Physical – Spatial Analysis of Yasuj City for the Purpose of Urban Environment Sustainability

Original Article, S1
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ABSTRACT: The present study seeks to identify and study the physical-spatial structure conditions of Yasuj city and the effective factors that influence the physical-spatial sustainability of the city. The study uses the Shannon Entropy Model, Holdern Model, and Interquartile Distribution Model to evaluate the sustainability of urban development at a local level. The study concludes that urban sustainability is necessary for comprehensive justice and a better quality life and can make possible sustainable urban development at a local level.

Keywords: Urban Sustainability, Shannon Entropy Model, Holdern Model, Interquartile Distribution Model, Yasuj City.
Applying Environmental Design Approach (CPTED) to Optimize Security in Urban Worn Out Texture; Case Study: Worn Out Texture of Urmia Downtown

ABSTRACT:
Most crime occurs when the perpetrator finds an appropriate opportunity; the opportunistic criminal is known as the criminal of opportunity. This study highlights the significance of crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) in improving security in urban areas. In this paper, we explore the application of CPTED strategies for enhancing security in the study area using environmental design approach. The strategies for enhancing security in the study area using environmental design approach would be proposed at the end.

Keywords:

ABSTRACT: Like other countries, informal settlements in Iran are a growing phenomenon which causes cities to be faced with serious problems. This problem is one of the factors leading to social-physical damage. The aim of this research is to promote the residents' skills and quality of life. In a city, informal settlements should not be considered as a casual status. Rather, they should be considered as a habitable status. Empowerment of informal settlements is a vital process to improve and increase their quality. In this research, the Tagh Bostan settlement in Kerman province is selected as a case study. By understanding the social characteristics of this area and considering the residents' needs, the residents' skills and quality of life will be enhanced.

Keywords: Informal Settlements, Physical Status, Empowerment, Increase Quality Residency, Allahabad Region, Kerman

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ABSTRACT: Contemporary Iranian architecture is still caught in a dilemma between a cursory review of a nostalgic look at the past and the promotion of sustainable development principles in contemporary architecture. This paper analyzes this issue in Tagh Bostan in Kermanshah city, and finally to consider the identity crisis in Iran and the world.

Keywords: Identity, Architecture, Sustainable Development, Crisis, Tagh Bostan

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ABSTRACT: Nowadays implementation of natural ventilation is one of the essentials considered when designing buildings to provide acceptable indoor air quality. Natural ventilation can improve energy efficiency and reduce the use of air conditioning systems. In this study, a numerical analysis is performed to evaluate the feasibility of using natural ventilation in buildings with double skin facades. The study results show that the use of natural ventilation in double skin facades can be a better option and higher preference with compare the two models of air ventilation in double skin façade's air gap.

Keywords: Dual Skin Façade, Hot Arid Climate, Natural Air Conditioning

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ABSTRACT: Sustainable development has an important role in creating children-friendly communities especially on designing urban spaces. Using sustainable design paradigm can improve the children's physical health and psychological wellbeing. In this research, the role of sustainable development in child-friendly communities is evaluated using a case study in Zanjan city, Iran.

Keywords: Sustainable Design, Child-Friendly Community, Health and Wellbeing

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Influence of Persian Garden as Urban Green Spaces on Promotion of Social Interactions Citizens; Case Study: Garden Chehel Sotun (Mellat Park) of Behshahr City, Iran

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Reconsideration of Sustainable Architecture and Identity in Contemporary Architecture (Case Study: Tagh Bostan Kermanshah, Iran)
ABSTRACT: Green space is one of the main pillars in urban and effects on the quality of the urban landscape, and improving the standards for the quality of green space are necessary. The Persian Garden characteristics are the standards for designing green spaces that are appropriate for social and cultural needs.

Keywords: Social Interactions, Persian Garden, Park, Green Space, Urban Management

ABSTRACT: The main parts of residues strategy in every country are including politics and planning in the case of different management methods. This paper concerns on the evaluation of residues separation and showed solutions for more participation of citizens and manages mental planning to have progress on residues separation.

Keywords: Residue, Management of Residual Materials, Urban Planning, Stable Development on City, Participation of Citizens

ABSTRACT: The aim of this study is to compile goals, approaches, and policies suited to the Sang-e-Siah slum for the purpose of revitalizing the area. The method of selection of goals, the prioritization and weighting of approaches in the urban revitalization program, and the Sang-e-Siah district are presented. The results show that the planning of urban revitalization and the participation of the authorities have an important role in implementing the project.

