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Identifying Indicators of Renovation in The Historical Texture

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Abstract

The aim of present study was to identify the indicators of renovation in the historical texture through qualitative. The statistical population consisted of a group of experts on the subject as described by senior experts of the Cultural Heritage Organization and professors of architecture and urban restoration and management in higher education centers. 20 people were selected as a statistical sample by snowball sampling method. Data were extracted and analyzed by performing a Delphi technique with a semi-structured and structured questionnaire in four rounds. Necessary tests including acceptability and capability were used to determine validity and reliability. Findings showed that renovation model of historical texture from the perspective of research subjects has six dimensions (economic-financial, security-social, environmental, physical-functional, cultural-historical and experimental-aesthetic) and 18 components. The "economic-financial" dimension has three components: economic stability, economic vitality and economic policies. The "social-security" dimension has three components: quality of life, social trust and social capital. The "Environmental" dimension has three components: sustainability, climate and adherence to ISOs. The "physical-functional" dimension has three components: landscaping, environmental quality and construction rules and regulations. The "cultural-historical" dimension has three components: identity, cultural capital and lifestyle, and the "experimental-aesthetic" dimension has three components: contrast and unity, spatial definition and determination and urban furniture.

Keywords: Renovation, Decayed texture, Historical texture renovation, Delphi technique

Introduction:

Cities reach a stage of growth during their growth process that needs to be rebuilt and renovated and this stage of urban growth is in fact part of the urban environment which can be called the stage of development of decayed urban structures that the ability to live in such textures in various physical, structural, social and environmental aspects does not correspond to the conditions and needs of current life and are known as decayed urban textures. Such sites which have become decayed and outdated over time and due to their unsuitable living conditions, gradually face the problem of migration of original and old residents and the arrival of immigrants with a new spirit and increase the problems for the program. They will be optimized (Shaykh al-Islami and Karami, 2016). The historical texture of cities is a valuable architectural and physical heritage left over from our past which has always played a significant role in identifying urban life over time. This part of the city is the manifestation of the cultural, economic and social dimensions of the people who in historical periods has passed time in this part of the city and they have registered its cultural identity. It is no exaggeration to say that the historical area of cities is called their real identity card. Therefore, preserving, reviving and recreating them and adapting to the overall urban system are among the necessities that can advance the life of the historical area in line with the city (Habibi and Maghsoudi, 2007). The role of historical texture is to meet the identity needs of the city. That is, if someone wants to know where this city is and what it is, he goes to its historical texture (Jabbari, 2008).

The historical textures of cities are considered as huge economic assets and the crystallization of material and spiritual efforts of people throughout history in addition to their cultural and spiritual content. As a result, they are not just a physical issue, but also an economic, social and cultural issue. Unfortunately, valuable textures are not as effective as they are today and as a result, they are becoming more and more decayed. In this regard, it is necessary to use the potentials of historical textures to bring life back to them and to recreate these collections.

Urban recreation is a process that leads to the creation of a new urban space while preserving the main spatial features (physical and functional). In this action, a new urban space is created that having basic similarities with the old urban space and shows the essential differences with the old space. Therefore, preventing the erosion of historical and ancient urban centers and its revival in order to eliminate socio-cultural and physical-visual disturbances and ultimately the development of tourism necessitates is so important. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify the indicators of renovation in the historical textures.

Theoretical basics of research

Urban recreation

Urban recreation is a process that leads to the creation of new urban spaces while maintaining the main spatial features (physical and functional). Urban recreation is a comprehensive and integrated vision and set of actions that lead to the solution of urban problems, so as to create a permanent improvement in the economic, physical, social and environmental conditions of the texture that has undergone change (Roberts, 19: 2000). The "urban recreation process" briefly includes analysis, implementation, outputs and results. In this process, not only the outputs but also the results and implications of the third millennium view based on vibrant and livable urban environments, health and economic prosperity are validated. Basically, the shift in the redevelopment and recreation of cities reaches maturity from physical and sometimes purely economic approaches to integrated attitudes and with an emphasis on socio-cultural characteristics, vitality and economic prosperity and the category of improved quality of public spheres.

