

Revitalizing Urban Neighborhoods with a Community Approach to Sustainable Development

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1 ABSTRACT

City neighborhoods, despite its historical importance, today forming the pattern of urban living have little significance. However, in recent decades in the context of sustainable development, they have been re-emphasis on reducing. A vision of sustainable community development, the new approach will strengthen the city in which problems in returning to the neighborhood as the cells are thought to urban life. In the present study the recovery of new urban areas in terms of social patterns, has been

Elected in a district of Tehran) in a neighborhood of Tehran's Evin (the process of restoration and sustainable community development approach in the context of neighborhood functions and were analyzed Using the principles and indicators of sustainable community development and application perspective The depth interviews and focal groups were used to examine the mental impressions and opinions of residents In improving the spatial structure and the promotion of social capital by The results show Discontinuity in the spatial structure of communities and loss of physical identity Area residents and reduce the loss of social structure through continuous communication and interaction between people is The results showed that a strong social networks and groups in local communities And create the necessary background and contexts of communication between residents of Effective feedback can lead to problems of urban residents and improve the biological With emphasis on the spatial structure of the proposed sustainability indicators that are observed in the , Can be useful in improving social interactions and relationships between residents within the local communities approach the expected This indicates that the assessments These interactions in a reversible process leading to the improvement of the spatial structure of neighborhoods and strengthen the local identity.

2 INTRODUCTION

Residential neighborhoods in the cities of the distant past, as the cells have an essential role in the lives of residents of urban life they have.

Since, in urban neighborhoods, gathering place for people with specific ethnic, racial, religious, social and economic has been common, followed by accumulation in a range of individuals with common characteristics, the specific identity of parts of the city known it was for a cause other surrounding tissues were differentiated.

The operating range of identity in the cause and function spaces with specific functions that distinguish the tissue surrounding it returns the range. A certain lifestyle among residents in a neighborhood usually lead to common goals and interests among the residents of a neighborhood.

In recent decades, with dramatic changes in lifestyle and changes in community structure is established.

Meanwhile, with the vision of sustainable community development as the view that the current problems of cities and urban life in the group returned to the neighborhood knows, you can use the powerful forces of endogenous and social capital in its existing problems.

Accomplishing this is a neighborhood structure that distinguishes it from the adjacent neighborhood. These characteristics reflect the cultural, historical, social and neighborhood residents and neighborhood-level social network in which communication occurs in different forms.

In other words, a range in which the civic life and urban life in a neighborhood scale is now. And indicators of cultural, social, historic in scale, it may be possible.

Lack of local connections can cause rupture of the spatial structure of the residential neighborhoods that only the shadow of popular participation and improved results.

some people knows that, solutions of urban problems in return to the villages and rural life. And others unhappy with the phenomena of urban life, it also points out the pros and seek appropriate solutions to overcome these problems are.

Using the perspective of sustainable development can make sense for neighborhood residents and neighborhood culture and common sense in place of biological problems to achieve success.

This study has the potential within the urban areas, through building a powerful local groups and be active participants as social capital, deep and effective to use. So in addition to creating a better environment to live, work and play with the improvement of the spatial organization of urban neighborhoods where they play a fundamental role in establishing the identity.

The main questions this research include:

1. You can view the related theoretical concepts for sustainable neighborhood development, improve the spatial structure of urban neighborhoods of Tehran be used?
2. How can the social capital of local communities to improve the spatial structure be used?

In this study, the studied area is, Evin neighborhood, in Tehran. This area has a strong historical background, and has undergone new development, a municipality located in the region.

3 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Neighborhoods and local communities:

Another element that must be evaluated in view of sustainable community development, neighborhood, urban life is a living cell. Generally, the neighborhood is part of the city in which spatial relations are facing as individuals. With respect to each aspect of the neighborhood may be defined:

- 1) The administrative relations: by borders and boundaries
- 2) aesthetics, features and history developed by
- 3) Social and saw the look of the area residents
- 4) Performance of services by
- 5) Environmental: by spaces with high quality traffic flowing smoothly and the environment.

((Neighborhood is an important part of the activities and work space in which citizens use it occur. Neighborhood is an important foundation for understanding the broad social mobilization of people and the people To enable, develop and defend those rights is that Not in the political sphere but also in the field of energy and material culture, economy and social life are.))

It is a neighborhood institution through which individuals and by the ability for early action by an effective interaction in individual and collective within or beyond it, to implement.

Generally, the neighborhood can be a predominantly residential area With specific and distinct identities and characteristics of the surrounding tissue as , Which usually includes the local service area for pedestrian and bicycle access and priority is.

