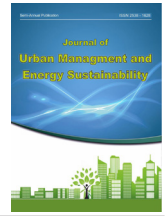


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Comparative comparison of the old and new fabric of Naeen city with the approach of healthy city

Bahareh Sajadi Naini¹, Hamid Majedi^{2*}, Zahra Saddat Saeede Zarabadi³

¹ Ph.D. student, Department of Urban Planning, Faculty of Civil, Art and Architecture, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

² Professor, Department of Urban Planning, Faculty of Civil, Art and Architecture, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran.

³ Associated Professor, Department of Urban Planning, Faculty of Civil, Art and Architecture, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

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ABSTRACT

The increase in population growth rate and migration from villages to cities in the long term has caused extensive changes in the environment of big cities. Most of the influential social and economic factors in cities have been led to instability due to this disproportion in the number of optimal changes. Therefore, according to the alarming trend and increasing factors threatening the health of citizens, city and health planners proposed a relatively new term called a healthy city, in which they seek to link the urban environment with the physical and mental health of city dwellers and decisions. They strengthen themselves regarding some basic issues such as urban health, social welfare and improving the quality of human life. The current research aims to evaluate the urban fabric in the old and new subspecies in Naeen city, and seeks to extract the impact of the criteria of a healthy city. The current research is of an analytical-adaptive type, which is considered to be an applied type in its purpose and a developmental type of research in the layers of explanation and formulation of the structure. The method of collecting data is in the form of documents and libraries using sources and referring to documentary and archival data sources as well as information from government and private authorities that have a history of research activity in this regard. Based on this, according to the indicators of a healthy city in the context of the old and new city of Naeen, it was evaluated according to the main criteria in 5 criteria, which are social, economic, environmental, health and physical criteria that each is divided into a certain index. The results indicate that in the comparative comparison model of the old and new context of Naeen city with the approach of a healthy city, the economic criterion in the new context is the healthiest with an average score of 42.85 and the health criterion in the old context with a score of 30.73 is the unhealthiest. The city is healthy.

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*Corresponding Author:

Email: majedi_h@yahoo.com

Phone: +989121114998

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5374-5669>

INTRODUCTION

In recent decades, the growth of the urban population has increased sharply with the large migration of people to the cities (Thompson, 2007). This stunning speed in the last 50 years, especially in developing countries, as a high-speed physical phenomenon, has covered different villages and cities (Bariş and Fink, 2010) and caused, along with extensive environmental and eye changes Urban sizes (Semba et al, 2009) also create a lot of demand for basic infrastructure. In 1950, the urban population of the world was 29% of the total world population. It is predicted that by 2030, the population of urban areas will grow to about 3.3 billion people, of which about 90% will be in urban areas of developing countries. (Han et al., 2009) This is important considering the lack of provision of many required infrastructures leads to the uncontrolled development of urban areas, the creation of new settlements, the reduction of the level of human well-being (Barry, 1997), increasing environmental problems, threats to people's health indicators, limited access to recreational facilities, and finally to the weakness of each What is more access to sustainable development? (Willis, 2006) Therefore, according to the alarming and increasing trend of the factors that threaten citizens' health, city and health planners propose a relatively new term called health planning, in which they seek to link the urban environment with physical and mental health. urban dwellers and strengthen their decisions regarding some basic issues such as urban health, social welfare and improving the quality of human life (Sheena, 1994). Considering these problems, theories were presented about preserving the urban environment, which caused the emergence of cities. It is different in industrialized countries and then in developing countries. The conditions of human settlements in many countries of the world, especially in developing countries, are the result of the low level of investment in development. (Wong et al., 2018) Available information shows that in low-income countries, only 5.6% of central government budgets is spent on housing, social security and public welfare. With the rapid growth of urbanization and increasing problems in the field of creating employment, income and