Urban recreation is an integrated effort to bring endangered areas back to life. The function of urban recreation is to stop the decline in various social, economic, physical, environmental dimensions and to take the texture out of the degradation cycle (Topchi, 2010: 3). This approach is based on the two principles of equal importance of economic, social, cultural, environmental issues and empowerment of stakeholders to participate in the decision-making process through the development of a public perspective that combines the knowledge and experience of various urban experts and the needs and wants of neighborhood communities (Luda Plan, 2006). Urban recreation has occurred in various social, economic, physical and environmental dimensions and it has emphasized several issues in each dimension.

Urban decayed texture

According to the decision of the Supreme Council of Urban Planning and Architecture, the meaning of urban decayed texture refers to areas within the legal boundaries of cities that are vulnerable due to physical deterioration, lack of proper access to vehicles, facilities and services and urban infrastructure and they have low spatial, environmental and economic value. Decayed texture have common features due to decay in general. Texture decay and its internal elements are caused by the antiquity or lack of development program and technical supervision on texture formation. The consequence of texture decay eventually leads to the loss of its status in the minds of citizens and it can be received and identified in various forms such as reduction or lack of livability and safe living conditions as well as physical, social, economic disorders.

Dimensions explaining the recreation of historical texture

1. Cultural-historical dimension in recreation.

The institutionalization of the "cultural event" has an effective role in consolidating the urban recreation approach and as a factor to protect the heritage of improving environmental quality, restoring and recreating the physical structure, new designs in harmony with the previous structure has become and entering into new structures. In cultural recreation, the cultural factor is presented as a very important development strategy on a local and global scale (Baird et al., 1993). European cities considered culture as a tool and material asset of a city along with economic changes in cities, (Bianchini, 1993). But since the 1990s, the idea of "recreating the

underlying culture" and using "cultural assets" has been suggested as a successful option in the field of "urban restoration and protection." In this approach, culture is introduced as a facilitator and driving force of recreation. The use of cultural events and the creation of "city-culture" and city-event "in which" memory-making "and" collective memories "factors play an important role, and the city becomes a permanent place for all kinds of shows and activities, and relates to other ideas. Urban-based recreation which is a modern and integrated approach, places cultural activities and events as a facilitator and driving force for urban recreation and "cultural events" are very popular: In the process of recreating the underlying culture, a set of buildings is usually redesigned for public and office use; urban spaces are used in a new way; new events and activities are proposed that could lead to the fame and popularity of the places in the future.

2. Physical-functional dimension in recreation

The views of this dimension focus either on the principles and features of the new construction or on the preservation of the architectural and aesthetic values existing in the historical texture. In creating a new building or space in the texture, the most important principle is respect for the historical texture (Kunzen, 1966). This principle can be the basis of other necessary instructions in this field, such as emphasizing the importance of originality in design, materials, use and place (Ashors, 1991), recognizing and applying the aesthetic, historical and scientific values of historical texture. (Jokilheto, 1999), reviving and inspiring ancient textures in the construction of the surrounding textures and using the rich artistic techniques of the past to redesign the space; in other words, it is an attempt to create a mechanism in this category of theories so that the physical identity of the historical texture does not face problems during urban development.

3. Experimental-aesthetic dimension in recreating

In terms of use, historical textures in different periods of time have accommodated most of the residential use; but today with the rapid growth of urban communities and as a result of changes in needs and also the creation of competitive conditions between these textures with other new urban textures, it must at least address service shortages in order to create a suitable and life-guaranteeing role (Poursarajian, 44: 2015). Therefore, considering the structures of movement sequent access, vibrant urban spaces with various functions as part of the structures shaping historical textures (Wehbe and Hoskara, 2009), emphasizing that any manipulation of historical textures without regard to environmental protection, functional structure and activity adaptation will practically fail (Oktay, 2005).

