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Unauthorized Municipal Construction the Reason for the Loss of Desirability of the Identity of Contemporary Cities (Case Study: Shahr Hamidia)

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ABSTRACT

Due to the advances of the modern world, the population growth and the urban development, the issue of urban identity and creating a sense of belonging to the city or the place for the residents is considered to a lesser extent, these days. One of the main issues that threaten the identity of the city like Hamidiya located in the city of Yazd is the plurality of non-normative constructions outside regulations. Increased number of this type of constructions compared to the normative constructions with building permit implies the existence of the problem in Hamidiya.

In this paper, examining the types of non-normative constructions in Hamidiya and reasons for their occurrence, using qualitative and correlative research methods, library and documentary and field research it was attempted to derive and prove the influence of building violations on reducing the desirability of identity in the urban landscape in which the additional information has been extracted from 50 questionnaires. According to the results of the Contemporary Renovation Research that has been carried out assuming the renovation of body of streets and buildings regardless of their historical and current context, one of the major reasons of the identity crisis is the city's urban landscape.

Keywords: *City of Hamidiya, building violations, urban identity, lack of urban identity, urban landscape*

INTRODUCTION

The Problem Expression

Nowadays the city and urban areas have surrounded all economic, social, cultural and physical aspects. According to Islam, cities have a special place where have been known as a holy place [1] and the necessity of establishing an Islamic state has been the building of cities. Urban planning is the art of the shaping, the directing and the reasonable growth of cities, whereby various buildings and environments are created to meet the (social, economic, cultural, leisure, etc.) needs of the human and provide favorable conditions for the life of all residents and improve their economic and social life [2]. Urban construction as the major activity influences country's economy and production, even where the best plans and rules and principles of urban development have been formulated and established, in the case of inconsistency with the needs and the realities of society, or failure to pass a logical evolution, confusion will be made in the structure and function of the city and the historical identity of cities will be mixed with unknown contemporary identity, generally leading to the weakening of the sense of belonging to the place in the citizens. Among the factors contributing to the creation of the crisis is the identity of building violations, which is done with a large volume, so studying the issue along with the contributing factors can help the strengthening of the effective methods to create urban identity and sense of place and the solving of many problems resulted from the lack of identity of these cities.

The importance of the research

Identity crisis of modern cities in Iran, perhaps is due to the fact that on one hand, before and during the construction of the cities, only the economic and civil issues are considered [3], while the people of a city with any population need mentally that their city has a unique appearance, symbols and expressions indicating culture and history, jolly, underlying events, social events and correlations. In that case, they enjoy living in the city, feel a sense of credibility, respect for their living space, and participate to improve their living space. But since civil planning and architecture of each country is a valuable reflection of the cultural, art and technological achievements of the society that restoring individual and social identities is

accomplished by protecting and restoring the identity of bodies of the cities [4], therefore, in order to signify these places in line with the identity establishment for a part of personal identity, this study seeks to examine one of the ancient cities of Yazd County.

1.3 Research background

Excellent work has been done in different forms on the identity of cities including new cities. In addition to the books, various conferences have been conducted in this regard of which the papers presented, have been published in proceedings. Here are only a few of them:

Naghizadeh in "*The Identity of the City*" (the principles and the parameters and the effects") investigating the reason for the importance of identity in man-made work such as the city and its components and its relationship to human identity has tried to study the different aspects and issues and levels of the identity and present the factors leading to the emergence of human identity in the human works and cities [5]. In another book titled "*the perception of the beauty and the identity of the city in the light of Islamic thought*" he has explained the relationship between identity and beauty of the city and their perception by human including citizens or aliens [6]. Tahereh Nasr in a chapter of her Phd thesis in urban development entitled "*explaining the components of the physical identity of Iranian city*" has examined the components of the physical identity of cities such as Yazd with the asset of the broadest historical context [7]. Mohammad Taghi Dadras Jedi Pishkhani (2006) in his article titled the identity of modern cities, the effects and the role of color on the identity of modern cities » that has done as a case study in Pardis, a new city, has explained the importance of color in the urban landscape, the effects and the role of color in the view of consulting engineers in preparing the master plan and detailed view of the tendency of people to choose the colors in the image of the new city of Pardis, Tehran [3].

