

## The Role of Sustainable Development on the Architecture of the Historical Context of Cities

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### ABSTRACT

Historical contexts are the focal point of cities. The existence of these textures over the past centuries has been the basis of many customs and even existing culture as well as the economic prosperity of the city and region. These historical monuments, both in the style of construction patterns, and the ideas and ideas that govern them, as well as past social relationships and their recognition of the cultural heritage of the past, can be a huge spiritual burden for the future. Historical contexts can also be fascinated as one of the most important sources of tourism and the focus of tourism activities.

The study area of Isfahan Historical Sector which has numerous historical monuments in different periods has its own greatness and magnificence which gradually and with the emergence of new needs and mismatch of old texture in response to these needs as well as lack of awareness Decision makers face the historical disruption and, in some cases, destruction of this context, of the invisible values and potentials of the historical context. The historical context of this city is particularly attractive to tourists because of its valuable architectural elements and spaces of urban past. Given the city's 7,000-year-old historical background and its numerous monuments, efforts to restore, preserve and preserve these monuments seem necessary. By revitalizing and revitalizing these spaces in various ways, including the creation of cultural, social, tourism uses, etc., in addition to introducing and preserving their historical rituals and identities, they also attract domestic and foreign tourists. It is growing, and also because tourism is a revenue-generator, we can achieve other economic, social, cultural, and other goals in addition to rebuilding and transforming the worn-out texture of historical sites.[2]

Keywords: Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development in Architecture, Worn Texture, Historic Neighborhood, Isfahan

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

In 1992, the largest conference on environment and development was held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, known as the Rio Summit. At the summit, according to the agreement of the leaders of the countries on the process of development of industrialized countries, a charter was issued called Agenda 5 which should be used for the sustainable development of the countries of the world (Mousavi, 2, 2). The term sustainable development nowadays is used to describe a world in which human systems and systems are to work and survive until the future. Many researchers believe that sustainable development as a whole encompasses all human activities (including architecture. Sustainable development in architecture offers social, cultural, economic, environmental solutions). To prevent problems such as identity, lack of social interactions, high energy costs, improper use of building materials and pollution and environmental pollution (Nazarzadeh, 1, 2).

## **2. PROBLEM STATEMENT**

The rise of urbanization and the emergence of environmental problems in the late decades of the twentieth century brought urban development experts and urban experts to the fore. In Iran, the increase in urban population, migration from small towns and cities to large cities, and the concentration of facilities and services in metropolises, have caused many cities in the country to face problems such as housing shortages, employment and the urban environment under which Be affected. The city is a complex of natural, social, and man-made environments in which the population is concentrated. The city means the whole of an open system and a living being that neglecting it can pose a great risk to residents and themselves. With the daily development and urbanization of human life, the concepts of sustainable development have entered the field and the sustainable development of the city is the product of new insights into social, spatial and environmental justice towards the city (Ranjbarian and Zahedi, 1, 2).[5]

Despite the unique value and place of worn-out textures in the spatial and functional structure of the city and their potentials and strengths, problems and limitations such as incompatibility of activity and activity, inconsistent urban elements, few per capita uses, lack of appropriate hierarchy in the communication network and Impossible to penetrate organic tissue, maladaptive and absorbent traffic, defenseless and abandoned spaces, lack of appropriate public spaces, etc., diminishes the importance and value of the old texture and identity of cities and the displacement of populations and the exit of financially capable groups. Has the following effect (Farmer et al., 1, 2).[17]

The world's largest metropolises are now more and more in search of sustainable development foundations. Hence, the High Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 2008 formed the Sustainable Development Commission, one of the aims of which is to produce sustainable development indicators for measuring, monitoring and improving sustainable development. The introduction and application of these indicators is a necessity that has received little attention in our country. If we are to present Sustainability Indicators in accordance with the conditions of Iranian cities using scientific resources, based on the Commission's view, sustainable urban dimensions include sustainable urban economy, sustainable urban

community, sustainable urban shelter, sustainable urban environment, urban access Sustainable, sustainable urban life and sustainable urban democracy. Sustainable urban economy with adequate work and income, sustainable urban society of social cohesion, sustainable urban shelter of decent and affordable housing, sustainable urban environment of stable ecosystems, sustainable urban access to resource conservation, sustainable urban living, sustainable urban living Sustainable and sustainable urban democracy encompasses the empowerment of citizens (Hekmatya, 1, 2).[9]

