RESIDENTS' SATISFACTION WITH THE QUALITY OF RESIDENTIAL NEIGHBORHOODS IN THE CITY OF DARAB, IRAN
(Case study: Bazar Neighborhood and Imam Hassan Mojtaba Neighborhood)

Afsaneh Tavakolian[1@], Babak Tavakolian[1]
[1]Department of Architectur, Darab Branch, Islamic Azad University, Darab, Iran
[@]Corresponding Author E-mail: tavakolian.afhh@yahoo.com: University avenue, P.O. Box: 74817-83143, Darab, Iran.

ABSTRACT
The current survey is generally intended to interpret quality of residential localities with cases study in Bazar Neighborhood (traditional neighborhood) and Neighborhood of Imam Hassan Mojtaba (the planned neighborhood in the recent urbanization). In this exploration, the rate of satisfaction of inhabitants of both above-said localities with criteria of quality of residential localities was investigated by the aid of Likert five-scale spectrum, including identity, vitality, diversity, services, access, security, and density and eventually these criteria were employed to analyze by T-test of two populations and F-test. The statistical results indicate that the levels of quality of localities were the same in some criteria including vitality, services, access, density but they were highly different in other parameters such as identity and security.

KEYWORDS: Fabric, Neighborhood, Residential Neighborhood, Satisfaction

INTRODUCTION
In Dehkhoda Dictionary1, term "neighborhood" stands for "alley, quarter, a part of several divisions in city" (Dehkhoda, 1957). In western terminology, this term has been defined as unit of neighborhood and equivalents such as District, Quarter, and Neighborhood. But the meaning of these equivalents formatively and substantially differs from structure and nature of neighborhood in our classic cities. Neighborhood unit is a planned and designed system while traditional neighborhood is a social circle. Kevin Lynch has defined neighborhood as follows: "The neighborhood is a relatively division of city that possesses.

Monotonous and similar specifications and observer could not practically enter it (Lynch, 1960), but this is definition for a neighborhood unit so it could not be a comprehensive definition for what we recognized it from neighborhood. Lynch has looked at neighborhood with framework of five elements (route, node, sign, quarter, and edge) and he purposed a certain definition for neighborhood. According to his opinion, neighborhood is a wide area that can be identified due to having some common and certain properties so that the person feels subjectively entering it (Chapman, 2004). In western terminology and at present the quantity of inhabitant population is also the major criterion in definition of neighborhood. The neighborhood is defined in Iran as settlement matrix and the area that is occupied with 700-1250 families (approximately 3500-6250 people) with fluctuated range of pedestrian radius access (4-5min). In this definition, neighborhood includes main elements, which play determinant role in its formation (Soltanzadeh, 1989). These elements form the parametric elements (e.g. primary school and mosque) and distributed elements (such as daily and weekly trading centers- Local Park, sporting places, and medical units) as backbone of a neighborhood (Habibi and Masayeli, 1999).

Principles and criteria in Bazar Neighborhood and phase-I
What it presented as title of principles and criteria for satisfaction of inhabitants in this part of essay has essentially formed according to the basis that was codified by expectations from inhabitants in several localities. The group of these principles and criteria may pay the way for recognition of current fabrics as residential localities.
1) Identity
Whereas only human concerns with identity therefore this issue is totally purposed from his/ her viewpoint but with respect to independent environment of his/ her surroundings. Based on his perception from environmental realities and or phenomena, the human defines an object[6] for his/ her own.

2) *Vitality*

A very intimate relation has been already assumed for neighborhood and living in the same neighborhood in our culture so that family neighbors formed this great system. Under these conditions, neighborhood was also considered as a great family in which this big family was settled. Naturally, like any other house, it is expected to govern the intimate spirit and climate over there. If today neighbor may be alienated from each other and residential fabrics are cold and spiritless, this may be due to the existing conflict among the present object and our mental image from the residential localities.

Diversity

Principle of diversification can be considered within the framework of principles and criteria of efficiency, vitality, and readability of localities. Probably, one may hear this claim from many persons, who experienced constant contact to a certain neighborhood that they could move from one point of neighborhood to another point with closed eyes. This claim is derived from the accurate and readable subjective image that they have from the neighborhood in their mind. Today access to such an image is not too easy in urban fabrics and at the same time missing direction is also not too difficult task (Lynch, 1971).

