

Analyzing the Role of Spatial Planning in Neighborhoods in Order to Maintain and Strengthen Urban Identity, Case Study: Historical Neighborhoods and New Neighborhoods (Mulla Sadra Neighborhood) in Qazvin

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Abstract

Urban planners can create a stable balance between urban spaces with the help of appropriate spatial planning to maintain and strengthen urban identity in neighborhoods. This study, helps to provide a suitable spatial planning for historic and new urban areas, by discovering the relationship between the environment and humans and the current problems of spatial planning are examined. It also examines and recognizes the effects of the structure and elements of the space organization on citizenship identity in historical and new neighborhoods to prevent the decline of urban identity in neighborhoods. In this research, field and library studies have been used to collect information. After studying different texts and explaining the theoretical foundations, several criteria and sub-criteria were extracted from the theoretical foundations and Delphi method was used to determine the criteria that have a higher priority in conducting research, forty questionnaires were distributed among experts and university professors and after analyzing the questionnaires in the third stage, a consensus was reached for the panel members and the main criteria for further research were extracted. With the help of the main criteria extracted from Delphi, a citizen questionnaire was prepared and distributed. The statistical population includes residents of historical and new neighborhoods of Qazvin, which with the help of Cochran's formula, six hundred people have been selected as a sample and citizens' questionnaires have been distributed among them, also, using statistical analysis (descriptive statistics and inferential statistics) in SPSS software, information is analyzed and hypotheses are confirmed or rejected. Finally, solutions, suggestions and executive actions of the research are presented. One of the most important results of this study is that planning and spatial interventions in the form of a comprehensive and detailed plan have not been able to maintain or strengthen the urban identity of citizens in the historical context, and it has not been able to pay special attention to the physical dimensions and also the economic, social and cultural dimensions that play a key role in urban identity have been ignored. On the other hand, spatial planning and interventions in new neighborhoods that have already been planned for them have not been able to have an impact on urban identity and residents are facing serious social, identity and cultural problems.

Keywords: Spatial planning; Urban Identity; Qazvin city; Historical neighborhoods; New neighborhoods.

1. Introduction

In this study, spatial planning and spatial interventions and the impact that these two issues have on the urban identity of citizens have been specifically discussed. If proper spatial planning and interventions are not considered in the neighborhoods, cities will certainly be worn out from within and a current and healthy life in a city will no longer be possible. This highlights the need to pay attention to this research. Ancient contexts are the historical symbol of a city from which the city borrows its identity. Historical and valuable contexts are an important arena for the participation of individuals in the society. For many citizens, presence in historical spaces and contexts is vital. In these contexts, the formation of identities of different groups and social solidarity is formed and gradually manifests itself as the general culture of the city. Insufficient attention to identity issues in these contexts has caused the urban identity of the residents of these neighborhoods to fade. In pre-planned

neighborhoods, due to the primitive planning and design that is done for them, there is an expectation of high quality of life and a strong urban identity, unfortunately, it has been observed that despite the fact that these contexts are in a better physical condition than the historical contexts, but proper planning for the residents in identity is severely problematic. There is no proper planning to create and strengthen urban identity for these contexts and their inhabitants suffer from anonymity. One of the most important missions of spatial planning is to ensure people's happiness. Paying attention to spatial planning in old and valuable contexts and new pre-planned neighborhoods is an important and practical issue.

In the two historical and pre-conceived contexts of Qazvin, the sublime goals of planning, which include providing comfort, safety and beauty, should not be forgotten. The purpose of this study is not only to provide a suitable spatial planning to improve the status of identity in the historical contexts of Qazvin, but in addition to meeting this goal, the executive way to achieve this

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should be considered. The various issues and problems that have arisen in cities for historical and new neighborhoods should be brought together to find appropriate solutions to improve the physical, social, economic situation to preserve and strengthen the urban identity. Qazvin city, considering that it has valuable antiquities and many religious monuments in historical neighborhoods, shows the value of these neighborhoods and the need to pay more attention to these contexts. On the other hand, Qazvin city has new and pre-planned neighborhoods for which plans have already been made and it is expected that the quality of life and urban identity and citizenship in these neighborhoods will be higher and many people live in these new contexts. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of interventions and spatial planning on the effectiveness of urban identity. The necessary arrangements are made to implement of the issues raised in the research. This research has a main purpose and three sub-objectives that to conduct this research, we have tried to pay attention to these objectives. The main purpose of this study is to investigate the effect of interventions and spatial planning in neighborhoods of Qazvin city to maintain and promote urban identity and this study seeks to answer the question "How can urban identity be affected by planning and spatial interventions in neighborhoods?" Other questions will be answered during this research.

2. Theoretical Foundations and Framework

2.1. Spatial planning

In the last decade, the role of spatial planning in shaping the choice of places has attracted a lot of attention from thinkers and researchers (Cravo & Bailoa, 2012: 25). Spatial planning is an important tool for economic and social policy and it ensures balanced habitation in the area (Healy, 2010: 54). One of the important features of multidimensional spatial planning is its multi-objective nature. On the one hand, with the increase of human activities, the need for space will be increased, on the other hand, urban space is always limited. Spatial planning is a tool to create a balance between supply and demand for space (Exchange, 2011: 87). In spatial planning, the main goal is the wise management of space. This planning deals with the optimal organization of economic, social, cultural, and political activities required for the development of space and directs the form of the human environment in the desired direction. The purpose of spatial planning is the optimal distribution and organization of human beings and activities in the national land (Masoumi Eshkori, 2011: 18). In the past, the nature of spatial planning was mainly based on a traditional and comprehensive approach, but due to the failures of this approach, today, strategic, structural and the combined