especially providing public health, and increasing the scope of social anomalies in cities, the field of healthy living is becoming narrow for people and the need for an all-out effort to save the city and make it healthy. It is more felt by benefiting from people's participation (Ali et al., 2009). After the industrial revolution, cities are facing problems such as lack of housing, poverty, types of pollution, traffic and congestion, reduced connection with nature, loss of desirable urban spaces, reduced health levels, etc. (Hedblom et al., 2019). Based on this, theorists and urban planners have presented various approaches and plans to solve these problems and create cities with suitable and favorable conditions in terms of all quantitative and qualitative dimensions of citizens' lives, based on which, plans and theories such as: development Sustainable, city garden, urban landscape, healthy city, etc. have been proposed in this direction (Ortega et al., 2011). The concept of a healthy city was born with the article of Professor Dohles, according to him, a healthy city is a place that, in addition to the physical dimension, has dimensions other citizens' lives, especially the social dimension of their lives and having the conditions and facilities needed by the citizens, should be taken into account and enable them to perform their duties and improve the performance of life. (Syme, 2013) Also, citizens support each other in their activities (Tsorous, 1997). It can also be said that a healthy city can help all citizens to create a healthy environment by participating in urban affairs and cooperation between departments of organizations, so that they can realize their potential and respond to their needs with the help of others, as well as their health. (Thompson, 2007) (Pineo et al., 2018) (Parker, 2012). Based on this, we can conclude that health mean improving the personal, social, economic, cultural, political, etc. In other words, it is complete physical and mental satisfaction and various and numerous actions in economic, social, political and other sectors. Wear and tear occur when physical, functional, or both qualities are reduced or disrupted in parts of the urban fabric (Yang et al., 2018). In the current research, the researcher has chosen Naen city as a study sample because it has a long and valued history in terms of structure and urban planning. In fact, the

researcher aims to use the indicators of a healthy city to upgrade, preserve and maintain the old tissues of this city and to create new tissues based on the old tissues so that the cities can realize better livability and reduce the problems that exist in the new tissue. Therefore, the researcher will first identify the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the old and new fabric of Naeen city based on the healthy city approach, and then compare the old and new fabrics of this city in terms of the degree of having the indicators of a healthy city.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The current research is of an analytical-adaptive type, which is considered to be an applied type in its purpose and a developmental type of research

in the layers of explanation and formulation of the structure. The method of collecting data is in the form of documents and libraries using sources and referring to documentary and archival data sources as well as information from government and private authorities that have a history of research activity in this regard. After examining the theoretical foundations and comparative literature, the main structure of the theoretical framework is formulated. Based on this, according to the suggested indicators mentioned below, the target sample can be evaluated. Healthy city is evaluated based on the specified standards in 5 dimensions. Social, economic, environmental, health and physical criteria, each of which is divided into a specific index.

Tab 1: Dimensions, components and indicators in the explanation of the old and new fabric quality mechanism in the approach of Healthy city. (Source: Sajadi Naini et al., 2020)

Concept	Indicator	Index	Type	Evaluation tool	Minimum spatial scale of measurement
Indexes of old and new texture with a healthy city approach	Social	Population	Qualitative	Questionnaire	Urban Region
		Education	Qualitative		
		Social Participation	Qualitative		
	Economical	Household income	Qualitative	Questionnaire	
	Physical	Sense of belonging	Qualitative	Questionnaire	Urban Region
		Housing	Qualitative		
		Accessibility	Qualitative		
	Hygienic	Urban services	Qualitative	Questionnaire	Urban Region
		Environmental health	Qualitative		
	Environmental	Environmental quality	Qualitative	Questionnaire	Urban Region
		Urban space quality	Qualitative	Questionnaire	
				Qualitative	