3) *Access*

If there is an easy and possible access to types offields throughout the neighborhood, ease of attendance may exempt inhabitants from searching for a pretext to their attendance in public spaces. The appropriate distance among types of fields and their slightly conversion into each other due to the existing intermediary fields and interfacial spaces may cause a person not to consume energy more than the needed level in order to attend in each of these fields and to take appropriate behavior toward it so that s/he relinquishes presence in public spaces. It should not be forgotten that pedestrian access to space is the easiest and most direct way to presence in space since the pedestrian is present there anyway due to the immediate relation with environment.

4) *Services and facilities*

The movement and activity of local inhabitants also requires platform throughout the neighborhood where the vacant public spaces can provide it at best. Thus penetration of these public spaces among grains of neighborhood may intensify sense of permeation into neighborhood rather than meeting requirements of inhabitants. This justifies the vital nature of the existing public fields inside neighborhood. These public fields were the resting places in neighborhood fabric, which have been forgotten in the current checkered system.

5) *Security*

Expectation for security has the most requisite position among human's requirements after basic needs. This expectation is so sensitive that unlike other requirements, any disorder in meeting that need may be followed by quick reflection and it makes the person to react promptly. Today, majority of us make our own more alone in order to escape from our loneliness jail and to control the risks caused by such loneness. But if we lived in a neighborhood that we had sense of belonging to that place and if our neighbor worried for us with the benevolent outlook then we had not to build the tall walls around our own and to install the metallic fence over this place and to close the iron doors before us and other people (Habibi, 2003).

The tolerant density and capacity of neighborhood

The density is a concept from the key and determinant subjects and parameters among types of various specific concepts and terms (population, construction, residential, net, and gross densities) and at several matrix- spatial levels. Density comprises of a cause-and-effect relationship with economic, social, cultural, environmental, and matrix factors and it is made up as the basis for issues of policymaking, planning, and design of development plans (Azizi, 2003).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Methodology

The current research is of descriptive- analytic type in terms of method objective- subjective parameters have been used in combination with each other's in this investigation. We have utilized the existing domestic and foreign studies to select the studies parameters with respect to the literature of subject matter. Most of parameters were subjective; namely, the citizens were asked about their opinion while only two parameters were objective (activity at night and avoidance from monotonous activity). But in this study, the combined method (objective and subjective) has been adapted. To acquire data from objective parameters, librarian studies have been carried out and the indicator subjective

data have been derived from method of using questionnaire and conducting field study. Seven main criteria have been selected in order to cover the effective dimensions in life satisfaction among the inhabitants and seven main criteria of this study were divided into 18 parameters. Also these 18 parameters were divided into other indices. The studied statistical population included the inhabitant citizens in Bazar Neighborhood and Imam Hassan Mojtaba Neighborhood (Phase-I). The method of sampling is randomized sampling technique in this survey. The respondents were chosen from inhabitants in 2 aforesaid localities with various social, cultural, occupational, age and gender- related characteristics and most of them were completely familiar with given neighborhood. Regarding job filed, it has been tried to select several models including worker, employee, free job, illiterate, literate, householder, and student etc. for this purpose, 100 questionnaire forms including 45 various questions about identity, vitality, diversity, services, access, security, and density of localities were administered and examined by the aid of Likert five- scale spectrum. Eventually, in order to determine the rate of inhabitants' satisfaction with localities, independent T-test[10] for two populations was used to compare some questions about 2 localities and one sample T-test[11] to compare them with rank 3 so that to determine participants' attitude about criteria in neighborhood, and F-test (ANOVA) 12 and one-way Analysis of Variance tables were employed to identify difference among several educational and occupational groups and period of their residence in any neighborhood separately.

The studied localities
Dated back several thousand years, Darab is situated at southeastern side of Fars Province in Iran(figure 1).

