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 determine the possible elements that are effective in the achievement of comprehensive justice and a better quality of 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
ABSTRACT: Most crime occurs when the perpetrator finds an appropriate opportunity; the opportunities may be due to a factor or a combination of factors. The examination of housing index and status of residence in informal settlements and providing their bookkeeping strategies (case study: Allahabad region of Kerman, Iran).

Keywords: Security, Crime Rise, Worn Out Texture, Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED).
ABSTRACT:
Like other countries, informal settlements in Iran are a growing phenomenon which causes cities to be faced with serious social-physical damage and decreases the quality of life. The current study is a case study that is located in central region of Kerman Province. This research is about the compartmentalization of the region and cultural environment of the region and highlights the need of comprehensive planning and development for enhancing individual skills and increasing the speed of economic growth. However, this study presents a holistic and multi-disciplinary approach for considering the physical and social environment and analyzes the potential of the compact settlement structures for enhancing individual skills and increasing the speed of economic growth. The main object of this study is the evaluation of the compact settlement structures for enhancing individual skills and increasing the speed of economic growth.

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

ABSTRACT:
Contemporary Iranian architecture is still caught in a dilemma between a cursory review of a nostalgic look at the past and the promising future of the present. The current study is a case study that is located in city of Kermanshah. This research is about the identity of the Tagh Bostan with traditional architecture. These identity issues are analyzed in Tagh Bostan in Kermanshah city, and finally to consider the identity crisis in Iran and the world. The main object of this study is the analysis of the Tagh Bostan and the identity crisis in Iran and the world.

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

ABSTRACT:
Nowadays implementation of natural ventilation is one of the essentials considered when designing buildings to provide for the comfort of the users. In the current research, the feasibility of using natural ventilation in double skin facades has been studied in two models. The research model has been considered for the air gap in the double skin facades. The results of the research show the feasibility of using natural ventilation in double skin facades and the usefulness of this method for reducing the use of air conditioning systems in winter. The research model has been considered for the air gap in the double skin facades. The results of the research show the feasibility of using natural ventilation in double skin facades and the usefulness of this method for reducing the use of air conditioning systems in winter.

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

ABSTRACT:
Sustainable development has an important role in creating child-friendly communities especially on designing the built environment. In this study, the role of sustainable development in creating child-friendly communities has been analyzed. Sustainable design paradigm can improve the children's physical health and psychological wellbeing. The main object of this study is the evaluation of the sustainable design paradigm for creating child-friendly communities.

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

ABSTRACT:
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

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

Reconsideration of Sustainable Architecture and Identity in Contemporary Architecture (Case Study: Tagh Bostan Kermanshah, Iran)

Numerical Analysis of Natural Ventilation in Double Skin Facades to Feasibility of Reducing the Use of Air Conditioning Systems in winter

The Role of Sustainable Development in Child-Friendly Communities to Improve Children’s Health and Wellbeing (Case Study: Zanjan City, Iran)

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
ABSTRACT: Green space is one of the main pillars in urban and effects on the quality of the urban landscape, and improving the ... Garden characteristics are standards for design of urban green space that is appropriate for social and cultural needs.

Keywords: Social Interactions, Persian Garden, Park, Green Space, Urban Management Evaluation of Residues Separation of Origin by Planning Method on Municipality in Tehran (Case Study: Zone 16), Iran

ABSTRACT: The main parts of residues strategy in every country is including politic and planning in the case of different manage ... shown 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 ... yields in a framework for prioritizing acceptable approaches in urban revitalization program of the Sang-e-Siah district.

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

ABSTRACT: Today, with the increasing trend of urbanization, city expansion followed by social troubles has led to an emphasis on ... governing urban design and planning with a view to preventing crime, i.e. Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design).

Keywords: Indefensible Space, Security, CPTED Principle

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 management is one of the components of urban management. Currently, the concentration of urban population has increased, and the amount of generated waste has increased, which is one of the problems of city managers. Segzi City is a large city in Iran and one of the cities which are concentrated by urban population. In this study, the city's status of Segzi is evaluated 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, the city centre motifs, criteria and components of sustainable development of city centre were investigated. In this regard, the city centre of Yasuj was selected as the study area using the artificial neural network model. The prediction of the selected sustainable development indicators in the addressed area were investigated using this model in ARC/GIS.

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 and their effect have become more important. In this study, evaluation of urban green spaces and their impact on living quality of citizens in the case study of Nehbandan City, Iran was investigated. The main factors affecting the quality of life consist of nature (urban green spaces), city planning and urban design, culture and society, and economic factors. These factors were divided in four categories, including social and economic, nature, city planning and urban design, and culture and society, and were measured by frequency method. The obtained results showed that % 60 of the factors related to nature, % 25 related to urban planning and urban design, % 10 related to culture and society, and % 5 related to economic factors.