Studies also conducted in the field of building violations, as to describe building violations says "building violations occur during the process of urbanization and sudden urban development and in the constructions that are carried out without a permit and building permit and preparing allowed maps, and at the sites for which there is not a construction objective set in the urban planning." [8]. But in the study by Samadi Quschi in the legal analysis of regulations nothing have been written on building violations [9] and according to the studies of authors certain studies have not been published on the subject of the study in a city like Hamidiya. Based on the studies of Zaheri et al in the paper, "the obstacles in the way of urban constructions in metropolitan city of Tabriz", research in the field of "urban studies", "urban management" [10], "urban planning [11], "building violations that have been conducted, topics on the understanding of the city from the perspectives of law, separation and preparation of land, municipal zoning, licensing and supervision of the construction in the cities can be seen, however, in most of them the obstacles to the implementation of urban conditions are mentioned even generally [12] but points are mostly related to urban planning and the relationship between building violations and urban identity has been neglected. But Ma'soum et al believe that the management and supervision of urban construction, due to economic, social and cultural dimensions is a multifaceted system on which a set of forces, groups, organizations and cultural traditions are influencing as shown or hidden [13]. Hamid Majidi, also in a study entitled "evaluation of new cities from the perspective of aesthetics and urban identity, the case study of the new city Hashtgerd " has concluded that in the visual field the incompatibility of physical components of the city at different scales has resulted in ambiguity and lack of identity of the city, and in general there are no quality and memorable results in the city that could bring a special identity for it [3].

The study, filling the lack of study on the identity of the city Hamidiya, tried to view the phenomenon of urban identity multilaterally. In the present study referring to the pathology of urban planning of Hamidiya in general and specifically to the relationship between the violations, the reason for their occurrence and the urban identity, seeks to consider some building violations "that are directly related to population density and inversely associated with the variables of distance from the city's financial center, distance from the center of the region, land prices and the area of urban blocks "[14]. Since most researchers introduce the municipalities as the sole entity responsible for preventing building violations as a factor leading to contemporary anonymous cities, however the monumental task of Hamidiya municipality has been also mentioned in the research,.

1.4 Research question and hypothesis

The main question of the research is: "to what extent there is a relationship between the desirability of identity components in Hamidiya, and the building violations of it?"

The research hypothesis is: "It seems that there is a relationship between the desirability of urban identity and the building violations in Hamidiya."

1-5- Research method

research is of applied type and research methods are "descriptive-analytical" and data was collected through library and documentary studies and also field studies. Studies of related documents have been done by visiting the municipality of Hamidiya obtaining the necessary permits. The study population consisted of 6430 cases assigned to the Commission of Article 100 of Hamidiya municipality during the years 2003 to 2012 for which the verdicts are issued, and all persons over the age of 18 years in Hamidiya. for sampling mixed sampling method was used and cluster sampling (in selecting blocks) and simple random sampling (in selection of individuals) were used and a total of 320 cases that are calculated according to Cochran method and also 150 citizens were selected. Data analysis was performed using spss statistical software and excel and using qualitative-descriptive analysis methods using and based on inferential statistical techniques (chi-square, Pearson correlation test).

1.6. Identification of the study area

Yazd with an area of 2397 square kilometers is the first city of adobe and the second largest city in world history. The city, because of the attractions employment, welfare and administrative centralization, is the most populous city in the province with a population of about four hundred and fifty thousand almost half the total population of the province. The city consists of two parts of Markazi and Zarch consisting of cities of Yazd, Shahediyeh, Hamidiya and the municipalities of Fajr, Fahraj, Alhabad and Mohammad Abad. Hamidiya consists of neighborhoods Rahmatabad, Najaf Abad, Qasim Naghi and limited from the north to Yazd and railway, from the East to the lands of Dehno and Sydmyrza and from the West and Southwest to the city of Yazd (Figure 1). The most important neighborhoods of the city i.e. Rahmatabad, and Najaf Abad have a long history so that Najaf Abad is mentioned in the famous historical book, *Ma'rouf-e-Jafari*, written by Mohammad Jafar Maneshi Naini in 1245 AD [15].