DISSCOSION AND FINDING

The foundation of the city of Naeen goes back to the first millennium before the arrival of Islam to Iran. On the other hand, the continuation of the city's development throughout its history can be seen until the Qajar period and the early Qajar period and the first Pahlavi period, but after this period, the concept of development for the city of Naeen is similar to many cities in Iran cannot be used because only the expansion

of the city was thought about after "a little" and the environmental, social, and economic dimensions that are the infrastructures of sustainable development have not been taken into account, if the body of the environment expresses the effects of climate, attitudes and the world. It is the noses of its creators. Today, due to advances in the fields of science, man seems to have gained a relative ability to deal with nature, and the results of this are high energy

consumption due to the lack of attention to the climatic situation, the body form not being compatible with the natural environment, and neglecting the environmental capacities and characteristics. (Limitation of underground water table, faults, risk of earthquakes, floods, etc.) and other characteristics that unfortunately our cities today suffer from not only in their bodies but also in their culture and thoughts. Iran's rich urban development is a witness of two types of bodies in its urban environment, one is a valuable body in terms of historical, cultural aspects and architectural and urban beauty, the other is a body that was formed after the period of apparent modernism in Iran and has not taken any color and flavor from Naeen's identity. The reason for exploring how the quantity and physical quality of different urban functions of Naeen is based on two urban contexts with their own characteristics. According to the investigation of the urban context of Naeen, two city blocks were selected as pilots from the old and new urban contexts of Naeen and for evaluation and We consider comparative comparison. In the map below, selected blocks of new and old fabric in the historical core of the city and the surrounding fabric are specified. In the old context of Naeen and Mohammadiyah, we are facing a body that has been damaged a lot today, but still shows the correct thinking of its creators. The special form and arrangement of the houses, introversion and fabric density in order to adapt to the climate, increasing the durability of the buildings, the limited and valuable arable land around the city, etc are among the solutions of the architects of that country. Naeen and Mohammadiyeh have separate neighborhoods, each of which They have similar facilities and facilities that are located in their centers on the edge of the squares, but they are not different from each other in terms of the body and urban edges. The new structure of Naeen, which started at the end of the first Pahlavi period and continued to grow in later periods, is located in the south of the old structure and Imam Khomeini Street, the former ring road. In terms of quality, the body of the new fabric is in no way comparable to the valuable fabric of Naeen and Mohammadia, only because a series of uses under the title of urban services and new users such

as the municipality, justice, higher education, schools, medical, etc. From 1327, the added fabric is important, which is more in terms of quantity, not quality. It has reached 4.570 hectares and in (2005) the time of preparation of the master plan covers an area of about 2.1001 hectares, which shows the rapid growth and expansion of the city of Naeen, especially in the southern part of the contemporary fabric of the city. The mentioned area (1/2 of 100 hectares) in 2005 is equal to the sum of the net and gross urban areas. The area of the net urban areas of Naeen is 608 hectares, and the per capita urban area for each person in this case is equal to 249 square meters. (Figure 1 and 2)

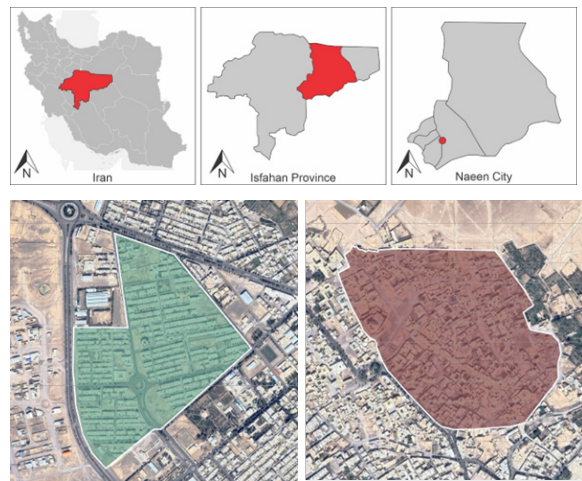


Fig 1 and 2: Figure on the top: Location of Naeen city in Isfahan Province, Figure down: selected block in the old fabric of Naeen and selected block in the new fabric of Naeen

Evaluation of the main research indexes

Due to the hybridity of the research method, the type of scoring for each of the criteria in each case sample is done according to the structure of the Likert spectrum. In such a way that each of the criteria finally assigns our average score between 1 and 5. Based on this, the demographic statistics related to the questionnaire method include the following items, out of 365 respondents to the questionnaire, 37% of them are those who live or work in the chosen new context and 63% are people who live or work in the old context of the city.

