In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

Journal of

Urban Areas Studies

Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
(Faculty of Literature and Humanities)

Journal of Urban Areas Studies

Notes to Authors

1.Articles should be written in Persian, along with abstracts and key words in English, and based on the following guidelines. In order for the articles to be reviewed, please forward them to the website of the journal.

2.Only scholarly-research (fundamental or pragmatic) articles will be accepted.

3.Articles should be within the domain of journal's title (Journal of Urban Areas Studies) and the proposed areas, otherwise they would not be considered for review.

4.After registration in the website (http://juas.uk.ac.ir), the responsible author must forward two soft copies of the article, one with the name(s) of the author(s), and another nameless copy, along with the recognizance form, to the website. The files must be forwarded in Word 2007, and also in pdf format.

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6.Since the articles are vetted double-blindly, name(s) of the author(s) must appear nowhere throughout the article, in the Word or pdf files.

7.The structure of the articles must be arranged as follows: title, abstract in Persian, key words in Persian, introduction, data and methodology, discussion, results, suggestions (if necessary), acknowledgement (in necessary), notes, and references.

8.Titles must be brief and concise, containing a clear expression of the article, typed in B Titr Bold font.

9.Name(s) of the Author(s) must be typed in B Lotus 10 Bold font, double-spaced from the title. Affiliations −including academic rank or study program, specialty, university, city, and country− appear under the title, on the left side.

10. Abstract:the first page of the article is devoted to abstract in Persian and key words. The abstract contains a brief and general account of the article, emphasizing the problem, objectives, methodology, and results, at most in 250 words.

11. Key words in Persian: 3 to 5 words must be chosen so that they can be used in preparing an index.

12. Introduction: begins on the second page.

13. Main body of the article and the references are typed single-spaced on one side of the pages only, in 26 lines of 12 centimeters.

14. Typed in Word XP, articles should not exceed 20 pages (Persian abstract page included).

15. The main body of the articles including introduction, data and methodology, discussion, and results must be typed in B Lotus 13 font. Notes appear after the results and before references.

16. Main titles appear in B Lotus 13 Bold font, and sub-titles in B Lotus 12 Bold font.

17. The Results section briefly and clearly states new scientific findings of the article, at most in two paragraphs.

18. Figures appear clearly with their titles underneath as: Figure 1-…; if necessary, figure references appear in parentheses as: (Reference: Shokouee,1380:50). The font must be B Lotus11.

19. Tables appear clearly in Table Grid format, with their titles above as: Table 1.

20. Mathematic formulas are typed from the left, one size smaller than the main body, and with the phrase "formula (no.)" on the right side. It is necessary to avoid using phrases such as 'the following formula', and just refer to the number.

21. In-text citation examples: (Woods, 2005, 17) or (Ghazanfarpour et al, 1392: 55) or (Ward et al,1996, 190).

22. Persian references appear first in B Lotus 12, and Latin references follow in Times New Roman 12. In order to a homogeneous Farsi and English References, the patterns follow:

-Kiani, Akbar., Esmailzadeh, Ali., (1391). **Analysis of aplan for children-friendly cities, from children viewpoints.** Bagh-e Nazar Quarterly, 20, 51-62.

-Ghazanfarpour, Hossein., Paidar, Abouzar., Sharafi, Hojatolah., (1392). **Geography of tourism with emphasis on pilgrimage tourism**, 1sted., Tehran: Nashr-e Nour-e Elm.

-Ward, J.S., Parker, G.R. and Fernandina, F.J., (1996). **Landscape principles and issues to be considered when developing district plan.** European Planning Studies. 25, 189-202.

-Woods, M., (2005). **Rural Geography,** 1sted. Sage Publication, London.

23. The English abstract must appear at the end of the article, on a separate page.

24. A ready-made word format is provided on the website (http://juas.uk.ac.ir). It is recommended to download the file and enter your material into it.