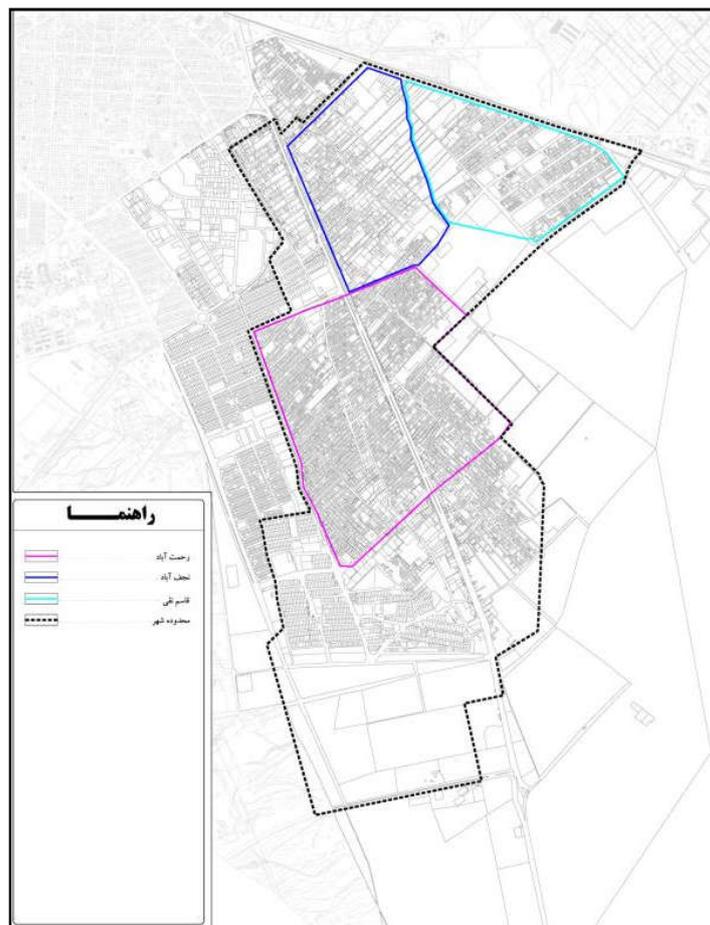


Figure.1 Location map of the current status of Hamidiya and its neighborhoods

Theoretical concepts, perspectives and principles
The concept of urban identity

The city is not only a residential place, but is a place where the community spirit has been blown into and acquires its identity. Urban identity is a collective identity which is signified by the objective expression in physics and content of the city and by evoking the public memories in citizens and by devotion leads the residents to become the citizens. However, "the city is the effect of the culture of its citizens, but it has affected the process of creating citizens and can lead to the formulation of standards relevant to partnership and judgments in front of observers and residents." [16]. Identity is a set of attributes and features, which results in the identification of an individual or a community from other individuals and communities. The city is also in compliance with the criteria characterized and becomes independent. According to the common definition "identity is the sense of belonging to a material and spiritual set whose element have been already formed" [16], thus, the identity of the city by building and evoking public memories in the citizens, provides them with attachment and directs the residents of the city to the way of becoming citizens. Hence, the urban identity makes sense when it has an objective expression in the physic of the city and the outer body of the city is actually a symbol of identity of the city. The urban identity is under the influence of "culture, natural form and artificial bodies of the city" [16]. Behzadfar considered the terms "lack of identity of urban identity" proposed by some researchers as terms of errors and according to his definition of urban identity all cities have their identity however, some are favorable and some are not. He also selects the above component to describe the identity of the cities [17]. Nevertheless, "the identity is not independent of the human and is a relative concept that goes back to human from one side and is related to the environment from the other side." [18] And the concept of identity is not independent of human, this paper among the natural, synthetic and human components forming the personality and the identity of the city and the variables of each component consider the variable artifact component of technology and construction systems and cities are characterized as anonymous by the absence of it. Among the above views definitions of Behzadfar are closer to the attitude of the authors of this article that is being used.