approaches of these two, form the main nature of spatial planning. Each policy area includes spatial, multidimensional, and multilateral planning, and must address "cognitive frameworks" and "belief systems," including different value priorities and perceptions of important causal relationships. Spatial planning is an approach that oversees the spatial distribution of phenomena. Spatial planning with emphasis on different capabilities includes different space systems from local to national, including urban, rural and regional planning, or a combination of all three. Spatial planning strives to provide the necessary qualities in urban and rural areas. Of course, it is not the same everywhere and always. Spatial planning seeks an organic spatial order in which each community, based on its position, plays a role in the development process, activities and functions (Jumapour, 2006: 113). Spatial planning is influenced by culture due to its scope of action and in tangible and intangible ways. Even in a national context, many cultural differences can be found between regions, and in transnational activities, there are many discrepancies in terms of the traditions of planning and decision-making of countries (Knieling & Othengrafen, 2009: 102). Planning must recognize multiple differences and public interests to reflect the institutional and cultural context, a context that means physical conditions as well as social traditions, values and attitudes, historical and contemporary cultural manifestations and ideals of cultural rights, equality and comfort of any area or place (Dear, 2000: 51). According to Friedman and Weaver, spatial planning should be considered in three dimensions: cultural, political, and economic.

Spatial planning is a process with one of the goals is to ensure people's happiness. This type of planning in fact determines the knowledge of land resources and how to exploit these resources along with predicting the future situation, the desired location of people and activities. Patsy Healy quotes Falloody as saying that the word spatial planning has not been properly translated among European languages (Healy, 2004: 46). Spatial planning deals with the location, intensity of use, shape, amount, and balance of land development required to accommodate a variety of human activities and various space-consuming applications. Spatial planning is a social process, a transformational, integrating space which is led by the public sector. In spatial planning, "spatial" means focusing on "where things are" and also on the integration of multiple environmental, social, organizational, economic, and cultural agendas affecting places (Ebrahimnia, 2018: 65). Following the above, the following table presents the views of some thinkers about spatial planning

Table 1
Opinions of experts and thinkers on spatial planning

Row	Name	Definitions and opinions
1	John Friedmann	Urban space planners, urban space regulators, and urban designers are spatial organizing artists.
2	Andres Falloodi	Spatial planning not only shapes urban spaces but also creates mindsets.
3	Patsy Healey	She sees planning as a socio-political project focused on collective efforts to shape spatial quality.

4	Judith E. Ince	Planners should not impose their personal and professional opinions on people. Planners must respect people's opinions. What is presented with the help of people's opinions presents a stronger and more delicate strategy than what their professional tools have in common.
5	Lotis Enbrisht	Spatial planning raises hopes and aspirations and develops values such as social justice and social equality.
6	John Forster	In the planning process, the issue of participation was very important and planners should act as facilitators and have valuable information.
7	Carles Hughes	Emphasis was placed on pragmatic planning, and the fact that pragmatic planning helps people understand the limitations of plans.

2.2. Urban identity

Before our cities were affected by the process of modernization, cities had a special identity, independence and personality. Each city had an independent identity due to its characteristics, which made it different from other cities. In the body of indigenous cities towards the modern model, the arrival of the element and its requirements on the one hand and the relocation and migration to metropolitan cities on the other hand has raised concerns (Mohammad Pourjabari and Shamabadi, 2011: 1). Spatial identity is a part of the infrastructure of human identity and the result of his knowledge of his living environment (Sharifi et al., 2013: 7). because the city is a multifaceted and systemic phenomenon that is composed of different subsystems, urban identity must also be defined based on its structural elements. The identity of each phenomenon consists of objective and mental dimensions (Shokooi, 2015: 102). Urban identity is a collective identity that is manifested in the physic, content and meaning of the city and because it evokes collective memories, it evokes a sense of belonging to the place and usually urbanites are guided to become citizens in this way. It is not only the identity of the place that is important, but also the identity that an individual or a group has towards a place. Urban identity means that when a citizen is away for a long time, he is still often interested in returning to his hometown. Urban identity is the relationship of citizens with the city (Karbalaei and Riahi, 2006: 24). The identity of each city gives it a feature and makes it different from other cities. Reference to identity indicates the continuity of history, from the lexical point of view, identity is considered synonymous with history. When we talk about a city without identity, it means that it has no sign of the past in itself (Ismail Sangari, 2014: 39). The identity of place as one of the ways of communication between man and place, is more concerned with the mental and emotional satisfaction of human beings than the needs which are directly related to his body (Habibi and Rouhani, 2014: 17). Mumford considers urban identity to be the fundamental issue of modern urban planning. He says that in the past, cities had a visual unity, and with forms that gradually became more complex, they created the social fabric of societies. Concepts used as synonyms of identity, concepts such as rooted, rootless, history-inspiring, soothing, disturbing, legible, illegible, humble, populist are all two-sided aspects of identity which indicate that two important elements, namely place and history, are considered in the discussion of urban identity (Reza Zadeh, 2006: 39).

While the identity of a place is dependent on the individual, his specific experiences and the way he socializes, it reflects the individuals and groups that live in that particular place (Hesari et al., 2019: 21). Identity

encompasses the history of space. It refers to memories. It induces its own spiritual meaning to the observer. It shows the cultural values of the people. It has passed in continuity and it does not have a historical and cultural rupture (Naghizadeh, 2013: 14). A person's residential neighborhood can be considered a part of that person's identity and this identity is formed by comparing a person's neighborhood with related neighborhoods. Place identity is perceived as one of the ways of communication between man and place through culture, historical background, collective memories, type and nature of construction technology, functions, signs, forms and urban signs and visual and physical features (proshansky et al, 1983: 11). When different people live together, the components and elements that make up these factors (physical, functional and semantic structure) are shared by individuals, who form the places in their neighborhood accordingly. These common components (physical, functional, semantic structure) are called the components that make up the identity of a place (Mohsenifar, 2017: 58). The adaptation of the environment to emotional, mental, and cultural structures is called identity. Identity has a positive effect on the self-confidence and abilities of its inhabitants and distinguishes the inhabitants of any settlement from others (Bezi, 2012: 235). Urban identity means being aware of specific behaviors that are appropriate for an urban person. In this sense, the city imposes a set of behavioral requirements and necessities on the person that if the person does not comply with them, he will suffer from identity disorder (Yazdani, 2019: 19).

