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A Social Resilience Framework for Sustainable Regeneration in Inefficient Urban Neighborhoods: A Case Study of Noghan Neighborhood of Mashhad

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Abstract
Today, due to the rapid expansion of urbanization, the decline of social status and neglect of cultural values have led to the expansion of urban inefficient neighborhoods. One of the greatest challenges of this context is the level of social and institutional resilience and tolerance of these societies against the management and control of change. Social resilience includes the conditions under which individuals and social groups adapt to environmental changes and in fact reflect the ability of the community to respond to the crises, while taking into account the high economic, social and cultural values of old textures. This issue is of importance in ancient urban textures, especially in Mashhad as the first metropolitan city and the second metropolis of Iran. This research has been designed to investigate social resilience for sustainable urban regeneration in urban inefficient neighborhoods. In the methodology, library and valid documents have been used to identify the main criteria for social rehabilitation. A total of 50 questionnaires were distributed among the residents of Noghan district and analyzed using Smart-PLS software, which is a method for data with abnormal data distribution. The results of the study show that the component of the torsion social cohesion and sustainable regeneration have a direct relationship with increasing the components of recreating social resilience in the neighborhood.
Keyword: *Resilience, Social resilience, Rehabilitation, Inefficient neighborhood*

1.Introduction
A resilient community is the one that has the ability to withstand shocks and impacts from a hazard, so that those risks do not turn into disasters, while at the same time it is capable of returning to normal condition, during and after an accident, and also has the opportunity to change and adapt after accidents. It is also important to pay attention to the social aspects of resonating more than physical infrastructure in crisis management (Lucini, 2013: 10). Where crimes, homelessness, unemployment, inappropriate nutrition, and education are evident, can no longer be considered important for disaster prevention, so the concept of staggering evolved step by step, and attentions were directed from its initial ecological concept to a social-ecological concept (Voss, 2008: 52). Social resilience includes the conditions under which individuals and social groups adapt to environmental changes. In general, social capability is the ability of a community to return to equilibrium or to respond positively to disasters (Shaw et al 2014: 19). Recreationalism, in the conceptual sense, is equivalent to creating a new urban space by preserving the main features of the old space (physical and activity) and presenting a different personality and identity (Pablo Martí et al, 2019: 2) which aims to recreate a space with the characteristics and values of the old spaces and find independent personality and identity. In fact, urban regeneration is seeking to solve urban burnout problems by improving deprived and degraded areas in cities. In this approach, planning and management from bottom to top are based on empowerment, emphasizing human resources with the approach of local communities (Andalib, 1396: 45). Ideally, urban regeneration involves formulating political goals, implementing them through executive programs, and continuously representing performance (Pourahmad et al., 2011). The community-based approach emphasizes presenting strategies for the improvement and empowerment of local urban communities and more effective oversight in urban communities by governments, especially in the event of natural and abnormal crises and disasters, using the regeneration of the worn-out textures (Yu et al., 2016: 21). In this approach, it is believed that pure attention to the physical elements of society, without raising the tolerance thresholds of the social capacities, will not suffice. According to Rafiyan et al. (2011), a local community should be involved in the occurrence of a traumatic event Nose is so resilient and resistant that it can be in a short time cycle. By the help of its own internal forces and external participation, it quickly

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regains its pre-accident status. On the other hand, the most important dimension of social resilience is social participation, which is in the direction of sustainable regeneration and involves planning and management from the bottom up, based on empowerment, emphasizing human resources by the community approach. Considering that the cooperation and participation of local community groups in sharing all-round capabilities is one of the important dimensions of social rehabilitation, which is also aimed at increasing the capacity for disaster preparedness, prevention and response, paying attention to the requirements of recreation Sustainable to address the issue of social resilience as an indispensable principle is necessary because in an agile community, which suffers severe shocks from accidents, the advancement of popular and organizational potentials prevents it from a crisis and resuscitate it quickly to rebuild and preserve the old values. In this research, the focus is on urban inefficient textures which have undergone a deliberate and unconscious process in the recent centuries. Due to the high economic, social and cultural values of old textures, the old urban centers of Mashhad City as the first macro the city of Ghazni and the second metropolis of Iran are also of value and importance. Noghan neighborhood is one of the three main centers of the core of the city of Mashhad, which has more credibility than two other centers. The current sedan, the remains of the original and ancient textures are located in the northeastern part of Mashhad, in the Samen region, the second central area and one of the most important neighborhoods of Mashhad. Sustainable regeneration in valuable textures, in terms of participation and twisting social fabric, is necessary as for dysfunctional textures. Noghan neighborhood, despite its old age and high traffic flow, is in the vicinity of the shrine with a tidy texture, so these spaces have lost their biological balance and have a placeholder value in a calm environment. Therefore, reviewing the social resilience and tolerance of these communities against management and control of change is key to maintaining the values of the old neighborhoods.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Definitions and Terminology of Resonance

