

Sense of Satisfaction: How Physical Elements of Historical Texture Walls Could Affect Residents' Satisfaction in the Neighborhoods?

^{1*}Mohammad Hossein Javanmardi, ²Hadi Keshmiri, ³Ghazale Shabani, ⁴Mina Razmara

^{1*}Ph.D Candidate, Department of Architecture, Shiraz branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran.

²Associate Professor, Faculty of Architecture, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran.

³M.A, Department of Landscape Architecture, Tarbiat Modarres University, Tehran, Iran.

⁴M.A, Department of Architecture, Shiraz Branch, Islamic Azad University, Shiraz, Iran.

Received 11.11.2020; Accepted 04.02.2021

ABSTRACT: The study endeavors to identify and analyze the relationship between physical elements in historical texture walls in the Qajar, Pahlavi, and contemporary periods; and classify the factors affecting the resident's sense of satisfaction in these neighborhoods. The research method is consists of both correlation in the first part and descriptive-analytical technique in the second part. In this regard, the criteria and indicators of physical factors in the context and neighborhood wall include the scale of proportions and height, entrances and portals, windows, and context and ornaments in the walls of residential, commercial, and cultural facades have specified. This Physical indicators consist of relationships and organization, specific locations, and local services. In continue, a significant relationship and correlation between the desired variables were identified. Indicators were evaluated in three different textures in the historical periods. The positive and negative points of each period were distinguished, and the privilege parameters of each neighborhood were examined. Then the general structure was explained and drawn to develop the context and body of the neighborhood walls. The results show that people are more inclined to live in neighborhoods with the same height scale and proportions and similar ornaments and appropriate to their specific use. People also tend to live in residential buildings with high-end entrances amidst large windows covered with curtains and wrought iron.

Keywords: *Urban Walls Physical Body, Neighborhood Context, Satisfaction, Ornaments, Proportions.*

INTRODUCTION

In recent times, citizens' satisfaction with the quality of life in urban spaces is one of the primary goals of urban design and development. Therefore, the urban planners believe that planning should be in line with improving the quality of life. Improving the quality of life and satisfaction can lead to social, economic, physical, and urban service development (Shaterian et al., 2012). The belief that the old context formed for a particular type of life, livelihood, and social relations and did not conform to the pace of life, needs, and economic and social norms of today may be valid. But the idea that it is incapable of adapting to today's life and conditions and should be removed from the urban life scene and given way to new contexts is not an acceptable and defensible conclusion. Destruction of the

decayed fabric or the museum's attitude to preserve and restore it as a legacy of the past is both one-sided explications. The first solution will lead to the destruction of historical monuments, and the second solution will lead to the emptying of the old physical spaces of the new life. So there can also be a third solution, recognizing the positive aspects and capabilities of the decayed context and adaptation of the old body and the new life (Mousavi et al., 2010).

The historical urban fabric often has symbols that indicate a spatial belonging among humans and their physical environment. This context is a memorial to the thought, art, creativity, and genius of human beings who have created in connection with the environment over time. The context and the elements express the architect's identity, culture, art, and

*Corresponding Author Email: mhj_jav2012@yahoo.com

the people's perception. Most of the historical heritage of any town explored in its decayed context; the heritages were the religious-cultural, commercial-commercial and political centers. They are now part of the cultural heritage and attention due to their historical antiquity and architectural-cultural value. These valuable architectural elements can never be replaced or changed since their role in forming the historical-cultural identity of the area. These elements have always been milestones in the configuration and development of the physical-spatial structure. As they operated in the cities and were mainly located in the vicinity of the principal traffic axes and main squares, any intervention in traffic networks and urban spaces or even the urban fabric results in significant problems (Heidarnataj, 2003, 49).

It argued that most of the problems related to the old urban texture in Iran are due to the lack of accurate knowledge of its characteristics and effort to adapt those characteristics to modern requirements. Therefore, examining the body of old textures with the residents' sense of satisfaction that discussed in this article could help urban designers, especially architects, in the process of recognizing the nature of historical textures and adjusting them to new states. This article aims to determine the criteria and indicators of physical factors in the urban context and wall of neighborhoods and take a step to identify a significant relationship between variables and the satisfaction rate of the neighborhood residents. Understanding how the urban wall affects the neighborhood residents' sense of satisfaction could help urban designers and architects to utilize appropriate design policies and improve the quality of urban areas. The studied cases were selected as noteworthy neighborhoods in the region's history with numerous activity levels.