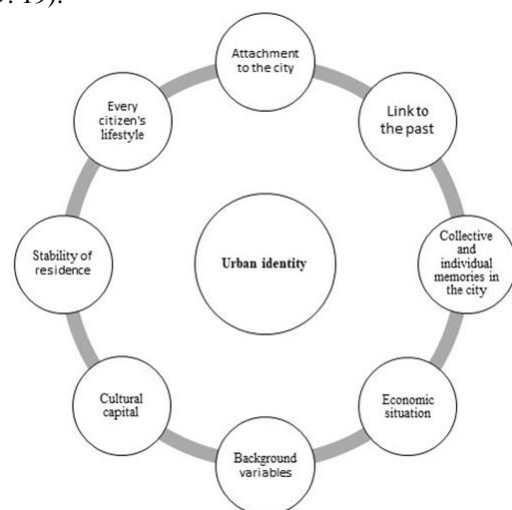


Fig.1.Factors affecting urban identity

The identity of the city creates belonging and dependence by creating and associating public memories and leads the citizens to become citizens instead of just living, so the identity of the city can influence the process of citizenship

(Elahian, 2013: 6). To know the identity of a city, one must know the components of its personality. The personality components of a city, like the human personality components, have two objective or physical

and mental or spiritual dimensions that can be distinguished from each other through three natural, artificial and human environments (Behzadfar, 2008: 54).