The term "resurrection" is often referred to as "back to the past", which in the Latin root of Resilio means "jump to the past". This term was first introduced in 1973 as an ecological concept by Hulling (Kelin et al., 2003: 39). In 1973, Hollinger specifically introduced the term "resonance" into the literature of ecology. Resonance in the dictionary has different meanings and different perceptions, the most important of which are the ability to rebuild, resilience, compatibility with retrieval, while addressing the problems of the crisis, the realm of sustainable development. Various definitions of resonance have already been outlined, including the following: resilience; the conditions that while restores and maintains the standard of living and protects communities against accidents and natural disasters, creates the context in which society generates power, quality, and living standards; keep track of the past. According to another definition, it is the capacity of a system, community, or social potential in order to adapt to the dangers to resist or change them, and achieving a satisfactory level of performance and structure.

2.2 Resilience and Its Dimensions

Despite more than three decades of research on resilience, this concept still lacks a comprehensive and operational understanding of various scientific areas. Several definitions of diversity have been expressed in terms of resonance, and the concept of resonance in various sciences has been taken into account in various forms. Many existing contradictions emerge from the residual meaning of the cognitive tendencies, methodological ways, fundamental conceptual differences, as well as the perspectives that focus on research in ecological, social, or a combination of both systems. It should be noted that the topic of restoration covers a wide range of urban systems and human societies. These different dimensions in the study of resilience can be attributed to two factors: one of the broad issues involved with resonating lies in the field of accident management, and the other the time interval both before the accident and the period of preparation, and also implementing the necessary measures to reduce the risk. Resonance is a dimension which has a variety of types that require different types of measurements (Rafiean et al., 2010: 11). Urban Conservation has four main axes, dynamic metabolic flows (including diversity and conservation of ecosystems, production cycles, consumption and supply of bio-economic resources and soft and hard infrastructure), urban governance and institutional structures and organizations that bring justice to the city (Social flows). Demographic characteristics, social and human capital, and social inequalities (and artifacts) are environmental physical characteristics which relate to natural environments and ecosystems (Rafiean et al., 2010: 12). Different sciences such as psychology, engineering, management and economics have provided different definitions of resilience. Resiliency means the ability of the individual, family, society, country and systems to reduce the effects of shocks and pressures, thereby reducing chronic vulnerability and facilitating comprehensive growth in engineering. For structures such as bridges and skyscrapers, resiliency is defined as the capacity for rapid return after stress, tolerance for more stress, and reduced destruction through a given amount of stress (Malki et al., 2017: 4). 2.3 The Concept of Social Resilience A resilient community is the one that has the ability to withstand shocks and impacts from a hazard, so that those risks do not result in casualties, while at the same time it is capable of returning to normal condition, during and after an accident, and so

there is a possibility and opportunity for change and adaptation after accidents. Due to the concept of resilience that should be associated with all stages of disaster management, resilient society needs features that cover all stages before, during and after accidents. Unlike resilient societies, societies that are unable to withstand the shocks that are in the process of returning to the normal state, collapse and are unable to adapt and accept the new situation, which can be governed by such characteristics as fragility, sensitivity, inability to change, vulnerability, weakness, inflexibility, non-resistance, degeneration, failure and inactivity. "A resilient community against disasters is an ideal. No society can ever be completely safe from natural and human hazards. Perhaps thinking of a resilience community to a disaster or disaster resilient community would be useful." A disaster resilient community is the one that has the most security and can design and construct knowledge on natural hazards to reduce vulnerability by strengthening these features to achieve resilience. The importance of each feature depends on the location, time, and circumstances (including the types of hazards). However, the turning point of the set of attributes represents one goal, which is the access to the highest level of resilience that is available (voss, 2008: 52).