Research Background

This research background includes two specific topics; the studies related to urban planning and urban developments of the Qajar and Pahlavi periods, as well as studies on residents' sense of satisfaction in urban contexts, discussed below. Following dramatic changes as a result of circumstances such as the Industrial Revolution and the political, social, economic, and cultural shifts in Europe, sending students to Europe (Western) as well as employing non-European engineers, architects, and architects; The values and traditions that governed society faded to some extent and replaced by the rise of modernist tendencies and modernist culture from the West.

The Qajar government misperception on this issue and the new historical conditions caused the change along with many confrontations. The most important of which was the confrontation between tradition and modernity in society (Habibi, 1999). During the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar, the developments and flows of modernity in society became more pronounced and widespread (Ghobadian, 2004, 240). The modern achievements of Western civilization affected the

body and soul of the architecture of urban buildings. In the Qajar period of architecture, various factors have influenced the architecture of buildings and urban mansions. The most significant factor is the effect of Western culture and art, which has Formed traditional, modern, and integrated styles of residential construction. (Sanieipour et al., 2017).

In residents' satisfaction in urban contexts of Iranian cities, we can mention "assessing the environmental quality of the central context of Shiraz" by Bahrami Nejad(2003) and "measuring residents' satisfaction with the quality of the urban environment in dilapidated structures after the renovation process" by Hatami Nejad et al. (2013). Ahmadi et al. (2013) examined the factors affecting the sense of belonging in the residential area around the shrine of Imam Reza in the Noghan. The results showed a relationship between the variables of environment, community, activity, and mental perceptions with satisfaction in the neighborhood. Marna and Rogers proposed the first theoretical model of residential satisfaction. They had considered the satisfaction of the living environment depends on the individual's understanding and evaluation of environmental characteristics such as cleanliness, neighborhood security, and individual characteristics such as gender, age, and social status (Shaterian et al., 2012).

Seidaee et al. (2015) in the study entitled "Assessment of residents' satisfaction with the environmental quality of rural housing" states that measuring and evaluating the satisfaction level of residents in any environment depends on various factors. Since individual opinions are involved in this matter, several variables determine the level of satisfaction, and as a result, the study becomes more complicated. The results indicated no significant relationship between the resident satisfaction and variables such as age, level of education, and residence period in the villages. However, there is a meaningful relationship with the variable of the residence duration in the neighborhood. The relationship between satisfaction with the quality of the housing environment and age in the new urban context is inverse and significant. However, its relation with the amount of education and residence period in the neighborhood is direct and significant. There is no meaningful relationship between the duration of living in the village and a sense of satisfaction.

The study entitled "Residential Satisfaction in Housing Estates in European Cities" examines the factors affecting housing and property satisfaction in housing estates after World War II. Dekker& Kempen (2011) in this study had used multilevel linear regression models to estimate the effects of personal, residential, and property characteristics on residents' satisfaction levels. The results showed that housing satisfaction is higher for the elderly and higher-income residents, especially when the housing has been renovated and is large enough. Living with children and spending more time in the house might have negative impacts, and efforts to improve areas after World War II might lead to residents' comfort but did not

necessarily improve overall satisfaction.

Fernando & Ferreira (2014) had stated that residents' satisfaction with neighborhood conditions helped to form attitudes and had a significant impact on residential assessments. Paying more attention to positive attitudes towards mental variables contributing to residents' satisfaction should consider increasing neighborhood satisfaction. Byrnes et al. (2006) used environmental press theory in elderly living in downtown Detroit to understand the level of satisfaction with their living environment and to examine possible limitations in the theory of aging at a random telephone survey in a sample of the elderly. The results had shown that respondents who reached the lowest levels of mental and physical performance reported the lowest levels of residential satisfaction and faced more environmental challenges. Older people occupying socially incapable occupations might also overlook in the research process. Ogu's (2010) study entitled "Urban Residential Satisfaction and the Planning Implications in a Developing World Context" had pointed to the importance of the satisfaction approach to planning, social concerns, and equity that we must incorporate community participation in the urban development process (See table 1).

Literature Review

Urban Planning and Urban Developments of the Qajar and Pahlavi Periods

Despite the Iran-Russia wars and other issues and problems, Iranian cities had developed during the Qajar period with the security and prosperity that arose. This urban growth result from the economic progress of its time (which was the result of increased tranquility and stability) and, in particular, the prosperity of trade; Intercity trade, and international trade. Thus, the urban life and extensive trade of the Safavieh period, which had declined in the eighteenth century, was relatively improved (Avery, 2008, 433). Since the beginning of the nineteenth century and the reign of Fath Ali Shah, Tehran had become the scene of events and physical-spatial alterations. Economic changes and transformations that had formed under the domination, pressure, and the will of foreign and exogenous forces, in their physical-spatial expression influenced by indigenous and local cultural and artistic power. (Habibi, 2013, 128).

