and Community institutions, and make sense of space identity and social for people (Latifi, 2013).

Identity of neighborhood and sense of local community, seem to have values the following characteristics:

- Residents Protection of collective conditions
- Providing a basis for collective action.

Stability and sustainability of residence, create expand interpersonal networks among neighbors and in the midst provides social belonging and social participation (Chaskin, 1998; Soltanzadeh, 1987).

#### **2.2.3 Neighborhood as a network of communication**

Neighborhood is defined as a space where relationships are formed. Organizations, associations and land use patterns, creates a platform for communication between people. As well as membership in an ethnic group or communication with the public administration Cause the communication between people. In this case, the space, defines the boundaries of the neighborhood. The borders is defined by operating in a variety of classes such as real estate developers, banks, urban planners, service providers and electoral districts and other local organizations (Chaskin, 1998).

#### **2.2.4 Cultural Unit**

Neighborhood can be defined by ethnicity or lifestyle or human races. When the physical boundaries coincide with cultural characteristics, in such a case is possible to easily define the neighborhood.

#### **2.2.5 Political Unit**

Urban neighborhood that is your body's management. This management can be done through political organs neighborhood management, but in the best case management should have closely with residents and their participation in decision-making and have run their own neighborhood.

### 3. Discussion and results

#### 3.1 The neighborhood concept and features of Iran's Islamic architecture

In the traditional context, area as the original cell of the city, home to ethnicity, race, religion or sect in particular. Civil society originated from the tribal system, in the process of its formation to create collections that were known to the neighborhood. Since the beginning of the building of the Islamic city and even before that, each tribe under the terms of the family, common interests and kinship networks, their own neighborhood was built in the city. The need for internal cohesion and social groups limit themselves in front of others on the other hand, justified the necessary of relative self-sufficiency in the field of services and facilities (Pakzad, 2011).

**Table 1. Historical evolution of neighborhoods in the Iran urban (from the beginning of Islam in Iran until the Qajar course), References: (Seghatoleslami, 2009)**

Available sources	The social structure of the neighborhood	Physical Structure / Function of neighborhood	Some urban features of the course	Historical period
Falamaki 1988, Soltan zadeh 1989, Habibi 2001, Shieh2005	-Neighborhoods division was not based on the boundaries of social and economic classes. -Formation of urban neighborhoods without any ethnic, religious and racial -Social factors such as link the tribe, language and sect bordering residential neighborhoods	-The destruction of pre-Islamic community boundaries -Making neighborhoods around the city as the backbone of the city	- Iranian pre-Islamic concepts of transition and restructuring it according to Islamic concepts Changes in social, cultural, economic, productive system in the system of land ownership and use of lands and mines, and water - The disappearance of aristocratic privilege and its physical manifestation in the city, a mixture of three communities in urban, rural and tribal together - Open city outward flux - The main characteristic of the city: mosques, markets and neighborhoods - The lack of unity in urban areas	Early Islamic period (1st and 2nd centuries AH)
Ashraf 1974, Falamaki 1988, Soltan zadeh 1989, Habibi 2001	-From the third century AH start creating neighborhoods of religion is one of the factors neighborhood solidarity -Living a group of wealthy, middle and low income together -Strong social cohesion among residents of the neighborhood -Gradually urban neighborhoods in cities were the manifestation of ethnic and religious conflict (communities in conflict and contradiction)	-Residential independence in the neighborhood -The formation of community centers and biological facilities and services, such as markets, baths, mosques in the center of each neighborhood and its own	- Ages 3 and 4 AH to a kind of aristocratic independence from the Umavy and Abbasi rule, the newly formed local governments and social movements in Iran - Advances in Science and Technology and the revitalization of science and literature in Iran - Urbanization in Iran - The lack of solidarity in urban areas	(From 3 to 7 century AH)
Falamaki 1988, Ashraf 1974,, Habibi 2001	-The role of communities in conflict and in contradiction to destroy the unity and integrity of the people of the city and easy capture cities by Moguls.	-Same features as the previous period, the neighborhoods with all amenities and services of their own neighborhood	- Along with the Mogul invasion of the 7th century AH - Urban decline for a century, then re-urbanization boom - The lack of solidarity in urban areas	(From 7 to 10 century AH)

Social relations was effective to bone formation neighborhood very delicate and defining the networking and community center and other physical elements such as water storage, mosques, religious site, Saqakhaneh and bathroom. Such a force influenced by economic conditions and relatively self-sufficient in every neighborhood on foot facility in the special economic and it contains the nucleus around which all the daily necessities of the tracks start and led to orders. One of the identity areas was hierarchy in the formation in the context of the access spaces. Contact any one or more residential units was by private impasse or semi-private space and social relationships than a simple extended family or a few families more increased in deadlock and Passing through the main streets and squares, neighborhoods and get to orders, were even more residents encounters, followed by social relationships. from the above it can be concluded that in the past local economic conditions - social time, had Suitable functional as the settlement in the form of urban cells, and Changes over time in the elements of which it arose, due to changes in socio-economic relations in general and in particular the changes in local conditions (Pakzad , 2011).