2.4 Factors Affecting Social Resilience

Bokley (2007) points out in a study on new approaches to resilience and social vulnerability to factors that support individuals, families, groups and communities in reducing disaster effects, and believes that the set of these factors increases the level of social resilience at the community level. Social resilience is defined as the ability of a community to revert back and use its own resources for retrieval. Social resilience is designing internal resources to manage demands, challenges, and changes faced during a catastrophic period. The concept of staggering evolved step by step and directed attentions from its initial ecological concept to the ecological social concept and then to the social concept. All definitions of social resilience take into account the capacities of individuals, organizations, or communities to tolerate, attract, adapt, and transform against social threats of any kind (Ainuddin, 2013: 26). Social resilience has different stages and significantly increases the durability and solidity of the community. The level of flexibility of different groups varies from one community to the next, and their response is different in critical cases. By comparing different communities, we conclude that factors such as identity, which create different responses in different societies with similar disasters, cause different levels of resilience in the community. They may be vulnerable in some societies, but social communication is so strong that recovering from the damaged state occurs as soon as possible, so in this case, despite high vulnerability, resilience is high (Shaw et al., 2014: 194).

2.5 Resilient Community Features and Indicators

A resilient community is the one that has the ability to withstand shocks and impacts from danger in such a way that those risks do not turn into accidents, while at the same time it has the ability or capacity to return to normal condition during and after the accident, and there is a possibility and opportunity for change and adaptation after accidents. Considering the concept of resilience that must be associated with all stages of disaster management, it is necessary for the resilient community to have features that cover all stages before, during and after accidents. In contrast to resilient societies, societies that are unable to withstand shocks and return to normal condition, collapse, and are not able to adapt and accept the new situation; a situation in these societies in which such concepts as fragility, sensitivity, inability to change, vulnerability, weakness, flexibility, lack of resistance, decadence, failure and passivity are prevailing (Izadi, 2014: 1). Therefore, a society with a higher resilience has the capacity to accept these features. Of course, the idea of a "resilient community against disasters" is an idealistic one: no society can ever be completely safe from natural and human hazards. Perhaps thinking of a resilience community to a disaster or disaster resilient community would be more beneficial; a disaster resilient community is "a society that has the most security and can know how to design and construct natural hazards to reduce vulnerability and to enhance these features to achieve resilience "(2007: 5, Twigg).

2.6 Urban Regeneration

The term "regeneration" comes from the root of the verb regenerate, meaning "regenerating", "redevelopment", and also in the definition of the term "natural regeneration", it is said to be part of a living entity that is exposed (Robert, 2000, cited in Bahrain et al., 2013). This term was broadly followed after 1995 as a substitute for urban renewal in the field of urban planning. Kuch describes this alternative as follows: "Urban regeneration of urban renewal's aspirations and achievements, as seen as a process of fundamental physical changes, and urban regeneration whenever needed." It proposes action, it is faced with a failed approach, it is very moving (Andalib, Alireza, 2017). Urban regeneration is in line with a meaningful process. In summary, the urban regeneration process involves analysis, implementation, outputs and results. In this process, based on the late perspectives, not only the outcomes but also the Third Millennium is based on lively and livable, healthy, and economically prosperous urban environments (Pablo Martí et al., 2019). In fact, urban regeneration is seeking to solve urban burnout problems by improving deprived and degraded areas in cities. This approach does not only seek to revitalize the abandoned areas, but also deals with broader issues such as competitive economics and quality of life, especially for those living in slums. Ideally, urban regeneration

involves formulating political goals, implementing them through executive programs, and continuously representing performance (Pourahmad et al., 2011). The concept of urban regeneration, a package of a country's level of development, can be defined in different ways. In the highly developed economies, the goal is to return to the city, by improving the city center, restoring activities within the framework of rapid global competition and implementing environmental quality improvement projects, with a widespread vision for focusing on the city center (Andalib, 2013).

2.7 The Theoretical Framework of Research

The theoretical framework in this study is obtained from the following sources:
The literature on the main topic is reviewed, and the global experiences are utilized. The theoretical framework has been extracted from the study of two main variables of regeneration and resilience using content analysis method in the form of criteria and index.