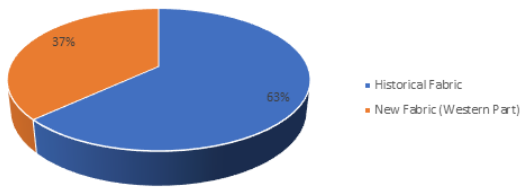


Fig 3: The number of people participating in answering the questionnaire from both old and new contexts of Naeen city

Among the people who wanted to answer from the new context, 57% of the respondents were men and 43% were women, and from the old context, 58% of the respondents were men and 42% were women. Among these, all the respondents from the new context and 58% of the respondents from the old context are married and 42% of the respondents from the new context are single.

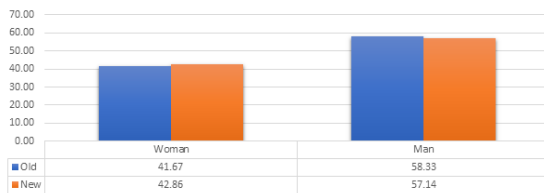


Fig 4: The rate of marriage and celibacy of respondents

Of the participants in the survey in the new context, 28.57% were employees, 28.57% were unemployed, and 42.86% were unemployed, and among the participants in the old context, 25% were employees, 8.33% were workers, 41.67% were self-employed, and 8.33% were students, and 16.67% are unemployed.



Fig 5: Employment rate of respondents in different categories

The level of education of the respondents is as follows: from the new context, 14.29% have master's and doctorate degrees, 41.67% have post-graduate degrees and bachelor's degrees, and 16.67% have diploma degrees. From the old

context, 14.29% have master's and doctorate degrees, 71.43% have postgraduate degrees and bachelor's degrees, and 14.29% have diploma degrees.

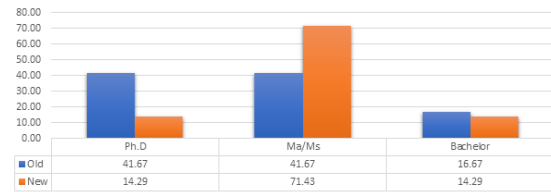


Fig 6: Level of education of the respondents

Evaluation of the population index

The population index in the concept of a healthy city includes factors such as population density, households, the number of people living in a residential unit or a neighborhood, the number of people who use the services provided for a specific area. This index is also manifested in the form of undesirable residential density, which causes a decrease in the quality of the environment and services. The lack of balance between population growth rate and physical development is a negative manifestation of this index. The results of the investigation carried out in two parts of Naeen urban context show that the result of this index in the new context has a more favorable situation than the old context.

Education index evaluation

The evaluation of the education index in its first layer examines the level of education of people living and working in this context, which is important in a way that expresses the attitude of people as well as their culture and behavior in the city and neighborhood. From another point of view, the level of interest in continuing education among families as well as the students themselves who are of school age is also one of the qualitative aspects of this index that are taken into consideration in the evaluation. One of the definitions of a healthy city is the quality of life in the urban environment and the family environment, which is realized along with high life expectancy and growing actions and decisions of the residents. Based on the results of the survey, both from the point of view of the education level of the residents and from the point of view of interest and action in the direction of

continuing education, as well as the availability of educational facilities and educational assistance for the residents, the new context has a better and more ideal situation than the new context.

Evaluation of social participation index

The social participation index is one of those quality indicators that have a significant impact on the quality of life in our culture. In such a way that the physical elements that make up the neighborhood also express a form of social participation. Therefore, it has both an identity and a lot of advantages from a functional point of view. The evaluation of this index is done by examining things such as relations between neighbors, participation of neighbors in solving problems and carrying out actions and decisions, and helping neighbors towards each other. As expected, this index is better in the old context.