4. Economic-financial dimension in reconstruction

Historical textures provide enormous potential for attracting tourists and economic incomes due to the existence of valuable architectural and spatial investments. The approach of improving economic mechanisms in historical textures is often done in two stages: First, the use of internal capacities to create economic self-sufficiency in order to provide long-term maintenance costs and protection of historic buildings and spaces (Heritage, 2008). Second, creating economic attractions as part of active centers of profitability in cities, which often adds to economic values by attracting tourists and creating job opportunities commensurate with the cultural spirit (Duratley, 2005). This must be done in a way that directly or indirectly is effective in promoting the economic level of the texture, that is, it must either create economic activity itself or indirectly and by injecting income catalysts to create capital turnover.

5. Security-social dimension in recreation

This component is generally related to the promotion of "social capital" in the historical texture in order to improve social dignity (Tizdel et al., 1996) and increase morale for residents, which is directly related to their level of participation and responsibility towards their historic neighborhood. The greater the participation of

citizens in the sustainability process, the higher the acceptance of change for them. Therefore, it is necessary to use pre-design social participation in historical textures to recreate. An important point in using participatory techniques is to pay attention to subcultures and the historical texture for the use of historical values in the redesign and representation of existing social activities (Kerns and Philo, 1993).

Research Methods

This research is an applied research in terms of purpose. This research in terms of method, quality and this research can be considered as a kind of field research in terms of data collection. The statistical population of the study was a group of experts with knowledge of the subject, described by senior experts of the Cultural Heritage Organization and professors of architecture, urban restoration and management in higher education centers which 20 people were selected by using snowball sampling method to theoretical saturation. Data were analyzed by performing a Delphi technique with a semi-structured and structured questionnaire in four rounds. In this study, a semi-structured questionnaire in the first round of Delphi technique and a structured questionnaire in the second, third and fourth rounds of Delphi were used as data collection tools. In this study, the obtained classes were returned to some of the initial participants for review and approval for verification in the final stage, and the suggested points were applied.

Findings

In this study, the Delphi method is performed separately in four rounds for each of the six dimensions of the service outsourcing model in the General Administration of Roads and Urban Development of Mazandaran as follows: 1. Management processes, 2. Qualitative evaluation, 3. Strategic alignment, 4. Support processes 5. Equipment and technology and 6. Cost evaluation which in this section, the findings of each round are presented separately.

Delphi quartet for the "Economic-Financial" Dimension

In this section, descriptive statistics of "economic-financial" components, including the mean and standard deviation of the components as well as their importance order are presented in order to identify the respondents' response to the items of the semi-structured questionnaire based on previous research.

Table 1: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "economic-financial" dimension that is taken from previous research - first round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Economic stability	20	1.00	5.00	4.35	0.76	1
Economic vitality	20	1.00	5.00	3.55	0.65	2

As can be seen, from expert’s view for economic-financial components, the most important one is related to economic stability with an average of 4.35 and deviation from the standard of 0.76, and the second priority of importance is related to economic vitality with an average of 3.55 and the deviation from the standard of 0.65. In the second part of the first round of the Delphi method questionnaire, the experts were asked that if there is a key and important component that they have not paid much attention to or has not been mentioned in previous texts and articles, but it was important for them to state that among the examined answers, the component of "government economic policies" in this section was added to the first stage Delphi questionnaire.

Table 2: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "economic-financial" dimension - second round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Economic stability	20	1.00	5.00	4.40	0.88	1
Economic vitality	20	1.00	5.00	3.60	0.75	3
Economic policies	20	1.00	5.00	3.65	0.50	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for economic-financial components, the most important one is related to economic stability with an average of 4.40 and deviation from the standard of 0.88, and the least important one is related to economic vitality with an average of 3.60 and the deviation from the standard of 0.75.

Table 3: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "economic-financial" dimension - third round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Economic stability	20	1.00	5.00	4.45	0.80	1
Economic vitality	20	1.00	5.00	3.50	0.65	3
Economic policies	20	1.00	5.00	3.63	0.60	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for economic-financial components, the most important one is related to economic stability with an average of 4.45 and deviation from the standard of 0.80, and the least important one is related to economic vitality with an average of 3.50 and the deviation from the standard of 0.65.

