Reorganization and Rehabilitation of Kerman old Tissue, according to the Type of Animal Husbandry Lifestyle in the Past, a Case Study of Sector Borzuamighi, Region One

Samira Doostmohammadi
Department of Geography, Payame Noor University, PO BOX 19395-3697 Tehran, Iran
Samira.doostmohamadi@yahoo.com

Dr. Somayeh Doostmohammadi
Department of Agriculture, Payame Noor University, PO BOX 19395-3697 Tehran, Iran

Abstract

Study of rehabilitation and restoration of the old neighborhood Borzuamighi of Kerman provides conditions for sustainable development in the old and new urban texture. And the spaces which have already had high efficiency, according to animal husbandry lifestyle in the past, will now find new usage with a new look. To achieve this goal, variables such as roads, tectonic and economic factors and also useful factors in livestock raising have been examined and 92 household questionnaires have been prepared. The results show that in development of Kerman, some factors such as north east highlands, southeast - northwest axis of Kerman, kerman bazaar and the entry to the communication ways of the city are involved. Of course the role of Kerman bazaar is more effective. Following the development of the city, the initial nucleus was gradually left by the affluent and middle residents and instead the low-income residents and commercial sectors of the city were replaced and also undesirable old folds have become commercial warehouses and thus this low-income groups did not have the financial strength to renovate and upgrade their residential units. This was associated with no modification of the pathways and use of low durability materials and therefore the texture of this area gradually became time-worn. As the income level of the families of this neighborhood is very low and the residential use of this neighborhood is without sufficient strength or In other words, is worn and old and according to the erosion of the texture of this neighborhood and also, due to the exposure of Kerman to the seismicity belt of Mediterranean - Turkey - Iran - Afghanistan, the improvement and renovation of this neighborhood seems essential and Inevitable and the government intervention is necessary in this matter.

Keywords: Kerman, Regulation, Fold, Regeneration, Livestock.
Introduction
One of the most important consequences of rapid urbanization, in addition to the failure to provide proper infrastructure for urban residents and urban migrants, is the creation of irregular and worn-out tissues surrounding the urban and inter-urban that will be followed by many social, cultural and economic issues (Stig, 2004, 26-27). For instance, old structures which were used as folds in the past have lost their applications along with the people’s lives change to urbanization. These folds were inside the houses or were in a bigger and more common space near the residential houses (Webster, 2013, 50). For this reason, in recent decades, land has become a scarce social resource and the optimal use of old tissue is one of the main sources of supply of urban land (Stig, 2004, 26-27).

Materials and Methods
Research methods are data collection tools, observation, interview and questionnaires sending. Documentation and testing techniques are among the most important research methods (Dovoje, 1988, 101). In this study due to the objectives of the research, the document-analysis method was used. The needed information is divided into three types of spatial data, statistical data and descriptive observations and field studies. In this research, methods of document study, observation and questionnaire were used.

A) Document study method
In this study, the information obtained through document study are as follows:

1) Written documentation
Books, articles and theses, legislation determined by higher council for planning and architecture.

2) Number documents (Statistics and census)
Detailed statistics census of population and housing, 2006

3) Documents that are not written or numerical (videos, photos, pictures and drawings), or the location information that is included

4) Photographs of city map and the map of the study area

5) Photographs from different parts of the historic texture of the neighborhood

B) Field method
In this method, the three tools of observation, interviews and questionnaires were used. The questionnaire consisted of 26 closed questions. The statistical sample size is n = 92 which is calculated using this formula:

\[ n = \frac{N \cdot t^2 \cdot p (1-p)}{N \cdot d^2 + t^2 \cdot p (1-p)} \]
N = (Number of households) 2720  
\( t = \frac{1}{85} \)

**Research objectives**

**Major objectives:**
The ultimate goal of this research is to study Borzu Amighi neighborhood of the old texture of Kerman city and also the appropriate regeneration of the old home folds.

**Split goals:**
1) The analysis and explanation of the physical space and urban utilities between the old and the new urban texture.
2) Presentation of appropriate solutions in order to plan properly for the reorganization of the historic texture of the neighborhood.
3) Introducing a suitable model for physical development and restore the old texture In order for sustainable development.
4) The study of policies and programs of physical development of the city and to deal with the old texture of the city.
5) Determining the needs of animals in industrial farming and providing a balance between these needs and old Tissue.

