The Influence of Organizing Historical Textures on Citizenry Satisfaction in the Old Texture Neighbourhoods of Rasht

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Abstract

Study about historical textures and its values is always one of the most important topics in recent decades of Iran. This research is based on organizing historical textures and its influence on citizenry satisfaction in the old texture neighbourhoods of Rasht. This case, start with recognition the neighbourhood and investigate of its problems and requirements of citizens who live there via codify questionnaire. In this research, it was attempted to organize historical textures, with cite descriptive - analytical method and base on field and library surveys. Also utilize SWOT model, in order to improve vitality situations with idealistic solutions in this historical texture. Results show that, this neighbourhood has physical & spatial weaknesses and it is not proportional with its resident's requirements. In conclusion, according to investigates with organize historical textures in terms of physical, social, economic and environmental aspects, we're able to return dynamism, vivacity and vitality to the historical textures in addition to their requirements. Also preservation from historical textures, if done with tact and planning, it can create symbols of identity and culture for future generations.

1- Introduction

The effects of the industrial revolution and the subsequent of modernism in Iran have been a turning point in the direction of neglecting the legacy of the ancients. The manifestations of this revolution had devastating effects on the urban's structures, resulting in cultural and its values being looted and the long-standing experiences of architecture and urbanization were invaded by the appearances of western civilization [5]. Old and valuable texture of urban neighbourhoods in Iran which maintained its organizational structures until the start of new urban developments with the onset of new activities, they have undergone a change in appearance and internal structures. What firstly caused the breakdown of old textures, the entry of cars and the lack of opportunity to make the old texture to adapt to the new conditions, which caused many urban problems. The rapid, uncoordinated, and unpublished streets, as well as the mandatory introduction of the vehicle into the urban texture system, eliminated the continuous spatial association that had been created over the years and has led neighbourhoods to lose their old features and functions [9].

Historical monuments are true and reliable witnesses of the past, which showing the cultural face in historical textures. Each historical texture not only brings buildings, spatial and other physical structures from the past, but is a true story of the societies that once lived in it. That is why they called them historical – cultural textures [21]. With a short look at the historical textures, we find that their formation and life have been based on specific human, physical, and natural principles; hence, it has a special personality and identity. Nevertheless, in the last few decades, due to economic, social and cultural changes, there have been disorders due to interventions in the old textures. These developments and constructions within the city and old textures are a threat to the survival and sustainability of the quality of the urban environment of the ancient fabric, which can destroy all the values of the cultural heritage of citizens [22].

One of the reasons for the revitalization of worn-out textures is the attempt to exploit existing potentials as well as optimize the functions, with the aim of maximizing productivity [8]. Therefore, in the present study, the Sagharizan neighbourhood, which is part of the old texture of Rasht, has been investigated the loss of the main structure of this texture in the course of history has not made this texture compatible with the requirements of the present inhabitants. It also loses its prominent identities and functions.

1-1- The Importance of Research

The ancient texture of Iranian urbanity and its architectural-historical values has always been the subject of many articles in recent decades of Iran. Old textures are such importance as many books, articles and reports. From these papers, two general attitudes can be distinguished from one another; Old texture is considered as a disruptive element, which is a barrier to the physical development of cities and should be eliminated, or an element that has architectural, historical and cultural values that have aesthetic values that must be understood, planned and used in the existing experience, there must be symbols of the identity, culture of the country, and reminiscent of the arts, skills and strategies of the past for the present and future generations [12].

1-2- Aim

The aim of this research is to provide solutions for the organization of historical textures and their impact on improving the living conditions of citizens, first by recognizing the area and considering the problems and needs of citizens living there via codify a questionnaire. Thus, we were able to take steps to improve the situation, including the general objectives, such as the recognition of old texture and the use of the precious legacy of the past and the presentation of solutions that lead to the general objective of improving the living standards and satisfaction of the citizens of that neighbourhood.

1-3- Research Questions

3.1.1. What is the effect of organizing old textures on vivacity and vitality of the inhabitants?
3.1.2. What is the effect of maintenance old textures on preserve identity and culture of that city?

1-4- Research Hypothesis

In this research, the author assumes that by organizing the old textures, in physical, visual, and psychological aspects, we can restore the dynamism to the historical context and its inhabitants.