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

The present paper is an analytical review method that has been used to collect its content from journals, articles, books and electronic resources to investigate the impacts of sustainable development on architecture. The purpose of this study is to find out what effects social, cultural, economic and environmental aspects have on the architectural spaces and what the physical implications of these effects will be. In Iran today, architecture is known more for climate and energy issues, and other aspects are not considered. We are now thinking about whether sustainable dimensions will no longer affect our architecture that we do not pay attention to. Can our architecture portray a sustainable physical appearance?

This article first deals with issues such as sustainable development and sustainable relationships and architecture and the impact of each of its dimensions on architecture and then the author after reviewing various references such as publications, articles, books and electronic and print resources as well as His experiences and observations on this topic provide guidelines for design with a sustainable development approach.

### **4. SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT**

Given the importance of development and the concern of protecting the environment and preventing its destruction, all human beings must recognize that progress and development need to be sustainable and benefit not only present generations but also future generations (long time ago). Sustainable development is development that meets the current needs of the world. Without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their needs, and that sustainable development is the interconnectedness of humans and nature around the world. It is noteworthy that sustainable development is not a concept. Rather, it describes the process of transformation of the relationship between social, economic, natural systems and their stages (Nazarzadeh, 1).

Sustainable development as an inclusive concept has different dimensions including: economic, environmental, social and cultural. In order to maintain long-term development sustainability, the interaction between the four mentioned dimensions is essential (Shams al-Sadat Zahedi et al., 2007).

### **5. SUSTAINABLE ARCHITECTURE**

The best concept of sustainable architecture is to build an artificial environment with a view to enhancing the quality of life of the present and meeting the needs of the future (Azerbaijan et al., 8). So the definition of sustainability in architecture is not just to build buildings that have low climatic conditions and low energy consumption, but to meet other

needs that human life is intertwined with. In this context, architecture can be called sustainable, responsive to the social, cultural, environmental and economic needs of its time.

## 6. INTRODUCING THE STUDY AREA

Isfahan's historical zones are sometimes the manifestation of numerous formal and informal activities that, at first glance, seem to be contradictory, over time, with changes in physical structure, well-organized organization, and their shape and content in combination with each other. The best examples of Iranian urban space have become, but what has become these problematic nodes today is the exhaustion (physical, economic, social) of time and the vulnerability of their materials.[26]

Along the Zayandehrood River, the southern part of the city of Isfahan separates from its north. Jolfa's Historic Context as the only extension comprises a collection of historical buildings that include numerous social and cultural spatial advantages, especially in the tourism industry, due to the scattering of monuments left over from the concept of "historical context". Maladoush and the Jolfa area have been faced with a "pervasive and cultural physical-spatial identity crisis, although numerous projects have been or are being implemented in this context that have added to existing problems due to lack of macro and comprehensive perspective. Taking into account all these conditions, the textures of Jolfa are suitable for the development of the tourism industry This is considered to be the ghan, which, taking into account the cases of balance between this texture and other modern urban urban textures (Arabi, 2003, 68).[19]

The following are essentials in executing an undeniable plan:

- A) Implementation of the project in line with different cultural programs;
- B) Strengthening the tourism industry in Isfahan as the most and most attractive city of tourism in the country;
- (C) Emphasis on decentralization policy, shifting activities downstream;
- D) Strengthening the internal structure of the city and revitalizing the historic center of Isfahan;
- E) Executive plan around the axes to make money in the neighborhood.