Theories of spatial identity

Harold Proshansky's theory states that "spatial identity is part of the underlying individual identity of human and is the result of his general cognitions about the physical world where he or she lives in." [3] Accordingly, we can say that part of the personality of every man that makes his individual identity is the place with which he or she knows him/her and presents him/her to others. To define the identity of buildings and cities Christopher Alexander says: "the identity of every space is formed by the continuous repetition of a specific pattern of events that are resulted in that place. The identity of each city or building is more than anything else influenced by the event that happens in it." [19] The event taking place depending on the purpose of perfection or imperfection can cause a crisis or the identity for the city. According to this theory, building violations as second type of events can cause crisis for urban identity. Marko Lali has defined a more specific aspect of spatial identity and it is known as urban identity to urbanized human. He believed that the urban identity is the result of a profound link between the individual and the urban environment. According to Lali urban identity has a positive impact on the ability and the confidence of the citizens and distinguishes citizens and non-citizens of the city [3]. Accordingly, the occurrence of non-normative constructions results in the loss of the link between citizens and the environment, and the importance of urban identity and sense of belonging to place resulting from the fact that the city enjoys a specific benefit between citizens and their bonding to attaining this objective are reduced. Mansouri while avoiding mixing the concepts of nature and identity in terms of urbanization and urban development believes that what makes the identity for the traditional cities of Iran and Europe are those professional principles respected in all of them [20]. Of course, numerous other theories have been proposed that in total and in short, we can point to some main points. According to Proshansky's theory, spatial identity form part of the underlying human individual identity. There are various elements and factors leading to the creation of the identity of a place that range from the morphology of the city to social and cultural dimensions. Natural factors as the main symbol of a city are introduced as major elements of identity in the city, thus they play an important role in recognition of city and its residents. In addition to the natural elements that show the appearance of a city, the synthetic environment if having identity can influence a part of physical identity of the city. Urban views and spaces based on their physical characteristics and functional role are as the first element of urban identity. Giving identity to these aspects should be aligned with the culture and beliefs of the inhabitants of the city. These indicators can be used to determine the type of architecture, urban land use urban bodies effectively [3]. Symbols and signs are potential devices to convey meaning. Because the majority of the inhabitants of the new cities have the Iranian Islamic culture, symbols and signs of Iran's Islamic culture would be effective to create a common identity and culture. All the above elements of identity are ignored during building violations that will be approved later. Place and space, time and culture are resources of authentication in cities [17].

DISCUSSION

Examining the status of tak-daneha with land ownership and their location it was clear that in Hamidiya, residential land and bare land use includes a relatively large area (Table 1). In the city since the municipality has been established the number of 1955 building permits issued by municipalities at the request of the owners or the deputy and the number of 9215 cases of violation were presented to initial Commission of Article 100 of the municipality (Table 3). In the period between 2003 and 2012, 6901 cases of violations were announced to initial Commission of Article 100 of the municipality that verdicts have been issued for 6430. Reported violation was more than issued files by a factor of more than 4.7, and the high figure compared to the issued construction files indicates the extent of building violations in this city more clearly. The statistic is for the reported violation files otherwise the total statistic is higher. Given the statistical analysis, it is evident that the physical structure and urban landscape of Hamidiya and its performance in terms of land and buildings use are now experiencing. Statistics on licenses issued (Table 2) and the municipality Hamidiya infringement cases (Table 7) since 1993 (the beginning of the municipality with no file) to 2012 are questioning.

Table (1) examining the type and frequency of the property use in the present condition of the city

Land use	Area occupied	Land use	Area occupied
Residential	180.6 Ha	Religious	2.4 HaM ²
Business	7.9 Ha	Tourism and Hospitality	1344 M ²
Health	1035	Industrial	30 Ha
Medical	3442 M ²	Urban infrastructure	12.2 Ha
Sports	15.5 Ha	Transportation and warehousing	82849 M ²
Green space	15.49 Ha	Street network	165.87 Ha
Administrative and police	22.4 Ha	Bare land	146.25 M ²
Cultural	16368 M ²	-	-

Table 2 Statistics of license issued by the Municipality between the years 1993 and 2012 in Hamidiya

The number of licenses issued	Licensing year	The number of licenses issued	Licensing year
118	1382	-	1372
69	1383	154	1373
76	1384	174	1374
88	1385	132	1375
82	1386	159	1376
63	1387	152	1377
36	1388	201	1378
61	1389	124	1379
49	1390	83	1380
20	1391	100	1381