Western urban planning approach was more influential than any other architectural style in the evolution of traditional Tehran architecture and the early development of old Tehran.

Table 1: Qajar period urban developments and residents' sense of satisfaction in similar case studies

	Researcher	Year	Theory
Studies on urban planning and urban developments of the Qajar period	Habibi	1999	The most significant alteration that occurred during the Qajar period was the confrontation between tradition and modernity in society.
	Ghobadian	2004	During the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah Qajar, the developments and flows of modernity that had begun in society became more pronounced and widespread.
	Sanieipour et al.	2017	During the Qajar period, various factors influenced the architecture of buildings and urban mansions, among which the most significant factor was the effect of European culture and art. Their impact has shaped three different styles of construction with various traditional, integrated, and new features.
	Ahmadi et al.	2013	There is a relationship between the physical variables of environment, community, activity, and mental perception with the satisfaction of the neighborhood context
Studies on residents' sense of satisfaction	Shaterian	2012	Satisfaction with the residential environment depends on a person's perception and evaluation of environmental characteristics such as cleanliness, neighborhood security, and individual characteristics such as gender, age, and social status.
	Dekker & Kempen	2011	Housing satisfaction is higher for the elderly and higher-income residents, especially when the housing has been renovated and is large enough. Having children and staying longer may have negative impacts.
	Fernando & Ferreira	2014	Residents' satisfaction with neighborhood conditions contributes to the formation of attitudes and has a significant impact on residential evaluations. More attention should pay to positive attitudes toward mental variables that are involved in creating residents' satisfaction with the neighborhood.
	Byrnes et al.	2006	Older people occupying socially incapable occupations may also overlook in the research.
	Ogu	2010	Satisfaction approaches are vital to planning, social concerns, and equity that we must incorporate community participation in the urban development process.

In this novel form of urban development, new elements such as streets and squares, enclosed and defined by buildings, were used. These buildings had been designed following the existing urban spaces and surrounding buildings created a harmonious and homogenous urban appearance and street view in western streets and squares style. These buildings were mostly two-story and extroverted, overlooking the streets and squares and opening onto them. The map of the Nasiri caliphate and the map of Tehran during the Reza Shah period show the development of Tehran according to the above factors (Pakdaman, 1994, 59).

The result of these changes was the development of new values in urban planning and architecture. New urban spaces (Dar al-Fonun school, government center, new streets, squares, Etc.) introduced new concepts and offered new elements. Places and components not only had expressed modern desires but also had an indigenous identity, preserved their territorial images, and increased existing values. However, the financial weakness of the government made this period unvalued. Buildings had not been paid and constructed properly. Another reason is the arbitrary demolition of buildings in the Pahlavi government following the exogenous modernism, which led to the destruction of valuable and elegant constructions. Perhaps it is described as a new style with the memory of the Tehran style. This concept originated during the reign of Fath Ali Shah Qajar with the beginning of the era of Iran's influence from Europe, which created the basis for the spread of European thought and the so-called modernity. (Habibi, 2013, 130). Looking at the history of Iranian architecture, it is clear that several factors have been involved in the formation of Qajar architecture, which classifies them into internal and external factors (Kamali 2009). Internal factors refer to parts derived from traditional Iranian architecture, especially in the Safavid period, whose effects felt in the cafe, residential and religious buildings. External factors also mean factors that have taken from the architecture of foreign countries, especially Western countries and Russia (Saneipour et al., 2017). The Qajar period was characterized by the growth of the influence of the Shiia religion, which led to the emergence of another structure in the Iranian city of this period; A setting consisting of places (especially the most significant social ceremonies of the period, Muharram mourning, pillars) and the routes between them that were the venue. This structure formed based on the religious behavior of the inhabitants, the type of use of the area and its role in social life, the meaning of spaces, and by establishing connections between neighborhoods, it played a significant role in expressing their social identity. People, despite all the changes that happened in Iranian cities during the contemporary period yet recognize it. (Ahari, 2015).

During the Qajar period, the architecture of residential buildings designed in spatial forms. The houses were designed according to the Islamic moral principles and norms that ruled the society at that time. In creating the spaces, privacy,

which was one of the beliefs in Iranian culture, observed. In this period, the design of the house responded to the inherent and natural needs of the families. The connections and layout of the plan followed the culture of the Iranian family. In this regard, the creation of spaces such as porches, interior, and exterior was fully justified.

