Improvement and Modernization of Old Texture Rasouli Crossroads in the Zahedan City

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ABSTRACT: Today, worn out tissues is the main focus of urban development management. Improvements of urban architecture are one of the major issues of the city with unique cultural identity. This study uses descriptive – analytical methodology and data is collected as documents - a survey. Sample used Cochrane method and questionnaires were distributed between commercial and residential areas in the intersection messenger of Zahedan city. The results were compiled in a production model and endogenous development. The author suggests that small-scale detached development strategy is useful way for urban development at the intersection Rassoli.

Keywords: old texture, Improvement and Modernization, neighborhood intersection messenger.

INTRODUCTION

Countries form in geographical and environmental conditions. Main Issue is achieving sustainable development in cities. For this purpose, recovery plans and actions should be proportional with ecological structure of the area. City in various stages of growth need of modernization that named genetically stage of Worn tissues (Mosayeb Zade and Abedini, 1924). Olds tissue is domains of the town buildings that It is comprised of old streets. Also, it is difficult to access locations in emergency situations (Abdol Ali Zade, 1973). Although worn out tissues was made based on the common architectural patterns and socioeconomic characteristics of residents. But they do not have appropriate function Socio-economic requirements of the Municipal Systems after the Industrial Revolution. Development in technology, economic and social fields and the concentration of population created imbalance in urban communities and Common tissue has not ability of attract new populations. So the urban fabric changed after this period. Worn tissue of zahedan suffers from the complexity of environmental, social and economic. Sample involved 10-20 percent of commercial and residential locations Crossroads Rassoli. The data collected with Interview. Scientific principles of making fabric worn are weak and have not done a serious attempt to formulate a theory of urbanization in Iran. Nowadays city management mimics from western plans without any reviewing at its theoretical foundations (Andelib, 2002). Classification, prioritization and assessment worn tissues are short-term and medium-term solutions for Meeting needs and functional problems of traders. If the city manager to add Canopies, tent-style structures that are fits in Zahedan region, it can improve urban area. This study used probabilistic sampling and applied Cronbach's alpha coefficient. This parameter is 71.2 and 68.2 for two factors of this research.

Historical structure

Historical context is core of cities. It is composed of Castles, fortresses and buildings built before 1942 that recorded in the national monuments. They have historical and cultural value. These buildings are checked under the provisions of the Cultural Heritage and Tourism (Haeri, 1993). Historical context is an integrated system that unconscious intervention is a major threat for destroyed them. Historical context is defined with concepts, history, values and traditions of the people.

Old tissue

Historic fabric is woven surrounding the core cities. Old tissue evolved based on past experiences (Dehghani, 1995). Old tissue are included Building that was built before 1944. Since these tissues are worn and lack of adequate safety standards and infrastructure services are so low residential status (Supreme Council for
Planning and Architecture, 2006). There is several approaches to intervention in urban fabric. First problem is surveying physical problems so Instability and lack of residence. They build with ephemeral materials and urban correct procedures have not been observed in them. Inefficiency and inability of tissues to respond to the needs of citizens and they have poor access to dangerous rescue. These tissues are complex passages, narrow that create social problems Likely drug addicts.

Social vision

Interventions in urban contexts are a social phenomenon and are related to culture. It means that the city is a cultural institution. So choosing the right options for intervention in the city can reduce the risk of social change. Public participation is also one of the major interventions in urban fabric. We can be said that the lack of public participation, makes impossible intervention in the context of urban living.

Economic view

Nowadays, the interaction between changes in physical city has attracted research topics of theorists. City is not streets, buildings and parks. it is a product of a process to increase performance, mobility of factors of production, development and innovation to meet the needs of human societies. It means that physical construction of cities has economical origins. It has major contribution on the economic development of cities (Ardeshiri, 2005). The relationship between physical characteristics of cities and economic factors impact on physical planning and economical planning. If we want people to live in a city, we must upgrade quality of services. Therefore, Worn tissues with low level of services create public discontent.

Geology

Zahedan made of thick sediments of marine that remains of Sea Level completed. The thickness of these sediments is more than 8222 m and its type is Fliskh. It is associated with volcanic rocks. This study researched is southeastern part of the territory Fliskh in Iran. Zahedan is one of the easiest parts of geological in Iran. The most important geological complications are Masses of granodiorite lithology. They spread further southwest towards the North West and made half of the alluvial plain of Zahedan.