3. Research Methodology

The present research is framed on the social resilience for sustainable regeneration in inefficient urban neighborhoods. The paradigm and the intellectual approach of the research is a positively and quantitatively type, in terms of applied purpose, survey nature and data type. Because this study seeks to investigate a real problem, its results can be used for urban managers and decision makers. data is collected in this research through library documents, surveying, field observation and field survey. The data collection tool was a general questionnaire that was reviewed and completed by district experts and residents of the neighborhood. The sample size in the study is 50 and the questionnaire is also based on theoretical framework variables, according to the questionnaire and the time required for the research. The data are analyzed by GIS, SPSS software, and graphical analysis considering the status of the current situation in Noghan district and social resilience survey. The applied model is Pearson correlation model and exploratory factor analysis.

4. Results and Discussion

4.1 PLS Path Analysis Model

In order to validate the content of each of the indicators in measuring the above concepts, in this section, using the structural equation model, the validity of the designed model is analyzed. A complete model of structural equations is a path diagram. In studies that aim to test a specific model for the relationship between variables, this method is used. One of the strongest and most appropriate methods for analyzing behavioral and social sciences research is multivariate analysis, because the nature of these issues is multivariate and cannot be solved by a two-variable method. The analysis of covariance structures or causal modeling or structural equation modeling are among the most complex methods for analyzing complex data structures, which means analyzing various variables that, in a theory-based structure, overlap the simultaneous effects of variables. This method is a complex mathematical combination of multivariate regression and path analysis that is gathered in a complex system to analyze complex phenomena. The relationship between markers or the questionnaire questions with structures is investigated. And in the structural part of the relationship, the factors studied are considered together to test the hypotheses (Gefen,2005:3).

4.2. Inferential Statistics

To study the model hypothesis, structural equation modeling with partial least squares approach has been used. Unlike the LISREL-based approach, this approach has the same capabilities; its high ability to predict the model, the development of new models, support for combined and reflective measurement models, the lack of sensitivity to data normalization, volume insensitivity sample and also the ability to implement complex models. Analysis of model hypotheses as well as the test of relationships between research variables are based on the Partial Least Square or PLS structural equation modeling approach. To analyze the research data, 50 completed questionnaires were collected from the residents of Noghan district and analyzed by Smart-PLS software. The evaluation of the PLS route model includes three steps. In the first stage, evaluation of the external measurement model is proposed. At this stage, the reliability and validity of the components of model are determined (it should be noted that at this stage, the validity and reliability of both variables and reagents are investigated). In the second step, we will go to the structural model (internal) test, and finally, the overall evaluation criterion for the PLS path model will be calculated.

4.3. Reliability Test

The reliability of the test relates to the accuracy of the measurement and its stability. The reliability has two different meanings: one meaning of reliability is stability of scores over time, that is, if a test is performed several times in similar conditions, the scores achieved in all of them are the same. The second meaning of reliability refers to the equivalence of the items. And in that sense, to what extent questions are correlated to each other. For this purpose, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient index is used at the software application level. Given that some of the research questions overlap structurally and theoretically and their presence in the model is not necessary and they can be combined and integrated with other hidden and observable variables, which include the criteria of institutional relationships, institutional functioning and renewal urban life, as well as indicators of poverty, the existence of relief agencies and access to open space. To confirm the reliability of

the variables, Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used in this study. If the Cronbach's alpha is more than 0.6 (due to the limited number of questionnaires), the variables have an appropriate reliability, which means that the structures are soundly reliable in the model, except for the institutional sub-criterion, which has a Cronbach's alpha of less than 0.6, equal to 0.3. the criteria including quality of service, awareness, skill, general cooperation, accessibility and institutional basis belong to the component of social resilience and the criteria including recovery of historical texture and sustainable participation belong to the sustainable regeneration component, which include values above 0.6. and represent the suitability of the model.

4.4. Validity Test

In assessing the validity of the model, we must examine the validity of variables and reagents. To evaluate the validity of the variables, the average variance extracted (AVE) index is used, with values above 0.5, representing appropriate validity. According to the results of the model, except for the institutional subjective criterion, where AVE is less than 0.5 and equal to 0.4, the average of the extracted variances of the other criteria and the main components is higher than 0.5 and represents the appropriate validity of the model.