Figure 1: location of Darab city

This zone is considered as one of the ancient areas in Iran and the world. Based on the archeological researches, this location, which was already called as "Darabgard", dated back to fifth millennium BC (Age of Peapod Pottery and coincided with Sialak Civilization II in Kashan). This town is populated with approximately one hundred thirty people. Bazar Neighborhood is located among Salman Farsi Street at south, Saadi Street at east, and Nehzat Street at western side of this region and it is situated perfectly at the core of historical background and serves as one of the primary localities in this zone. The feature of this neighborhood is related to the presence of bazar, Grand Mosque (MasjedJame)-Abolghasem Saint Shrine (Emamzadeh), and their surrounding dense fabric. Passing through this neighborhood from east to west, Emamzadeh Street has crossed this neighborhood into two northern and southern parts. The religious- entertainment and educational units are more observed at north and intersection with Nehzat Street. With respect to variety of uses and central nature and oldness, this neighborhood possesses certain characteristic. It should be noted that currently due to manipulation and capture of traditional fabric of bazar neighborhood and lack of appropriate urban administration, center of neighborhood, houses, alleys, and traditional signs have been subjected to oblivion. Imam Hassan Mojtaba Neighborhood (Phase I): In this neighborhood, which situated at the eastern side of Mehran Township, is limited from the west to newly-built street and from the north to Mirdamad Blvd. and from the south to Amir Kabir Blvd. and from the east to intermediate phase (Martyr Islaminasab Street). This neighborhood is one of the newly-constructed localities with average urban residential density that possesses checkered design and local servicing elements have been predicted as complex in this area.

Table (1): The main criteria and sub-criteria for evaluation the rate of inhabitants' satisfaction in the given research (Source: Authors)

Criteria of neighborhood	Parameters	Sub-parameters	Evaluation technique
Identity	Quality of neighborhood relations	Dependence on neighbors	Questionnaire
		Cultural similarity among neighbors	
	Quality of sense of belonging to neighborhood	Period of residence	Questionnaire
		Oldness of neighborhood	
		Long residence & habit	
		Preference of questioned neighborhood for residence	
	The reminiscent factors	The presence of mosque	Questionnaire
		Existing shrine (Emamzadeh)	
		The presence of Hosseiniyeh	
		The presence of green space	
	The emotional factors among inhabitants and a certain place at neighborhood	The presence of mosque	Questionnaire
		Existing shrine (Emamzadeh)	
		The presence of Hosseiniyeh	
	The total rate of inhabitants' satisfaction with the neighborhood	Nearness to workplace	Questionnaire
		Identity of neighborhood	
		Housing appropriate price	
		Welfare & comfort in the neighborhood	
Vitality	The possible activity for several age groups in neighborhood	Need to playing ground for children	Questionnaire
		Need to space for women's activity	
		Need to recreational space specific for the youth	
		Need the place for gathering the old people there	
		Shortage of green space in the neighborhood	
	The existing activity at night	The presence of nightly uses throughout the neighborhood	Questionnaire
		Providing the needed lighting in the required regions throughout the neighborhood	
Diversity	Avoidance from monotony	The existing distinct aspects (diversity) in nightly matrices	Researcher's view
		Identical height and dominant materials in sizes of project	
		Difference in some details like opening structures and entrance form etc	
		Orthogonal ways in modern fabrics	
		Benefitting from suddenness	Researcher's view
		Establishing nodes at inappropriate points	
		Creating openness along local routes in some points where it is possible to concentrate activity	
	Beauty of neighborhood	Incongruous views	Questionnaire
		The total rate of local inhabitants' satisfaction with beauty of neighborhood	
Access	Ease of access to collective facilities	Shortage of educational space	Questionnaire
		Shortage of cultural space	
		Shortage of commercial space	
		Shortage of green space	
Services & facilities	Quality of educational services	Inhabitants' satisfaction with educational facilities in neighborhood	Questionnaire
	Quality of healthcare- medical services	Inhabitants' satisfaction with healthcare facilities in neighborhood	
	Quality of cultural services	Inhabitants' perception of the existing shortage of cultural space in neighborhood	
	Quality of commercial services	Inhabitants' perception of the shortage of recreational facilities in neighborhood	
	Quality of recreational space & leisure times	Need to recreational facilities specific to youth	
		Shortage of green space	
		Local mosque, place of spending leisure times, Local Park, and place for spending leisure times	
Security	Societal security	The problem of arrival the strangers	Questionnaire
		The problem of the existing rascals and villains	
		The problem of new constructions as crime-producing spaces	
	Security for transport	The rate of satisfaction with new road constructions throughout the neighborhood	Questionnaire
		The rate of satisfaction with the status of sidewalks	
		The rate of satisfaction with the existing deadlocks throughout neighborhood	
		Inappropriate floor construction of pavements	
		Inappropriate routes throughout the neighborhood	
		Lack of adequate lighting in passages	
	Rate of density in neighborhood	The rate of satisfaction with rising of density	Questionnaire
		The problem of crowded neighborhood	

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Before dealing with results of questionnaire regarding the criterion of identity, total extracted statistics from these questionnaires are presented about period of residence in both localities here. The statistical results indicate that the majority group of inhabitant people in bazar neighborhood had older background for residence in this neighborhood compared to living people in Neighborhood of Imam Hassan Mojtaba (Neighborhood Phase I).