Although Esfahan's central neighborhoods are rich in infrastructure, the lack of coordination between the city and the current culture of the people that creates the need for parking for any residential unit or permits any vehicles in such contexts. Knowing that this is not practicable and exacerbating the housing and inheritance problems of the residential area a hundred times has made people reluctant to reside in the old context (an analysis of worn-out restoration plans).[10]

## 7. MAJOR TISSUE PROBLEMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

The existing urban architecture of Jolfa does not conform to the features of its historic urban architecture. The existing urban architecture of Jolfa does not conform to the features of its historic urban architecture. A collection of car repairs and service workshops is not commensurate with the texture. The Jolfa area also lacks defined inputs and is tailored to its widespread performance. On the other hand, the demolition of historic valuable houses has also degraded the quality of its environments and its visual outlook, and the municipality has

not issued a permit to build multi-storey complexes to differentiate between the historic district of Jolfa and those with widespread chess networks. Alongside it, commercial and service uses along Khaghani Street, along with uneven passages, and among many other threatening factors, call into question Jolfa's physical identity.[1]

In the current situation, Jolfa's historic crossings have become a parking lot and car gathering area, and due to the frequent passage of cars, the quality of the laminate flooring originally intended for pedestrian traffic is affected by the heavy traffic pressure of worn-out vehicles. And it's about to disappear.

In Jolfa Square, due to the lack of proper urban furniture, the square has become a permanent car parking space and no longer a concept of pause or communication. One of the most distinctive features of historic sites is the continuity and continuity of performance in the Heroes' infantry and the formation of active and attractive urban spaces. In this area, in spite of relatively wide herds, some or all of the performance and activity of restaurants and delicatessens are transferred to herds in appropriate seasons, which is not an interesting situation (Shafaghi, 2002, 117).

## **8. DIMENSIONS OF SUSTAINABILITY**

### **8.1. Social sustainability in architecture**

In general, what is presented in architecture as social sustainability derives from a socio-cultural approach in which the underlying factor is the formation of spaces of social forces and interactions, which eventually align with the culture and provide the basis for sustainable life. . There are other events such as goodwill, identity elements and goodwill to sustain and improve the spatial quality that enhance this to have a sustainable architecture and environment (Seed and Partner, 2011, 5).

Meanwhile, urban spaces and landmarks as places for social relations and partnerships provide the basis for social sustainability of cities (Poor Jafar et al., 2007). These spaces play an important role in the sustainability of architecture by providing cultural education and services and engaging people.

In his book, Ian Gol points to the idea of transforming cities into places to engage and engage people with spaces. Thriving and exciting places for people to enjoy (Seed and Partner, 2011, 6).

### **8.2. Cultural sustainability in architecture**

The main task of culture is to express mental ideas. This can be caused by objective forms of appearance and plays an essential role in the architectural process, and any building can convey an idea to the community as part of a culture through body and space (Grotter, 2). . The cultural dimension of architecture focuses on preserving existing cultural species and maintaining cultural patterns. This discussion can be expanded on the reuse of traditional techniques, the impact of native species and native patterns, and patterns of life and habitation. This attitude is often denied in the world, and most modern-day architects are looking for modern, anonymous designs that lack the cultural values of individuals (Senim Kultur, 2012, 2012).[19]

### **8.3 Environmental sustainability in architecture**

In the definitions of environmental sustainability in relation to architecture, more emphasis is placed on the environmental sustainability and longevity of the building. But it should not be overlooked that architecture as a phenomenon born of human thought and created for his comfort and teaching him how to communicate with his surroundings. Architecture influences the creation of spaces and the provision of services, environmental education, and the participation of people in the sustainability process.[16]

Sustainable architecture reflects the fact that we can create phenomena that meet the needs of our lives by accessing natural resources (Ziabakhsh, 1, 2).

#### 8.4. Economic sustainability in architecture

Architecture comes close to sustainability when it comes to the use of renewable energy and energy, the use of modern building technologies in line with the principles of sustainability, the use of eco-friendly materials, and environmentally friendly, high-performance, coordinated management systems. (Raisi, 1, 2).