Keywords: Urban Decline, Historical Texture, Urban Revitalization Planning, Participation, District of Sang-E-Siah

ABSTRACT: Today, with the increasing trend of urbanization, the social troubles have led to an emphasis on urban security. The emphasis on preventing crime has led to the development of Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) principles. The CPTED principles are a systematic approach to improving the urban design and planning with a view to preventing crime. This study aims to apply the principles of CPTED in identifying urban indefensible spaces and proposing a design-oriented solution.

Keywords: Indefensible Space, Security, CPTED Principle

ABSTRACT: Analysis of ecological problems in one of the cities of Isfahan named Segzi with the focus on the executive solutions.
ABSTRACT: One of the most important issues that city managers are faced with is the issue of waste management. Solid waste is one of the most important problems that the city of Segzi faces. In this study, the identification of contamination within city limits and presentation of solution and suggestions in order to improve the area status using the SWOT analysis method.

Keywords: Waste, Recycling, The City Segzi, Contamination, SWOT Analysis Method

ABSTRACT: Undoubtedly, city centres, are the most important platform for various activities consistent with the city. As a result, it is necessary to study the sustainability of the city centres. In this research, using Artificial Neural Network model in Sasanpoor et al. (2014) and using this model in ARC/GIS tries to predict the selected sustainable development indicators in the addressed area.

Keywords: City Centre, Sustainable Development, Neural Network, Central Area's Land Use, ARC/GIS

ABSTRACT: Nowadays, due to exacerbation of the effects of urban development and increasing urban land use changes, urban green spaces are an important factor in the quality of urban living environment. In this study, the citizens of the city of Nehbandan were surveyed to assess the impact of urban green spaces on the quality of life. Slightly over 25% of the citizens mentioned that the presence of parks and gardens in their city improves their quality of life. In this regard, it is necessary to improve and expand the current urban green spaces and to create new spaces.

Keywords: Urban Green Space; The Citizens; Quality of Life; Nehbandan

ABSTRACT: Due to the increasing growth of cities, lack of necessary resources and time for responding to increasing needs of citizens and, the necessity of preparing for entrance of Eslamshahr in the cycle of benefiting CDS have been among the results of the present research.

Keywords: City Development Strategy, Participation, Feasibility Study, Urban Development Planning, Eslamshahr

ABSTRACT: Environmental pollution caused by the landfill sites is one of the chief problems of today. This article aims at evaluating the impact of the landfill site on the biologic environment in the city of Tehran.

Keywords: Environmental Effects of Landfill Sites on Biologic Environment; Case Study: Tehran City of Iran
ABSTRACT:
Population growth and increasing diversity of human needs lead to increasing production of waste. Increasing waste generation leads to many different negative effects such as water pollution, air pollution and soil pollution. These pollutants are the most important factors affecting the quality of life of the residents in urban areas. Environmental impact assessment is one of the most important tools for managing waste production and the operation of landfills. The purpose of the present study was to perform an environmental impact assessment of a proposed landfill operation and to evaluate the environmental impacts of the proposed landfill site. The negative effects of the proposed landfill on the environment were assessed using the CML 2001 method and the normalization procedure. The permanent, definite, and direct negative effects of the proposed landfill operation create 75.91% of the total impacts.

Keywords: Environmental Impact Assessment, Proposed Landfill Site, Biological Environment of Ecosystems, Water Pollution.
ABSTRACT: House is one of the primary and basic needs of any family in all societies. In most countries (including Iran) the housing sector plays an important role in the economic and social development of a country. In this context, the concept of sustainability is considered one of the significant factors that effect the efficiency of cities. Sustainability and housing are two important concepts in today’s society. In all cases, the concept of sustainability is not a single factor but rather a complex of criteria that cover various aspects of the housing sector. These criteria are often related to the socio-cultural, economic, and physical aspects of housing and the environment. Studies have shown that in order to achieve the sustainability of housing, all aspects should be considered. In this research, we found that the socio-cultural dimension has been neglected more than the other aspects of sustainability.

Keywords: Distressed Fabric, Housing Environmental Sustainability, Housing Economic Sustainability, Housing Socio-Cultural Sustainability, Housing Physical Sustainability

ABSTRACT: The present study has focused on identifying the geographical components, proper efficiency of the components in order to spatial development of regions. In doing so, the SWOT model of each component was used. The efficiency of each component was determined by applying the above model. By analyzing the results, the future directions of spatial development of the region can be determined. The studied area is the District 22 of Tehran city located in the west of this city. The results of the study showed that the efficiency of the components was high in the east of the area and low in the west of the area. The study also showed that the components of education, communications, and energy had the highest efficiency and the component of watercourse and fault crossing zones had the lowest efficiency. Finally, the study concluded that the SWOT model can be used effectively in the planning of the spatial development of the region.

Keywords: Spatial Development, Geographical Components, SWOT Model, District 22, Efficiency