2- Literature Review

Over the years, architects and urban designers have carried out extensive studies on the organization of old and historical textures. Peter Roberts (2000), in the "Urban Regeneration", after addressing the concept of revival and reconstruction, has addressed social, economic, and residents' participation in the revival of the neighbourhood. Long debates about social and economic, have left room for debate about how physical revival is possible. There has also been a lot of research on the revival of old textures in Iran. Among these studies, we can mention the valuable work of "Reviving Buildings and Historical Cities" by Mohammad Mansour Falamaki (2004), a valuable book "Urban Improvement and Modernization from the View Point of Geography" Compiled by Ali Shamieh and Ahmad Pourahmad (2006) and also the book "Improvement of Old Town Textures" by Kiumars Habibi, Ahmad Pourahmad and Abolfazl Meshkini (2007).

Karim Hosseinzadeh Dalir and Ali Azar presented a research article entitled "Constructing and improving traditional neighbourhoods using a new urbanization approach" in 2008. The purpose of this research is to introduce and analyze new urban planning patterns in the organization and rehabilitation of the traditional Sorkhab neighbourhood and the least amount of physical intervention. The results of this research can be used to highlight the effectiveness of new urban planning patterns in the management of the Sorkhab neighbourhood, urban intrinsic growth, the promotion of physical and functional characteristics through injection of new urban elements and attracting the participation of residents of the case study [3].

Ayat Naseri and Golnosh Abdul Zadeh in their article "The Study of the Role of the Physical Environment on the Urban Identity of the Sagharisazan and Golsar neighbourhoods of Rasht" addresses the lack of a logical relationship between the city's structure and the elements of its identity, which is an important issue in today's cities and concluded that the environment which is created by human in various ways affects him [17].

Ali Bagherinia, Nader Zali, Majid Zarei, in an article entitled "Constructing the old texture of the Sagharisazan neighbourhood of Rasht and presenting its solutions with the approach of new urbanism", discusses the level of residents' satisfaction from their place and the results show that 57% of the residents chose to receive banking facilities for renovation, and 50% of the residents had a low and very low satisfaction from the neighbourhood [3].

Fatemeh Zarei et al. (2013), in an article entitled "Measuring the Satisfaction of Residents in the Historical Textures", investigates the factors of affecting the satisfaction of residents in the historical textures, which measures these factors on the basis of satisfying human needs; they conclude that take care of the neighbourhood and reducing the problems of the residents is effective in their satisfaction [23].

Neda Pourshahriyar et al. (2013), in a paper titled "Compilation of criteria for the organization of the neighbourhood with an emphasis on preserving the values of the past, meeting today's requirements", have developed standards for achieving this criteria. The results show that the buildings in the neighbourhood of Sagharisazan do not have the strength and durability due to various reasons, such as dating, durable materials and failure to observe the proper construction methods. Another problem is the inefficiency of these textures in meeting the needs of citizens. Inappropriate access to these textures, in addition to providing relief operations at difficult times, is causing traffic jams and sometimes the inability of the inhabitants to access the texture. Also, these routes have caused a lot of maze and the impossibility of supervision the people and officials, caused a lot of problems [6].

Mohammad Hadi Ghiaie et al. (2013) in an article entitled "The Analytical Framework and Methodology of Revitalization of Historical Textures and Historical Neighbourhoods" examined the effective factors on the revival of historical textures. The results of this research show that the main factors in the successful revival of historical textures have been factors such as physical, functional, economic, social, cultural-historical, and administrative-executive. Also, the most important reasons for the success of urban regeneration projects are social factors such as the participation of residents in the process of design and integrated management of historical texture [24].

Hamidreza Bahaghighat et al. (2015) in an article entitled "Investigating the Influence of Native Architectural Elements on Citizens' Living in the Old Towns of Rasht", have examined the effects of the native architecture elements of social behaviour constituents on the vitality of citizens., that results show that the elements of native architecture have always been effective in increasing the activity of citizens and also the correlation between the elements of native architecture in influencing diversity for the citizens [2].

Raghieh Ataei et al. (2015), in an article entitled "The Effect of the Autonomic Identity and Activity of Historical Texture in Creating Social Interactions," investigated the factors affecting of social communication in historical textures. They concluded that the cause of the dynamics and vitality of historical textures is based on traditional beliefs. The variety of functions in these spaces is a factor in the attractiveness and vitality of these historical textures. Also, people attend the ceremonies that follow their beliefs as a factor in the perception of people in the environment [22].

Valiollah and Saeedeh Mousavi and Hossein Safari, in an article entitled "Factors Affecting the Citizens' Vitality in the Old Texture", have investigated the factors affecting the vitality of the citizens and concluded that in order to provide the field of attracting people to space and then hold them into it, they need to use effective and absorbent factors in space and people should not be in the trouble and they should be satisfied to stay in space. So, the two factors of satisfaction with space and the attractiveness of space are essential to staying in the person. Also, the creation of a variety of colours on the street, the existence of shopping malls, changes in the lighting and social security of pedestrians are effective in the vitality of citizens [16].