In Bazar Neighborhood, 12% of inhabitants were living for less than five years, 24% of them for (5-10) years, 32% for (10-20) years, and 27% of these peoples have been living for more than 20 years in this neighborhood while these figures are 34%, 34%, 29%, and 3% for inhabitants in Phase Neighborhood respectively. As a result, the inhabitants with more than 10 years residence background are the maximum number of people in Neighborhood of Bazar.

Identity
The following table shows the rate of score for factors of identity for localities.

Table (2): Mean scores of localities based on the sub-parameters of quality of identity (Source: Research findings)

		Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Identity	Quality of neighborhood relations	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.655	0.834	0.083	-2.107	198	0.036
		Phase (Faz)	100	3.895	0.776	0.078			
	Quality of sense of belonging to neighborhood	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.755	0.821	0.082	2.435	198	0.016
		Phase (Faz)	100	3.465	0.862	0.086			
	Reminiscent factors	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.775	0.703	0.070	6.943	198	0.000
		Phase (Faz)	100	3.010	0.848	0.085			
	Emotional relationship of inhabitants with certain place in neighborhood	Bazar (Bazar)	100	4.323	0.569	0.057	10.754	197	0.000
		Phase (Faz)	99	3.175	0.901	0.091			
	The total rate of inhabitants' satisfaction with neighborhood	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.658	0.704	0.070	1.432	198	0.154
		Phase (Faz)	100	3.528	0.564	0.056			

4 important factors were explored in localities including quality of neighborhood relations, quality of sense of belonging to neighborhood, reminiscent factors and emotional relationship of inhabitants with the certain place in the given neighborhood. Concerning to quality of neighborhood relations, which are also indicated in this table, with respect to T-test, the mean value of quality of neighborhood relations (3.8) is slightly higher than this value in neighborhood of bazar (3.6) while the mean value of quality of sense of belonging to neighborhood in bazar neighborhood (3.7) is greater than in Phase Neighborhood (32.4) as well. Likewise, the statistical results show that the mean values of reminiscent factors and emotional relations of inhabitants with certain place in neighborhood are noticeably greater than in bazar neighborhood (Bazar) than Phase Neighborhood (Faz). And finally, rate of inhabitants' satisfaction in both localities regarding status of localities is approximately under the same conditions. It can be derived from these results, which due its older background, Bazar Neighborhood (Bazar) has been slightly exposed to demographic discharge and immigrants' dispatch to other places (like many localities in fabrics at central point of city). Therefore, quality of neighborhood relations in Bazar Neighborhood is ranked lower than in Phase Neighborhood (Faz). The existing places such as Shrine (Emamzadeh), Grand Mosque (MasjedJame), and Bazar Hosseiniyeh in Bazar Neighborhood may be deemed as an important criterion for higher score in some variables like emotional relationship among inhabitants with certain place at the given neighborhood, reminiscent factors, and also sense of belonging to the neighborhood. Thus, according to the conducted T-test in analysis of variable identity, the Bazar Neighborhood and Phase Neighborhood were scored 3.83 and 3.43 respectively.

Table (3): Mean scores of localities based on parameter of identity

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Identity	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.833	0.502	0.050	5.541	197	0.000
	Phase (Faz)	99	3.415	0.562	0.056			

Vitality

This criterion is divided into two parameters of possible activity for various age groups in neighborhood and the existing nightly activities. Accordingly, this question was asked from the respondents: Does it necessitate to allocate some spaces including playing grounds for children, the space for women's activity, recreational space specific to the youth, and place for gathering of old people and green space? The Diagram (2) shows the severe need for these spaces in both of localities in which the mean values of 4.03 in bazar neighborhood and 4.29 in Phase neighborhood signify dissatisfaction with deficiency of these spaces.

Table (4): Mean scores of localities based on sub-parameter of vitality

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Vitality	Bazar (Bazar)	100	4.038	0.591	0.059	3.387	198	0.001
	Phase (Faz)	100	4.296	0.480	0.048			

The Bazar Neighborhood, which includes density for newly- built constructions, there is no place for green space while in Phase Neighborhood conversion of the predicted green spaces in detailed plan into landfill has also made evident lack of Local Park and green space in the alleys and severe dearth of green space totally in this neighborhood.