Evaluation of household income index

Household income is one of the few indicators that have a direct and measurable impact on the quality of life. This index can be evaluated in the form of monthly household income, the existing balance between family income and expenses, which determines the extent to which each household has facilities, as well as monthly purchasing power, which is directly related to nutrition, health, and mental and physical health. The evaluation shows that both parts of the new fabric and the old fabric are in an acceptable condition, but the new fabric occupies a higher amount. Therefore, more quality and health will be obtained from this tissue through this index.

Evaluation of sense of belonging index

The sense of belonging to a place is one of the levels of the sense of place, which is one of the main and significant qualities. Because this feeling appears in the shadow of the favorability and assistance of several direct and indirect factors, and its existence will cause the emergence and strengthening of other qualities. To evaluate this index, the hope of progress and improvement of life, the desire to continue living in the mentioned context and satisfaction with the events and successes related to the presence and life in this urban fabric have been measured. The results indicate that the sense of belonging in the old context of Naeen city is high compared to the new context.

Evaluation of housing index

Settlement is a basic and original concept for explaining and evaluating the way of urban life. To evaluate the housing index, factors such as the quality of materials, building strength, residents' satisfaction with the type of design and construction of buildings, and the amount of residential ownership have been examined. Due to physical wear and tear, the old fabric has a lower score in terms of building quality, and on the other hand, the new fabric has a much more favorable status in terms of the housing index than the old fabric due to its younger age and the use of construction technology and more up-to-date materials.

Evaluation of accessibility Index

The access index in the comparative comparison of the new context and the old context of the city of Naeen with the approach of a healthy city, including the examination of residents' access to health and treatment centers, the status of access to administrative and emergency centers, access to public transportation, and more specific layers of access in Shua is local How this access providers and explains a layer of facilities for people in order to increase the quality and health of life. This index, as can be seen in the table and graph, has a more favorable situation in the new context due to the design of the access network and consideration of the location of urban services and facilities.

Evaluation of urban service index

Municipal services directly provide a large part of health in the urban space, which is threatened by pollution and lack of care. All kinds of municipal services, including garbage collection, which prevents the spread and formation of pollution caused by the accumulation of garbage in the urban space, the treatment and disposal of surface runoff, which by preventing its spread and mixing with sewage and other wastes, provides environmental quality from a health perspective. And even creating security in spaces by providing services such as lighting in spaces that are used at night and preventing the creation of defenseless spaces. The status of this index in the new context is better and more favorable.

Evaluation of environmental health index

As the name of this index suggests, it has

a close relationship with health and can be considered one of the main indicators. The concept of environmental health is very broad and comprehensive and can include many things. However, according to the study and the research approach, things such as the extent of health services and facilities, the services of health and treatment centers, and the cleanliness of the environment and roads are among the items of this index. Azibay has determined that the new context with a higher average score has more favorable conditions than the old context of Naeen city.

Evaluation of environmental quality index

Environmental quality provides different interpretations in different scales and approaches. In this research and with the approach of a healthy city, environmental quality includes the amount of pollution, including air pollution, noise pollution and other environmental pollutants, and on the other hand, the cleanliness of the roads and urban spaces and the compatibility and non-creation of pollutants from the existing uses. This index shows a better situation in the new fabric with a not too big distance from the old fabric, but the results do not represent high and excellent quality in this regard and show an average level.

Evaluation of urban space quality index

Urban space is evaluated as a direct product of urban design based on urban design qualities. The existing pedestrian network and urban spaces as the physical elements of this concept will be the manifestation of this quality. The quality of pedestrian space, entertainment and leisure centers, and the width of roads have been the factors in question to test the quality of urban space. The new fabric shows better results than the old fabric in this index due to the compliance with the design principles and comply with the space quality standards.

Evaluation of Green space index

Green space index is an important and influential indicator of urban health both from the point of view of the urban landscape and from the environmental point of view. The presence and quality of urban green spaces and parks, the quality and functional radius of these spaces and the environmental comfort provided by these

spaces, as well as the border planting plan of the roads determine the quality and lack of quality of this index. The evaluation results show the high level of satisfaction with this index in the old context and its relative weakness in the new context of Naeen city.