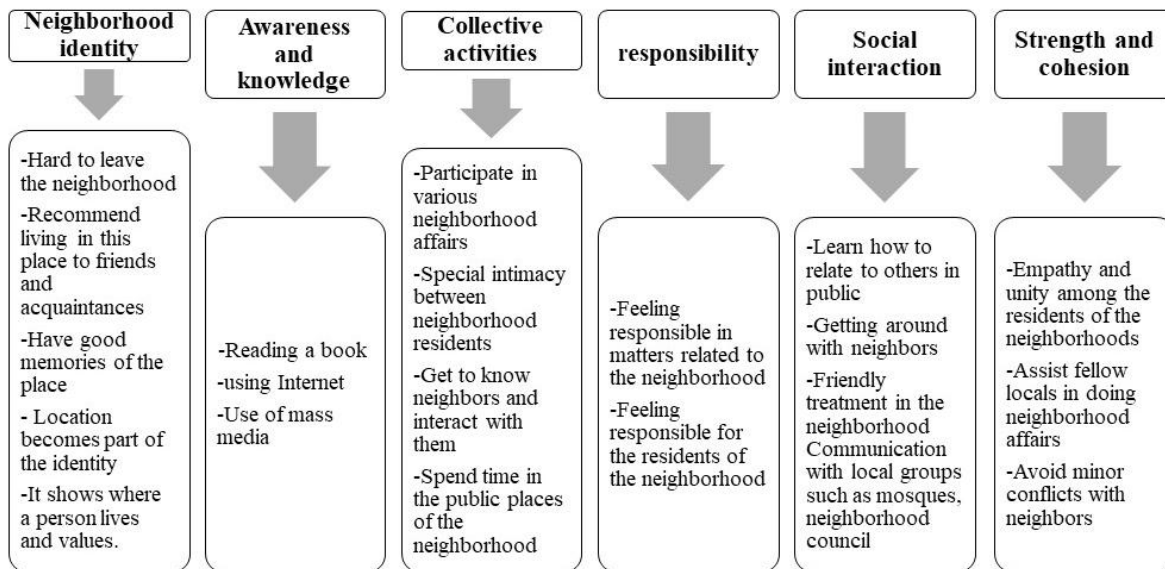


Fig. 2. Criteria and indicators of urban identity

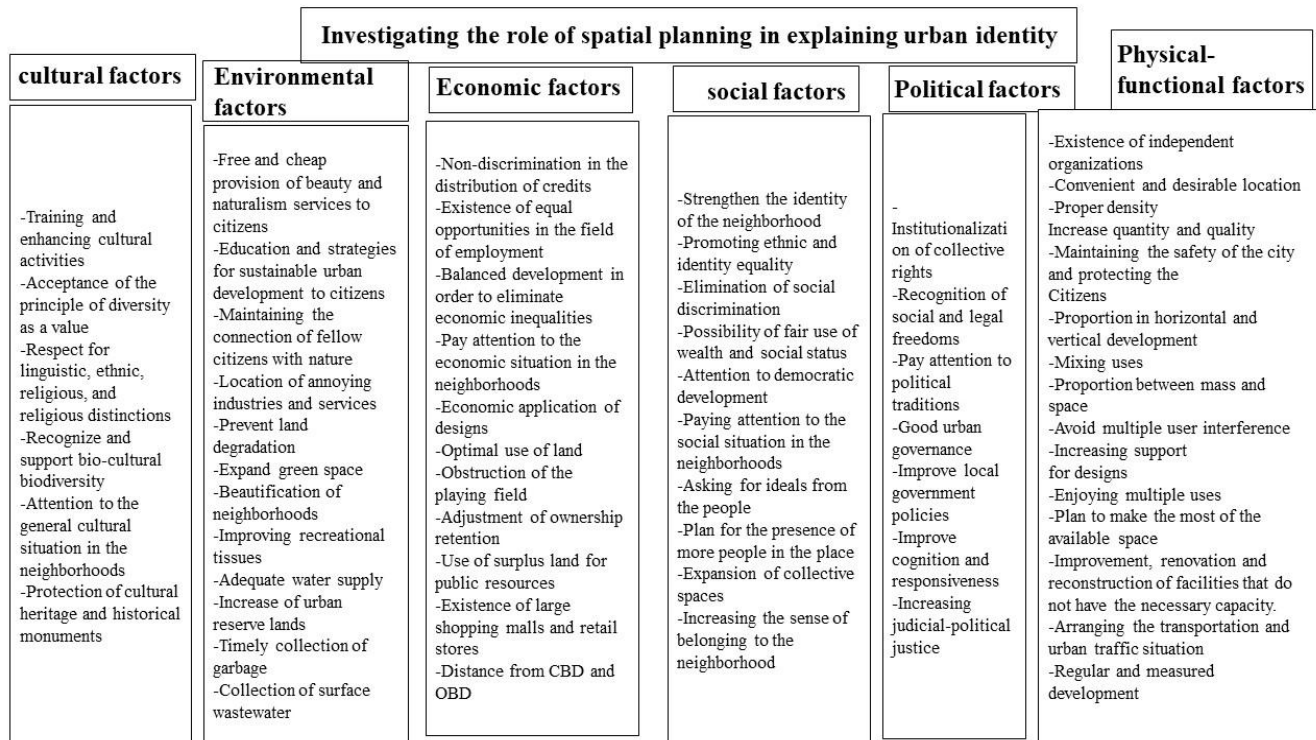


Fig. 3. Conceptual model of research

3. Research Method

The research method in this research is based on applied purpose and descriptive-analytical nature and the purpose of this research is to investigate the role of planning and spatial interventions in historical and pre-planned

neighborhoods of Qazvin to preserve and strengthen urban identity. In this research, first, different sources were studied with the help of the library method and documentary method and the required information collected using library resources, scientific centers such as universities, organizations, institutes and research centers,

census results and official information of relevant departments and organizations, urban development plans and the author has collected information by attending historical and pre-planned sites, field surveys, questionnaires, and interviewing people and local officials. To collect specialized information in this research, experts such as university professors in the Department of urban planning and Architecture of

different universities and city managers who specialize in urban planning have been used. To collect information, questionnaires, interviews and observations and statistical data, existing maps, and production of required maps with the help of AutoCAD software have been used. The sample size of the questionnaire is calculated through Cochran's formula in two neighborhoods and the validity and reliability of the questionnaires are checked.

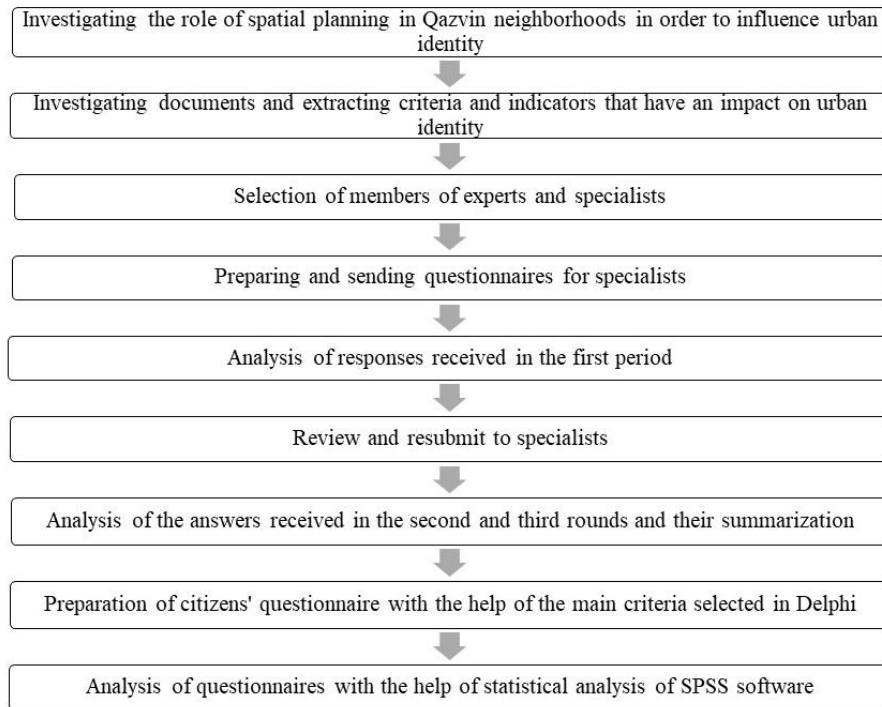


Fig. 4. Steps of conducting research

Using the existing theoretical literature and data analysis with the help of content analysis method, the principles affecting the analysis of the impact of spatial planning in urban areas to be effective on urban identity were identified. Finally, the Delphi method is suitable for creative and reliable collection of opinions and production of information. For this purpose, determining the required specializations, identifying the qualified candidates for membership in the panel, selecting the panel members and communicating with them, first, questionnaires related to the research topic will be prepared, which then will be sent to all elites via e-mail. For the first round of the Delphi method, panel members are asked about the extent and importance of the factors extracted from the research literature, and about other factors that are not mentioned. Presenting the set of factors extracted from the research literature and the factors suggested by the members to all members along with the points of the factors in the previous round and the previous opinion of the relevant member and receiving the opinion of the panel members about the importance and order of the mentioned factors and finally, the third dose of the Delphi method eliminates the factors of medium and lower importance and reduces the number of factors and provides a set of selected factors and presents the previous opinion of each member

plus the average opinion of the panel members in the second round and again receives the opinion of the panel members on the extent and order of the importance of the selected factors, and it is highly a consensus will probably be reached at this stage.