The presence of nightly activities

The existing activity at night is a factor that exits the neighborhood from passive status and gives it power to defend from its security. In this regard, rather than analysis of the status of nightly uses and rate of lighting system throughput the neighborhood and especially at centers of neighborhood, the researcher has conducted some interviews with the inhabitants as well. The nightly uses in Bazar Neighborhood include Tele-ordered taxi system, drugstores while Tele-order taxi system is the only type of nightly uses in Phase Neighborhood. The supermarkets are maximally active up to 12:00PM in both localities so according to opinion of inhabitants, this system is not adequate for security and dynamism in the given place. In Bazar Neighborhood, quality of lighting system is only sufficient in 22-Bahman Street and only some main alleys ended to streets surrounding of fabric. Overall, there is no appropriate lighting system at the center of neighborhood and other places in this region.

Diversity

Despite of some similarity, the principles for formation and design of Bazar traditional neighborhood and Phase Neighborhood (contemporary urbanization) have distinct and substantial differences. We have compared some partial types of differences in matrix/ spatial structures from these two localities in subject of diversity. Focusing on these examples has provided deeper analysis on the subject, it is hoped that employing these principles reproduces concept of neighborhood and use the recent urbanization of the country. This part of study has been conducted by means of information from researcher and as conclusion the inhabitants' viewpoints have been asked concerning to beauty of neighborhood.

Beauty

Two questions have been raised regarding parameter of beauty including incongruity of views and rate of general satisfaction with beauty of neighborhood. As it predicted, the criterion of beauty in both localities possesses very low score. It should be noted that like many other traditional localities, Bazar Neighborhood has been subjected to many changes and transformations as well and lack attention to oldness proportional to this fabric in new constructions and mal-management by the relevant organizations not only has caused serious damage for this neighborhood, but also it

can be declared explicitly that the neighborhood status is at level of explosion based on this criterion; namely, lands partitioning has been noticed mainly based on residential plates and for carriageway accesses and aesthetic factors (facades, kind, materials, definition of entrances, and green space etc) have been forgotten.

Table (5): Mean scores of localities based on sub-parameter of beauty

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Beauty of neighborhood	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.050	0.601	0.060	-0.419	198	0.676
	Phase (Faz)	100	3.090	0.743	0.074			

Access
This field has been classified into four components of educational, cultural, and commercial centers and green space. In detailed plan for Phase Neighborhood, the needed uses for a neighborhood such as (primary school, high school, medical centers, green space, and religious places) have been anticipated for the neighborhood center, but unfortunately except Javad Al-Aemeh Mosque, the rest urban uses have been forgotten and there is only one primary school with great distant from neighborhood center in this area. Thus, with respect to results of questionnaires, shortage of educational and cultural spaces in both localities are evidences for this fact that inhabitants in these localities are not benefitted from reasonable access to these centers.

Table (6): Mean scores of localities based on quality of access

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Ease of access to public facilities	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.593	0.636	0.064	-7.325	198	0.000
	Phase (Faz)	100	4.155	0.621	0.062			

Services and facilities
This field is divided into two components including quality of services (educational, healthcare- medical, cultural, and commercial) and recreational space and for spending leisure time. Concerning to subject of educational, healthcare-medical, cultural and commercial, religious, and recreational services and spaces, the main axis in field study was this point that whether the existing spaces might meet inhabitants' satisfaction in terms of quantitative and qualitative dimensions or not. As a result, the questions regarding each of educational, healthcare, medical, cultural, and commercial spaces have been explored with non-parametric technique and by using Wilcoxon signed-rank Test13 and is seen that in general lack of satisfaction with quality of educational, healthcare, and medical services is felt in both localities where dissatisfaction with quality of these services might be observed more in Phase Neighborhood.

