

## Original Reserch Paper

# Explanation of physical-social resilience of historical worn-out fabric with emphasis on sustainable urban form

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**ABSTRACT:** Urban fabrics today face a number of structural problems that have a lot of impact on the extent of damages. Urban form as comprehensive idea, composed of all visible elements of the urban center, whether natural or artifact, and the spatial crystallization and form of the activities of the urban community, which is exemplified by its three-dimensional nature, in addition to the surface, in bulk. This composition includes human artifacts, buildings, road networks, open spaces and urban facilities, and natural elements such as topographical complications, currents and vegetation, and the study of its resilience can be a shortcut to measure the stability of the system on an intermediate scale. The aim of this study is to explain the structure and optimal model of the resilience in the urban form of the worn-out neighborhood. In explaining the urban regeneration approach. Finally, with the formulation, explanation and emphasis on the fundamental concepts of sustainability, which is one of the most respected developers in developing countries, our country can, given the ancient history of historical cities in most of the metropolis of the country, and changing the nature of the type of intervention in Development of tourism as well as optimization of tissue efficiency and these issues are considered as a principle in most urban design projects. To suggest researchers in the future research, we can examine the more accurate relationship and the quality of the relationship between burnout and inefficiency in neighborhoods, which expresses and analyzes the type of this intersection as a systemic relationship.

**Keywords:** Urban Fabric, Exhausting, Urban Form Resilience, Historical Fabric, Regeneration

**RUNNING TITLE:** Physical-Social Resilience of Historical Worn-Out Fabric

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## INTRODUCTION

The old textures of the cities of the country, once with a structure and function appropriate to the needs of their inhabitants, had a special dynamism and strength, but today, due to neglect, worn textures in Iran have become one of the most important urban problems. One of the main reasons for this is the lack of attention to the issue of identity and its physical dimensions in such tissues. On the other hand, today, with the rapid growth of urbanization and lack of space in most areas, the use and

exploitation of all potential facilities of the city, such as worn-out structures, is felt more than before. Promoting urban identities is one of the main strategies in achieving the macro goal of revitalizing worn-out tissues. According to the officials of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Development, there are about 50,000 hectares of dilapidated urban fabric in more than 100 cities in Iran. The government is only able to provide about 11.2 percent of the credit for the renovation of these dilapidated structures, and the rest must be provided through citizen participation. Also, one of the main goals of the government in renovating dilapidated

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urban structures is to provide housing. This seems quite serious when in the main cities of Iran, sometimes this rate has reached 40% of burnout. Most of the problems of worn-out tissues are related to quantitative and qualitative inadequacies of housing. Numerous historical, cultural and economic factors have caused the deterioration of the quantitative and qualitative status of housing in these contexts. Today, housing is more than just a shelter, it includes all the services and public facilities necessary for human well-being, and it should provide the user with a relatively long and secure right of possession (Kanapp, 1982). Today, historical contexts in cities, as the nuclei that form the antiquity and civilization of communities in the dimension of residential neighborhoods, is one of the most important intervention concerns, so that as a living soul that tells a variety of events and events and solid evidence of history. Numerous generations are considered to have played a lasting role in the structure of cities over time. Resilience in its macro sense presents a set of concepts in the intellectual paradigm that is more trying to anticipate and examine the principles and strategies to minimize these changes. Early detection of these changes and their effects on the city and design and planning based on this diagnosis can significantly increase the city's resilience to change (Desouza & Flanery, 2013). Resilience on the one hand determines the system that must be resilient and on the other hand the type of crisis against which the system must be resilient and therefore has physical, social, institutional, livelihood, spatial and ... dimensions (Lu & Stesad, 2013). In fact, resilience explains the amount of turbulence that a system can absorb and remain in the same state as before, or the extent to which the system is capable of self-organization and the ability of the system to create and increase learning capacity and adaptability (Carpenter, 2001) Therefore, the historical context in the concept of a system needs to explain the risks, especially burnout. The concept of urban form in the morphological view of the textures forming these urban nuclei, can analyze the best manifestation of resilience and explain the multiple dimensions of resilience in the functional dimension, which is due to the