In this step, we will interpret the research findings and summarize the criteria obtained in the research literature. Basic and important questions about the criteria and sub-criteria of the research will be asked in the Delphi questionnaire. And with the help of the information obtained from the Delphi questionnaire, the citizens' questionnaire is prepared. With the help of Cochran's formula, the number of required questionnaires in the two historical and new neighborhoods of Qazvin is determined. Questionnaires are distributed among citizens living in both neighborhoods, the obtained data are sorted and categorized with the help of Excel, then with the help of factor analysis in SPSS software, which examines the internal correlation of a large number of variables and analyzes them and restricts and categorizes them in the form of general factors. This is done by measuring the scatter or variance of the main variables and separating them. Also, the use of statistical analysis in SPSS (descriptive statistics and inferential statistics) which in descriptive statistics, the information obtained from the

research is classified in such a way that by examining the distribution of data, general information can be found about the status of research information. Descriptive statistics provide a good basis for exploring hypotheses and draw the current situation in the best way for the researcher. In inferential statistics, the researcher analyzes the data to examine the wise boreholes mentioned in the research. With the help of inferential analysis in SPSS

software, we prove or disprove the hypotheses and analyze the variables in the research.

4. Recognition of the Sample Under Study

The study sample of this research is historical neighborhoods (central and historical context of Qazvin city) and new neighborhoods (Mulla Sadra neighborhood) in Qazvin city located in Qazvin province.



Map No. 1- Central context of Qazvin, Source: Nazar Research Institute, 2009



Map No. 2- Structure of the physical system of the central part of Qazvin, Source: Cultural Heritage Organization, 2013



Map No. 3- Determining the central context of Qazvin, Source: Author



Map No. 4- Location of District 3 of Qazvin Source: Authors



Map No. 5- Location of Mulla Sadra neighborhood in District 3 Source: Authors

The city of Qazvin, as one of the historical cities, still has a coherent system in its old context (Golriz, 1958: 31). The existence of important economic, historical, cultural and religious centers in this context has added to its richness. In this ancient city, the passages and prominent elements have always had a special effect and the neighborhoods have a long history. The central area of Qazvin city, in this study, is considered in accordance with the initial core of the city. The central and historical area of Qazvin city can be introduced as a commercial service center. At first, this center had a dominant residential role, and over time, during urban development, especially with the beginning of modern urban planning on the one hand, and residential, communication, and environmental constraints in its center, on the other hand, caused to be located around the city center for housing. The central area of the city is very important due to the concentration of valuable historical-cultural elements, in which Sabzeh Maidan Square, Peyghambriyeh Street to Imamzadeh Hossein, Bazaar Complex, Khayyam Street, Naderi, etc. are important axes (Shia and Hamidi Fard, 9: 2014-8).

The central core of Qazvin city will be studied in the form of various systems including physical, landscape, access and use movement and activity. In the physical field, it can be said that valuable buildings have been found in abundance in this area and this historical context has contained valuable elements. Existence of prominent elements such as the garden of the Cultural Museum, Saad Al-Saltanah Palace, historical bazaar complex, old gates, traditional neighborhoods, Sepah Street and Aali Qapo Gate, the famous tombs of Prince Hussein (AS) and four prophets, etc. have caused the central context of the city to appear like a shining treasure and it welcomes many visitors to these spaces. The location of traditional commercial orders (Qazvin Bazaar and Saad al-Saltanah Palace) and modern commercial (Khayyam and Ferdowsi streets) in the central part of the city has created a suitable

space to meet the needs of all residents in Qazvin. One of the most important weaknesses of the current situation of urban walls is the lack of attention of the relevant institutions in eliminating the existing shortcomings such as visual pollution, wall damage, vandalism, etc. Therefore, the valuable walls of the central context of Qazvin city have gradually lost their traditional identity and over time, the dust of exhaustion has settled on the area. Mulla Sadra neighborhood is another neighborhood in District 3 of Qazvin. This neighborhood is located in the northeastern side of District 3 of Qazvin. It is a neighborhood that has special features that, despite having a modern structure in urban design in terms of social and cultural, has been able to remind the traditional social and cultural atmosphere of the city. The juxtaposition of modern and traditional elements such as coffee shops and mosques, the combination of social and economic space such as the local park (pine) and landmark shops, the design of streets and access to neighborhood centers, etc. have made this neighborhood attractive. Mulla Sadra neighborhood is 30 years old and has a modern neighborhood structure.

5. Results of Statistical Analysis and Research Findings

In this section, the findings obtained from the independent and dependent dimensions and variables of the research are analyzed and evaluated. It should be noted that in the present study, urban identity has been considered as a dependent variable whose changes have been evaluated by five independent variables (Physical planning, social planning, economic planning, participation in urban affairs and satisfaction with the performance of urban management).

5.1. The relationship between sociocultural planning and a sense of local identity

Pearson correlation test was used to assess the relationship between sociocultural planning and local sense of identity.

Examining the relationship between sociocultural planning and the sense of local identity in both old and new contexts shows a significant relationship at the 99% level. The correlation between these two variables in the old context was 0.368 and in the new context was 0.420,

which indicates that the relationship between these two variables in the new context is stronger than the old context. Since this relationship is 99% significant at the level of significance, it also can be generalized to the population.

Table 2

Distribution of sample people in terms of the relationship between sociocultural planning and a sense of local identity

		Sociocultural planning	
		Pearson correlation	Significance level
Sense of local identity	old contexts	0.05	0.0368
	new contexts	0.000	0.0420

5.2. The relationship between economic planning and a sense of local identity

According to preliminary studies, it is predicted a relationship between economic planning and the sense of local identity. The correlation test (r) between these two variables shows a significant relationship between economic planning and the sense of local identity in the new context. According to the measured level of significance in this regard, with 99% probability, the

accuracy of the relationship between these two variables can be confirmed. Pearson correlation of these two variables in the new tissue is 0.343 and indicates a weak relationship. But in the old urban context, the results are somewhat different. The sig obtained in this test was 0.43 and above 0.05, so there is no significant relationship between independent and dependent variables in the old context, in other words, the relationship between these two variables is not confirmed.