4.5 Measurement of Factor Loads

The reliability of each item refers to the factor load of each of the observed variables, and is used to determine if the measurement indicators (observed variables) are acceptable to measure the hidden variables. The power of the relationship the variable (hidden variable) and the variable is shown by the factor load. The factor load is between zero and one. The minimum acceptable value is 0.3, and the values above 0.4 indicate a significant level of high correlation between the observed variables and the factor, and indicate that the structure is well-defined.

4.6 Checking the Quality of the Model

In examining the quality of the model, CV Com and CV Red are used. CV Com is positive and the zero number is also acceptable. The quality of the reflective measurement model is calculated by the Commitment Parity Index (CV Com). This index measures the ability of the path model to predict observed variables through their respective hidden variable values. To evaluate the quality of the reflective measurement model, the positive values of this index indicate the proper quality of the reflective measurement model. According to the results of the software output, the CV Com index for all variables is positive and proves the quality of the reflective measurement model. This means that the variables of the model are able to predict their observable variables. The quality of the structural model is also calculated by the redundancy index (CV Red). The purpose of this indicator is to examine the ability of the structural model to predict by neglect. The most famous and well-known measure of this ability is the Q2 index of Stone Geysler, according to which the model should predict the indicators of the hidden intrinsic reflective variables. Q2 values above zero indicate that the observed values are well regenerated and the model has the ability to predict. In other words, if the index is positive, it can be said that the structural model is of good quality. According to the results of the software output, the CV Red index for the variables was positive. Therefore, the quality of the structural model is also proved. Regarding the model review, it can be said that the questions have diagnostic validity and the distinction between the perceived questions and the convergent validity.

4.7 Structural Model Quality Test

In analyzing structural models with the help of the least square's method, there are three main criteria for testing structural models: 1. Route determination coefficient index R2 2. General fitting of GOF 3. R2 path coefficient index

4.7.1 General Fit of GOF

PLS structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM), contrary to the covariance-based method (CB-SEM), is not an indicator for the overall model estimation, but an index of goodness of fit (GOF) proposed by Tenenhaus et al. (2005). This index takes into account both measurement and structural models and serves as a benchmark for measuring the overall performance of the model. The range of this index is between zero and one, and Watzles et al. (2009) presented three values of 0.01, 0.25 and 0.36, respectively, as weak, moderate and strong values for GOF, respectively. Given that this model indicates whether the tested model is successful in predicting the intradermal variables or not, GOF is 0.6691, which indicates that the model is
Strong.

4.8. Significant Coefficient of t

In order to confirm a hypothesis, after confirmation of reliability and validity, the path coefficient and the payoff coefficient t must be paid. In this section, the Boot-Stream algorithm is used to compute the T-statistic. T coefficient correlation is the confidence level that is considered:
At a confidence level of 90%, it is greater than 1.64;
At a confidence level of 95%, it is larger than 1.96;
And at 99% confidence level greater than 2.56;
The value of the T-statistic in the path analysis of PLS at 90% confidence level is higher than 1.64 and the path coefficient between the independent variable and the positive dependent variable is increasing. In the independent variable, we increase the dependent variable, so the relationship between the constructs is correct and all the structures of service quality, awareness, skill, public co-operation, accessibility and

institutional context lead to social resilience, and the structures of historical reconstruction and sustainable participation lead to sustainable regeneration, which can generally be concluded that recreation sustainability leads to social resilience and increases in the Noghan neighborhood.

4.9 Path Coefficients

To calculate the standard coefficients of the path between structures, a PLS algorithm must be used. The standardized coefficients between independent and dependent variables show that the independent variable explains the percentage of the variations of the dependent variable. It should be noted that in order to confirm a hypothesis, the path coefficient should be positive

4.9.1 Hypothesis Test

Sustained regeneration seems to increase social resilience and have a direct relationship with that. Given that the path coefficient is 0.027, which is a positive number and also t statistic is 2.914, this hypothesis is proved at a 90% confidence level.