Table 4: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "economic-financial" dimension - fourth round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Economic stability	20	1.00	5.00	4.50	0.67	1
Economic vitality	20	1.00	5.00	3.25	0.75	3
Economic policies	20	1.00	5.00	3.57	0.62	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for economic-financial components, the most important one is related to economic stability with an average of 4.50 and deviation from the standard of 0.67, and the least important one is related to economic vitality with an average of 3.25 and the deviation from the standard of 0.75.
Kendall coordination coefficient for the answers of the fourth round is 0.837 which has increased only 9.2% in compared to the third round which was equal to 0.745 and this coefficient does not grow significantly with the degree of consensus among team members between two consecutive rounds. Therefore, the "economic-financial" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. economic stability, 2. economic vitality and 3. economic policies.

Delphi Quartet for the "Social-Security" Dimension

Table 5: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "social-security" dimension that is taken from previous research - first round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Life quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.45	0.79	2
Social trust	20	1.00	5.00	3.70	0.60	1
Social cohesion	20	1.00	5.00	2.11	0.70	3

As can be seen, from expert's view for social-security components, the most important one is related to social trust with an average of 3.70 and deviation from the standard of 0.60, and the least importance one is related to social cohesion with an average of 2.11 and the deviation from the standard of 0.70. In the second part of the first round of the Delphi method questionnaire, the experts were asked that if there is a key and important component that they have not paid much attention to or has not been mentioned in previous texts and articles, but it was important for them to state that among the examined answers, the component of "social capital" in this section was added to the first stage Delphi questionnaire.

Table 6: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "social-security" - second round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Life quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.52	0.71	2
Social trust	20	1.00	5.00	3.65	0.66	1
Social cohesion	20	1.00	5.00	2.02	0.90	4
Social capital	20	1.00	5.00	3.25	0.59	3

As can be seen, from expert's view for social-security components, the most important one is related to social trust with an average of 3.70 and deviation from the standard of 0.60, and the least importance one is related to social cohesion with an average of 2.11 and the deviation from the standard of 0.70.

Table 7: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "social-security" - third round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Life quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.44	0.78	2
Social trust	20	1.00	5.00	3.67	0.69	1
Social cohesion	20	1.00	5.00	1.90	0.53	4
Social capital	20	1.00	5.00	3.36	0.64	3

As can be seen, from expert's view for social-security components, the most important one is related to social trust with an average of 3.67 and deviation from the standard of 0.69, and the least importance one is related to social cohesion with an average of 1.90 and the deviation from the standard of 0.53. According to the results of the third stage obtained from the experts' response, the "social cohesion" component has an average of less than 2, and this component is removed from the components explaining the "security-social" dimension in this stage.

Table 8: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "social-security" - fourth round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Life quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.49	0.82	2
Social trust	20	1.00	5.00	3.73	0.71	1
Social capital	20	1.00	5.00	3.40	0.68	3

As can be seen, from expert's view for social-security components, the most important one is related to social trust with an average of 3.73 and deviation from the standard of 0.71, and the least importance one is related to social cohesion with an average of 3.40 and the deviation from the standard of 0.68. Kendall coordination coefficient for the answers of the fourth round is 0.853 which has increased only 834% in compared to the third round which was equal to 0.769 and this coefficient does not grow significantly with the degree of consensus among team members between two consecutive rounds. Therefore, the "social-security" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Life quality, 2. social trust and 3. social capital.

Delphi Quartet for the "environmental" Dimension

Table 9: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "environmental" dimension that is taken from previous research - first round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Stability	20	1.00	5.00	3.50	0.66	1
Greenness	20	1.00	5.00	2.15	0.50	3
Climate	20	1.00	5.00	3.33	0.75	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for environmental components, the most important one is related to stability with an average of 3.50 and deviation from the standard of 0.66, and the least importance one is related to greenness with an average of 2.15 and the deviation from the standard of 0.50. In the second part of the first round of the Delphi method questionnaire, the experts were asked that if there is a key and important component that they have not paid much attention to or has not been mentioned in previous texts and articles, but it was important for them to state that among the examined answers, the component of " Adherence to ISOs " in this section was added to the first stage Delphi questionnaire.