Tab 2: Population index evaluation results

Fabric	Population questions	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
		Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)	Too Many (5)		
Old	1	0.00	0.00	58.33	16.67	25.00	366.67	32.78
	2	0.00	33.33	50.00	8.33	8.33	291.67	
	3	8.33	8.33	50.00	16.67	16.67	325.00	
New	1	0.00	0.00	57.14	14.29	28.57	371.43	35.71
	2	0.00	14.29	57.14	14.29	14.29	328.57	
	3	0.00	14.29	28.57	28.57	28.57	371.43	

Tab 3: Evaluation results of education index

Fabric	Population questions	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
		Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)	Too Many (5)		
Old	4	41.34	12.00	30.00	16.67	0.00	222.00	29.81
	5	17.25	26.43	11.33	28.32	16.67	300.72	
	6	0.00	0.00	57.14	14.29	28.57	371.43	
New	4	10.29	56.43	17.29	0.00	16.00	255.00	33.74
	5	0.00	28.57	0.00	28.57	42.86	385.71	
	6	0.00	14.29	28.57	28.57	28.57	371.43	

Tab 4: Evaluation results of social participation index

Fabric	Population questions	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
		Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)	Too Many (5)		
Old	7	14.29	14.29	71.43	0.00	0.00	257.14	33.33
	8	0.00	14.29	28.57	14.29	42.86	385.71	
	9	14.29	14.29	0.00	42.86	28.57	357.14	
New	7	16.67	25.00	50.00	8.33	0.00	250.00	29.80
	8	7.00	9.33	41.67	25.00	17.00	335.67	
	9	0.00	16.67	66.67	8.33	8.33	308.33	

Tab 5: Evaluation results of household income index

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	10	0.00	0.00	58.33	0.00	41.67	383.33
	11	0.00	8.33	41.67	25.00	25.00	366.67
	12	0.00	8.33	50.00	16.67	25.00	358.33
New	10	0.00	0.00	28.57	28.57	42.86	414.29
	11	0.00	0.00	14.29	28.57	57.14	442.86
	12	0.00	0.00	14.29	42.86	42.86	428.57

Tab 8: Evaluation results of accessibility index

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	19	0.00	25.00	66.67	8.33	0.00	283.33
	20	16.67	33.33	41.67	8.33	0.00	241.67
	21	0.00	16.67	41.67	33.33	8.33	333.33
New	19	0.00	14.29	57.14	14.29	14.29	328.57
	20	0.00	28.57	42.86	14.29	14.29	314.29
	21	0.00	14.29	28.57	28.57	28.57	371.43

Tab 6: Evaluation results of sense of belonging index

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	13	0.00	0.00	57.14	14.29	28.57	371.43
	14	0.00	28.57	42.86	28.57	0.00	300.00
	15	0.00	0.00	57.14	14.29	28.57	371.43
New	13	0.00	0.00	58.33	16.67	25.00	366.67
	14	8.33	8.33	58.33	16.67	8.33	308.33
	15	33.33	16.67	33.33	8.33	8.33	241.67

Tab 9: Evaluation results of urban service index

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	22	0.00	57.14	28.57	0.00	14.29	271.43
	23	0.00	28.57	57.14	14.29	0.00	285.71
	24	0.00	14.29	57.14	14.29	14.29	328.57
New	22	8.33	41.67	10.15	31.52	8.33	289.86
	23	0.00	8.33	58.33	8.33	25.00	350.00
	24	0.00	16.67	41.67	25.00	16.67	341.67

Tab 7: Housing index evaluation results

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	16	0.00	16.67	83.33	0.00	0.00	283.33
	17	14.83	8.30	50.00	12.65	14.22	303.14
	18	12.84	0.00	66.56	16.87	3.68	298.39
New	16	0.00	14.29	57.14	14.29	14.29	328.57
	17	0.00	12.19	12.35	61.33	14.19	377.66
	18	0.00	14.29	57.14	14.29	14.29	328.57