The comparison between the statistic of Tables (2 and 3) shows that the constructions with a license compared to those without license allocated less percentage. Table 2 also shows the application for licensing from the beginning of 1993 until the end of 2012 has been a declining trend, that the examination of the reasons for this trend needs a separate research. In the cases of building violations during the above period, violations whose report was sent to the municipal technical unit, were related to architecture and technical standards for buildings and urban areas and procedures related to it, and some are related to obtaining a building permit which were analyzed separately. According to the results, 75.4% of the offenses were related to the lack of license and the rest was associated with a license and over 95

percent of ownership was private and less than 5% were of other ownership (endowment, public and administrative) and 75.4 of the violations occurred in the arid land. According to Figure 2, the highest percentage of violations was related to the non-compliance with 2800 regulations and lacking a building permit. In comparing violating constructions in terms of license type, ownership and owner financial situation, most violations were observed in the groups of middle and lower income (Tables 4 and 5). In violation with the license, the highest rate is in non-compliance with technical standards, particularly the earthquake 2800 regulations that is a very serious threat to this city of historical context. Then the non-compliance with the minimum separation of residential land with an area of less than 150 m², an unauthorized progression and increased density, and finally the lack of parking on the road, were in place, respectively. According to results, only 9.6% of them had one violation and the rest had more than one violation had the highest prevalence of violation was for residential land use, arable land use and finally commercial and other land use. The most common violations was for property with private ownership, then land of a six-dengue document or sharing document and then land with no underlying document and the less was done for land with assignment sheet (Tables 6 and 7). Also from the municipality inspection reports, requests of no offense, transaction, end of action certificate, water and gas authorization from the owners, as well as the complaint of private plaintiff and the inquiry of municipality bank was aware of the occurrence of the violation.

Table (3) the number of infringement cases and verdicts of the municipality of Hamidiya in the years 1993-2012

Year	The number of cases referred to the Commission of Article 100	Percent	Number of issued verdicts	percent
1372		-	-	-
1373	39 items	0.4	33	0.38
1374	78 items	0.8	74	0.85
1375	99 items	1	89	1.02
1376	131 items	1.4	122	1.40
1377	176 items	1.9	158	1.82
1378	358 items	3.8	374	4.31
1379	337 items	3.6	320	3.69
1380	498 items	5.4	458	5.28
1381	598 items	6.4	605	6.98
1382	601 items	6.52	601	6.94
1383	673 items	7.3	731	8.44
1384	589 items	6.48	586	6.76
1385	700 items	7.57	635	7.33
1386	675 items	7.32	610	7.04
1387	637 items	6.91	596	6.88
1388	891 items	9.66	744	8.59
1389	783 items	8.49	651	7.51
1390	633 items	6.86	611	7.05
1391	719 items	7.80	660	7.62
Total	9215 item	100	8658	100

Figure 2 summarizing the nature and the extent of building violations

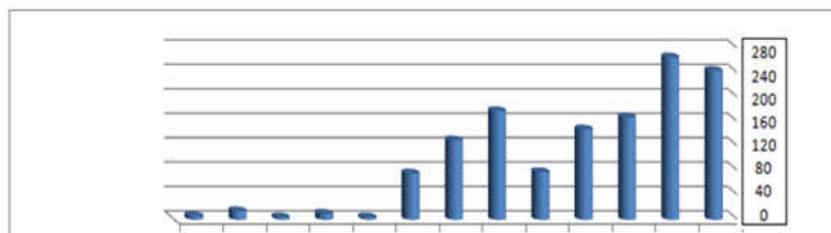


Table (4) construction violating on the document type and the type of property

Owner financial status	frequency	percent	Valid percent	Accumulative percent
Poor	96	30.0	30.0	30.0
moderate	162	50.6	50.6	80.6
good	62	19.4	19.4	100.0
total	320	100.0	100.0	

Table (5) Type of violations and their relationship with the owner's financial situation

Owner financial status	frequency	percent	Valid percent	Accumulative percent
Poor	96	30.0	30.0	30.0
moderate	162	50.6	50.6	80.6
good	62	19.4	19.4	100.0
total	320	100.0	100.0	

In violation with the license, the highest rate is in non-compliance with technical standards, particularly the earthquake 2800 regulations that is a very serious threat to this city of historical context. Then the non-compliance with the minimum separation of residential land with an area of less than 150 m², an unauthorized progression and increased density, and finally the lack of parking on the road, were in place, respectively. According to results, only 9.6% of them had one violation and the rest had more than one violation had the highest prevalence of violation was for residential land use, arable land use and finally commercial and other land use. The most common violations was for property with private ownership, then land of a six-dengue document or sharing document and then land with no underlying document and the less was done for land with assignment sheet (Tables 6 7).