Table 10: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "environmental" dimension - second round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Stability	20	1.00	5.00	3.50	0.60	2
Greenness	20	1.00	5.00	1.95	0.57	4
Climate	20	1.00	5.00	3.25	0.75	2
Adherence to ISOs	20	1.00	5.00	3.57	0.82	1

As can be seen, from expert's view for environmental components, the most important one is related to Adherence to ISOs with an average of 3.57 and deviation from the standard of 0.82, and the least importance one is related to greenness with an average of 1.95 and the deviation from the standard of 0.57. According to the results of the second stage obtained from the experts' response, the "greenness" component has an average of less than 2, and this component is removed from the components explaining the "environmental" dimension in this stage.

Table 11: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "environmental" dimension - third round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Stability	20	1.00	5.00	3.49	0.80	2
Climate	20	1.00	5.00	3.45	0.72	3
Adherence to ISOs	20	1.00	5.00	3.66	0.94	1

As can be seen, from expert's view for environmental components, the most important one is related to Adherence to ISOs with an average of 3.66 and deviation from the standard of 0.94, and the least importance one is related to greenness with an average of 3.45 and the deviation from the standard of 0.72.

Table 12: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the "environmental" dimension - fourth round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order

Stability	20	1.00	5.00	3.59	0.82	2
Climate	20	1.00	5.00	3.42	0.75	3
Adherence to ISOs	20	1.00	5.00	3.73	0.76	1

As can be seen, from expert's view for environmental components, the most important one is related to Adherence to ISOs with an average of 3.73 and deviation from the standard of 0.76, and the least importance one is related to greenness with an average of 3.42 and the deviation from the standard of 0.75. Kendall coordination coefficient for the answers of the fourth round is 0.881 which has increased only 9.6% in compared to the third round which was equal to 0.785 and this coefficient does not grow significantly with the degree of consensus among team members between two consecutive rounds. Therefore, the "environmental" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Stability, 2. Climate and 3. Adherence to ISOs.

Delphi Quartet for the "physical-functional" Dimension

Table 13: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " physical-functional " dimension that is taken from previous research - first round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Landscaping	20	1.00	5.00	3.35	0.66	2
Protection	20	1.00	5.00	2.33	0.50	3
Environmental quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.45	0.75	1

As can be seen, from expert's view for physical-functional components, the most important one is related to Environmental quality with an average of 3.45 and deviation from the standard of 0.75, and the least importance one is related to protection with an average of 2.33 and the deviation from the standard of 0.59.
The "Construction Rules and Regulations" component was added to the Delphi First Stage Questionnaire in this section. In this section, the results of the experts' response are examined as in the first stage with the difference that in this stage, the component "construction rules and regulations" has been added to the components that explain the "physical-functional" dimension.

Table 14: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " physical-functional " dimension - second round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Landscaping	20	1.00	5.00	3.36	0.75	3
Protection	20	1.00	5.00	1.86	0.49	4
Environmental quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.45	0.75	1

Construction rules and regulations	20	1.00	5.00	3.40	0.84	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for physical-functional components, the most important one is related to Environmental quality with an average of 3.45 and deviation from the standard of 0.75, and the least importance one is related to protection with an average of 1.86 and the deviation from the standard of 0.49.
Then, the results of the experts' response were examined as in the previous steps, with the difference that in this stage, the "protection" component was removed from the explanatory components of the "physical-functional" dimension.

Table 15: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " physical-functional " dimension - third round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Landscaping	20	1.00	5.00	3.42	0.80	3
Environmental quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.67	0.72	1
Construction rules and regulations	20	1.00	5.00	3.54	0.66	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for physical-functional components, the most important one is related to Environmental quality with an average of 3.67 and deviation from the standard of 0.72, and the least importance one is related to Landscaping with an average of 3.42 and the deviation from the standard of 0.80.

Table 16: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " physical-functional " dimension - fourth round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Landscaping	20	1.00	5.00	3.38	0.71	3
Environmental quality	20	1.00	5.00	3.59	0.78	1
Construction rules and regulations	20	1.00	5.00	3.56	0.63	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for physical-functional components, the most important one is related to Environmental quality with an average of 3.59 and deviation from the standard of 0.78, and the least importance one is related to Landscaping with an average of 3.38 and the deviation from the standard of 0.71. Kendall coordination coefficient for the answers of the fourth round is 0.822 which has increased only 5.3% in compared to the third round which was equal to 0.769 and this coefficient does not grow significantly with the degree of consensus among team members between two consecutive rounds. Therefore, the "physical-functional"

dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Landscaping, 2. Environmental quality and 3. Construction rules and regulations.