nature of modeling this type of approach to the subject of historical texture. It requires a deep understanding of our mechanism and the relationship between the criteria of these dimensions. So that dimensions such as social and economic traditionally in a way in relation to residential neighborhoods with institutional and physical dimensions should be considered as a spatial and functional relationship (Adger, 2000). In the present study, we try to answer the questions that are mostly asked based on how, so that the main questions; 1- What is the model of Manayeb and the model for explaining the resilience of neighborhoods in worn-out tissue? 2- To what extent are the dimensions of resilience of the urban form in residential areas of worn-out texture and the concept of being historical related to the dimensions of resilience conceptually and functionally? 3- How can the physical and social resilience of the urban form of neighborhoods in the worn-out context be analyzed and refined in relation to its components? 4- What is the value of resilience of neighborhoods in the dilapidated texture of the downtown area of Tehran, in relation to physical and social burnout? In general, the questions raised try to explain the mechanism of resilience of the urban form in dilapidated neighborhoods, which is practically a hierarchical structure from the whole concept to the middle scale structuring, which in a deductive way after examining the concept of resilience, its shaping dimensions Explained in a conceptual and practical way and measured the meaningful relationship of content components. In fact, the component structure of research can challenge innovation in findings when the context of the neighborhood in burnout in the historical context is raised, so the main purpose in explaining the structure of research in examining the sources and extracting the optimal model of resilience in urban form There are dilapidated neighborhoods that can also consider the historical context of the urban fabric, so this amount and numerical value can be analyzed in the most appropriate way at a comparative level with successful global examples, and the resilience of the urban form with emphasis on Assess both social and physical dimensions and after analyzing the findings, provide the necessary strategy and

policy to explain and document urban design projects. It should be noted that the study of the relationship between the concept of burnout, component and its internal indicators in an internal relationship with the urban resilience system is absolutely necessary and necessary, but in the present study, a hierarchical attempt has been made considering the thematic importance.

#### **Review of theoretical foundations**

Urban texture is the granulation and entanglement of urban spaces and elements that due to natural and especially topographic features in the city, ie blocks and urban neighborhoods have been compacted or discrete and replaced with a special order (Tavassoli, 2007). In fact, the texture of the city is the product of urban morphology and as a combination of mass and space as well as human activities as a function (UNEP, 2014). The context of the city from a legal point of view; National and global works, legal textures and illegal textures are divided. Urban textures in geographical and temporal terms in six types; Historical texture, middle texture, new texture, peripheral texture and satellite texture can be categorized. Urban textures can also be categorized in terms of their functional quality, which are called under different titles due to their weakness or lack of certain qualities in their body or function. Urban texture consists of two parts: body (form) and function (role). Parts of the urban fabric in which physical, functional or both qualities are reduced and disturbed are called worn texture (Davoodpour and Niknia, 2011). With this interpretation, burnout is of two types, physical and functional. When the body is damaged but the activities and uses meet the need or vice versa, we are faced with relative burnout and when both types of worn-out occur, we face complete burnout (Azizi and Arasteh, 2010).

Also, the departure of the physical components of the city from the original form and the move towards the destruction of the functional body of the city is a burnout and a process during which the body and activity and the urban space as a whole undergo a kind of transformation, disorganization, imbalance,

disproportion, incompatibility and finally, Causes the removal of collective memories and the decline of urban life, is called the deterioration of the urban fabric (Aminzadeh, 2006). To identify and determine urban worn-out textures, three main criteria; Instability (blocks with more than 50% of buildings being unstable and worn), impermeability (blocks with more than 50% of passages less than 6 m) and fineness (blocks with more than 50% of buildings being less than 200 m<sup>2</sup>) Is used (Arab Ahmadi, 2007). According to the definition of the Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture, it refers to areas within the legal boundaries of cities that are vulnerable due to physical and physical deterioration, lack of proper access to vehicles, facilities, services and urban infrastructure and have low spatial, environmental and economic value (Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture of Iran, 2004).