Mehrnoush Hassanzadeh et al. (2016), in a paper titled "Classifying regeneration planning strategies based on the level of stability of historical textures", links the two concepts of sustainability and regeneration into historical textures. The results of this research show that in the presentation of intervention strategies and policies, first of all, the type of exhaustion should be identified based on signs of exhaustion and dynamic development background and then, based on the recognition of the level of sustainability, we need to take measures and policies in proportion to the historical texture [21].

Elham Parvizi et al. (2016), in an article entitled "Identifying the Authentic Cerebration Criteria in the Modern Architecture of Valuable Historical Urban Texture in Order to Improve the Physical Identity of Historic Urban Textures" is looking for a solution for new changes in historical textures to promote the physical identity of the neighbourhood and concluded that common collective memories in upgrading the identity of historical textures needed to be considered. Also, attention to the involvement of the original notions of historical texture in the design stage of architecture in the historical texture can increase the sense of belonging and contribute to the subsequent stages of resuscitation [25].

2-1- Definitions and Theoretical Foundations

2-1-1- Urban Texture

The texture is an area of bond that consists of buildings, roads, collections, spaces, facilities and urban amenities, or a combination of them. The urban texture consists of the aggregation and interconnection of urban spaces and elements. The urban texture is a dynamic and variable body that reveals the physical condition of the city and its formation over time. The context of the city expresses the aggregation of physical spaces, communication networks and access modes, how the activities are distributed, and ultimately the development and expansion of the city throughout history [18, 1].

2-1-2- Reconstruction

Reconstruction is a wide range of measures taken in urban areas and textures to optimize the physical condition and urban space in terms of construction, texture and urban design [4].

2-1-3- Organizing

The concept of organizing in general is the correction of existing relationships and the creation of an optimal arrangement among the components of a system, so that the system ultimately leads to predetermined goals. The term

"organizing" can be used as a desirable use of existing facilities while maintaining the urban texture. In urban planning, the scale of the neighbourhood or the region is trying to minimize the cost and destruction of the uneven and problematic cases of existing texture [6].

To meet the goals of organizing, the axes to be discussed include:

- **Physical studies:** quantitative and qualitative situation of the textures, spaces, transportation, traffic, facilities and equipment.

- **Social and demographic studies:** the study of social, cultural and demographic growth indicators.

- **Economic studies:** the study of the activities and jobs of production, economic growth, distribution and consumption.

- **Environmental studies:** pollution, pollution sources, and how they are dispersed in the city.

According to the above definitions, the purpose of urban organizing is to systematize urban spaces in order to integrate spaces, provide comfortable access, create a beautiful environment provide the necessary physical spaces by preserving the urban identity and sustainable urban development [4].

2-1-4- Old Texture

Old texture is referred to the central core of the city, which has a high vulnerability due to physical burnout, lack of access to cavalry, and the inefficiency of urban facilities and services and equipment [7].

2-1-5- Historical Texture

Historic texture is the area in the old parts of the towns, which formed the city of that time until the beginning of this century, the beginning of a new urbanization in Iran. These textures are located in the down town at the present time and have a special position in the city [13].

2-1-6- Sustainable Development

A development in which the change of land use, density and the other indicators, meet the basic requirements of people in the field of housing, transportation, leisure and etc. [15]