Table1. The Dimensions of Resilience (Abhas et al, 2013:22; Behtash & et al, 2013: 37; Rezaie, 2013: 27, Ahmed, 2016)

Social resilience	It refers to the capacity of a community to cope with disruptions and changes, and adapts the ability of communities to self-organize, regulate tensions, and increase their capacity for learning. This resembles the population composition of social resilience and gender, age, race, disability, population, social status are dependent on the economy and social capital, although the quantitative expression of social capital (which is based on the sense of community and the ability of the citizens and their sense of belonging to the place) is difficult.
Substructure resilience	Reducing the vulnerability of constructed structures such as buildings and transportation systems, health facilities, building vulnerabilities Resilience to the underlying. With regard to the risks, urban infrastructure, vital centers and arches, and access to roads in times of crisis and after-crisis logistics, it is generally possible to underestimate the ability of a society to cope with the crisis and rebuild the community.
Institutional resilience	The capacity of communities to reduce risk is defined through the establishment of social institutional links within the community; some kind of institutional resilience is associated with risk reduction, planning, and experience of accidents before.
Economic resilience	Macroeconomic interconnectedness, occupational capacities of individuals with regard to the capacity of dependent institutions, economic diversification of society in different fields, such as employment, number of businesses and the ability to respond to post-crisis measures, dynamics, income and ownership.

Table 2. Theoretical Framework Table

Component	Criterion	Indicator
Social and institutional resilience	Awareness	Training courses for events
		Creating neighborhood relief groups
	Skill	Providing first aid
	Partnership	Interaction and cooperation in solving the problems of regions and neighborhoods
	The quality of service	Promotion of public services (schools, high school, etc.)
	Accessibility	Appropriate access to relief agencies
		Outdoor access
	Institutional performance	Increasing the satisfaction of neighborhood residents from the status of local institutions at the time of crisis
	Institutional context	Level of awareness of volunteers and rescue groups
		Increased awareness of the existence of institutions for relief
	Institutional relationships	Municipal partnership with the people to build resilient housing
		Establishing educational institutions to respond appropriately at the time of the incident
Sustainable Regeneration	Historical textural revival	Increasing readability in textures
		Using urban neighborhood values
	Urban regeneration	Reducing social inequality and poverty
		Physical recording
	Stable partnership	The cooperation of the people and the government with the institutions of the people and the Saman

Table 3. Reliability and Validity of the Model

Structures	AVE	Cronbach's alpha
Awareness	0.928525	0.923062
Skill	1.000000	0.645345
Public co-operation	0.621348	0.774680
The quality of service	1.000000	1.000000
accessibility	1.000000	1.000000
Institutional context	0.442159	0.303254
Historical textural revival	0.557989	0.083852
Stable partnership	1.000000	1.000000
Social resilience	0.732774	0.668867
Sustainable regeneration	0.584661	0.068645

Table 4. Frequency Loads of Independent Variable Questions

Variable	Questions	Load factor
Awareness	Participating in incident preparation training courses	0.961
	Awareness of the existence of neighborhood relief groups to deal with incidents in the neighborhood	0.966
Skill	Skills in providing first aid	0.934
Public co-operation	How much interaction and collaboration is in solving problems	0.681
	Municipal partnership with the people to build resilient housing	0.866
The quality of service	Satisfaction with public services (schools, high schools, etc.)	1.00
Accessibility	Appropriate access to relief agencies	1.00
Institutional context	Satisfaction with the status of local institutions	0.352
	Awareness of volunteer Groups and rescuers	0.301
	Knowledge of educational institutions to respond appropriately at the time of the incident	0.659
Historical textural revival	Awareness about buildings that have urban values in the neighborhood	0.894
	Satisfaction with the physical organization of the neighborhood	0.892
	Readability of the texture of the neighborhood	0.514
Stable partnership	The cooperation of the people and the government with the institutions of the people and the Saman	1.00

Table 5. GOF

Variable	GOF	R Square	Communality
Social resilience	0.6691	0.999906	0.460317
Sustainable regeneration		0.998713	0.43588