Tab 10: Evaluation results of environmental health index

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	25	0.00	25.00	66.67	8.33	0.00	283.33
	26	0.00	8.33	50.00	25.00	16.67	350.00
	27	0.00	16.67	50.00	25.00	8.33	325.00
New	25	0.00	0.00	57.14	0.00	42.86	385.71
	26	0.00	42.86	14.29	14.29	28.57	328.57
	27	0.00	28.57	57.14	14.29	0.00	285.71

Tab 11: Evaluation results of environment quality index

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	28	0.00	57.14	28.57	0.00	14.29	271.43
	29	0.00	71.43	14.29	0.00	14.29	257.14
	30	0.00	28.57	57.14	14.29	0.00	285.71
New	28	8.33	25.00	50.00	8.33	8.33	283.33
	29	11.67	4.25	41.67	8.33	34.21	349.55
	30	0.00	16.67	50.00	25.00	8.33	325.00

Tab 13: Green space index evaluation results

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	34	0.00	71.43	28.57	0.00	0.00	228.57
	35	0.00	0.00	0.00	42.86	57.14	457.14
	36	0.00	0.00	42.86	14.29	42.86	400.00
New	34	16.67	25.00	50.00	8.33	0.00	250.00
	35	0.00	8.33	25.00	25.00	41.67	400.00
	36	0.00	16.67	41.67	25.00	16.67	341.67

Tab 12: Evaluation results of urban space quality index

Fabric	Number of comments by population					Sum of points for each question	Average final score
	Population questions	Too few (1)	Few (2)	Average (3)	Many (4)		
Old	31	0.00	42.86	42.86	14.29	0.00	271.43
	32	0.00	71.43	21.42	28.57	0.00	321.40
	33	0.00	42.86	28.57	28.57	0.00	285.71
New	31	8.33	16.67	33.33	25.00	16.67	325.00
	32	0.00	8.33	16.67	33.33	41.67	408.33
	33	0.00	33.33	50.00	8.33	8.33	291.67

The following table shows the general results of the survey conducted in two blocks of the old and new fabric of Naen city in line with the comparative comparison of these two fabrics with the approach of Healthy city. In the following, the obtained results were explained and described separately.

Tab 14: Average frequency of participants' responses to questions related to each indicator

Index	Old fabric	New fabric	Average of Old fabric	Average of New fabric
Population	32.77778	35.71429		
Education	29.80517	33.7381	33.08413	33.08412
Social participation	33.33333	29.8		
Education	36.94444	42.85714	36.94444	42.85714
Sense of belonging	34.7619	30.55556		
Household income	29.49522	34.49357	30.95608	32.95288
Social participation	28.61111	33.80952		
Urban service	29.52381	32.71767		
Environmental hygienic	31.94444	33.33333	30.73413	33.0255
Household income	27.14286	31.92944		
Urban space quality	29.28486	34.16667	30.87273	33.05056
Green space	36.19048	33.05556		

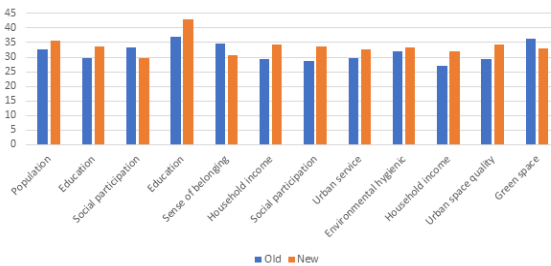


Fig 7: Average frequency of participants' responses to questions related to each index

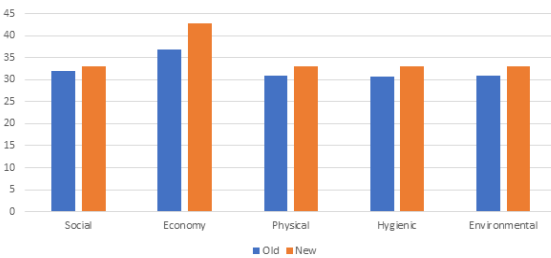


Fig 8: The average results of the survey for the dimensions that make up the concept of a healthy city in the comparative comparison of the new fabric and the old fabric of Naeen city

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

According to the previous material, the final indicators were evaluated based on the questionnaire method in each of the selected old and new tissues. Based on this, the economic dimension with the household income index having an average score of 36.94 in the old context and 42.85 in the new context has had the highest impact on the concept of a healthy city, which shows the great distance of this index and its high impact in has the subject. The following results can be extracted as a preliminary analysis:

- The amount of household income in the economic dimension is the main characteristic of a healthy city in the urban context in such a way that if it increases or decreases, it directly affects the lives of the citizens.