Table 3

Distribution of sample people in terms of the relationship between economic planning and a sense of local identity

		Economic planning	
		Pearson correlation	Significance level
Sense of local identity	old contexts	0.045	0.43
	new contexts	0.343	0.000

5.3. The relationship between participation in urban affairs with a sense of local identity

Pearson correlation test was used to measure the relationship between the level of citizen participation in urban affairs and the sense of local identity. The study of the relationship between these two variables and according to the data obtained in the table below confirms the significance of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables. The level of

significance in both old and new contexts is less than 0.05 and shows that with 99% confidence, the result of this hypothesis can be generalized to the target community that strengthening the citizen participation dimension can have a direct relationship with increasing local sense of identity in citizens. Meanwhile, the Pearson correlation obtained in the old urban context was 0.339 and in the new context was 0.545, and it can be acknowledged this relationship is stronger in the new context than the old context

Table 4

Distribution of sample people in terms of the relationship between participation in urban affairs with a sense of local identity

		participation in urban affairs	
		Pearson correlation	Significance level
sense of local identity	old contexts	0.339	0.01
	new contexts	0.545	0.02

5.4. The relationship between satisfaction with the performance of urban management with a sense of local identity

The fifth hypothesis that has been examined in the research tries to examine the significance of the relationship between the level of satisfaction with the

performance of urban management and the sense of local identity. The data in the table below show that the level of significance in measuring this hypothesis in the old context is 0.00 and the significance of the hypothesis is confirmed. In this way, it can be said with 99% confidence that as citizens' satisfaction with the

performance of urban management increases, their sense of local identity will also grow. Pearson correlation in this statistical test is 0.439 and shows a moderate relationship between these two variables. But the test results are a little different in the new context. The level of significance in this hypothesis is 0.05. Thus, while confirming the significance of the relationship between the independent and dependent variables with 95% confidence, the results

of this test can be generalized to the target population. Therefore, according to the value of correlation (r) reflected in the table below (0.52), the relationship between satisfaction with the performance of urban management as an independent variable and the sense of local identity as a dependent variable is positive and strong.

Distribution of sample people in terms of the relationship between satisfaction with the performance of urban management with a sense of local identity

		Participation in urban affairs	
		Pearson correlation	Significance level
sense of local identity	old contexts	0.439	0.00
	new contexts	0.520	0.05

5.5. The relationship between physical planning and a sense of local identity

The first hypothesis tested in the study is the relationship between physical planning and a sense of local identity. The study of the relationship between physical planning and the sense of local identity in both old and new

contexts shows a significant relationship at the level of 99%. The correlation between these two variables in the old context was 0.483 and in the new context was 0.691, which indicates that the relationship between these two variables in the new context is stronger than the old context. Since this relationship is at a significance level of 99%, it can also be generalized to the population.

Table 6

Distribution of sample individuals according to the relationship between physical planning and local identity

		Physical planning	
		Pearson correlation	Significance level
sense of local identity	old contexts	0.483	0.03
	new contexts	0.691	0.000

6. Multiple Regression Analysis

In the previous sections, the relationship between independent and dependent variables was examined separately, but when we want to predict the changes of the dependent variable through the simultaneous effect of several independent variables, multivariate analysis methods are used. In this study, considering that the dependent variable of the research is a quantitative spectrum, on the other hand, most independent variables are quantitative, so multivariate linear regression can help the researcher achieve this goal and identify the effective variables.

Multivariate regression unlike simple regression, which predicts changes in a dependent variable with respect to only one independent variable, it predicts a dependent variable using a linear combination of several independent variables.

In calculating the regression model for selecting the variables of the regression model, there are different methods that the multiple method (Enter) is used in this research.

This method is a method in which all independent variables are entered into the analysis simultaneously and the effects of all independent variables on the dependent variable are investigated. Independent and contextual variables (variables that had significant relationships with the dependent variable) all entered the regression model to

determine the effects of each. But about the importance and role of independent variables in predicting the independent variable, beta values should be used. Because beta values are standardized, they can be used to judge the relative importance of variables. A large amount of beta indicates the relative importance and its role in predicting the dependent variable. Considering that comparing two new and old contexts and identifying variables affecting local and urban identity in two urban contexts is one of the objectives of this study, so two regression models are used separately for each context to identify variables affecting local identity in each context. However, in the form of bivariate relationships, these factors were examined separately and the results showed that there are differences between the relationships of dependent variables with independent variables at the level of two contexts, so the use of two separate regression models for each context is necessary.

According to the explanations provided, physical planning, social planning, economic planning, citizens 'level of citizenship and level of citizens' satisfaction with the performance of urban management were independent variables whose relationship with the dependent variable was confirmed and entered into regression model to relative effects of each. Note that the results of this test are presented in the table below.

In this section, multivariate regression is first calculated and investigated for the predicted model in the new context.

Table 6
General description of the multivariate regression model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.750 ^a	.562	.554	.65313	.562	67.864	5	264	.000

What is important in the above table is the amount of R Square. The value of R-square in the new urban fabric is 0.562. Thus, it can be said that 56% of the changes in the dependent variable are explained by these five independent variables.

Table 7
The main results of regression are given in Table 8. In this table, column B is used as a coefficient to predict the value of y in the regression equation.

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1 Regression	144.748	5	28.950	67.864	.000 ^b
Residual	112.618	264	.427		
Total	257.367	269			

The ANOVA table also shows the significance of regression and linear relationship between variables and the significance level (Sig = 0.000) obtained confirms its significance at the level of 99%.

Table 8
Regression analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
	(Constant)	.378	.151		2.505	.013
	Physical planning	.459	.051	.480	8.967	.000
	Social planning	.135	.052	.118	2.624	.009
	Economic Planning	.028	.045	.029	.622	.535
	Participation in local affairs	.306	.055	.292	5.560	.000
	Satisfaction with urban management	.030	.063	.027	.471	.638

In the above table, the value of each t of the regression coefficients is also calculated and their significance level is given in the last column of the table. As the level of significance shows, only the effects of the two variables of economic planning and satisfaction with the performance of urban management in this model were not significant, but other variables are significant.