25. Journal, the editing of articles, is free.

26. Legally, responsibility for accuracy of the contents, noticed the author/authors.

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Measuring Indicators of the Humanistic Approach in Planning New Neighborhoods of Tabriz (Case Study: Yaghchian Neighborhood)

Dr. Saeed Amanpour, *Associate Professor Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran.*
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Abstract

Smaller units of towns (neighborhoods) are like vibrant organisms that are in the background of many changes. It is evident that these changes create instability in the neighborhoods. For this purpose, new urban development (human-oriented approach), as a new approach in urban planning, taking into account issues of economic, social, environmental, etc., include a wide range of planning and urban design. Given the importance of a human-oriented approach, the purpose of this study is to assess indicators in planning the new urban neighborhoods (neighborhoods of yaghchian) to obtain the necessary guidelines to improve the quality and physical neighborhood in the future. Method of study in this research is descriptive-analytical and its nature is theoretical-functional. The statistical population of the research is Yaghchian neighborhood and method of data collection is library-based and survey. In the survey, the required information was collected using questionnaire and field observation and analysis of data has been conducted using both quantitative and qualitative methods and GIS and SPSS software. The results indicate that in terms of social indicators (such as a sense of belonging and social cohesion) and public spaces (safety feeling and using biological elements), with t-test value of 14.56 and 12.43 and desirable Friedman rank value of 11.37 and 9.14, in terms of urban landscape and accessing with the t-test value of 11.07 and 8.94 and value rank Friedman of 7.78 and 6.82 relatively favorable, and in terms of physical and land use (such as user-level mixing and height) with 6.63 t-test value and value rank Friedman of 4.73 are in average condition based on human-oriented urban development approach.

Key words: Urban Planning, Urban Neighborhoods, Humanistic Approach, Tabriz, Yaghchian Neighborhood.

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Evaluating the Location of Mehr Housing Complexes in Ilam City and Determining Appropriate Zones in order to Present a Good Pattern Using Body and Environmental Approach

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Abstract

In our country in recent years to provide housing for low-income strata of society, the government has adopted the policy of housing construction. They can be used to help the transformation process and the success and realization of housing policies to be evaluated. Locating housing land in Iran of the challenges facing the project is that despite the elimination of the acquisition cost mass housing production plan. The problems of access to appropriate, environmental aspects, physical and so faces. Therefore, this study has been done aim of was to evaluating the location of Mehr housing complexes in Ilam City and determining appropriate zones in order to present a good pattern using body and environmental approaches using Digital layers. The research method is descriptive - analytical and applied research. The population of the number of housing is 4862 units. The findings reveal that the environmental indexes have not been considered in locating Mehr housing complexes in Ilam City. The conditions of locations and per capita of other land uses associated with Mehr housing complexes in Ilam City are not appropriate, as well. Furthermore, the good places for Mehr housing complexes are mostly located in the west and southern west of Ilam City. In these areas, the probability of flood and erosion occurrence is low due to the gentle slope and there are good places for Mehr housing complexes.

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Analysis of New Urban Development Using Modern Program Patterns of Urban Planning
(Case Study: Khavaran Town of Tabriz)

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Abstract

Urbanization in Iran is increasing from 40s onward, which leads to the creation of Urban plans (comprehensive and detailed) to regulate urban development Due to the fact that they have a purely physical attitude towards cities, such designs are socially, economically, technically and organizationally inadequate. They have not been effective in developing balanced and proportionate cities, often due to being long-term and lack of flexibility have not been able to live up to its dynamism to achieve their goals. The necessity of this is the use of modern urban development models that have been used in European and American countries in the late 20th century, they also show more success than the current plans and brought about spiritless modernity cities toward life which has human scales It has a human scale, and life and vitality are evident in these cities. Hence, we must adopt new patterns as an alternative plan that are more based on the consideration of human principles and standards and resilience. That is more on the small (local) scale with a short time span. The purpose of this paper is to study and analyze the development plan of Khavaran city using theoretical foundations of modern urban development models such as TND, TOD, Smart growth, programmed units etc. This research is functional in terms of purpose and in terms of the nature and method of the research is descriptive - analytical. The study area of this research is Khavaran Town, a newly designed town in Tabriz city. For data gathering, both documentary and field methods were used; also Arc GIS software has been used to prepare maps. Analyses have been performed based on maps of the area and the report of Khavaran Town Review Project. The results of the research show that, despite the development and expansion of theoretical literature of the new program patterns of urban planning in Iran, these principles have been specially considered generally in the design of the country and especially Khavaran town of Tabriz.