Delphi Quartet for the "cultural-historical" Dimension

Table 17: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " cultural-historical " dimension that is taken from previous research - first round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Meaning and originality	20	1.00	5.00	2.33	0.55	3
Identity	20	1.00	5.00	3.68	0.75	1
Cultural capital	20	1.00	5.00	3.50	0.81	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for cultural-historical components, the most important one is related to identity with an average of 3.68 and deviation from the standard of 0.75, and the least importance one is related to meaning and originality with an average of 2.33 and the deviation from the standard of 0.55.

Table 18: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " cultural-historical " dimension - second round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Meaning and originality	20	1.00	5.00	2.25	0.63	4
Identity	20	1.00	5.00	3.75	0.70	1
Cultural capital	20	1.00	5.00	3.40	0.79	3
Life style	20	1.00	5.00	3.45	0.63	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for cultural-historical components, the most important one is related to identity with an average of 3.75 and deviation from the standard of 0.70, and the least importance one is related to meaning and originality with an average of 2.25 and the deviation from the standard of 0.63.

Table 19: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " cultural-historical " dimension - third round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Meaning and originality	20	1.00	5.00	1.85	0.50	4
Identity	20	1.00	5.00	3.70	0.86	1
Cultural capital	20	1.00	5.00	3.55	0.72	3
Life style	20	1.00	5.00	3.50	0.95	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for cultural-historical components, the most important one is related to identity with an average of 3.70 and deviation from the standard of 0.86, and the least importance one is related to meaning and originality with an average of 1.85 and the deviation from the standard of 0.50.
According to the results of the third stage obtained from the response of experts, the component of "meaning and originality" has an average of less than 2, and this component will be deleted as one of the components that explain the "cultural-historical" dimension in this stage.
Then, the results of the experts' answers were examined as in the previous stages, with the difference that, the component of "meaning and originality" was removed from the components that explain the "cultural-historical" dimension in this stage.

Table 20: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " cultural-historical " dimension - fourth round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Identity	20	1.00	5.00	3.85	0.84	1
Cultural capital	20	1.00	5.00	3.85	0.73	1
Life style	20	1.00	5.00	3.51	0.80	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for cultural-historical components, the most important one is related to identity and cultural capital with an average of 3.85 and deviation from the standard of 0.84 and 0.73 respectively, and the least importance one is related to meaning and originality with an average of 3.51 and the deviation from the standard of 0.80. Kendall coordination coefficient for the answers of the fourth round is 0.840 which has increased only 7.7% in compared to the third round which was equal to 0.763 and this coefficient does not grow significantly with the degree of consensus among team members between two consecutive rounds. Therefore, the "cultural-historical" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Identity, 2. Cultural capital and 3. Life style.

Delphi quartet for the "Experimental-Aesthetic" Dimension

In this section, descriptive statistics of " Experimental-Aesthetic " components, including the mean and standard deviation of the components as well as their importance order are presented in order to identify the respondents' response to the items of the semi-structured questionnaire based on previous research.

Table 21: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " Experimental-Aesthetic " dimension that is taken from previous research - first round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Contrast and unity	20	1.00	5.00	3.59	0.76	1
Spatial definition and determination	20	1.00	5.00	3.55	0.69	2

As can be seen, from expert's view for Experimental-Aesthetic components, the most important one is related to contrast and unity with an average of 3.59 and deviation from the standard of 0.76, and the least importance one is related to spatial definition and determination with an average of 3.55 and the deviation from the

standard of 0.69. The "urban furniture" component was added to the Delphi first stage questionnaire in this section.
In the second stage, the "urban furniture" component has been added to the explanatory components of the "experimental-aesthetic" dimension.