2-2- Recognition of the Case Study

2-2-1- History and Initial Formation of Rasht

Rasht is one of the major metropolises in Iran, the capital of Gilan province in northern Iran. Rasht is the third most visited tourist city in Iran. The historical date of Rasht (since the name of this city was mentioned in the Book of "Hodoudy El Alam" in 951 AD) is likely to reach the pre-Islamic period and at least the Sassanid era. The initial formation of the city, between the two rivers of Goharrood and Zarjub, began with a slight tendency toward the East and spread between the two rivers. This extension continued from Safavid to Qajar period, without significantly altering the physical structure of the new neighbourhoods [12].
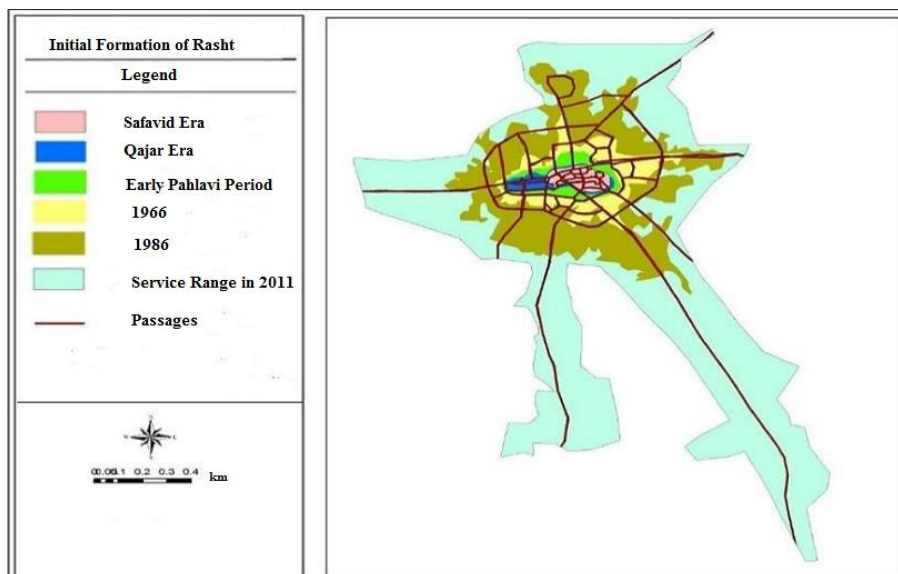

Figure 1. The plan of initial formation of Rasht in different eras [11]

2-2-2- Old Texture of Rasht

The most of the old and historic texture of Rasht is in the form of a narrow in its high part, drawn from the west to the east. The old and historic texture of Rasht is the area of eight neighbourhoods formed continuously alongside each other. Rabino (1995) is considered to be the most important old neighbourhood of Rasht in the bazaar, Zahedan and Ostadsara [10, 12]

2-2-3- Zahedan Neighbourhood

The Zahedan neighbourhood is one of the oldest neighbourhoods in the city of Rasht, which was formed before the Safavid era, and in the Safavid period, due to the expansion of the city from the south, the neighbourhood has grown in the same direction and has become more coherent. Melgunov in his travelogue was mentioned Sagharisazan neighborhood as the most important belongings of this texture [12].

2-3-4- Sagharisazan Neighbourhood

Sagharisazan is one of the most valuable textures in Rasht. In this neighbourhood, there are so many monuments dating back to the age of 100 years and only a few of which are listed on the list of historical monuments. The most part of this texture, either due to the involvement of comprehensive and detailed plans, either because of the destruction and creation of a new building or because of exhaustion, has lost its original identity. But in the meantime, a number of valuable monuments can still be saved by complete repair interventions.

The current Sagharisazan neighbourhood has residential and commercial texture, many of which are being demolished and replaced by high-rise buildings with no identity. In this neighbourhood, old houses with native and very beautiful forms, mosques such as Agha Seyyed Abbas Mosque with tombstones and moorings, Haj Samih Mosque, Mosque of Goldasteh and the bazaar of Sagharizazan which is the second largest bazaar in Rasht. The streets and paths of the texture are very narrow and the pavement of the roofs of the buildings has made them more, narrow. There are so many alleyways do not have access to the vehicles or narrow streets that are stalemate and with their entry doors provide access to a number of residential homes [12] (Figure 4 and 5).

Saghari in the word means tanned leather and also a kind of special shoes for scholars. The denomination of this neighbourhood is also due to the fact that the shoe shops have been located there. Of course, now from its reputation, only a name remains [6].

Figure 2. Entrance of Neighbourhood

Figure 3. Historical Buildings

Figure 4. Private Alleys of the Texture

Figure 5. Private Alleys of the Texture

Figure 6. Agha Seyed Abbas Mosque

Figure 7. Haji Bath

Figure 8. Culture House of Guilan

Figure 9. Samiee House

3- Research Methodology

In this research, it is tried to use the descriptive-analytical method and based on field and library studies, to organize historical textures and tried to recognize the view points of the citizens and residents of the Sagharizan neighbourhood of Rasht via codify questionnaire. The research is quantitative and also the Excel software was used to analyse the data's and results. Then, with using SWOT model, we tried to examine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the neighbourhood, to provide appropriate solutions to improve the physical and biological conditions of this historical texture.

4- Research Results

4-1- Physical Features of the Neighbourhood

One of the major physical problems of historical textures is the lack of some required uses, and that some uses are not suited to the needs of the community. The good properties of the neighbourhood include the presence of many valuable historical buildings, its recognition as one of the main religious centre of the city and the active participation of the commercial sector and the bazaar of the neighbourhood. One of the main problems in this neighbourhood is the disposal of surface water that has long been referred to by small holes in the middle of the path.