**Study Literature**

**Texture of Old Town**
The old texture of the city are the old parts of the city which were formed before the year 1921 and despite having identity values but because of its worn body, it has no standards of service and Strength (Tajik, 2008, 19) and due to people lifestyle changes have lost their valuable use such as the folds that in the past were the main component of a residential home and now due to the growing livestock industry have lost their importance (Webster, 2013, 62)

**Resuscitation**
Urban resuscitation is a process that consists of sequential steps and provides appropriate context for citizens to participate in government programs. Urban society should have a clear and appropriate plan for reform and development of the city. (Paym. Northam, 1975, 287)

**Organizing**
According to Dehkhoda Dictionary, the term "Organizing" means regularizing, arranging, decorating and reintegrating (Dadashi, 1996, 6). Urban organizing refers to human beings' co-
residence that is providing better life conditions for public and evolution of urban utilities (Mobasherinia, 2009, 26).

**Geographical specification of the given Region**

Kerman city, more than anything else, is an economic city and has formed base on this principle. Kerman market, as the spinal cord of the City, plays an essential role from the economic point of view. In general, appearance of Kerman old city can be attributed to a necessity which required the important network of Rah-e-Abrisham and Rah-e-Advieh to India and Oman coast passing Kerman and Balouchestan deserts and connecting Harat-Eskandar Abrisham main road. The point at which this connection happened is the place known as Kerman nowadays (Behjat Ameri, 2008, 126).

From geographical point of view, the neighborhood to be studied is located at the central context of Kerman City, Dist.1; district 1 includes, at the north, from Shahid Rajaei Bridge to the intersection of the northern beltway, at the south, from Gonbad Jabalieh to Ahmadi crossroad, at the east, from the intersection of Shohadaye Khanook Bolvd. to Gonbad Jabalieh and at the west, from Ahmadi crossroad to Shahid Rajaei Bridge (beginning of Zarand Road). All context of this neighborhood is considered to be san old context of Kerman City. This neighborhood is bounded to Shohada, Bahonar, Shahid Taei and Shohadaye Fathabadi streets.

**Map No.1:** Area of Kerman City and Borzuamighi Neighborhood
Comparing the status of livestock in breeding in old traditional folds of the old tissue and in modern intensive rearing

In traditional forms of animal husbandry, the livestock farmer is usually near the livestock breeders’ house which is not a suitable location because the livestock farmer should be selected for the maximum light and sun to shine and also be prepared to clean it easily. In addition, it is also important to have hygiene input and disinfection pool with appropriate and effective disinfectant solutions which also was not existed in the past. Floor and walls must be thoroughly washable, the concentrate and hay loft should be separate from the breeding place and separate spaces should be considered for them. The breeding building must have proper ventilation and light and livestock density should be proportional to the capacity. Sick animals must be separated from the herd and be kept in another location until healing is complete. The floor should be covered with hard, smooth, non-slippery material and has a sewage canal with appropriate slope. The old traditional folds of the old tissue do not meet any of the foregoing conditions (Webster, 2013, 76).

Analysing the data related to household questionnaire

In its section we analyse the data resulted from field observations and physical studies on Borzoo Amighi Neighbourhood and also the data collected through questionnaires and interviews by using of descriptive statistics methods and applying Autocad, SPSS and Excel softwares. These data, in addition to creating more recognition of the given neighbourhoods, make us familiar with their residents' thoughts, ideas, wills, demands and needs, and provide a base for our hypotheses test and conclusion. The model population is constituted of 92 respondents to the questionnaires including 68 male and 24 female respondents which form 73.92% and 26.08% of the population respectively.

Social-cultural characteristics

Respondents’ education status: 30.43% of the respondents were illiterate, 28.26% had elementary educations, and 33.70% had secondary educations, 6.52% had Bachelor’s degree and 1.09% had degrees higher than bachelor’s degree.

Number of family members: number of family members of the population varied from 2 to 9 persons with average of 4.2 persons. According to the questionnaires, the households were divided into groups of 2 to more than 9 persons including (41.30%), 1-3-persons group (55.44%), 4-6-persons group (2.17%), 7-9-persons group, and finally more-than-9-persons group (1.09%).

Family guardian’s place of birth: the family guardian’s place of birth of 42.40%, 34.78% and 22.82% of the respondents was Borzoo Amighi Neighbourhood, Kerman and other cities respectively.
Record of residence in Borzoo Amighi Neighbourhood: 41.30%, 42.40%, 6.52% and 9.78% of the households understudy declared that they have been residing at this neighbourhood for less than 10 years, between 11-20 years, between 21-30 years and more than 30 years respectively.