In the first Pahlavi period, due to political, social, and economic developments, the principles of architectural design changed, and due to the improvement of relations with Western countries, Western culture entered architecture. Hence, buildings in which modern and European architectural elements combined, created. The use of modern engineers introduced style and ideas into architecture and building elements. The buildings were built according to Western culture, which was the architectural culture of the day. Although traditional architecture similar to the Qajar period continued to use for residential construction in the early part of this period, the government's fascination with modernity led to attempts to build cities similar to those of developed western countries. As a result, at the beginning of the first Pahlavi period, buildings in all areas and categories of buildings suddenly alternated from introverted to extroverted, and the most significant feature of Iran's past constructions changed (Kiani, 2004, 234).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research method is analytical-descriptive. In the first part, we used the correlation test. The data collected from the documentary (library) and observational (descriptive) studies. Environmental data obtained through maps, aerial photographs, and photographs taken by the authors. To collect additional data, other methods such as observation, which include the presence in the old and new urban context and the study of the structure and developments, as well as interviews with experts used. Figure 1 shows an overview of the research process.

Case Study

To study and analyze the physical elements of the walls of historical textures, three different areas textures of traditional, semi-modern, and modern textures related to the historical periods of Qajar, Pahlavi, and contemporary periods have been selected. The main reasons for choosing the area of the studied textures expressed as follows: The architecture of Sang-e-Siah neighborhood and Manouchehri (Qaani) street, both functionally and aesthetically, have the original features of the Iranian era, but researchers and the urban managers have not paid attention in identifying and recognizing the valuable architecture in the building under study.

The reason for choosing Ma'ali Abad Street as the contemporary area and comparing it with the mentioned cases is the combination of this street in terms of residential and commercial texture, which is a common factor with the

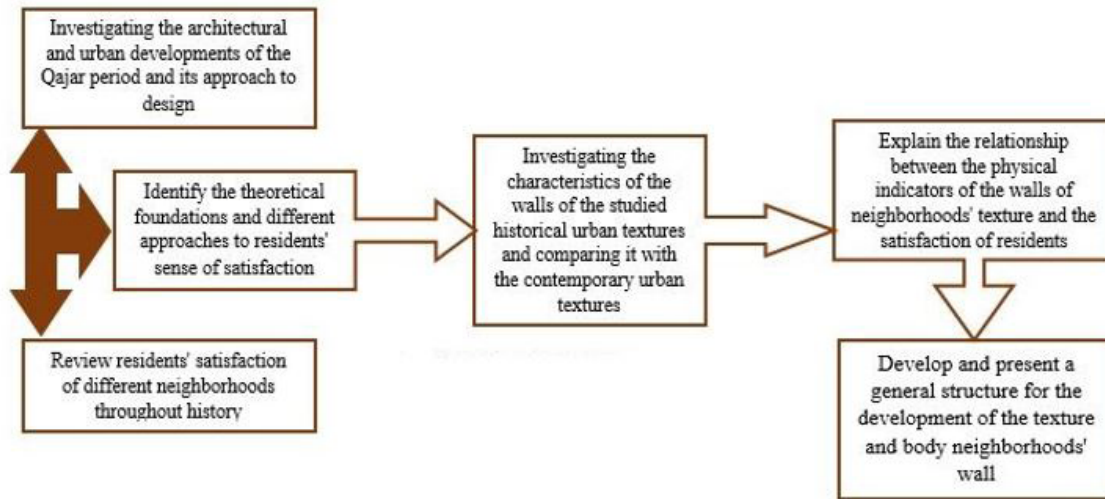


Fig.1: research process

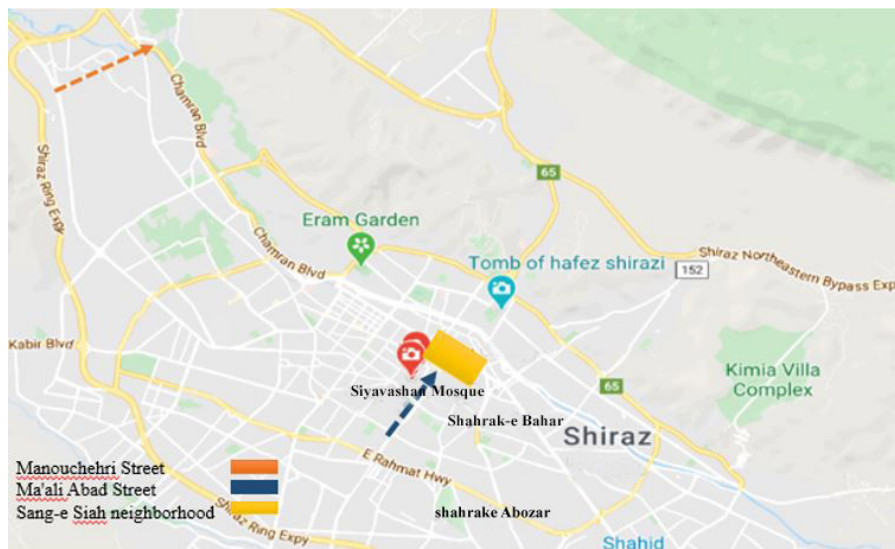


Fig. 2: Location of studied urban textures in Shiraz (Google earth, 2020)