Location and Extent

Zahedan is capital of Sistan and Baluchestan. It is bordered by Afghanistan and Pakistan. It is limited from north to Zabol, Afghanistan from the North East Kerman province is in the West of it, and Iranshahr is South West of it. Area of Zahedan is 36851 m². Longitude is 62 degrees 81 minutes and 8 seconds East. Latitude is ... degrees 32 minutes and 48 seconds north. The city has an altitude of 1375 m above sea level

Crossroads Rassoli

Site survey shows residential users has formed a 60,460 m equivalent to 63.03 percent of it. Standard table investigate that area of residential users is appropriate with worldwide. This city has 6254 m² facilities and deserted wasteland that are appropriate for potential planning and design of urban management.

Quality of building

Quality of building is physical components that play a main role in quality analysis. Not that 78 percent of all builds are repairs and dilapidated buildings involved 13 percent of them. Also, 10 percent of buildings are new. Our research show that ruins builds are 24000 m².

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Row</th>
<th>applied</th>
<th>Area (Square)</th>
<th>percent of the total tissue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Permanent housing</td>
<td>26246</td>
<td>63.23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Dilapidated and abandoned</td>
<td>5517</td>
<td>13.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Arid</td>
<td>567</td>
<td>1.37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Religious</td>
<td>539</td>
<td>1.30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sales of goods and services</td>
<td>1235</td>
<td>2.98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Public service and financial</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>1.36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Passages</td>
<td>6822</td>
<td>16.43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>The entire site</td>
<td>41510</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research findings
Location history

The displacement or non-displacement of residents is one of the criteria for social change in the city area. The history of the family residence is one of the indicators of social status in neighborhood.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-14 years</td>
<td>1218</td>
<td>9.17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15-64 years</td>
<td>4730</td>
<td>5.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Up to 65 years</td>
<td>858</td>
<td>6.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>6806</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 2. shows the location of the studied families.

Type of property

Owner is a criterion for the identification of the type of participation or upgraded by individual. Statistics show that owners of commercial units are 3/52 of the Crossroads messenger.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Living history</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Less than 5 years</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 to 10 years</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-15 years</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 year old</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>From birth</td>
<td>103</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis of the economic structure of Zahedan and studied area

A major issue in the development and modernization is the discipline of human activities and places. Urban areas are the focus of various human activities that are changed over time. Economic structure and activities have changed after 1960. Historical documents show that Quetta Railway Nushki then Dozd Ab was one of the main factors that affected the made of Zahedan. It caused more trade and agricultural activity in North area of Zahedan. But today city changed and agricultural activities do in marginal areas.

Proposed model in order to improve old texture of Crossroads Rassoli in Zahedan City.

How to Place Buildings

The buildings are designed according to site lines and made coordination between them. We suggest that street closed and this place changed to resorts. Also this act decreases traffic in area. It needs to a careful detailed progress. Because, this street connecting to two street.
Central Refuzch
We suggested that made a buffet on central refuzch and Children's play spaces and urban furniture placed at the end of the street to avoid noise pollution. Park design elements inspired by Sistan men's hats.

Figure 2. Central Refuzch

Sidewalk
Sidewalks inspired from Sistan carpet weaving and lady Baluchestan clothing. Sensors and features are intended for the disabled and blind.

Figure 3. Sidewalk

Facade and form of building
Bricks used for façade because, it is one of the dominant material in Zahedan. Also glass is used as part of designing buildings. The roof is designed dome because they proportional to the climate of Zahedan. We designed coupled poly carbonate to preventing from entry of dus.

Figure 4. Facade and form of building
Service spaces, welfare and health
To avoid reducing crime designed police station in the Crossroads messenger. These spaces designed for the well-being of residents, especially shopkeepers who are expressed a restaurant, cafe, clinic, health service deficiencies in this area.

Figure 5. Service spaces, welfare and health

CONCLUSION

This study has designed a new view for studied site and suggested that main street change to a resort. This study presents that building a Police stage, park and clinic can improve city services in Intersection of Rassoli. This street connects two main streets together, thus for this designing needs to more detailed plans closer. This study applied Sistan rug designs for paving streets. Elements are designed by native hat and used glasses for view of shops.

REFERENCES

Mashhadi Zade D.1994. “Analysis of the characteristics of urban planning in Iran”, University of Science and Technology.