Table 22: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " Experimental-Aesthetic " dimension - second round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Contrast and unity	20	1.00	5.00	3.25	0.80	2
Spatial definition and determination	20	1.00	5.00	3.11	0.73	3
Urban furniture	20	1.00	5.00	3.65	0.59	1

As can be seen, from expert's view for Experimental-Aesthetic components, the most important one is related to contrast and unity with an average of 3.65 and deviation from the standard of 0.59, and the least importance one is related to spatial definition and determination with an average of 3.11 and the deviation from the standard of 0.73.

Table 23: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " Experimental-Aesthetic " dimension - third round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Contrast and unity	20	1.00	5.00	3.20	0.71	2
Spatial definition and determination	20	1.00	5.00	3.06	0.62	3
Urban furniture	20	1.00	5.00	3.54	0.67	1

As can be seen, from expert's view for Experimental-Aesthetic components, the most important one is related to urban furniture with an average of 3.54 and deviation from the standard of 0.67, and the least importance one is related to spatial definition and determination with an average of 3.06 and the deviation from the standard of 0.62.

Table 24: Statistical description of the respondents' opinion about the " Experimental-Aesthetic " dimension - fourth round of Delphi

components	Number of replies	The least	The most	The mean	Standard deviation	Importance order
Contrast and unity	20	1.00	5.00	3.33	0.75	2
Spatial definition and determination	20	1.00	5.00	3.15	0.80	3
Urban furniture	20	1.00	5.00	3.60	0.69	1

As can be seen, from expert's view for Experimental-Aesthetic components, the most important one is related to urban furniture with an average of 3.60 and deviation from the standard of 0.69, and the least importance one is related to spatial definition and determination with an average of 3.15 and the deviation from the standard of 0.80. Kendall coordination coefficient for the answers of the fourth round is 0.826 which has increased only 5.5% in compared to the third round which was equal to 0.771 and this coefficient does not grow significantly with the degree of consensus among team members between two consecutive rounds. Therefore, the "Experimental-Aesthetic " dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Contrast and unity, 2. Spatial definition and determination and 3. Urban furniture.