texture of Sang-e Siah neighborhood and Manouchehri Street. In other words, all three of these streets have multiple physical and activity sequences on both sides of the paths surrounded by buildings that have inconsistencies in terms of form, color, and proportions in the composition of the body and walls of the street. Hence, problems such as incompatibility between space and activity and poor performance, and visual pollution due to the worthless combination of panels and installations attached to the facade are evident in them. For this reason, the study of these areas is necessary to improve them. After selecting the study areas, the indices of physical factors of texture and walls of all areas were determined by library studies and field studies as a direct visit and observation of the authors and presented.

Figure 2 determines the location of studied urban texture in Shiraz.

Area 1: Sang-E Siah Neighborhood (Zand St. - Qajar Period)

Sang-e Siah neighborhood is one of the historical regions of Shiraz that has existed since the time of Karim Khan Zand, who made the neighborhoods smaller and the city fence narrower. Darb Kazerun neighborhood, which was a separate neighborhood, was merged with this neighborhood, and both of them were called Sang-e Siah neighborhood. This neighborhood was limited to Sar Bagh from and Maidan Shah Neighborhoods from the north, from the west to the Baroi

Shahr neighborhood, from the south to Kazerun Gate, and from the east to the Sardzak neighborhood. This historical context includes old houses and valuable relics of the past (Figures 3 & 4).

Area 2: Manouchehri St., (Qaani St., Pahlavi Period)

This area is approximately one of the old neighborhoods of

Shiraz. It is almost 100 years old and has existed in Shiraz since the first Pahlavi. In this area, there are Pahlavi landmarks such as the house of Haj Emad Al-Molk Basiri, and the patriarchal garden (Figures 5 & 6).

Area 3: Ehsan, Ma'ali Abad (Contemporary Period)

Ma'ali Abad area is one of the newly built areas of Shiraz and



Fig. 4: Textures, walls, and facades of buildings in the area of Sang-e- Siah



Fig. 4: Textures, walls, and facades of buildings in the area of Sang-e- Siah



Fig. 5: Aerial image of Qaani region (Google earth, 2020)



Fig. 6: Texture, walls, and facades of buildings in the area of Manouchehri, Qaani



Fig. 7: Aerial image of Ma'ali Abad area (Google Earth, 2020)



Fig. 8: Texture, walls, and facades of buildings in Ehsan area, Ma'ali Abad

the contemporary era, which is located in the northwest of Shiraz. Although this area has a high economic value, in recent years, many building constructions in this area have caused the space to lose its spatial identity. There are buildings of all kinds of shapes and facades in this neighborhood (Figures 7 & 8).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this section, the indices of physical factors of walls and

texture of all three areas are determined by library studies and using field studies with direct observation of the authors. The results are presented in Tables 2 and 3.

One of the most effective ways to assess the sense of satisfaction with the living space is to ask the residents of the area and experts to measure the physical indicators of the walls and the texture of the neighborhood. For this purpose, in this study, using a homogeneous community method, a

Table 2: Physical characteristics of the walls of case studies

	The shape and size of the elements in the walls			Textures and ornaments on the walls		
	Elevation scale and spatial proportions	Portal and entrance in walls	Lighting and windows	Residential building facade	Commercial building facade	Religious and cultural building facade
Area 1	One or two-story buildings with the same proportions	Simple and identical entrances for residential spaces and a larger entrance for religious spaces	No windows in the outer walls. lighting through the central courtyard (privacy)	The integrated texture of brick, clay, adobe, and rubble in skirting	Bricks work and Karbandi ornaments	Mogharnas, tiles work, Girih tiles ornaments
Area 2	Two or three-story buildings with the same proportions	Entrances and portals with low and the same ornaments for residential and non-residential spaces	Medium-sized windows facing the street and covered with elements of Shanasheel, curtain, and wrought iron	The integrated texture of brick, stone, and cement materials (similar facades)	Brickwork, stone, and cement ornaments	Brickwork ornaments and stone and cement (similar to residential spaces)
Area 3	High-rise buildings with different proportions	Various entrance for residential and non-residential spaces	Medium and large windows with no cover, on the street side.	Using different materials of stone, brick, glass, metal, etc. (different facades)	Use different materials of stone, glass, metal, and so on	Using different materials of tiles, stones, bricks, etc.