#### **Characteristics of worn-out urban fabric**

The Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture of Iran, the characteristics of the worn-out urban fabric in the form of six criteria; Life of buildings (mainly old buildings and lacking technical standards and lack of resistance to moderate earthquakes), grain size and number of floors (parts with an area of less than 200 square meters, maximum one to two floors), type of materials (mainly clay Brick and brick on brick and iron without observing horizontal and vertical connections and without standard), the status of accesses (mainly contract offices and passages with a width of less than 6 meters and a permeability coefficient of less than 30%), the state of services and urban infrastructure ( Has a serious shortage of public infrastructure services and open green spaces) expresses quality indicators (population density of tissues, faults, aqueducts, rivers, valleys, rural areas, etc.) (quoted in Doran Meshkini Kazemian and Aliabadi 1390 and Azizi 1389). The passage of time and lack of maintenance due to the lack of necessary investment to maintain worn-out tissues, causes these tissues to face special features such as; Lack of access to the tissue Lack of proper infrastructure facilities Environmental problems and high pollution volume Lack

of leisure facilities Poverty and deprivation vulnerable to earthquakes Low song services High population density High building density Low durability Insecurity and social problems (Andalib 2006). Burnout is not limited to the body, but represents the existence of conditions that threaten life in various dimensions. These conditions include the high rate of crime; the existence of social problems, the existence of economic poverty; Lack of proper physical infrastructure and vulnerability to earthquakes, lack of adequate relief in times of crisis and many other cases include (Andalib, 2006). Three ranges; Historic dilapidated texture of the city center (with urban heritage), dilapidated texture of the city center (no urban heritage) and dilapidated texture of the outskirts of the city (informal settlements) are defined (Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture). Considering the previous definitions and categories that have examined the worn-out urban textures from different aspects, we are faced with categories regarding the types of worn-out textures (Rahnama, 2009).

#### **Historically worn texture**

Based on the definitions provided, the first and main type of texture in the city is the historical texture of the city, which in the vast majority of cities includes the central and primary core of the city and within the boundaries divided by the Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture. For worn-out urban structures, the first case is the historical worn-out texture of the city center, which has a historical background and is valuable. Therefore, since the historical context of the city is not a symbolic phenomenon, but a means to understand the evolution of urban history and civilization of each city, preserving the identity and originality of the city and explaining urban life based on objective and scientific evidence, always considered have been. The architecture of historical buildings includes memories, thoughts and works of several generations in the past that have an important role in creating urban identity (Habibi and Maghsoudi 2002). These worn-out and historical textures, despite covering a large part of Iranian cities and using countless identity-building elements, are

on the verge of extinction. Improvement and renovation of urban historical textures not only with the aim of protecting historic cities and cultural buildings, but also to respond to urban needs has always been raised and has caused the repair of past damage and damage to the building and new performance in accordance with modern life needs (Khalilabad and Poorahmad, 1384). Tissue fineness, lack of optimal access to public services, lack of open spaces, sewage disposal problems, unfavorable urban landscape, environmental problems, vulnerability of buildings to natural disasters such as earthquakes, inadequate communication networks, use of unsuitable materials in Fabrication of parts is one of the most important problems of this category of tissues.

#### **City form**

The shape of the city is defined as a pattern of spatial distribution of human activities at a particular point in time (Andersoni, 1996). The form of the city is formed of all visible elements of the city, whether natural or artificial, and the spatial and formal crystallization of the activities of the urban community, which with its three-dimensional nature, in addition to the surface, is also embodied in volume. This combination includes elements of human artifacts; Buildings, road networks, open spaces and urban facilities and natural elements such as topographic features, watercourses and vegetation, each of these elements as an urban cell with its own form, lead to the emergence of urban form. In a general sense, urban form is a combination of characters related to land use pattern, urban transportation system, and urban design (Handy, 1996). According to Lynch, the urban form is a broad, static and stable spatial pattern of physical elements in the city and the result of a more or less repetitive density of urban elements (Lynch, 1981). Therefore, it can be concluded that the urban form is the result of the convergence of many urban concepts and elements. The International Seminar on Urban Form (ISUF) with morphological analysis, expresses three principles about urban form (Moudon 1997): 1. Urban form, consisting of three basic physical elements: the building and the open space related to them and Streets.2-

urban form on a scale; Building / plot, street / block, city and area can be examined. 3. Because the elements that make up the city form change over time, the city form can only be understood historically (LSE-Cities, 2011).