Beta values should be used about the importance and role of independent variables in predicting the regression equation. Because beta values are standardized, they can be used to judge the relative importance of variables. The large value of beta indicates its relative importance and its

role in predicting the dependent variable. Therefore, it can be judged here that the physical programming variable has a much larger share in predicting the dependent variable than other variables. Because a unit change in the standard deviation causes the standard deviation of the dependent variable (local identity) to change by 0.480, and in the next step, the change in the standard deviation of the citizens' participation causes the standard deviation of the dependent variable to change by 0.292.

In this section, first, multivariate regression for the predicted model in the old context is calculated and investigated.

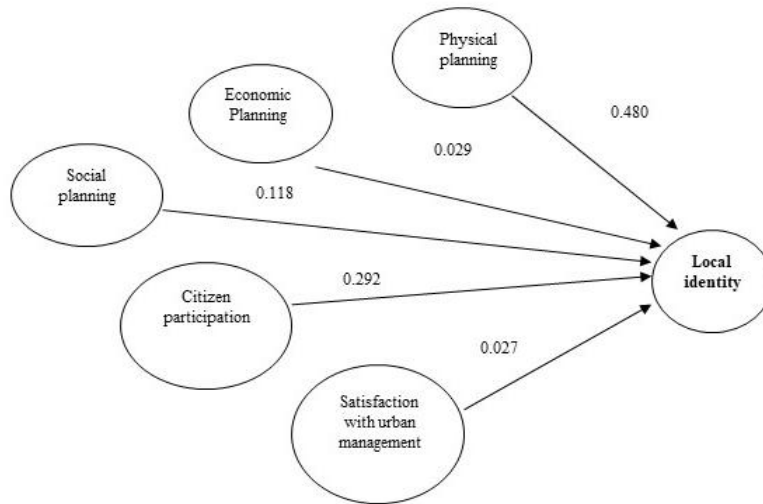


Fig. 5. The importance of independent variables on dependent variables

Table 9

General description of multivariate regression model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.586 ^a	.344	.333	.72177	.344	30.606	5	292	.000

What is important in the above table is the amount of R Square. The value of R-square in the old urban fabric is 0.344. Thus, it can be said that 34% of the changes in the dependent variable are explained by these five independent variables.

Table 10

ANOVA analysis

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	79.722	5	15.944	30.606	.000 ^b
	Residual	152.120	292	.521		
	Total	231.842	297			

The ANOVA table also shows the significance of regression and linear relationship between variables and the significance level (Sig = 0.000) obtained confirms its significance at the level of 99%.

The main results of regression are given in Table 11. Column B in this table is used as a coefficient to predict the value of y in the regression equation.

Table 11

Regression analysis

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.340	.202		1.677	.095
	Physical planning	.377	.060	.351	6.239	.000
	Economic Planning	-.095	.033	-.148	-2.889	.004
	Satisfaction with urban performance	.163	.048	.207	3.372	.001
	Social planning	.137	.044	.160	3.095	.002
	Participation in local affairs	.107	.053	.118	1.998	.047

In the above table, the value of each t of the regression coefficients is also calculated and their significance level is given in the last column of the table. As the level of significance shows, all the independent variables in the model were significant.

Beta values should be used about the importance and role of independent variables in predicting the regression equation. Because beta values are standardized, they can be used to judge the relative importance of variables. A large amount of beta indicates the relative importance and its role in predicting the dependent variable. Therefore, it can be judged here that the physical programming variable has a much greater share in predicting the

dependent variable than other variables. Because a unit of change in its standard deviation causes the standard deviation of the dependent variable (local identity) to change by 0.351, and in the next step, the change in the standard deviation causes the satisfaction of urban management performance to change the standard deviation of the dependent variable by 0.207.

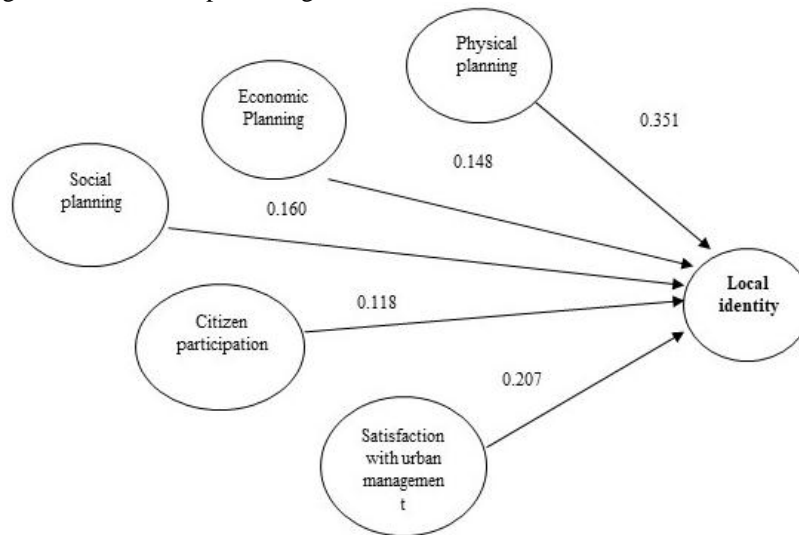


Fig. 6. The importance of independent variables on dependent variables

7. Discussion and Conclusion

Spatial planning should move towards understanding geographical space from the perspective of civil society and involve them in the planning process. The concept of power must also find its place in spatial planning. Power is a factor that cannot be considered neutral, and on the other hand, the goal is not to consider the power of an inevitable and annoying factor. The main goal is to form power relations and its quality after dialogue between different spaces and social groups, and the geography of power is constantly different between different spaces and social groups. Planners sometimes think that their professional occupation is weakened by the participation of the people while the people living in a neighborhood are clearly aware of their problems. Some believe that a local person is more aware of the situation in their neighborhood than a planner, and some think otherwise and say that a planner will always maintain his or her role in spatial planning.