- The economic dimension is in a transverse relationship to influence other dimensions, and obviously in relation to the prioritization of its impact, it can be more effective on the physical dimension.

- The quality of the physical dimension of the old and new tissue in a comparative analogy is completely dependent on becoming an economic stimulus. A stimulus that can mainly determine

the type, quality and number of housings in each.

- With the increase in the amount of reconstruction and renovation in the old context, the quality of people's life will obviously change towards standardization. Based on the analysis of global reports on the quality of urban life, housing is one of the most important factors of a healthy city.

- The household income index has a direct effect on the social quality and its relations in the contexts in such a way that the formation of modern social institutions depends on having a context that is compatible with the organization and the creation of urban spaces and also public buildings with economic infrastructure is possible. to be

In the continuation of the evaluation, the sense of belonging index with an average score of 34.76 in the old context has the highest average score, the following analytical results can be presented:

- The existence of authenticity in the old context is dependent on having social relations and old buildings, which with the passage of time creates a sense of place in the citizens, which in turn creates a sense of belonging to the place. The type of building as well as the presence of some old buildings, which sometimes even have historical value, are quite effective in this matter.

- The sense of belonging in a perceptive relationship with sensory richness also implies the body and collective memory.

- Sensory richness in connection with the sense of place can lead to a sense of perception of the body of the old tissue and move social relations from the structure of neighborhood and association to the creation of a social institution. The existence of numerous eglios based on religion and ethnicity in the old context has been in most cases, which represents a stronger social institution.

Therefore, in a spectrum of the health of a tissue and in the concept of a healthy city, the old and new tissue can be divided into a spectrum of 4 parts, which in a way reaches the level of health of the tissue in each index. Based on this, according to the principle of breaking numbers in a certain range, limits can be explained as state boundaries. Therefore, the upper and lower limit of the average score is 42.85, the first limit is

39.82, and the third limit is 33.76. The following table can be explained based on this. (Tables 16 to 18)

Based on this, the breaking point of the Likert ranges based on the average of the next score can be proposed as follows:

Tab 15: Average frequency of participants' responses to questions related to each indicator

Spectrum	39.82-42.85	36.79-39.82	33.76-36.79	30.73-33.76
Score on the spectrum	1	2	3	4
Value	Healthy	Relatively healthy	Relatively Unhealthy	Unhealthy

Tab 16: Average frequency of participants' responses to questions related to each indicator

Spectrum rank	Break limitation	Average score	Fabric type
1	42.85-39.82	42.85	New
2	39.82-36.79	36.94	Old
4	33.76-30.73	33.08413	Old
		33.08412	New
		33.050	New
		33.025	New
		32.95608	Old
		30.95288	New
		30.87	Old
		30.73	Old

Tab 17: Average frequency of participants' responses to questions related to each indicator

Value	Break limitation	Fabric type
Healthy	42.85-39.82	New
Relatively healthy	39.82-36.79	Old
		Old
		New
		New
Unhealthy	33.76-30.73	New
		Old
		New
		Old
		Old

Therefore, in the comparative comparison model of the old and new context of Naeen city with the approach of Healthy city, it is possible to evaluate the indicators of each of the mentioned priorities. Meanwhile, the examination and evaluation of indicators on the thematic integrity of a healthy city has a structural implication, in other words, to examine every tissue in this city, there is a need to analyze each of the indicators

separately, but in deriving a strategy to understand the essence of the concept of the city There is an urgent need for health to be prioritized.

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