Neighborhood as spatial crystallization of socio - economic condition of the community, interest in cohesion and homogeneity. In other words, is a social organization that include the main constituent elements: residential houses, mosques, fields and Squares, markets and malls, passages and alleys.

Neighborhood units because of the size can provide participate in shaping their environment and neighborhood Center, strengthen the sense of place and Center.

Definition "Lynch" is the neighborhood is a relatively large neighborhood of the city that have similar characteristics and are consistent and Scholars seem to be able to enter it. "(Lynch, 1995).

City Islamic architecture consists of several stages, each neighborhood had its own fort and gates usually. Each of the neighborhoods, was private name that was the name of famous people who lived in that neighborhood.

In the traditional context of Iranian cities, residents of each neighborhood is far from other communities and being connected with the rural and tribal that were originally belongs,. In fact, neighborhoods, although also had a limited economic relationship, But were the manifestation of ethnic and religious conflicts and dispersions.

### ***3.2 The characteristics of the neighborhood Centers and what shape it***

In the traditional context of Iranian cities, every neighborhood needs in the field of social and service was almost independent military and accommodate the residents facilities and equipment needed. These institutions in terms of physical space and equipment were as much as possible provided the best access for all residents. For this reason, neighborhood center, taking shape at the crossroads of the main roads of the neighborhood and in most cases, the physical center of the neighborhood. Location and neighborhood center, apart from the matter of the best way to access it was often the most important factor, was on his other terms of factors such as location and the city's main market district, Directorate founders, service spaces and residents of the neighborhood.

### ***3.3 The definition of development***

This history goes back to the days of Adam Smith and David Ricardo. In Persian literature, the word development means developing and the definition of this concept lies in economic development.

The development is a social-economic phenomenon objective, but unlike growth, is a complex and multi-dimensional, and simply measured by quantitative indicators such as per capita income, increase in savings and investment (Naraqi, 1991).

### ***3.4 Sustainable development theory***

It's the first time officially, "Brandt Land" in 1987, raised in the report Our Common Future. In the broad sense of the word meaning "accurate and efficient management and utilization of the resource base, natural, financial and human resources to achieve optimal consumption pattern that is possible with the application of appropriate technical and organizational structures to meet the needs of present and future generations to continually satisfying (Maknon, 1995).

In third world countries, the concept of sustainable development actively destroy the poverty, unemployment and underemployment. The purpose of creating such development can be stated as follows:

Creating an environment where all people can develop their capacities and capabilities and they can also create opportunities for current and future generations, then this kind of development tools, the people who can be achieved through the following:

1. The principle of equality between generational and intergenerational
2. In consideration of longer time horizons in planning
3. The appreciation of the environment (Alaei, 2005).

**City:** To the city, is each of the geographical locations of the municipalities (Statistics in Isfahan 2011).

**Neighborhood:** a collection of human that livings in one place, area, common area and binds common characteristics such as religion, occupation, race, ethnicity and so them to each other. The concept of the local community ,is a network of community identity and common interests and opinions at the local level ,That provide field of knowledge, creating opportunities for interaction and mutual support (Barton, 2003).

### ***3.5 Compare traditional neighborhoods in Iran and neighborhood in contemporary architecture***

In traditional neighborhoods and contemporary communities have undertaken five principles that shape and model and element neighborhood (meaning, definition, role, principles shape, pattern formation and element). The comparison results indicate a fundamental difference in the concept of the formation of the traditional neighborhood and concept of contemporary urban neighborhood in there. The core of the formation of the traditional neighborhood concept is the concept of community. Neighborhood, has provided a physical space suitable for community group life. While the original shape and appearance of the neighborhood in contemporary urban is physical- space concept. The traditional neighborhood defined in the context of the neighborhood, the role can be assumed that an urban neighborhood and Principles that shape more complete, more comprehensive and flexible than a neighborhood is defined in contemporary architecture.

**Table 1. Physical characteristics of traditional neighborhoods**

Traditional neighborhoods physical space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The characteristics of the climate, economy and population base in the city administration, economy</li> <li>- The extent of areas affected by the Features was very varied</li> <li>- interior space of every neighborhood was semi-public and less traffic were strangers</li> <li>- The interior of each quarter was quiet and semi-private space for residents of the neighborhood.</li> <li>- The neighborhood was coordinated perspective.</li> <li>- The Harmony can be seen below in the driveway and houses ground level.</li> </ul>
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#### 4. Conclusion

Contemporary urban development models of the early twentieth century, trying to make the physical environment for the society. The concept of neighborhood unit in modern times takes on several roles and Contemporary scholars consider it a sense of physical and psychological. But in the traditional neighborhood, it is a sense of community. Thus, to achieve sustainable model, derived criteria based on concepts harvested. The most important feature of the neighborhood is a center. Neighborhood should look like that is a central point called the center, it helps the body and the concept of neighborhood social. Emphasized development pedestrian and bicycle path, particularly in neighborhoods, that this issue specifically in the context of historic neighborhoods is of particular importance.

Spatial continuity must exist in the neighborhood, That is, the physical space of the connected units and are located next to each other constantly and a total emerged a continuous and coherent context. The main concept of neighborhood is a reflection of social relations. Reflecting this principle, two issues must be met zoning and urban land use, that the closer people are to each other, leading to social integration.

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