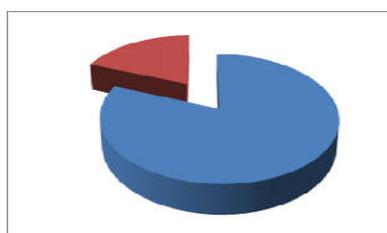
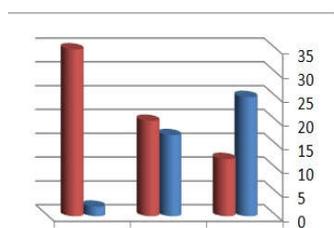
Table (6) the extent of violation in different uses

Land use characteristics	Frequency	Percentage	Valid percentage	Accumulative percentage
Residential	256	80.0	80.0	80.0
Commercial (Commercial - Service)	14	4.4	4.4	84.4
Farm use	34	10.6	10.6	95.0
No User	2	0.6	0.6	95.6
Education	2	0.6	0.6	96.3
Utility	2	0.6	0.6	96.9
Parks and green spaces	2	0.6	0.6	97.5
Specific User	4	1.3	1.3	98.1
Residential area with some part of other users	2	0.6	0.6	99.4
Farm and part with other users	320	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total				

Table (7) review of information in cases of building violation in terms of the ownership type in Hamidia

Violation in terms of ownership	Frequency	Percenta ge	Valid percentage	Accumulative percentage
Private	314	98.1	98.1	98.1
Public	6	1.9	1.9	100.0
Total	320	100.0	100.0	

In a survey, according to most people the construction with a license was appropriate, (see Figure 3), the main step of licensing was municipal bureaucracy and construction workers insurance was the most useless of all (see Figure 4) and according to 53% of them, the licensing takes a long time and according to 47% of them the time was appropriate and the most expensive steps of licensing include building permits workers insurance and the cost of preparing and approving construction plans in the Engineering system organization of building. So far, it was shown that the incidence of construction violations in Hamidiya and failure to obtain building permits are mostly in the area of urban body Aad synthetic agents of identity of the city has undergone an unfavorable transformation and citizens are not satisfied with this situation. But based on the reasons that are mostly material, illegal construction continues and unfortunately, every year the number of such constructions have been increased and this includes all new construction in the city apart from some remains of the city's past architecture.



(Figure 3 and 4) public opinion about the necessity of obtaining a license (right) and the introduction of the useless steps in licensing according to citizens (left)

But, on one hand, the higher the personnel working in all departments of the municipality are in number and quality, the higher will be the executive power of the organ. Currently the municipality of Hamidiya has 6 grades that according to the follow-ups performed they are becoming 7 grades. In this case, and if they are financed, the increase of staff will be possible to about 20 people in the existing structure. Examining the organizational chart also shows that the four areas of administrative services, financial services, municipal services and technical services under the mayor supervision, have responsibility of administration of the city. In evaluating the quality of the labor force, education is one of the main criteria for the quality of human resources. Examining the combination of staff working in the technical unit (construction supervision unit) in Hamidiya municipality in terms of level of education shows that only 3% of the employees of the technical unit have a BA (in Civil and Architecture).

According to the statistics, there are necessary numbers of experts in technical and planning unit but not sufficient. The strength in the organization of these forces is the use of the expertise required (architecture and civil), that the place of the urban professionals is empty in this field (Table 8).