According to surveys conducted by the statistical population, about 60% of the residents consider the neighbourhood as safe. Other people who considered the neighbourhood unsafe referred to factors such as physical weaknesses, such as lack of separation of paths and cranks, improper lighting, especially in narrow alleys and a large number of vehicles due to the lack of capacity of this texture.

The lack of amenities and green spaces in the neighbourhood and the lack of public parking lots are among other physical problems in this neighbourhood. The lack of harmony between the facade of new buildings and the lack of identity with the traditional building facades, as well as the construction of units with more than two floors, have caused visual aberrations and disintegration of the entire skyline.

4-1-1- User System of the Neighbourhood

The dominant use of the residential neighbourhood is about 80% of the total area of the neighbourhood. Subsequently, such uses include commercial, religious, educational, cultural, service and sanitary, physical surroundings of the neighbourhood. According to the results of the statistical population, about 95% of the residents consider the lack of parks and green spaces in the neighbourhood as the most important physical needs of the neighbourhood. Subsequently, spaces such as health centres with 70%, cultural centres with 55%, sports centres with 45%, educational

centres with 35% and shopping centres and religious centres with 10% are other physical requirements of the neighbourhood, respectively (Figure 10).
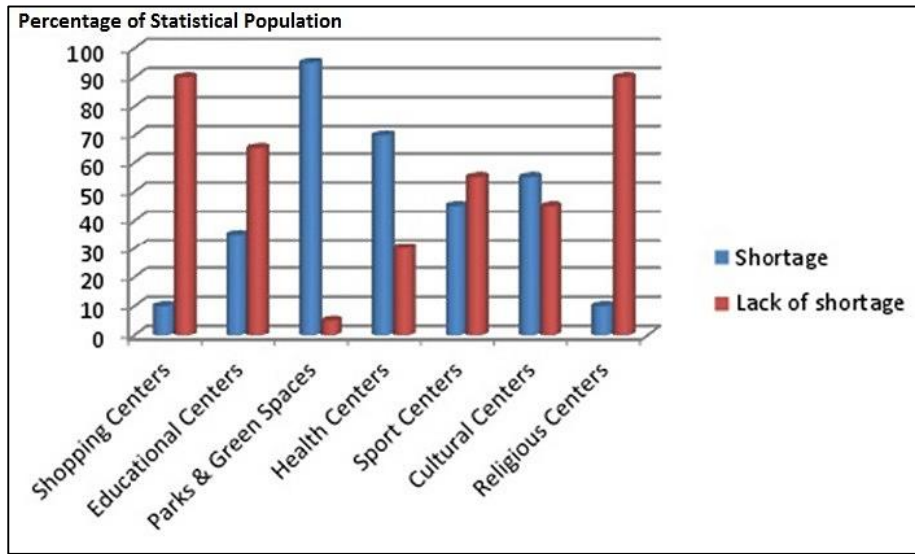

Figure 10. Physical Requirements of Neighbourhood from the Viewpoint of Residents

4-2- The Most Important Problems of the Neighbourhood

The results of the questionnaire indicate that about 70% of residents consider the lack of proper asphalt as the most important problem of the neighbourhood. After that, problems such as lack of proper view of nature with 65%, the lack of a library with 55%, the lack of public parking with 50%, the nobility of buildings to the residential environment, the lack of comfort in the place and noise with 45%, the lack of cinema and Theatres with 35%, lack of medical centres and medical equipment, and lack of public transport with 30% and lack of health, lack of access to shopping centres and population density of 10% are the most important problems of the neighbourhood, according to view point of the residents (Figure 11).