The growth of any city is a dual process of external expansion and physical growth or internal growth and reorganization. Each of these two methods can create a different and separate application from the other. External expansion of the barrel appears to increase the city limits, or so-called horizontal expansion, and internal growth is manifested in the form of urban population internalization and intensive urban growth form (Rahnama and Abbaszadeh, 2006). Therefore, we are faced with two main types of changes in the form of cities, the internal type (vertical development), shows itself in the form of high-ranking and increasing density, and the other form change (horizontal development), has appeared in the form of urban distribution. The first compaction was done to exploit the lands of the city center, but had negative consequences such as environmental pollution and reduced quality of life in urban centers (Eghbali, 1999) and scattered surface or the same urban distribution, low density, spread And urban development without land use planning (Bruegmani, 2005) and new developments in separate plots from other areas (Ottensmann, 1997). Since it is not possible to suffice with only the two types mentioned in urban forms, we examine the types of urban forms from the researchers' point of view. From Persman and Mineri's point of view, the expansion of the city as; Scattered city, compact city, suburban city, corridor city and edge city occur and in most parts of all urban forms except scattered city, there has been a widespread conscious effort to centralize urban development in specific parts of the city (Katie & Burton, 1996). In contemporary urban development literature, we can refer to other divisions of types of urban forms as follows; Scattered form or pattern of dispersal, development of the new traditionalism, limited city or urban restraint, ecosystem, compact city. (Saif al-Dini et al., 2012: 3). In the present study, in addition to the types of forms mentioned, we also examine the resilient urban form and the sustainable urban

form.

### **Sustainable urban form**

The sustainable urban form continues the theories of people like Gods, Howard and Mumford (Naini Truth quoted by Matin and Shirley, 2008). Regarding the design of sustainable urban form, Alkin and his colleagues in the book "Urban Revitalization" in 1991, four principles of sustainable development; Futurism and the next generation proposed the environment, equality and participation, and Bennett Lee and his colleagues, by adding three other principles, revised and updated it based on sustainable development (Golkar, 2000). Considering the above views as well as other attitudes, the most important principles of a sustainable urban form can be; Compactness, sustainable transport, density, mixed use, diversity, passive radiation design, greenery (Jabreen, 2006) that other urban forms mentioned can be measured by indicators of sustainable urban form and the degree of stability of each Determined the urban form that in Jabarin (2006) study, the compact city has the highest score in this study. Sustainable city is the result of a development process that has achieved social, economic and ecological development. One way to achieve this development is by reducing the vulnerability patterns of communities. Reducing the risk is of particular importance for creating favorable conditions. One of the patterns of vulnerability reduction is the issue of resilience (the capacity of ecological systems to absorb disturbances and also to maintain the necessary and intrinsic feedback systems, processes and structures (Adger, et al. 2005). Urban resilience in line with sustainable development In many cases, sustainable development is not in conflict with sustainability, but there is a logical partnership between them, according to Newman (2012). Avery envisions an unpredictable future and prepares for an ongoing world and possible events.