Fig. 1 The Path Coefficient between the Main Research Variables

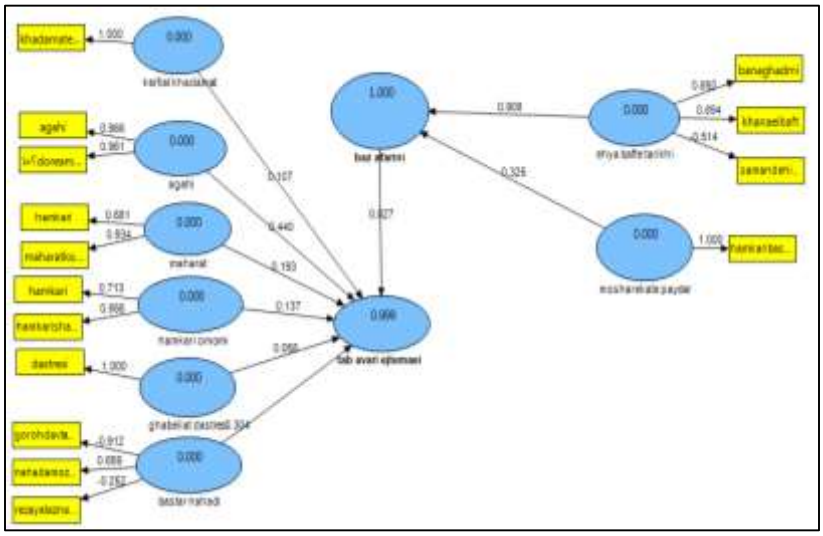
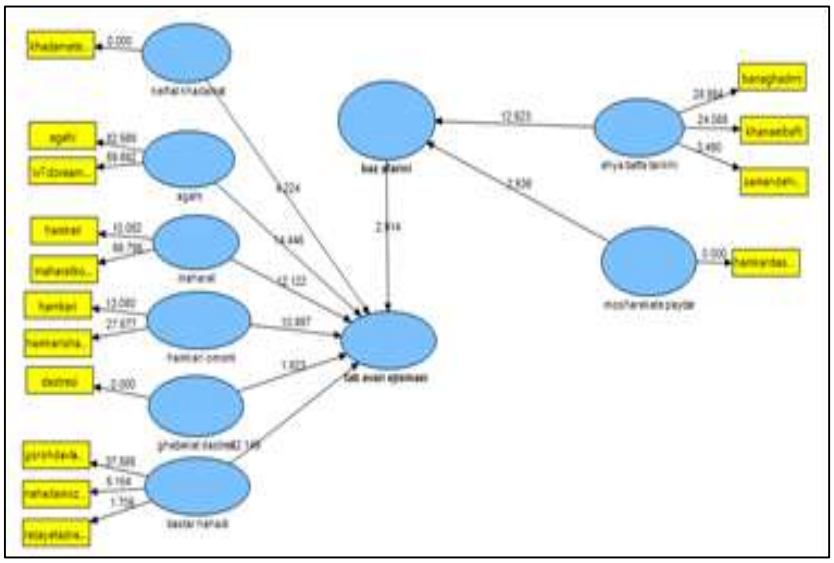


Fig. 2 T-Statistic among the Main Research Variables



5. Conclusions

A reflective framework is used to organize changes and unforeseen needs in cities. It seems that at the time of rapid change and developments in which new challenges are taking place rapidly, resilience and flexibility have become important parts of the spatial development tools in all areas of development. The re-creation sustainability is the approach that focuses on reducing urban poverty, increasing social justice and urban dignity to revitalize and restore inefficient environments. Part of the increase in efficiency involves the promotion of resilient capacities. Addressing these two important issues together can have justifiable effects. Based on the results of the studies of Pablo et al. (2019) and Kebira (2017), the criteria for restoring the historical context and sustained participation have a direct relationship with increasing awareness of the people, enhancing the quality of services and cooperating with homosexuals. Also, according to the results of the studies of Rafiyan et al. (2010), Mohammadi et al. (2016), Smith (2001) and Nursing (2013), the appropriate access criteria and the institutional framework for creating recreation in urban neighborhoods are important. According to the interpretations of the results and the confirmation of the test, the sustainability regression hypothesis increases social resilience. The general fitting of the model

indicates the strength of the model and the value of the T-statistic in the analysis of PLS, at the 90% confidence level, is greater than 1.64 and the path coefficient is between independent variables and positive dependent variables. By increasing the independent variable, we see an increase in the dependent variable, so the relationship between the constructs is correct and all the quality of service structures, knowledge, skills, public co-operation, accessibility, and institutional context lead to social resilience, and the structures for reconstructing the historical context and sustainable participation lead to sustainable regeneration, which can generally be concluded that sustainable regeneration leads to social resilience in the neighborhood of Noghan.

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