4-3- The Most Important Signs of the Neighbourhood

According to the results of the statistical population, the most important signs of the neighbourhood are: Approximately 35% of the population of the statistical society, the old buildings and structures is the most important sign of the neighbourhood from the view point of residents. After that, the bazaar of this place with 30%, the religious buildings and the Rajab ice cream with 25%, the shrine of Imam Reza's sister with 20%, the mosque of Goldasteh and the shops of home appliances with 10% and the Haji bath with 5% respectively, were the most important signs of the neighbourhood in terms of people (Figure 12).
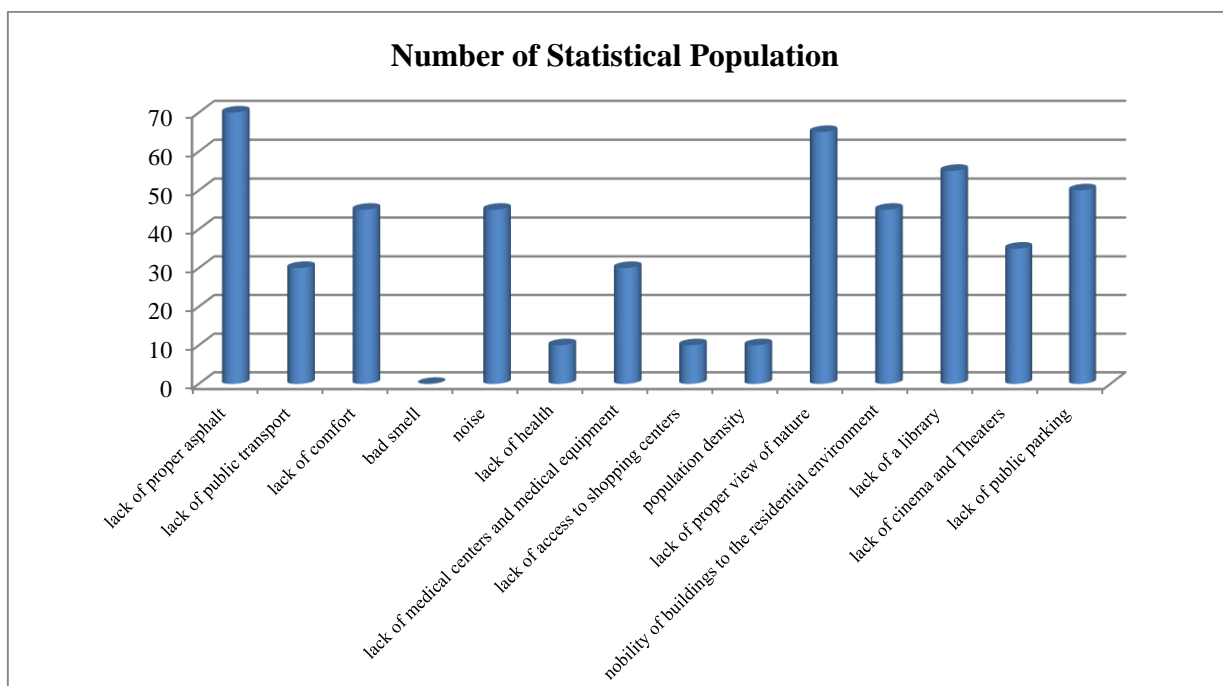

Figure 11. The most important problems of the neighbourhood from the view point of residents
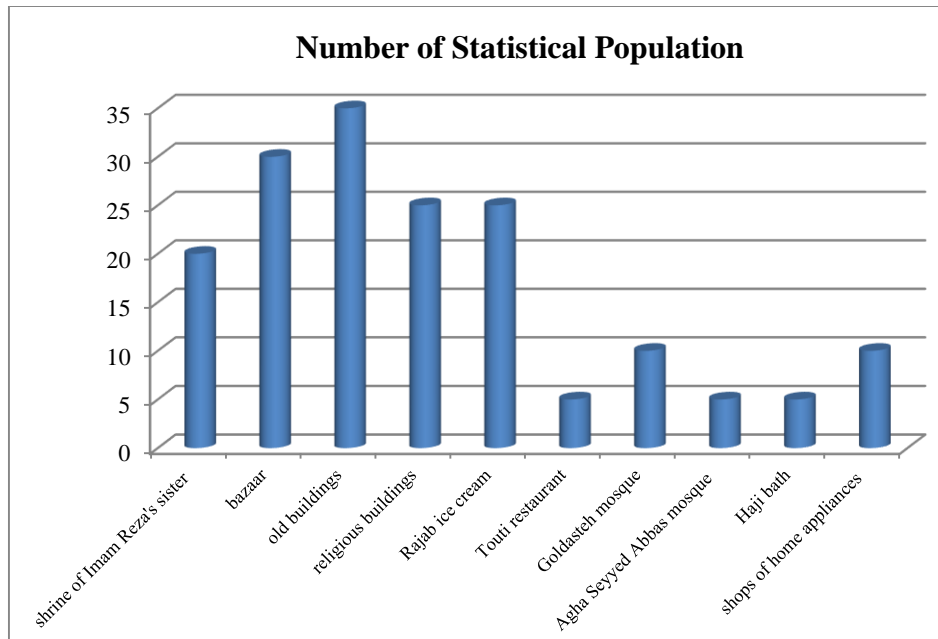
Figure 12. The most important signs of the neighbourhood from the view point of residents

4-4- Socio-Demographic Features of the Neighbourhood

Regarding field visits, the prominent social features of the Sagharisazan neighbourhood of Rasht can be seen as good neighbourly relations and as a result of high social interactions, which itself indicates the high culture of residents of the locality and that the residents of the neighbourhood were be aware from the age and identity of this neighbourhood. Demographically, the neighbourhood has a high potential for attracting citizens and tourists, so as to the existence of works of historical value and the presence of many religious centres, the neighbourhood has become one of the religious poles of the city.