Development of a sustainable community:

The cell with the neighborhood as "urban life" only to realize sustainable development in local development and local scale, and the idea of "think global, act local" was followed.

Because now more than 50% people live in cities, How can the macro-scale neighborhood development and success or failure of society to the problems of environmental, social, physical and ... To determine.

"A sustainable community development" is only a single type of neighborhood, neighborhood, town or region does not describe. Enables traders to activities of the citizens want and can give them stability, which may vary from one community to another community. Generally, a stable neighborhood, with consideration of potential environmental, social and economic needs of inhabitants, says the response. Development of a sustainable community can be as changes in local management practices to global environmental sustainability and at the same time also helps the local environment, natural and artificial, Be explained. Sustainable development by increasing local control over decisions and encourages consideration. Such a strategy requires the development of empowerment in decision making to the local level.

Aims to create sustainable neighborhoods:

The vision of a sustainable neighborhood development, the two main areas in the urban neighborhoods targeted for sustainable neighborhood development as:

1) The spatial structure and spatial identity

2) social capital

Generally, the main goal of a sustainable neighborhood development, Improve spatial structure and spatial identity through strengthening social institutions and social capital is in line to use. Location identification of biological To facilitate understanding of the meaning is one of the most important aspect of quality is a place. Spatial identification process and the environment and human interaction And human activities within this environment are considered.

For a range of residents, And length of stay or activity due to internal experiences, Observations or different memories, Sense of integrity and dedication to me as part of its social identity develop and strengthen the development of space systems alone can not be responsible for neighborhood development goals. Thus the space requirements needed to rebuild and revitalize and strengthen social networks, social interactions. Social interactions and social networks in urban neighborhoods with sustainable and their sense of belonging and responsibility among residents of a neighborhood were considered.

As was mentioned, the ultimate goal of a sustainable neighborhood development is the relationship between social capital and physical.

The concept of social processes, to improve the physical structure and the identity and capacity for future development are used.

Subjective impression of the neighborhood residents Evin:

Neighborhoods within its historical core of the relatively old Evin in Tehran is a city in central region that regular and irregular texture of chess in which the tissue is relatively modern.

Original inhabitants of this area of the Armenians have the use over time, the other residents who also compiled and mixed tissue formed.

The Community believes that strong social relationships is in the range has a spatial structure which integrated.

The range of elements that are symbolic and environmental perspectives in mind, people remain.

Opinions of residents in two areas of social and physical, is obtained through two techniques :

A) depth interview

B) discussions with focus groups

In the present study to collect data, Method and direct face to face interviews with neighborhood residents, Evin has been used. Chosen because this method and multi-dimensional extension of this research And the lack of practical and applied research in this field .

In this type of interview is a qualitative, response of the different spectra are chosen . Some officials in the municipal affairs of the municipal authorities, the Arts and Cultural Center ... , Local dignitaries and residents with the most basic form of the interviewee.

Factors such as intimate partner sexual diversity, age, duration of residence and has been involved in the selection of individuals interviewed.

Information and personal characteristics of interviewees:

Possible location of the interview with the relative dispersion in the study area has been. These variations cause variations in the results of the questionnaire has been.

As was predicted the willingness to participate, His sense of responsibility and sense of belonging among residents with higher residential And those who owned their own property More than all tenants and residents with residence history is less than 5 years.

Considering the physical and social issue in two main areas to be, Results obtained in these two areas mainly covers ,mental problems that you think people in their lives can be seen from the range include:

* Background Physical

* Traffic and access problems

* Local service problems

- * The break in the spatial structure
- * There are different types of pollution in the area
 - * Social background
 - * Lack of participation
- * Lack of information about local groups
- * Lack of adequate understanding of each other residents

4 CONCLUSION

Specific location and placement of these elements, and a member in its range, It caused a major role in the region in terms of availability and performance has been. The historical record shows four stages of change that caused a major change in the relationship between mass and space and the space and its users are.

Evin local axis passing through the one hand and increasing human population density and spatial structure and its social construction in this area led to the rupture. While the placement of the cross member of a neighborhood like Beheshti University, commercial office elements and ... Addition, all were due.

Characteristics and problems of study area, The two techniques of field and depth interviews conducted with residents. The results confirm the difficulties in their social context and the spatial structure. Discontinuity in the spatial structure and so weakened by the loss of physical identity and ultimately rupture in the social structure is. This break led to a decrease in social interactions among residents have been limited. The main results of the use of social capital in the potential range.

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