#### 8.5. Socio-economic characteristics of the Jolfa neighborhood

##### Historic Belfast of Jolfa Settlement

The historic Jolfa during the Safavid era was located in the Bayer fields and agricultural fields and gardens south of Zayandehrood and its design was based on the City Garden and Road Gardens. The Jolfa Isfahan Spinal St was a view of the two gates of Shahrmaniyan and Sarfrazian around the Grand Square. (Jolfa) and the small square, and before the Qajar era, Jolfa had no fence and barrow. On the street Nazar, there was a large square and a small square that due to the strength of the buildings around the Jolfa Square was formed. It is early Pahlavi era but there was certainly an open space or gathering place in the seasonal field of Jolfa Had social ties and riverbank areas with street view, crossing the North - South is known to ten terms were drawn from the river to the street.

Old Jolfa consisted of five large square neighborhoods and a small square and foursquare, Qarakel and Hakop John. In the Safavid Jolfa, there were also the Shahmarman and Ceraphazia, the Great Qarakel, the Gask, and the Plain, which nowadays have relics of these localities or churches (Darohian, 1, 2).

#### 8.6. Available bone of the historical area of Jolfa

The Jolfa District consists of historic districts with an area of about 2 hectares, and a population of about 4 in the 1980s, of which 5 were Armenians, with the Hakop Jan, Charsu and Big Square neighborhoods being the largest and the largest in Yerevan. It has Armenians in it. In recent years, the Armenian population has declined sharply, with unofficial sources estimating the low Armenian population of Jolfa to be around three.

The current state of Jolfa as a residential area is almost devoid of most service uses. The major uses of Jolfa include the historic church, the Armenian Preparatory and Primary School, the junior and high school, and the historic Jolfa bath and part of the bath. Historic Tabriz and its several uses of higher education and culture that are located in the historical homes of stone-throwing and Tabriz neighborhoods. The social function of Jolfa Square lies in the historic homes of the stone-throwing and Tabriz neighborhoods. The social performance of Jolfa Square has declined substantially and there are discontinuities of the two Naji and Shaji disciplines, but the historic bath of the Foursquare, and all the gates and fences of the neighborhood, the historic church and most of Jolfa's historic houses have been

destroyed. . In the present situation, the remaining buildings in Jolfa's neighborhoods are generally churches (Shafiqi, 2).

The main focus of Jolfa's services is East Nazar Street between Tohid and Nos. Wisdom and Nos. Other available passes either have no commercial user base or have local small shops along the east and west side streets, Khaghani, Tawhid, Wise and the main passages of the Jolfa area. A set of subways provides the interconnection of the Jolfa area in every way. However, interconnections can be a bit difficult to provide, as some subways, especially Khaghani Street, are a major traffic hub.

If we look at the density index of historical houses along the axes, the highest density of Armenian historic houses is found in the Stonehenge and Tabriz congresses, while at the same time owning a number of historic houses, such as the Art University and several other educational units. It has given these passages the role of cultural order - higher education (Shafiqi, 2).

#### 8.7. Physical Properties of the Historical District of Jolfa

The neighborhood of Jolfa is itself divided into two parts, the new and the old Jolfa, where the Old Jolfa is geographically the width of the city of Noabad from the Zayandehrud River to the Chaharsu River (Sangarashtra) and in exchange for a street and its locations are: Big Square, Square A small, lion's-lane alley, the Chakupchan (Hasirba Faha neighborhood), Qarakal (Qinan), where the churches of Vanak, St. Mary, and Bethlehem are located, located in the small square of Grigor Church.

Chaharsu is another neighborhood located among the Armenian Yinshin neighborhoods. And there are the churches of John, Hwanas, except the nuns and the late nuns. Qarakel is the smallest neighborhood of Old Jolfa and the New Jolfa neighborhood consists of four neighborhoods of Iravani, Nakhjavan, Kui Shams Abad and Sheikh Bana, and their inhabitants consist of two Shams Abad and Sheikh Bana Isfahan settlements. (Isfahan Renovation and Improvement Organization, 1).