Problems that appear as abnormal social phenomena at the neighbourhood level include deserted and ruined homes, which in some cases have been hunted as addicts. Poverty, unemployment and lack of security are some of the other social phenomena in the whole day and in some parts of the neighbourhood that have created problems in the neighbourhood.

4-5- Economical Features of the Neighbourhood

The results of the survey showed that most residents of the neighbourhood have a vacant, retired, housewife or unemployed worker. The economic level of the inhabitants is not such that they are able to renovate their homes. However, residents have a high willingness to participate in the renovation of their neighbourhood and their homes, which can be done by assigning interest-free loans.

Due to the fact that the system of often old house of this texture is the arch structure, destruction of a building, caused which ultimately damage to the whole texture and collection. Hence, the need to modernize and renovate old houses is increasingly emphasized more than ever. Among the good economic characteristics of the neighbourhood, it can be noted that the business lines and markets are active, which also come from other parts of the city for purchase.

4-6- Environmental Features of the Neighbourhood

According to the study, one of the main environmental problems of the neighbourhood, the pollution caused by the accumulation of waste and the lack of suitable system for transfer and disposal of waste, resulting in the spread of waste at the neighbourhood level. Also, the over-utilization of vehicles and the lack of green space in the neighbourhood are jeopardizing the environmental status of this historical texture and can result in psychological and mental illnesses.

4-7- Neighbourhood Analysis Using SWOT Technique

The SWOT technique is an efficient way of identifying environmental conditions and capabilities within the project and is based on the perception of the environment. The SWOT words are the beginning of Strength, Weakness, Opportunity and Threat. Basically, strength and weakness depend on the internal factors, and the opportunity and the threat are influenced by external factors [20].

To achieve a comprehensive and applied result, all aspects, including physical, social, economic and environmental dimensions, should be analysed. Hence, the strengths and weaknesses of the texture were studied and the opportunities and threats affecting the neighbourhood are also being investigated.

Table 1. Analysis of the strengths of the Neighbourhoods using the SWOT technique

Study Axis	Strength Points
Physical	1- Presence of valuable historically buildings. 2- Easy access to the bazaar. 3- Presence of lots of religious places. 4- Easy access to other parts of the city. 5- Possibility of modify old users to the new ones, based on resident's requirements.
Socio-demographic	1- High willingness of residents to participate in modernization. 2- Good relations between the residents which increase social interaction. 3- High tendency of the residents to live their according to the valuable identity of the neighbourhood. 4- Ability to attract large numbers of people from other parts of the city during mourning days.
Economical	1- The high willingness of residents to receive interest-free loans to renovate their property. 2- Low price of the house compared to other parts of the city. 3- The economic boom, because of existing bazaar in the main axis of the neighbourhood. 4- Presence of an active business axis from the beginning to the end of the main rout of neighbourhood.
Environmental	1- The presence of low-floor buildings leads to air traffic at the neighbourhood, preventing stagnation of airborne humidity. 2- The existence of narrow alleys and private stalemate, which do not allow the car to enter, reduces environmental and noise pollution to that area. 3- The existence of trees in the private yard which make air fresh.

Table 2. Analysis of the weaknesses of the Neighbourhoods using the SWOT technique

Study Axis	Weak Points
Physical	1- Lack of proper infrastructure. 2- Lack of public parking lots. 3- The lack of harmony between the facades of new buildings with traditional facades has caused visual aberration in the whole texture. 4- The newly built units of more than two floors, with the disassembly of the skyline, have reduced the uniformity of texture. 5- Exhausting most of the houses and requires the reconstruction and restoration of the physical texture of the neighbourhood. 6- Lack of amenities and green space in the neighbourhood. 7- Inappropriate lighting has created insecurity, especially in narrow alleys. 8- The car's unlimited entry into the fabric has caused chaos, traffic and noise. 9- Lack of separate the walking path from the cavalry leads to insecurity in the tissue.
Socio-demographic	1- The existence of abandoned buildings has caused incongruous and abnormal activities in the texture. 2- Poverty and unemployment. 3- Lack of adequate security over some hours of the day. 4- The lack of recreational facilities has reduced social interactions in the neighbourhood.
Economical	1- The inability of residents to renovate and reconstruct their property. 2- Low economic value of land and housing. 3- Low income and economic potential of residents.
Environmental	1- Contamination from garbage accumulation on empty land. 2- Lack of proper transportation and waste disposal system and consequently waste disposal in the neighbourhood. 3- Contamination due to the entry of large vehicles into the texture.