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Investigation and Comparing Dimensions of Empowerment among Urban Neighborhoods (Case Study: Mashhad Backyard Neighborhood & Taher and Mansour Neighborhood of Kashan)

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Abstract

The concept of empowerment in different dimensions means the division of responsibility and power into different social levels and confronting being powerless and increasing participation. Considering the importance of the topic of empowerment in urban development, in this study, empowerment has been proposed in social and physical dimensions in a comparison approach between two neighborhoods of Mashhad backyard and Taher and Mansour district of Kashan, and the strategies for improving it were presented. The required information was collected using a questionnaire and the sample size was calculated based on the Cochran formula of 380 people. Findings were analyzed using Spss and Amos software. To do the Statistical analyses and responding to research hypotheses, frequency, single t-test sample, Paired t-test, Pearson correlation coefficient and for modeling, exploratory factor analysis and modeling structural equations were used. The results show that there are significant differences between two neighborhoods Mashhad backyard and Taher and Mansour district in Kashan city in the social and physical dimensions of empowerment. The results of modeling the formation of structural equations show that, in social dimension, the factor of trust and participation of the residents has the most factor load with 0.77 and is more effective than the other factors on the social empowerment of the studied residents of the neighborhoods. In the physical dimension, the factor of motor satisfaction has the highest factor load of 0.72 and is more correlated with physical capability than other variables. Also, the results of applying Pearson correlation coefficient indicated a positive and significant correlation between physical empowerment and social empowerment in 99 % of confidence level. Comparison review between the dimensions of physical and social empowerment by using T-test, shows that the level of physical capability among residents of Taher and Mansour area was higher than those in Mashhad's backyard. Also, residents of Taher and Mansour neighborhood have a greater social capability than the Mashhad backyard.

Key words: Social Empowerment, Physical Enhancement, Mashhad High Back Ground, Taher & Mansour District, Modeling of Structural Equations.

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Spatial-Physical Analysis of Mosques based on the Obligated Population (Case Study: Gorgan City)

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Abolfazl Ahmadi, *Expert in Geography and Urban Planning, Golestan University, Gorgan, Iran.*

Abstract

Selection of suitable location at city for special work is a main topic for program civil program and spatial organization. Between different locations at cities, mosque is a holy and religious location that connect religious and cultural and social and economic relations together at city that has main effect on the other civil usages and their benefits that totally for civil development. The study survived to location's spatial pattern by GIS software based on methods of spatial statistics and was used different methods of spatial statistics such analysis dendrogram, central mean, standard distance and hot spots. Also, by looking at the maps and information obtained from these analyzes, we find that the central part of the research boundary is the concentration of the population and the number of mosques more than the other areas. The results of this research show that the eastern and western parts of the area have the highest priority for the construction and placement of the mosque, while the legal and functional scope of the surrounding mosques is also considered and maintained. It is important to take into account the routes to the current mosques and the mosques to be foreseen and to be built, which should be considered by the planner as one of the main priorities in the field of placement.

Keywords: Gorgan, mosques, method of spatial statistics at GIS, spatial pattern.