Table 3: Physical characteristics of the texture of case studies

	Texture	Relations and organization of public, semi-public, and private spaces	Specific places	Local services	
				Access to local services	Access to public transport
Area 1	Organic	Separation of different public, semi-public and private spaces	Bazaar, Religious sites (Hosseiniyah, masque, church, etc.).	Medical centers, commercial buildings, police stations, etc.	bus station, taxi and...
Area 2	Gridiron	No spatial separation	Cultural places, religious sites (Hosseiniyah, masque, church, etc.)	Medical centers, commercial buildings, religious buildings, etc.	bus station, taxi and...
Area 3	Gridiron	No spatial separation	Commercial, recreational and cultural places	Commercial buildings, leisure facilities, police stations, etc.	subway station, bus station, taxi and...

questionnaire according to the Likert scale was distributed among 30 architects with masters and doctoral degrees, and the relationship between satisfaction with physical indicators of walls and neighborhood texture was investigated. Table 4 shows the results.

According to table 4, the correlation between all indicators and satisfaction in all cases averaged above 3.5. In other words, there is a significant correlation between these variables. The question is that, how is the correlation between these variables.

Therefore, using the homogeneous community method, 90 questionnaires were distributed among the residents of the three areas, and their satisfaction was assessed based on the physical indicators of the walls and the texture of their neighborhoods. Data analyzed with SPSS software, and a t-test was used to

determine the significance of the relationship between the variables. Also, using the Pearson correlation coefficient, the degree of positive and negative correlation of each variable was determined by the degree of satisfaction (See table 5).

According to Table 5, in all cases, the significance coefficient is less than .05. It shows the significant relationship between the variables. The relationship between the height scale and different ornaments of walls and facades with satisfaction shows a negative correlation, but in the other indicators, there is a positive correlation.

To test the research hypotheses, according to the physical indices of the walls and the texture of the neighborhoods, and the significant relationship between these variables, we examine these criteria in 3 areas with three different styles

Table 4: The Relationship between physical indices of walls and texture of neighborhoods with residents' satisfaction

Satisfaction and rate visual satisfaction	Physical indicators of walls and texture of neighborhoods	Cohesive and integrated neighborhood texture	Relations and organization of public, semi-public, and private spaces	Specific places	Access to local services	Proportions and height scale of neighborhood buildings	Textures and ornaments of neighborhood buildings	Shapes of portals and entrances of neighborhood buildings	Shapes and size of the windows of neighborhood buildings
	average	4.07	4.00	3.73	3.93	4.07	3.87	3.90	3.83
N	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	

Table 5: The Relationship between physical indices of walls and texture of neighborhoods with residents' satisfaction

Satisfaction rate	Physical indicators of walls and texture of neighborhoods	Cohesive and integrated neighborhood texture	Relations and organization of public, semi-public, and private spaces	Specific places	Access to local services	height scale	Proportions of neighborhood buildings	harmonic ornaments of walls and facades	Different wall and facade ornaments
	The correlation coefficient	0.401	0.425	0.356	0.291	-0.423	0.255	0.374	-0.335
Significance factor	0.00	0.00	0.001	0.005	0.00	0.015	0.00	0.001	
Number	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90	

Table 6: Citizens' satisfaction with the physical characteristics of the neighborhood's walls

Reason	Highest Score	Area 3	Area 2	Area 1	
One or two-story buildings (privacy, low population, etc.)	Area 1	2.81	3.09	3.45	Citizens' satisfaction with the height scale of their neighborhood buildings
Buildings with almost identical proportions and separation of building proportions of different uses (identification of spaces)	Area 2	2.74	3.04	3.48	Citizens' satisfaction with the proportions of the walls of their neighborhoods
Entrances and portal of complexes and detached houses, ornaments, and lighting, etc.	Area 3	3.26	2.99	2.53	Visual satisfaction of citizens with the size and ornaments of the entrances of residential buildings in their neighborhoods
Highly decorated windows, and in area two, with ornaments of Shanasheel and curtain and wrought iron and the size of the windows (Proper lighting while maintaining privacy)	Area 1 Area 2	2.68	3.48	3.45	Visual satisfaction of citizens with the size and ornaments of the windows of residential buildings in their neighborhoods

Table 6: Citizens' satisfaction with the physical characteristics of the neighborhood's walls

Reason	Highest Score	Area 3	Area 2	Area 1	
In area one, low ornaments on the exterior and embellishments on the inside (changing the preferences of contemporary people with traditional)	Area 2 Area 3	2.88	2.87	2.49	Visual satisfaction of citizens with the ornament of the texture and walls of residential buildings in their neighborhoods
In area 3 and 2 with almost more ornaments					
Various ornaments (tile work, Karbandi, etc.) in harmony with the surrounding texture and the use of different building materials, brick and clay	Area 1	3.14	3.09	3.35	Visual satisfaction of citizens with the texture ornaments and walls of commercial buildings in their neighborhoods
Various ornaments, meaning-oriented, with the identity of tile work, Mogharnas work, Karbandi and, etc.	Area 1	2.89	3.16	3.68	Visual satisfaction of citizens with the ornament of the texture and walls of religious and cultural buildings in their neighborhoods