Table (7): Mean scores of localities based on quality of services and facilities

Ranks	Group	N	Mean rank	Sum of Ranks
Inhabitants' satisfaction with educational facilities in neighborhood	Bazar (Baz)	100	107.14	10,713.50
	Phase (Faz)	100	98.37	9,386.50
	Total	200		
Inhabitants' satisfaction with healthcare and medical facilities in neighborhood	Bazar (Baz)	99	108.64	10,755.50
	Phase (Faz)	100	91.45	9,144.50
	Total	199		
Inhabitants' perception of dearth of the existing cultural spaces in neighborhood	Bazar (Baz)	100	72.81	7,280.50
	Phase (Faz)	100	128.20	12,819.50
	Total	200		
Inhabitants' perception of dearth of the existing commercial spaces in neighborhood	Bazar (Baz)	100	87.43	8,743.00
	Phase (Faz)	100	113.57	11,357.00
	Total	200		

The results of T-test indicate that score of variables of quality of recreational spaces and spending leisure times is the 3.5 in both localities. As a result, it can be implied that one of the problems in both localities is inadequate recreational spaces specified to youth and green space and parks. Thus, most of inhabitants have declared using recreational locations and spaces outside their own neighborhood.

Table (8): Mean scores of localities based on sub-parameter of vitality

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Quality of recreational space and place for spending leisure times	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.518	0.562	0.056	-0.791	198	0.430
	Phase (Faz)	100	3.580	0.555	0.055			

Security

The presence of security in residential place is one of the paramount environmental features in the subject of quality of life. In this investigation,
Study on security has been conducted according to two factors of societal security and transport security where Bazar Neighborhood is placed at higher rank with score of 3.3 than Phase Neighborhood with score of 2.8 in terms of societal security problems. According to viewpoints from respondents, the highest problem is related to presence of rascals and villains and then arrival of strangers into Bazar Neighborhood. Migration of many numbers of Main local inhabitants is the reason for lack of security in Bazar old neighborhood and the reason that has been purposed for this migration by some of inhabitants, is not meeting the daily requirements for inhabitants and lack of sense of comfort in old fabric. Therefore, improving sense of belonging to neighborhood among inhabitants is the most necessary measure to achieve security in our residential localities.

Table (9): Mean scores of localities based on sub-parameters of security.

		Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Security	Societal security	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.320	0.870	0.087	3.800	198	0.000
		Phase (Faz)	100	2.870	0.804	0.080			
	Transport security	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.280	0.463	0.046	3.015	198	0.003
		Phase (Faz)	100	3.052	0.599	0.060			

Overall, according to respondents' views, in both Bazar and Phase Localities, variables of inhabitants' dissatisfaction with conditions of streets, sidewalks, pavements, and lighting system is perfectly obvious, although according to inhabitants' opinion in Phase Neighborhood fabric this condition is perceived better than in Bazar Neighborhood due to newer structure of the given neighborhood.
Considering this point may seem tedious and unnecessary, but its importance is revealed when we recall that many inhabitants in bazar have failed to solve the given easy and clear problems. It is a neighborhood in which living is difficult and it may lead the human gradually to challenge with its subjective image from living place and it is natural for human to be exposed to crisis.

Table (11): Mean scores of localities based on parameter of security

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Security	Bazar (Bazar)	100	3.300	0.549	0.055	4.504	198	0.000
	Phase (Faz)	100	2.961	0.516	0.052			

The tolerant density and capacity in neighborhood

Density has been noticed as a serious problem and concern in residential localities in this study as well. Two questions were asked from the inhabitants regarding the variable of density including rate of satisfaction with rising of density and problem of crowded neighborhood. According to respondents' view, in Bazar Neighborhood 54% of inhabitants opposed to rising of density and 39% of them were disagreed with this issue in Phase Neighborhood. It should be implied that in Phase Neighborhood with average level of demographic density, some of inhabitants succeeded to convert arid lands into residential spaces in order to improve societal security in the given neighborhood.

Table (12): Mean scores of localities based on quality of density

	Group	N	Mean	SD	SE	t-value	d.f	Sig.
Rate of density in neighborhood	Bazar (Bazar)	100	2.885	0.762	0.076	1.155	198	0.249
	Phase (Faz)	100	2.750	0.886	0.089			

CONCLUSION

The models of evaluation from residential environments, especially regarding satisfaction, may be effective in recognition of status quo, awareness of strong points, defects, and possible deficiencies by aiming at improvement of quality in residential environments. In this regard, one of the best evaluation models about the existing condition is their residential location that is directly and indirectly related to hierarchical model and comparison of inhabitants' satisfaction and requests.