### **Resilient urban form in worn texture**

Resilient city form, in terms of density, in both static and normative modes; It includes the diversity of building types defined on the basis

of robust and coordinated infrastructure, versatile adaptation, or flexible open space (Jenks et al. 1996) (Bramely et al. 2006) (Williams et al. 2000). These are manifested differently as properties that create the conditions for resilience and are usually defined in terms of climate and environmental change. In this regard, density is the most influential factor on resilience and its positive form is less energy consumption and greenhouse gas emissions, resulting in less need for trips that lead to pollution, reduced pressure on green areas and optimal use of Efficient technology in conjunction with dense urban form (Jones & et al., 2009) and the ability to withstand the predicted effects of climate change in the city and the natural environment. In addition, increased housing density is usually accompanied by an increase in public transportation, safety, services, and employment, which can contribute in a variety of ways to social, economic, and environmental resilience. The tendency to reduce the definitions of resilient urban form in relation to the strong conceptual relationship between the dense city paradigm of sustainable development and perceptions of urban resilience in urban planning and design. For example, Borton (2000) points to the potential hidden costs in environmental sustainability of the dense urban form, which include compression of public and private space and inflation of land value (Dempsey, et al., 2010). It should be noted that, while density may seem like a space-based goal, measuring the number of inhabitants in a given area is subjectively evaluated and a social interpretation depends on individual characteristics. Jones and McDonald (2004) argue that if change is considered in more diverse contexts than climate and the environment, for example, social, political, and economic change — then a number of other aspects of the urban form. , Including building type, street layout, open space configuration, land distribution and transportation infrastructure, property value may be important to create resilience to change. According to these definitions and interpretations, resilience with physical, social, economic and urban environmental dimensions can be studied focusing on the principle of urban form. Therefore, according to the theories of Borton

(2000), McDonald and Jones (2004) and Smith (2016) and also the interpretations of domestic researchers of the concept of erosion, the theoretical framework can be expressed according to the following dimensions in urban resilience in historical dilapidated context. Mainly in the approach of sustainable development, it can be traced to three traditional dimensions of social, economic and environmental, which by considering the sub-branch of the concept of resilience and completing this approach in the field of urban form can be divided into four main dimensions: cited. When these concepts are passed through the filter of burnout indicators, in practice, taking into account the general principles, they focus more on the physical and social aspects, and finally, the mechanism of these relationships can be seen in the figure below. ( figure 1)

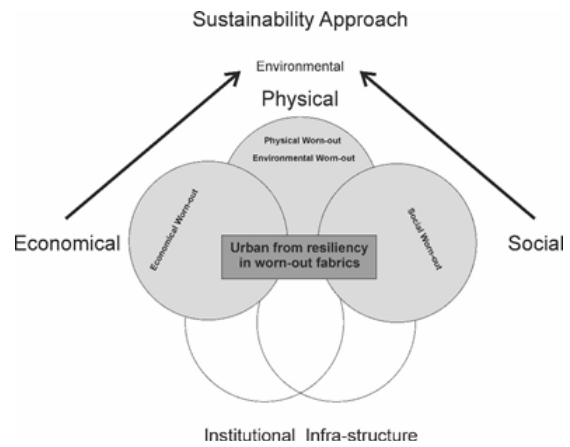


Fig 1: Dimensions of urban form resilience with the bed of burnout in the urban context

Therefore, based on the mentioned concepts to achieve a suitable method for assessing the resilience of urban form in worn texture and emphasizing the historical value of the existence of buildings, a conceptual model can be presented that further examines the resilience approach in urban form; Physical dimensions in criteria such as density and morphological and social structure, in the criteria of social credibility and tenure, urban environment, vitality and transportation, and finally economic with the criteria of ownership and land use and diversity of residence and property value. The concept of resilience of

the urban form after the intersection with burnout is practically the most influential from both physical and social dimensions. It is noteworthy that the historical concept, whether in the deterioration of tissue deterioration or otherwise, is the only concept that pays the most attention to the age of buildings and the type of valuable space organization, and among the type of evaluation and variables of the model is only one emphasis. Is.

