

Partaking Strategies in Developing Regeneration Indicators for Bojnourd City with a Sustainable Development Outlook

Abstract

Urban regeneration is a comprehensive program that provides the basis for improving the sustainability of economic, physical, social and environmental conditions and mainly seeks to resolve the problems of worn-out urban structures through enhancement by public participation; furthermore, the objective of this act is the use of potential and genuine capabilities in urban contexts. For this purpose, a number of 386 questionnaires have been distributed and evaluated among the residents of a neighborhood in Bojnourd, in which urban regeneration is proceeding. The research method of the present study is based on a descriptive-analytical and experimental-survey method; also, the statistical analysis tool applied is the SPSS software. Based on the research findings, the average of the indicators excluding the physical and environmental dimensions, is less than 3, that demonstrates the indicators related to the act of regeneration are not in a good state. In order to analyze the data, the ANP method has been used, which among the economic criteria and sub-criteria of economic opportunities, in social and cultural criteria and sub-criteria of crime reduction, in physical and environmental criteria and sub-criteria of housing and infrastructure and finally in the governing criteria and sub-criteria of local community participation have achieved the highest values. To explain the problems of residents and better implement urban regeneration, more extensive studies are required integrated with a systemic approach at the micro and regional level. Moreover, decision-makings should be accomplished with the participation and involvement of the residents of the mentioned areas.

Research aims:

- 1- Creating the grounds for a favorable management system in the field of regeneration in Bojnourd city.
- 2- Creating conditions for improving the level of citizens' participation with organizations and city managers in the field of upgrading and recreating the worn-out structures of Bojnourd city.

Research questions:

- 1- Is urban regeneration in Bojnourd based on sustainable development?
- 2- Are physical, economic, social and environmental aspects considered in urban regeneration in Bojnourd city?

Keywords: Urban Regeneration; Sustainable Urban Development; ANP Method; Bojnourd City

Introduction

Renovation and improvement generally means varying the urban environment in order to manage urban problems (Adams and Hastings, 2001). These problems include the deterioration of urban structures and dealing with social and economic factors (Chan and Yung, 2004). Problems and complications have forced planners to implement an effective way of urban renewal. Indecent development has caused many planners to not respond to multiple problems and cities and their residents with many bottlenecks such as unrestrained physical expansion, dominance of cavalry, separation of workplace from housing, distance from nature, reduction of open spaces and identity, so successful urban regeneration requires sustainable development in all aspects of physical, economic, social and biological components. The purpose of this study is to determine the role of urban regeneration in the sustainable development of the worn-out texture of Bojnourd city and to discover the problems of region regeneration. By identifying the potentials, planning and careful implementation such areas are considered as valuable opportunities and contrary to some people's belief that worn-out and old areas are expensive parts, they can be seen as a golden opportunity to flourish. He sought to overcome the problems of the city by using and presenting solutions to the multifaceted use of worn-out tissue and its lands through culture-building and the participation of the people and the government (Census of Population and Housing, 2016).

The research method in the present study is such that in the beginning, library studies including books, publications, websites, etc. have been used to expand the range of literature related to the subject. Then, relying on existing documents and plans that have content and thematic commonalities, similar issues in relation to identifying the key factors of success in effective urban regeneration management in the worn-out areas of Bojnourd are focused upon; furthermore, the data is reviewed and the general framework of the research plan should be developed. The studies include field surveys and the completion of a questionnaire by citizens, managers and urban experts living in the city, which are classified. For this purpose, the questionnaires were designed according to the citizens, managers and urban experts, conferring to the type of knowledge, approach and understanding of individuals from the research issue to the objectives of the research including effective evaluation and realization of regeneration management factors in worn-out areas of the study area. The Likert scale (five degrees) was also used to evaluate the responses.