In the present research, the spatial principles in neighborhood were investigated including identity, vitality, diversity, access, services, security, and density in two Bazar Neighborhood (Bazar) and Imam Hassan Mojtaba (Phase-I). The qualitative level of localities was under the same conditions including vitality, services, access, and density. It should be noted that the higher percentage from inhabitants in both localities (47% in Bazar neighborhood and 44% in Phase Neighborhood) tends to change their neighborhood; in other words, these localities cannot meet various, variable, and different requirements of people based on the changes under their economic, social, and demographic conditions. Preparation of green spaces and recreational and cultural centers, provision of suitable platform for balanced and adequate distribution of services as well as addressing matrix- spatial aspects of neighborhood especially are some of requests from inhabitants in both localities.

Approximately a half of inhabitants from Bazar Neighborhood had a long background in terms of living in that neighborhood at the same time there is sense of belonging to place among inhabitants toward their neighborhood at higher level. The reminiscent factors such as bazar, mosque, religious shrine (Emamzadeh), Hosseiniyeh (Bazar) in neighborhood as well as strong emotional relation between inhabitants with these symbols in Bazar Neighborhood have caused this neighborhood to possess higher rank in terms of identity with score of 3.8 compared to Phase Neighborhood (3.4). The objective observations from Bazar Neighborhood indicate that leaving away this neighborhood by urban managers may create other different future for this neighborhood.

Although the result of study has shown the preference of this neighborhood in terms of parameter of identity, some other cases is seen around this neighborhood, which reflect ignorance of urban managers to this precious traditional neighborhood. Alternately, due to oldness of this neighborhood in terms of discharging wastewaters and ground waters for natural and administrative problems, this neighborhood is not under appropriate conditions. Therefore, the transport security in this neighborhood is at very low level.

The findings indicate that despite of satisfied factor of identity in Bazar Neighborhood, variable of security has the lower score in comparison with in Phase Neighborhood. Thus, Security factor with score of 3.3 in Bazar Neighborhood compared to this score in Phase Neighborhood (2.9) may show further satisfaction of Bazar Neighborhood regarding to this issue.

REFERENCES

Alexander C. and Ishikawa M. (1997).A pattern Language. Oxford University press.

Azizi M. M. (2003). Density in urbanization, the principles and standards for determination of urban density, Tehran University, Tehran.

Barton H. and Lynch K. (2002). Shaping Neighborhoods: A guide for health, sustainability and vitality, Spon Press, London and New York.

Chapman D (2005). Creation of localities and places in human-made environments, transl. Faryadi, Shahrzad and Tabibian, Manoochehr, Tehran University Pub.

Einifar A. (2007). The dominant role of primary common models in design of the contemporary residential localities", *J. Fine Arts.* 69:1504-1512.

Gharaee F (2005). Nature, identity, and urban localities", Quarterly of urbanization and rural architecture, 15 year, autumn 2005.

Gharai F. (1998). The value of neighborhoods: a cultural approach to urban design, unpublished thesis, University of Sheffield, England

Ghasemi M. (2004). Where are we from? Giving identity to residential fabrics", Rozaneh Pub.

Habibi S. M. (2003). Quality of modeling and renovation of neighborhood backbone organization. *J. Fine Arts.* 13: 32-39.

Hajipour K. (2006). Planning for base neighborhood, an efficient strategy in creation of urban sustainable administration. *J. Fine Arts. Tehran University*, 26: 37-46.

Karimian H., and Seyedein, S. (2009). Recovery of ancient cities by virtue of historical texts: Case study: Darabgard". *J. Bagh-E-Nazar.* 77:1511-1523.

Lang J (1987). Creating Architectural Theory", transl. Einifar, Alireza, 1st Ed. (2002), Tehran University.

Lynch K (1960) The image of the city MIT press.

Lynch Kevin (1997). Theory of Good City Form, transl. Bahraini, SeyedHossein, Tehran University Pub.

Pakzad Jahanshah (2005). The manual for design of urban spaces in Iran, Tehran: Ministry of Housing and Urbanism, Deputy of Urbanization and Architecture, Secretariat of Urban and Architecture Supreme Council.

Seghat A., Amid A. and Aminzadeh B. (2009). Analytical approach toward concept of neighborhood in Iranian recent cities; Case study: Mashhad. *J. Fine Arts.* 88:178-198.

Soltanzadeh H. (1989). Localities and residential units in Iran, in Iranian cities, written by Kiani, Mohammad Yousef, Jihad-E-_Daneshgahi, Tehran.