The issue of resilience in recent years has been studied by researchers in various fields. The middle ground of urban planning has been considered, which can be used as an introduction to future research, but the study of these concepts in issues that are inherently problematic and crisis can take a more serious and practical approach. Thus, issues such as worn texture, especially when the context of historical texture has multiple palmistry layers, practically puts the concept of resilience in a complex and at the same time more practical challenge that the type of extraction approach needs to be generalized and practiced. Among the mentioned researches, which in most cases are program-oriented using research method and follow the innovation aspect of specific research topics and approaches, the following can be mentioned:

Martin Moreau and Maskeh (2018) in a study entitled "Resilient Cities" examined the importance of urban resilience as an integrated urban analysis and introduced the dimensions of resilience in concepts such as urban body, communities, economy and institutional ownership. Practically, in this research, the urban neighborhoods and their erosion have also been considered. Brantz and Sharma, in their research entitled "Visualization of Resilient Cities and Historical Approaches", have paid more attention to the concept of resilience in historical contexts and to the social and physical dimension hidden in the analysis. Franzkaki et al. (2016) in a study entitled "Urban Resilience: The Idea for Regenerating Cities for the Future" published at the European Institute for Resilience, EU, addressed the issue of resilience in a macro perspective and its dimensions to the development process. European cities have analyzed in the dimension

of sustainability, which focuses more on the scale of urban areas. The branches are parallel to these components in question. Swart Dowley et al. (2010) in an article entitled "Towards Resilient Areas: Regional Development Policy" published by the Space Economics Research Center, focusing on the economic dimension of resilience, the process of resilient areas taking into account indicators such as employment rates. , Large-scale economic centers, etc. In domestic research, Behtash et al. (2013) in a study entitled "Evaluation and analysis of dimensions and components of resilience in Tabriz metropolis" practically paid attention to the subject and concept of macro-scale resilience. And has mentioned the main models and models in this field. In the continuation of his research, he has dealt with the dimensions and components of the concept in the city of Tabriz, which includes several scales. Dadashpour and Adeli (2014) in the article entitled "Measuring resilience capacity in Qazvin urban complex" with a focus on general resilience, in urban and regional scales by examining the dimensions of resilience; Economic, social, institutional and physical in Qazvin urban complex has evaluated their resilience and optimal level by modeling a similar study in California and Tokyo. One of the dimensional indicators of resilience in planning. Rafeian et al. (2011) in articles entitled Conceptual explanation of resilience and index with the aim of expanding the conceptual framework of resilience in community-based accident management in community-based accident management and using descriptive-analytical method to explain the desired indicators in dimensions Discusses social, economic, institutional, and physical-environmental and describes resilience models. Farzad Behtash et al. (2012) in an article entitled Determining the dimensions and components of Islamic cities using descriptive-analytical method to the history of the creation and resistance of cities to disasters and mention resilience with the term tolerance capacity and then To study urban resilience, they use the capacity evaluation model with an approach based on a systemic approach and finally identify the proposed dimensions and components for the resilience of the Islamic

city. In a 2015 paper, Governance for Urban Resilience, Beeline and Wilkinson discuss the causes of declining social structure in Australia, linking social structure and events in a descriptive-analytic approach. It concludes that the strengths and weaknesses of policies and projects, and in some cases potentially evolving processes, encourage the construction of socio-environmental resilience for future research. The city addresses issues such as food, transportation, social services, health services, education, environmental services, housing, consumer goods, facilities, and states that it is a basic requirement of justice in a city. The distinguishing feature of this study from other studies is the mere attention to the issue of social resilience and balancing in urban areas of Isfahan, identifying indicators of social resilience and measuring it on the scale of urban areas and finally. Finally, by expressing the objective researches close to the present article, we can refer to researches such as “Measurement and evaluation of physical resilience of worn-out urban fabric against earthquake” and “Evaluation of resilience in worn-out urban fabric” by Mahdavi and Tousan (2016), respectively. ) And pointed out Tavana and Neyestani (1396).