Table 7: Citizens' satisfaction with the physical characteristics of their neighborhoods

Reason	Highest Score	Area 3	Area 2	Area 1	
Cohesive texture and disaggregated by type of use	Area 1	3.00	3.33	3.66	Citizens' satisfaction with the texture of their neighborhoods
Defining spaces (private, public) and identifying spaces	Area 1	3.15	3.18	3.56	Citizens' satisfaction with the separation of private, public, and semi-public spaces in their neighborhoods
Significant and authentic religious places, traditional houses, art gallery spaces, historical mosques, churches,	Area 1	3.03	3.05	3.84	Citizens' satisfaction with the number and quality of specific places locations in their neighborhoods
Access to a health care center, police station, market and	Area 1 Area 3	3.36	3.30	3.43	Citizens' satisfaction with access to local services
Access to a subway station, bus station, and taxi	Area 1 Area 3	3.42	2.94	3.52	Citizens' satisfaction with access to public transportation

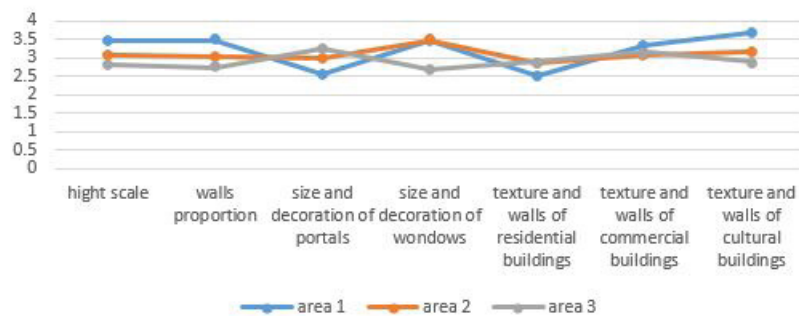


Fig. 9: Citizens' satisfaction with the physical characteristics of the neighborhood's walls

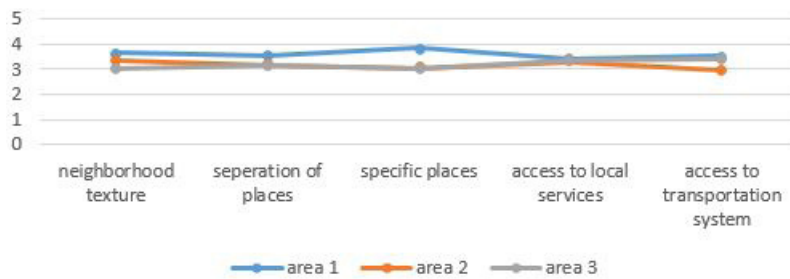


Fig. 10: Citizens' satisfaction with the physical characteristics of the neighborhood's texture

and different historical periods and positive and negative points specified. Finally, by defining the highest scores of each neighborhood, we can formulate and draw a general structure for the development of the texture and body of the neighborhood walls. For this purpose, using Cochran's formula and 95% error coefficient, we randomly distributed 300 questionnaires among the residents of the three studied areas and questioned their satisfaction with the physical indicators of the walls and the texture of their neighborhoods based on the Likert scale. The results show in table 6.

Cronbach's alpha coefficient is one of the most common methods of measuring the reliability of questionnaires. Cronbach's alpha coefficient for this questionnaire was 0.821 shows the reliability of the questionnaire.

According to table 7, it determines that area one except for the size and ornaments of the entrances and the texture and outer walls of residential buildings has the highest score in the physical characteristics of the walls; and in the section related to the physical characteristics, the area one has almost the highest score. Finally, the research results are presented in Figures 9 and 10.

CONCLUSION

Citizens' satisfaction with the body of the walls and textures of their neighborhoods is one of the problems and challenges of today's cities, which has caused the efforts of planners in various fields of architecture and urban planning to improve and increase the quality of local textures and walls. In this study, the analysis of wall body texture and neighborhood indices on residents' sense of satisfaction was investigated. For this purpose, first, a significant relationship between the variables was identified, and then, these criteria were examined in 3 areas with 3 different styles and different historical periods. The results of the analysis and reviews are as follows.

Residents in the three study areas prefer to:

-The height of the buildings of their neighborhoods is low and

has the same proportions and is in harmony with its specific use
- To live in buildings with large and luxurious entrances and entrances.

