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## Urban rusty textures recreation with an emphasis on social mobilization (Case study: Slaughter house district in Yazd)

N. Esmailpoor, M. H. Rahimin, S. Ghorbani

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### Extended abstract

#### 1-Introduction

Nowadays, paying attention to the capacity development within cities as a new and suitable policy in urban planning, together with sustainable development, becomes very popular. The capacity of development in different regions of the city and inside the rusty textures has been divided to two categories. The first one is human capacity and the other one is physical capacity such as infra- and ultra- structure facilities and equipments. Although these facilities and equipments do not have suitable quality and quantity; a lot of expenses are spent on making them.

Therefore, they should not be ignored due to managerial, environmental and economic reasons. Furthermore, the first category of the development capacity inside the local region that is the human forces (the residents of that region) can have an efficient role in promoting the physical capacity. In conclusion, development should lead to independence. In other words, it should not rely on governmental supplies and services. Therefore, this article is going to have some suggestions for environmental progress and make a background for the residents of slaughter house district to use more different urban facilities and precedence by using people's potential.

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#### Author (s)

N. Esmailpoor (✉)

Associate Professor of Urban Planning, University of Yazd, Iran e-mail: najmaesmailpoor@yazd.ac.ir

M. H. Rahimin,

Irrigation and Drainage Engineer, National Research Center of salt, Yazd, Iran

S. Ghorbani

Urban Planning Engineering, University of Yazd, practitioner, Iran

#### 2- Theoretical bases

Different factors can be effective in the recreation of rusty textures. In this research, on the one hand, slaughter house district in Yazd is considered as a poor district. On the

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other hand, encouraging people for direct participation in these gatherings by authorities is considered as a serious suggestion for promoting their residential environment; two factors of "rehabilitation" and "Community-based development" are described with an emphasis on strategy such as "basic needs of development" and "social funds". In addition, the results of experimental experiences related to the ways, conditions and people's participation for recreating the regions and rusty textures are offered.

### 3- Discussion

In this part, first the subject of poverty in slaughter house district that is economic, social, cultural and service poverty is described by using related indicators. Then, the amount of residents' participation is discussed. By using the discussion group's technique, the problems of this district and their reasons were recognized and categorized based on priorities. After that according to the discussion group, people and local organizations' role in solving three major local problems- lack of social safety, unemployment and unsuitable condition of local sanitary- were scheduled.

### 4- Conclusion

Although slaughter house district has different kinds of poverty, the residents are ready for cooperation with each other and with the local organization for removing this problem from their district. Accordingly, social development is a suitable approach.

### 5- Suggestions

Rusty texture recreation of slaughter house needs a two movement bilateral. The first movement is from up to down which means giving opportunity and conservation partnership in macro-level of society. The other one is the movement from down to up which is the participation of both people and local organization in solving the problems of this district. For achieving the latter one, which is the main subject of this research, capacity development and preparation by the local organization as the first step is suggested.

Key words: Rusty textures, Poverty, Slaughter house district, Recreation, Social mobilization, People participation.

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