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Identification and Prioritizing Building Indices of Urban Planning in Urban Life Capability (Case Study: Four Regions of Kerman)

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Abstract

Ever-growing and accelerating urbanization in recent decades caused cities to confront challenges like reducing feelings and quality of Life, lack of sense of social belong, social- economic inequalities and expanding ecological problems. Therefore, the purpose of this study is to identify and determine the most influential indicator of urban planning in life capability of four regions of Kerman city. The research method is descriptive - analytical and in terms of purpose, it is an applied research. According to the research topic and the study area, the data collection method was using a questionnaire, in which 40 experts from the current status of the city were selected using the Delphi technique. Reliability of used data have been calculated as 0.842 utilizing the Cronbach's alpha. For data analysis, there is a sample t-test and a step-by-step regression model and for determining the share of each indicator investigated Quaternary areas of Kerman city, Arc GIS software was used. Obtained results from the T-test Show that experts' opinion about the urban planning building indices in neighborhoods of Kerman city; on the basis of considering the test value, which is number 3 here and is moderate. Also, the results of the regression model indicate that, among the investigated indicators, the investigated body mass index with a beta coefficient of 0.486 then the economic and environmental index or the beta coefficient of 0.341and, in the end, the social indicator with the beta coefficient of 0.278 % has the highest share in life capability in the city of Kerman.

Key words: Building Indicators of Urban planning, Living Capability, Kerman City.

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Indicator Stability Assessment of Housing Services in order to Promote the Development of Urban Settlements (Case Study: Gorgan City)

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Abstract

Housing usage, as the main and most important urban usage, has a significant role in forming cities. Paying attention to the stability of the housing sector as the most important element in the development of sustainable urban city, is considered its most basic aspect. Therefore, recognizing proper housing indicators and efforts to achieve a favorable settlement, is an important issue in sustainable urban development. The present study aims to measure the sustainability of urban settlement development and analyzes and evaluates the status of housing indicators in Gorgan city. The research methodology, is based on descriptive - analytic and its governing approach, is applicable. To collect required information, the library method was used utilizing the latest statistics from Statistics Center and Statistical Yearbook of Gorgan. In order to analyze the situation of housing in the city of Gorgan, 31 indicators have been used and to analyze the information of the technique, TOPSIS, SAW and weight model of Shannon entropy is used. The results of the research show that Gorgan city has passed ups and downs in terms of development of the housing sector in recent years. In terms of sustainability of indicators status in the housing, Gorgan has enjoyed a growing trend and favorable situation from 2010 to 2014, which in 2010 was the optimum favorable of this trend and has the first rank in terms of development indicators of urban housing. But in 2009, due to the stability of the housing index has the last rank, which indicates a declining trend of this year compared to other studied years.

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Strategic Planning for Develop Religious Tourism in Shiraz City

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Abstract

Today, tourism and tourism economic is becoming one of main factors in world economic trade that was known as basic factors in stable development. Religious tourism is one of the most important subsets of tourism, so, since Shiraz city has very religious attractions like the shrine of Ahmad-ebne-Musa (Shah Cheragh) and this is as third shrine inmate, this factors have caused tourist attraction for Shiraz. Then, goal of this research is understanding of capabilities, attractions, religious tourism weakness this city, using SWOT model and to show suitable strategies for developing this industry. This research has done using descriptive – analytical methods and data collection has been performed through documentary and field and survey methods. The results show Shiraz as religious tourism city, has very potential and practical capabilities that it has not arrived to suitable situation. In order to, shrine of shah cheragh and another famous shrines with weighted score 0.236, are as one of the strong factors and management weakness and loss of stability in tourism management with weighted score 0.244, are as one of weak factors, to developed shrine of Shah Cheragh as the most important religious tourism development factors with weighted score 0.252, is as the most important opportunity, and to exist many organizations and disagreement between their, with weighted score 0.244, has known one of the most important threat on religious tourism development. Aggressive competition strategies are provided for using strength points and remove religious tourism development weaknesses in Shiraz city.

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