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 city development, there is a need for city development strategy. This research, aimed to study the implementation of the city development strategy and preparing for entrance of Eslamshahr in the cycle of benefiting CDS. The results of the research showed that participation of all stakeholders in the study of urban development and increasing the level of development and quality of the city will be effective in the implementation of city development strategy. The results of the research can be used as a reference for similar studies in the planning process of Eslamshahr and other cities.

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

ABSTRACT:
The implementation of city development strategy in Eslamshahr community was investigated. The results of this research showed that the development strategy has been effective in implementing the city development strategy and preparing for entrance of Eslamshahr in the cycle of benefiting CDS. The results of the research can be used as a reference for similar studies in the planning process of Eslamshahr and other cities.

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

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 production causes negative impacts on human health, ecosystems, and safety. The majority of waste in Iran is sent to landfills. Landfills are one of the most important waste disposal methods. Landfills are a source of pollution of air, water, and soil. In this research, a landfill site has been evaluated by the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA). The EIA has been carried out using the checklist method. The checklist method is a simple and practical method that has been used in other similar studies. The checklist was prepared by experts in the field. The direct, definite, and permanent negative effects of the landfill site operation create 75.91% of total impacts.

Keywords: Environmental Impact Assessment, Proposed Landfill Site, Biological Environment of Ecosystems, Water Pollution.

ABSTRACT:

The urban landscape is one of the most important visual forms that reflect the characteristics of a city. One of the most important elements in urban landscapes is sidewalks. These elements have been defined in various standards. The purpose of sidewalks is to create a safe and accessible environment for pedestrians. The sidewalks have been based on first-hand field and documents studies and to carry out analyses, SPSS and Excel software has been used.

Keywords: Sidewalks, Pedestrians, Access, Standard, Strength, Material, Performance, Disabled People.

ABSTRACT:

The increasing growth of urbanization, urban population, and consequently an increase in traffic and the number of bicyclists. It is necessary to recognize the importance of bicyclists in urban traffic. The cyclists are vulnerable users of urban transport systems. In Iran, cycling is an important transportation method for urban mobility. However, the quality of existing conditions is not sufficient. Therefore, it is necessary to improve the current conditions. The methodology of this research is a new method called inversion hierarchical weight process (IHWP) which has not been used before.

Keywords: Biking Feasibility Study Indices, Bicycles Transportation Network, Navigating Template, Inversion Hierarchical Weight Process.

ABSTRACT:

It is long time that the subject of distressed and decayed areas has attracted the attention of the public organizations. One of the most important reasons is the inactivity of the residents in the distressed neighborhoods. If the residents are not satisfied with the services, they will be in a vicious circle. The results of the research show that the residents are not satisfied with the public services. The results of the research show that the residents are not satisfied with the public services. The residents are not satisfied with the public services. The residents are not satisfied with the public services. The residents are not satisfied with the public services. The residents are not satisfied with the public services. The residents are not satisfied with the public services. The residents are not satisfied with the public services.

Keywords: Distressed Fabric, Feasibility Study, Qom, Rehabilitation, Renovation, Restoration.

ABSTRACT:

Housing sustainability in Tehran's detailed plan for distressed areas (case study: Mazaheri neighborhood in Tehran 15th municipal district, Iran)

Keywords: Housing Sustainability, Tehran's Detailed Plan, Distressed Areas, Mazaheri Neighborhood, 15th Municipal District, Iran.
**ABSTRACT:**

House is one of the primary and basic needs of any family in all societies. In most countries (including Iran) the strategies for achieving housing development are evaluated based on housing physical sustainability, housing financial sustainability, housing environmental sustainability, and housing socio-cultural sustainability. However, 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

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**The Impact of Geographical Components on the Spatial Expansion of Cities using the SWOT Model; Case Study of District 22 Tehran, Iran**

**ABSTRACT:**

The present study has focused on identifying the geographical components, proper efficiency of the components in order to increase the socio-economic system of the region, and finding the future directions of spatial development. By analyzing the SWOT Model, the geographical components have been classified as problems, challenges, opportunities, and threats. The results of the SWOT analysis show that the government should consider the challenges to increase socio-economic development and to make proper environmental plans for the region. The SWOT Model has the ability to analyze the future directions of the region in watercourse and fault crossing zones, and future directions of spatial development of the region can be determined.

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