The range of historical contexts in terms of their historical location has a high potential in terms of increasing the power of a city in the region, but unfortunately these contexts due to their antiquity have suffered from wear and tear. The context of historical neighborhoods has been fragmented based on the involvement of various factors and one of the goals of spatial planning in these neighborhoods is to create sustainable development by maintaining and strengthening the neighborhood identity of its inhabitants. The historical context of each city expresses the originality and identity of that city, and since ancient times, the context and neighborhoods of

cities have a special place in the organization of urban affairs.

In historical and ancient neighborhoods, social factors such as familiarity of neighborhood people, cultural characteristics, trust and neighborhood relations, collective memories, place history, social security, social control and other social variables in relation to physical factors and changing structure of neighborhoods, are stronger and more effective factors on the level of satisfaction and sense of belonging in neighborhood residents.

Older and less developed neighborhoods usually have a higher level of social capital within the group than pre-planned neighborhoods, and the sense of place and belonging is higher in these neighborhoods. This issue is mostly due to the homogeneity of the local community and ethnic relations of the residents in the old neighborhoods, high density and compactness and pedestrianism within these neighborhoods and as a result strong neighborly relations between them. It can be said that the highest level of social capital is related to the homogeneous dimension within the group and the lowest is related to the non-homogeneous extra-group dimensions of the link between social capital. The low level of social capital and, consequently, the decline of urban identity in these neighborhoods are related to the lack of proper spatial planning and it's the same about the lack of direct and indirect presence of organizations and the very weak role of municipalities in strengthening the sense of urban identity and covering and meeting the needs of the people at the neighborhood level and weak trust between local authorities and residents. However, the

high level of social capital is a good sign of the quality of the neighborhood or a capacity to upgrade and improve its conditions.

With the researches that the authors had on the role of spatial planning and interventions in promoting and preserving urban identity in historical and pre-planned neighborhoods, and with the help of criteria and sub-criteria extracted from theoretical foundations and Delphi questionnaire and citizens' questionnaires and with the help of SPSS software, the hypotheses were proved or rejected. Finally, solutions and suggestions were proposed as follows:

- A general comparison between the studied indicators in the two historical and new neighborhoods mentioned in the case study shows that on average, the historical neighborhood has less connection, less interconnection, more control and greater depth than the new neighborhood. Historical sites can be protected and maintained by granting a major cultural-historical role in Qazvin.
- The present study showed that planners should pay special attention to functional, environmental, social and cultural issues in spatial planning. Unfortunately, the spatial planning that is currently being done for the neighborhoods of Qazvin city is more focused on physical planning and less attention is paid to social and cultural issues that are the basis of urban identity. With the help of questionnaire analysis, it was found a strong relationship between social, cultural status and urban identity. It is possible to strengthen and promote urban identity by improving social and cultural conditions through spatial planning.
- At the end of the process and by analyzing the research questionnaires, the authors came to the conclusion that the most important problem that new and historical neighborhoods with urban value suffer from, is the lack of social mobility and distance from the current flow of social life and social solidarity and lack of sufficient social capital in the city, which has eliminated the opportunity to maintain neighborhoods by the spontaneous and dynamic flow of people and makes them more and more in need of macro and governmental activities and actions, which are sometimes slow and based on a top-down structure that is done only to achieve a predetermined whole, regardless of the existing talents. This problem is more prevalent in new neighborhoods and people are not inclined to make any spontaneous moves to improve the situation in new neighborhoods and all they expect is from city managers. On the other hand, in historical neighborhoods that were formed organically from the beginning and the residents of these neighborhoods are accustomed to cooperation and spontaneous social movements,

this problem is less visible than new neighborhoods.

- One of the important factors that increases the sense of belonging as a result of increasing identity in historical contexts is the activities of the neighborhood center as a turning point of the neighborhood, cultural, religious and central commonalities and an important element of the mosque as a bridge between people, that these factors are low in new neighborhoods. In the questionnaires distributed among the people, we concluded that the majority of citizens acknowledged no suitable place to interact with neighbors. Historical neighborhoods mostly referred to the mosque, which is the only place where people can interact with each other, and there is no active neighborhood center in the historic and old neighborhoods. In new neighborhoods, even mosques are not places for people to interact and it is used only for small congregational prayers.
- Studies have shown no spatial justice between different neighborhoods of Qazvin and almost all respondents in the old and new context referred to this issue. In order to improve the situation of social justice and raise the level of livability of neighborhoods in the historical and new context, it is suggested to organize long-term planning in the city. Increasing spatial justice in Qazvin neighborhoods causes citizens to feel satisfied with the city, which in itself can strengthen the urban identity. Proportional distribution of public spaces in the city should be in a way that justice be observed between historical and new neighborhoods. Paying attention to economic issues in the city, in addition to have a great impact on how the city is organized in space, has a great effect on the distribution of spatial justice in the city and, consequently, on the preservation of urban identity.
- In order to preserve and pay special attention and show the high importance of historical sites and the need for special and practical planning for historical contexts, it is suggested that a special municipality for the historical context of Qazvin should be appointed and specialized and compassionate people who belong to the historical context of the city should be in the body of this municipality so that these contexts can be saved from the abyss of destruction by proper spatial planning.
- Establishing coordination between effective agencies in planning and spatial interventions for historic sites and new sites. In the course of conducting research, we conclude that citizens in historical and new neighborhoods point to cases of these irregularities and inconsistencies that exist between different organs of Qazvin.
- Using thematic and local planning in new structures, granting special facilities to residents

of old neighborhoods, monitoring the construction method and determining the boundaries of the old city context and prioritizing construction methods and paying attention to density to eliminate design shortcomings, comprehensive and detailed studies in the new and historical contexts of Qazvin can be effective and seem necessary.

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