- The windows of their residential buildings should have large size and face the natural landscape, and covered by using elements such as curtains, wrought iron, Etc. (maintaining privacy)

- The residential buildings of their neighborhoods should have almost the same and harmonious ornaments. Also, commercial and cultural buildings have the same ornaments but appropriate for their use.

- Their neighborhoods have a cohesive and integrated texture and also have a spatial separation.

- The more significant buildings in the neighborhood are, the more the level of satisfaction of the people of that neighborhood.

- Proper access to public transportation and local services will increase the satisfaction of the people of that neighborhood.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

The authors would like to thank all the people who helped us in providing this paper. The constructive comments provided by the anonymous referees are also gratefully acknowledged.

REFERENCES

- Ahmadi, F., Afshar, A., and Aghalatif, A. (2013). Factors affecting the sense of belonging in the process of regeneration in the residential context around the shrine of Imam Reza. *Haft Hesar*, 4(47-48), 70_84.
- Ahari, Z. (2015). Identifying the secondary structure of the Iranian city in the Qajar period. *Honar_ha_ye Ziba Journal*, 2(20), 23_34.
- Avery, P., (2008), *History of Iran: Afshar, Zand and Qajar periods*, (M., Saqebfar, Trans.), Tehran: Amirkabir publication. (original work published 1991), London: Cambridge university press.
- Byrnes, M., Lichtenberq, P.A., and Lysack, C. (2006). Environmental Press, Aging in Place, and Residential Satisfaction of Urban Older Adults. *Journal of Applied Sociology*, 23(2), 50-77.
- Bahrami Nejad, D. (2003). *Recognition and evaluation of the quality*

- of the urban environment in the middle texture of cities, case study: the middle texture of Shiraz.* Master dissertation, Shiraz University, Shiraz.
- Dekker, K., Kempen, R. (2011). Residential Satisfaction in Housing Estates in European Cities: A Multi-Level Research Approach. *Housing Studies Journal*, 26(4), 479-499.
- Fernando, A. F., Ferreira, A. (2014). Are you pleased with your neighborhood? A fuzzy cognitive mapping-based approach for measuring residential neighborhood satisfaction in urban communities. *International Journal of Strategic Property Management*, 20(2), 130-141.
- Ghobadian, V. (2004). *Architecture in the Nasiri caliphate* (Tradition and modernity in contemporary architecture in Tehran). Tehran: Pashoutan Publishing.
- Hatami Nejad, H., Hamidi, A., Mohammadi Kazemabadi, L. (2013). Measuring residents' satisfaction with the quality of the urban environment in old structures after the renovation process. *Researches in Earth Science*, 8(31), 15-27.
- Habibi, M., (2013). *Az Shar Ta Shahr*, Tehran: Tehran University publication.
- Habibi, S.M. (1999). Isfahan school, Qajar government and Tehran style, *the second conference of the history of architecture and urban planning of Iran*, Tehran: Iran.
- Heidarnataj, H. (2003). Municipal services in the historical contexts of cities. *Special issue of cultural heritage and urban management*, appendix to the monthly journal of municipalities. 54.
- Kamali, M.R. (2009). A Study of Qajar Architecture. *Journal of Restoration and cultural heritage*, 5(2), 47-54.
- Kiani, M. (2004). *Architecture of the first Pahlavi period*. Tehran: The Study of Contemporary Iranian History.
- Mousavi, M.S., Majedi, H., Habib, F. (2010). Recognition of physical-spatial features of the old texture of the city in Iran. *Hoviatshar*, 10(4), 19-28.
- Ogu, V.L. (2010). Urban Residential Satisfaction and the Planning Implications in a Developing World Context: The Example of Benin City Nigeria. *International Planning Studies Journal*, 7(1), 37-53.
- Pakdaman, B. (1994). *A brief look at architectural methods and trends in Tehran*. (1st ed.). Tehran: Roshangaran publication.
- Saneipour, H. Farhad, S. AND Mirzaali, M. (2017). Analysis the traditional architecture of the Qajar period in the mansion of Mofakhm Government House in Bojnourd. *Honar-ha-ye Ziba Journal*, 2(22), 75-86.
- Seidaee, E. Fathi, E. Taheri, Z. Hedayati, Z. (2015). Assessment of residents' satisfaction with the environmental quality of rural housing Case study: Comparison of two old and new textures of Hajat Agha village in Lenjan city. *Journal of spatial planning*, 5(2), 1-24.
- Shaterian, M., Ashtouee, A., Gajipour, M. (2012). Measuring the resident's satisfaction of the old part of Aran and Bidgol from quality of life indicators. *Journal of Urban Regional Studies and Research*, 4(13), 127-144.