Economic status

Family guardian’s main job: after reviewing all the questionnaires, it was revealed that 29.35% of the family guardians of the population were self-employed, 7.60% were employee, 14.14% were jobless and 48.91 were worker and sometimes for their own consumption they raise livestock (poultry, cattle or sheep) traditionally in their limited spaces. Families’ monthly salary: salary of the families was varied between 100 to 600 thousand Tomans (1 to 6 million Rials) with total average of Rls. 2,450,000. According to the classification of families in regard with monthly salary, 44.56% had a monthly salary of less than Rls. 2,000,000, 38.04% between Rls. 2,000,000 to Rls. 3,500,000, 14.14% between Rls. 3,500,000 to Rls. 5,000,000, and 3.26% more than Rls. 5,000,000. Most of the respondents had a monthly salary of less than Rls. 3,500,000 indicating that the families residing in this neighborhood do not have an appropriate economic status and are in a weak (poor) level.

Physical specifications
Number of building’s stories: one of the factors determining the physical deterioration of urban contexts is low-level (one to two stories) buildings, since low-level buildings in a context indicate lack of physical improvement, modernization and reconstruction of that context.
Map No.3: Total Floor of Brzuamighi Neighborhood
Diagram No.1: Reason of choosing to reside at Borzoo Amighi neighborhood

Building quality: field observations and studies on this neighborhood revealed that, in regard with
20.21% of the buildings are acceptable, 59% are to be destroyed, 9.11% are ruined, and 11.68% are new (recently constructed).

**Satisfaction with the existing status and sense of citizenship attachment**

**Diagram No.2:** Reason of choosing to reside at Borzoo Amighi neighborhood

**Diagram No.3:** Family’s rate of satisfaction with residing at Borzoo Amighi neighborhood

**Diagram No.4:** Are you willing to continue living at this neighborhood?
Diagram No.5: What kind of vehicle do you use for transportation?

Diagram No.6: Does the building have safety services for protecting against natural disasters?

Diagram No.7: Necessity of providing a plan for improving and strengthening the houses
Diagram No.8: Do you agree with the plan of Borzoo Amighi neighborhood improvement and reconstruction?

Diagram No.9: Do you agree with governmental interventions in the plan of Borzoo Amighi neighborhood reconstruction?

Diagram No.10: In your opinion, what is the main problem of this neighborhood at present?

Diagram No.11: Which strategies do you consider to be more proper for improvement of the neighborhood’s status?
Diagram No 12: To which degree do you access the urban services and facilities?

Diagram No 13: Rate of satisfaction with presentation of municipal services

Results
Considering the data resulted from the families’ questionnaires and field observations, it became clear that the families’ salary level in this neighbourhood is so low, and the residential buildings, which constitute the main usage part of the neighbourhood, are fine-grained and lack the...
required strength, in other words they are old and deteriorated. In addition, other usage-type buildings also didn’t have desired qualities and the neighborhood lacked some usage-type buildings such as treatment and recreation spaces. The old and unorganized urban context of Borzoo Amighi Neighborhood is the result of this neighborhood’s lag from the development path of other parts of the city during the past years. The houses, buildings, installations, facilities and infrastructures of this neighborhood are old and inefficient, and its residents, in addition to economic and cultural poverty, suffer from numerous social problems. Considering the deterioration of this neighborhood, and also Kerman city’s locating on the earthquake belt, improvement, reconstruction and modernization of this neighborhood seem to be inevitable and the government’s intervention in these affairs is essential.

Strategies recommended for organizing and revitalizing Borzoo Amighi Neighborhood:

1- Creating effective motivation for cooperation and involvement of the residents and other non-governmental organizations
2- Changing the usage of some buildings from residential to recreational (Hotel, motel), educational and health; this is a critical step in reviving the neighborhood by the residents’ cooperation
3- Establishing an appropriate wastewater system for home wastewater disposal
4- Creating landscapes and developing cultural activities; for instance, establishing cultural clubs in the given area
5- Establishing passages network hierarchy and giving more priority to pedestrians’ access
6- Improving the physical quality of the passages in regard with pavement (asphalt), width and slope
7- Creating and developing urban facilities required for the residents, especially welfare services
8- Establishing usage-type buildings required for public welfare such as landscape (green areas)( conversion the old common folds to green areas), sport and entertainment buildings in proper places such as ruined and arid lands or lands whose owners are willing to sell them
9- Accurate planning for garbage collection and disposal with the residents’ cooperation
10- Improving the residential units by the owners and by public and governmental section’s support through giving bank loans including conversion of the small fold of each home to a large and usable room.
11- Planning for organizing the surface waters and conducting water through health and hygienic methods
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