### **9. ANALYSIS OF THE AMOUNT AND WILLINGNESS OF RESIDENTS TO PARTICIPATE WITH THE TYPE OF PARTNERSHIP**

One of the most important theories discussed in this research is the theory of empowerment and participation of the people, according to which the basic strategy of this model is the belief in the people. The belief that issues can be best handled by the people with whom Issues live on a daily basis and, in other words, the stakeholders are resolved. Empowerment refers to the disadvantaged and marginalized groups and components such as education, justice, equitable distribution of income and facilities, the context of this equitable distribution, and its subsets Participation is the mental and emotional involvement of individuals in group situations that motivates them to work together. Help each other achieve group goals and share work responsibilities (Alavi Tabar, 15, 2000)

Participation is the people's right and, as mentioned, requires their awareness. Partnerships are a form of rehabilitation for weak groups so that they can contribute to what will affect their lives. According to estimates from the questionnaire, more than 2 percent of Jolfa's residents were willing to participate in renovation with project executives and 3.30 percent stated their unwillingness to participate in any renovation projects.

## 10. SUGGESTIONS

Due to its historical and ancient history and its various problems, its degradation and exhaustion are increasing day by day. This physical and physical decline causes the economic and social decline of this context. As a result, it reduces the durability and lack of interest of tourists in the texture. In fact, the texture rather than the tourist attracts them. Therefore, accelerating recovery is essential.

- To help people in this context build and execute their own project.

Improvement of texture and urbanization laws as well as issuance of building permits to existing residents themselves.

- A diversification of services and facilities to attract tourists and retain residents. Therefore, the following strategies are suggested to better revitalize this context:

- Expanding green and open space in this neighborhood;
- Determining the scope and extent of municipal involvement in the area
- Preparing the strategic plan for the Jolfa area
- Appointing special organs and staffs as organizers of Jolfa's civil affairs
- Avoid unnecessary loading of population and utilities - Tax exemption and incentive policies
- Preparation and implementation of urban landscape designs in the boundary area of the area, as well as landscaping and landscape design in the main crossings
- Providing parking for marketers;
- Enhance neighborhood amenities and services for residents and tourists;
- Increasing traditional jobs to attract tourists;
- preserving old and valuable monuments in the tissue and preventing destruction when the tissue is revived;
- Resolving environmental problems caused by demolition, renovation and refurbishment in this part of the city;
- Improved access status in the neighborhood.

## 11. CONCLUSION

According to studies of the implementation of worn-out tissue improvement plans, it is estimated that they should be looked at in a new and different way than before, and that a key element in the context of people and their involvement is of greater importance. It is believed, because the real owners of these textures are the people themselves. Therefore, the authorities and officials should be aware of the idea of ownership and consultants should keep in touch with the people living in the neighborhoods and with the people who are beneficiaries of these projects, because there is no group or organization. To the same extent, these residents were not aware of the situation in the neighborhood and did not deal with the real problems of the neighborhood (an analysis of the plans for the restoration and renovation of worn-out tissues).

Solutions to the Sustainable Development of this Neighborhood

11.1. Design solution based on social sustainability

1- Strengthening social infrastructures such as shops, parks, etc. 2- Flexibility of the functions of spaces 2- Creating spaces for educating people to make people more sensitive to



sustainability 2- Supplying welfare needs 2- Availability of open spaces 2- Creating a safe, humane and active environment free of delinquency and .....

#### 11.2. Design solutions based on cultural sustainability

1- Using traditional positive techniques such as using materials in today's way 2- Creating multifunctional open spaces for traditional rituals 2- Creating exhibitions for presenting cultural products 2- Creating spaces for cultural education such as a place for performing performances Epic 2- Private and public privacy .....

#### 11.3. Design guidelines based on environmental sustainability

1- Harmonization with the environment and natural conditions 2- Communication with nature in neighborhood design 2- Creating multifunctional spaces

#### 11.4. Design solutions based on economic sustainability

1- Use of eco-friendly materials 2- Use of modern building technology such as cladding and cable structures 2- Use of renewable energies and active and passive systems 2- Use of traditional and economical experiences of traditional architecture 2- Creation of architecture Long-life flexible (to suit any performance change)

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