Table (8) Statistics of forces working in the technical and planning unit in 2013 in municipality of Hamidiya

Responsibility in technical unit	Education	Field of Study	Number of employees	Description
Head of Technical Department and Urban Development	BA	Architecture	1	MA student
Head of Inspection and Enforcement	BA	Civil	1	
Technical Officer	BA	Architecture	1	
Technical Officer	Diploma	Civil	2	Student BA
Inspection of Enforcement	Diploma	Architecture	1	
Inspection of Enforcement	Diploma	Humanities	1	
Inspection of Enforcement	Middle school certificate	-	2	Student
Officer security companies	Diploma	Humanities	1	Description

According to the above description to confirm the fact that one of the reason for the reduction in desirability of urban identity of Hamidiya is building violations we must first identify the components of urban identity in Hamidiya. The three natural, human and synthetic components of the identity of this city are:

1. Natural components: multiple qanats of which some are open and some are dried as Najaf Abad qanat and also two-way water storage with special gates for Muslims and Zoroastrians are natural elements of identity to this historic city that is located in Rahmatabad [15].

2. Synthetic components: the structure of the city since ancient and historic time is considered with many neighborhoods, historic buildings and gardens, streets and of religious symbols such as the mosque and so on are city's identity components. In Hamidiya a historic castle known as Abu al-Qassim Rashti and Kolahfarangy building in the garden of Rashti-ha, also the beautiful rashti garden in Rahmatabad, and Kolahfarangy garden and the well-designed Kolahfarangy building of the garden in Najafabad are other synthetic components of the identity in the city.

3. The human components: the components influenced by the customs and lifestyles of the citizens [17], are properly obvious in cultural solidarity of the citizens. People from all quarters of the city, while have slightly different opinions on the division of some neighborhoods apart from the upper neighborhood (Rahmatabad) and the lower neighborhood (Rahmatabad) in some cases but in organizing cultural and social and religious occasions such as mourning of imams and burial of individuals and religious festivals and regional and national referenda and other similar cases according to research studies have a very high participation. Indeed, their slightly different dialects and accents from those of the neighboring cities like Yazd provide them with their own identity so that Hamidiya also has a distinct identity.

Significant and understandable areas are appropriate support for personal memories, feelings and values to rely on [17], however, research studies by the questionnaire was prepared from citizens show that most of them do not find such a place in Hamidiya, to carry these public perceptions and this is either due to the deformation of the city or changes in their imaginations that the incidence of building violations

due to the change in the structure of the historic town of Hamidiya have also changed the imaginations of the citizens. Also, the absence of a symbol or an urban sign in the new context of the city is intensifying this problem. As human civilization has evolved throughout history, human has gradually forgotten natural symbols [21] and resorted to historical and ancient symbols and signs that some of them are conserved and restored in Hamidiya and others have been destroyed. Urban landscape and the symbols in it are of represent the character, the disposition, the function and the culture of its inhabitants so give identity to it, but non-normative constructions in Hamidiya has made the urban landscape chaotic, because of lack of attention to the rules, some of which are designed to coordinate and create favorable urban landscape, reduces the utility of the urban landscape and the city's identity. It should be noted that according to the results the major factor in the development of building violations in Hamidiya are the people and the citizens of the city and a minor fraction is due to the failure of municipality and concerned specialists because when people creating a city have more chance of thinking and are able to reflect their own preferences in terms of space usage, three-dimensional fitness and mental perceptions, building materials and building foundations and their compliance with needs such as sense of peace and so on in their structures they have built a city in which there are more the trappings of cultural context of urban residents [21] and since the change in culture and behavioral pattern of people of any society is not easily accomplished, thus it seems that changing the urban construction including in Hamidiya has changed the physical and cultural identity that unfortunately, because the constructions are along with the violations of regulations in the field of urban development the desirability of the identity has been reduced.

CONCLUSION

In short, in Hamidiya for so many reasons why most failure is made by the citizens and landowners and to some extent by the specialists and supervisors and engineers associated with the municipality and economic interests and costing and time-consuming systems of legal constructions are the main cause of the occurrence of violations, the historical and physical identity and the urban landscape has become undesirable. The physical identity, displaying the history of the people and the city covertly and overtly, influences on the mental imagery of the citizens, and reinforce the spirit of sustainability to the environment in them.

Unfortunately, the occurrence of new constructions with no minimum architectural and urbanism criteria formulated in order to maintain this identity in cities has resulted in the minimizing of the sense of belonging to place in the citizens and the desirability of the physical identity with synthetic components by is faced with reducing desirability. Since most of the violations in the city are in the area of housing and in the impoverished classes, the reconstruction of this part of the city's physical identity will happen in light of municipal reform, by more attention and effort by municipalities, culturalization among citizens and.....

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