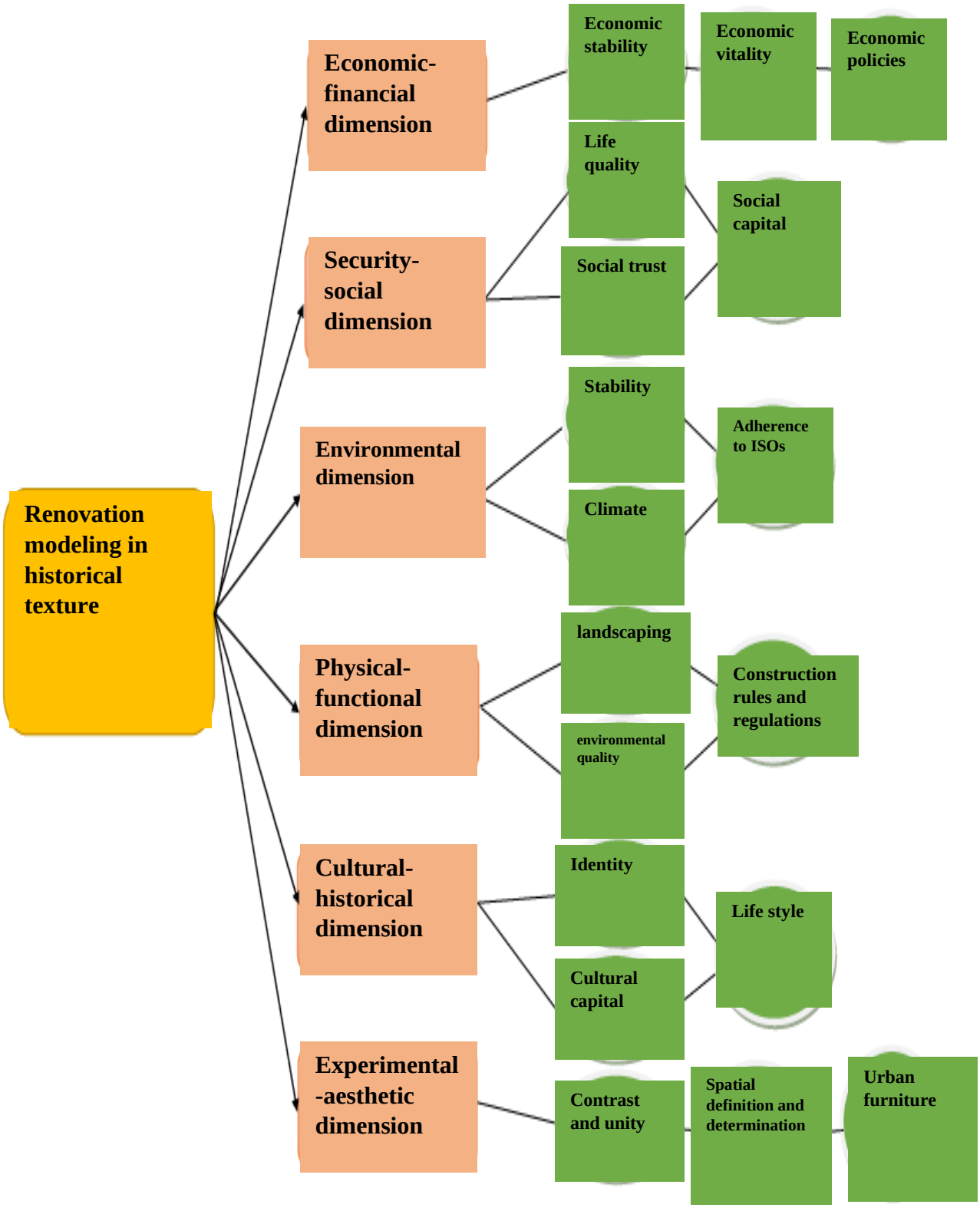

Figure 1. Corrective (secondary) model of research

Conclusion

The purpose of this study is to identify the indicators of renovation in the historical texture. Findings showed that, the model of historical textures has 6 dimensions from the perspective of research subjects (economic-financial, security-social, environmental, physical-functional, cultural-historical and experimental-aesthetic) and 18 components. The "economic-financial" dimension has three components: economic stability, economic vitality and economic policies. The "social-security" dimension has three components: quality of life, social trust and social capital. The "environmental" dimension has three components: sustainability, climate and adherence to ISOs. The "physical-functional" dimension has three components: landscaping, environmental quality and construction rules and regulations. Cultural-historical dimension has three components: identity, cultural capital and lifestyle. And "experimental-aesthetic" dimension has three components: contrast and unity, spatial definition and determination and urban furniture.

The "economic-financial" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. economic stability, 2. economic vitality and 3. economic policies. The "social-security" dimension has three components after Performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Quality of life, 2. Social trust and 3. Social capital. The "environmental" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Stability, 2. Climate, and 3. Adherence to ISOs. The "physical-functional" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Landscaping, 2. Environmental quality and 3. Construction rules and regulations. The "security-social" dimension has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. Identity, 2. Cultural capital and 3. Lifestyle. Experimental-aesthetic " has three components after performing four rounds of Delphi quality technique as follows: 1. contrast and unity, 2. spatial definition and determination and 3. urban furniture.

The results of the present study confirm the results of the research of Hassanzadeh and Soltanzadeh (2017), Bosa (2018) for the economic-financial dimension and are in line with them. The results of the present study confirm the results of the research of Razzaqi and Khoshgadam (217), Tarcitano et al. (2020) for the socio-security dimension and are in line with them. The results of the present study confirm the results of the research of Hassanzadeh and Soltanzadeh (2017) and Tarsitano et al. (2020) for the environmental dimension and are in line with them. The results of the present study confirm the results of the research of Hassanzadeh and Soltanzadeh (2017), Zamani et al. (2017), Tarsitano et al. (2020) for the physical-functional dimension and are in line with them. The results of the present study confirm the results of the research of Alimardani and Khabaz (2019), Bosa (2018) for the cultural-historical dimension and are in line with them. The results of the present study confirm the results of the research of Golik et al. (2009) for the experimental-aesthetic dimension and are in line with them.

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