Range	Subjects under evaluation
Economic	Job creation, income, jobs, skills, job opportunities
Social-Cultural	Quality of life, health, education, crime, housing, quality of public services
Physical Environmental	Infrastructure, natural and built environment, transportation and communications
Governmental	The nature of local decision-making, local community participation, involvement of all stakeholders, leadership and management practices

Table 1: Features under study; Source: Research Findings Using Available Sources, 2019

Then, each of the criteria and sub-criteria was calculated using the ANP model in the Super Design statistical software, which is analyzed below. The Network Analysis Process (ANP) model is an advanced model for decision making and analysis. This model has the ability to calculate the consistency of

judgments and flexibility in the number of levels of judgment criteria. The network analysis process model is in fact a generalized model of the Hierarchical Planning Method (AHP) that does not assume in the hierarchical planning method that there is no relationship between different levels of decision making (Dikmen & Birgonul, 2007). Many decision-making issues cannot be structured categorically since there is a connection and dependence between higher-order elements and lower-order elements. Not only does the rank of a criterion determine the importance of solutions in a classification, but the importance of solutions itself determines the position of that criterion. Decisions not only come from a simple classification that has three different levels and from which a multi-level classification is obtained, but also these decisions come from a network that can they are significantly different from decisions that result from a more complex classification (Jebel-Ameli, & Rasoulinejad, 2010).

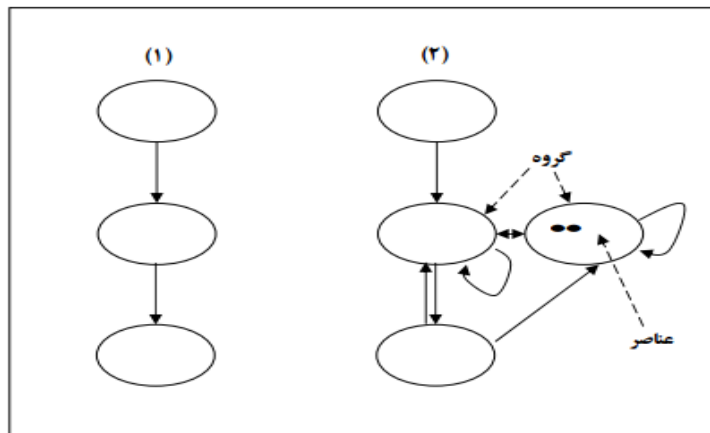


Figure 1. Structural differences between

hierarchical (1) and network (2) frameworks

Conclusion

Urban regeneration encompasses a wide range of activities aimed at rehabilitating urban textures, the environment, social and economic regeneration of textures, rehabilitating urban buildings, infrastructure and facilities, and injecting in general. Reconstruction of worn-out urban structures is considered as one of the endogenous urban development policy programs due to the possibility of using the significant and irreplaceable capacities of housing construction and development of access to urban services in it. The role of urban regeneration is to discover the forces and factors that have caused the urban decline and to adopt a positive and sustainable response that leads to the continuous and quality improvement of urban life and its goal is to return to the city. Reconstruction pursues economic, social, physical, and environmental goals. Improving the quality of life in settlements by securing and rehabilitating buildings, developing and improving infrastructure and public spaces of cities, especially equipping historic centers, providing the required urban services, educating residents, creating job opportunities, strengthening local government institutions and neighborhood service offices, modeling and promoting quality construction rules and guidelines, and defining development-driven projects by the private and public sectors, improving, renovating, renovating, empowering urbanization and functional diversification and functional diversification are its main policies. Participation, strategic planning and sustainability form the three sides of the triangle of urban regeneration approach and provide a basis for action in urban regeneration. Public participation is one of the most important principles and preconditions for success in urban regeneration.

Therefore, today it is necessary to change the attitude towards the regeneration of damaged urban tissues based on new approaches to regeneration and attention to improving quality of life indicators and the use of participatory strategies in developing a common vision in which all stakeholders, influence and local community participation is all the more necessary.

Resources

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