Table 3. Analysis of the opportunities of the Neighbourhoods using the SWOT technique

Study Axis	Opportunities
Physical	1- Use of vacant land to eliminate the shortage of needed supplies. 2- Ability to revitalize some buildings by changing their old ones to new ones. 3- Easy access to the bazaar and downtown. 4- Presence of historical monuments.
Socio-demographic	1- The sense of belonging of the residents to the neighbourhood. 2- Residents' desire to improve neighbourhoods. 3- Understanding residents of the neighbourhood from the historical and cultural antiquity.
Economical	1- Considering the existence of monuments, there is the possibility of publicizing the buildings for public viewing and making money and job creation. 2- Economic growth potential with respect to the active trading axis.
Environmental	1- Considering the suitable climate, it is possible to grow flowers and plants to eliminate the lack of green space in the neighbourhood and improve the urban landscape.

Table 4. Analysis of the Threats of the Neighbourhoods using the SWOT technique

Study Axis	Threats
Physical	1- The shortage of empty land in the neighbourhood. 2- Due to excessive traffic in vehicles, damage to historic monuments can be increased. 3- Visual imbalance in the texture due to neglect of new types of construction.
Socio-demographic	1- Due to population growth and construction constraints, it is not possible to provide a residential complex for them.
Economical	1- The inability of residents to contribute to the improvement of the neighbourhood. 2- Poverty of residents due to high inflation and low income. 3- Not understanding the authorities with the private sector and owners
Environmental	1- Increased noise pollution due to traffic and traffic congestion due to limited capacity in the texture.

According to the results of the questionnaire and to examine the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, in order to meet the requirements of the residents in the neighbourhood, measures such as: One-way road to reduce traffic, Assign a general route to the harbour and install a walking path on either side, Construction of public parking lots required, Creating green spaces, waterfalls and diverse urban furniture on pedestrians to enhance social interactions, Placing electric cars for public transport within the context of texture, Follow the facades pattern from native patterns and designs, The coordination of the material of the wall with the texture and the historical wall of the neighbourhood, Attractive lighting for texture dynamics throughout the day, Visited the public viewing monuments for tourists and thus the economic prosperity of the neighbourhood, The provision of interest-free loans to improve the homes of residents, Increasing citizens' awareness of the issues of renovation and reconstruction of worn out textures, Culture and the care of historical textures through education and information, Restoration of worn-out monuments and reuse of them, Change of unusable usages and transform them into related and needed applications, Creating a lot of green space and creating better visibility for citizens, creating a height constraint for new construction up to two floors, creating a height difference between the pedestrian and cavalry paths, Different skirting boards for use by pedestrians, riders, bicycles and people with disabilities, Determine guardians for the neighbourhood, to ensure security during blackouts, to mark historical monuments and to identify them by marking.

5- Conclusion

The present research is based on the organization of historical textures and its influence on the satisfaction of citizens in old urban areas of Rasht. In order to reach this issue, citizens' needs were first identified. Survey and field studies in the case study show that the area is characterized by physical and spatial weakness and the texture is not proportional to the needs of its inhabitants. According to the results, 95% of the residents consider the lack of parks and green spaces as the most important physical needs of the neighbourhood. Also, 60% of the residents consider this neighbourhood as a safe neighbourhood and those who considered the neighbourhood to be insecure are due to factors such as: lack of separation of pedestrians and cavalry, inappropriate lighting, especially in narrow alleys and a large number of vehicles due to the limited capacity of the texture. The advantages of this neighbourhood include the existence of many valuable historical buildings, its recognition as one of the main religious centres of the city, and the active participation of the commercial sector and its market.

There are some contradictions in the results of the present study as compared to the previous studies, for example, the security of the neighbourhood which is mentioned in this study is about 60%; Whereas in the article "Factors affecting the vitality of citizens in the old texture" [16], 51% of the exploiters and 46% of the workers, recognize this neighbourhood insecure; Also in that study, the use of various colours in the street is one of the factors influencing the attractiveness of space; However, according to the results of this study, the creation of various colours in the texture causes visual disturbances and, as far as possible, we should tried to harmonize the materials with the texture and the pattern of historical native designs. In the other cases, it was not found to be inconsistent with previous results from other researchers. In conclusion, according to investigates with organize historical textures in terms of physical, social, economic and environmental aspects, we're able to return dynamism, vivacity and vitality to the historical textures in addition to their requirements. Also according to the results, preservation from historical textures, if done with tact and planning, it can create symbols of identity and culture for future generations.

6- Acknowledgements

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