First, in a general view, the mentioned researches in the focus of the present research can be evaluated in several cases, so that most of the mentioned researches have: 1- studied the dimensions of resilience in metropolitan and regional scales, while The dimension of neighborhoods in these large-scale studies and its treatment has finally been in the model and model. It has been analyzed separately and the extraction of a set of applied policies is even mentioned in the proposal. It is generally raised. 4- The issue of urban worn-out texture in the mentioned researches, especially with applied goals, has been investigated only in the layer of concepts and accurate indicators and variables have not been extracted and analyzed. 5- The background of urban worn-out texture in current researches The injection of predetermined approaches to the issue of texture type in the formation and extraction of the index has not been paid, so the issue of resilience in historically worn texture can be considered as one of the main and most

important urban challenges, especially in Tehran, and the type of sustainable approach. In it and the research method in doing it can be considered as a tie-breaker of other basic researches in the field of urban resilience.

#### **MATERIALS AND METHODS**

The present study is an analytical-descriptive method in terms of applied purpose. The method of data collection is library and survey. In this study, according to the type of problem and purpose, the urban form analysis scale in the historical worn-out context has been proposed in relation to the extracted dimensions and indicators expressed in Table 1, which includes measurement calculations in the form of maps and tables and to evaluate the social dimension.



**Tab 1:** Operational explanation of indicators and measures related to the evaluation of resilience dimensions of dilapidated neighborhoods in the historical context

Dimension	Criterion		Indicator		Metric index measurement	Target metrics
Physical	Physical form	Worn-out	Density	Historical Fabric	population density Gross building density	Population density per hectare (calculated on the map) Area level and ground area ratio (calculated on the map)
			Street plan and type of building		Enclosure and height Division and area of ground floor plan, structures and building materials And neighboring uses	Building and street sections (graphic-Delphi) Ground floor plans (graphic-Delphi) Structure stability and age of materials, compatibility in the vicinity of land use
The urban environment	Vitality		Achieve public transportation		Public transportation	Public transport stations (calculated on the map)
			Greenness		green space	Green space level (calculated on the map)
social	Social credibility		Social capital		Dimensions of social capital	Neighborhood Link (Questionnaire) Social trust (questionnaire) Social networks and institutions (questionnaire)
			Right of tenure		Ownership	Housing rights (statistics)
Economical	Land ownership		The value of public property		The value of public property	Housing prices since 1991 (statistics) Traditional prices (field research)
					Property value	Spectrum of urban housing value (calculated on the map)

**CONCLUSION**

The present study, with the subject of urban form of resilience in worn-out context, especially in historical contexts, is more trying to evaluate the extent of resilience, which according to the indicators and metrics extracted from the theoretical foundations of sources of intervention and intervention in the approach and model A concept in the neighborhoods of the historical core of Tehran, located in the 12th district of Tehran, has proposed and calculated the analytical structure. In the urban historical context, by increasing the amount of general knowledge and analysis of all neighborhoods of the historical context in calculating the degree of resilience, suggested cases and took action to apply the results. Determining the structure of corresponding and specific cognition and analysis based on the basic principles of resilience and matching burnout identifiers in the form of an applied model

as well as optimizing the application of the hierarchical sustainability approach for relevant organizations as well as consultants as well as redefining and publishing It is approved by the Supreme Council of Architecture and Urban Planning in acknowledging the approach and concept of resilience in system sustainability with the aim of integrating the findings on the one hand; Also, the optimization of the social dimension document in the form of annual reports and the formation of its analysis team can better monitor the goals of resilience at the same time as burnout. In practical terms, the preparation of plans focusing on the analysis of urban form resilience in the form of urban regeneration projects and not just traditional approaches to reconstruction, renovation and improvement and protection of valuable urban structures by the involved bodies can be the concept of resilience in the urban form, where the predominant erosion has occurred in the

tissue to some extent. Finally, by formulating, explaining and emphasizing the basic concepts of sustainability, which resilience is one of the manifestations of developed countries, our country can due to the high antiquity of historical contexts in most of the country's metropolises and by changing the nature of the type of intervention in Develop tourism as well as optimize texture efficiency and consider these issues as a principle in most urban design projects. In order to suggest to researchers and scholars in future research, it is possible to examine the relationship more closely and the quality of the relationship between burnout and unevenness in neighborhoods, which can be expressed and analyzed as a systemic relationship.

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