In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful

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

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Optimal Site Selection of Temporary Housing for Students after Possible Earthquake in Kerman (Case Study: Regions of 3 and 4)

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Abstract

Kerman is an area with tectonic quakes that has always faced devastating earthquakes. Kerman had experienced the critical situation for students in Bam caused by earthquake, which had 428 casualties of students that were housed in dormitories, as these buildings were not strong enough. After the earthquake, these losses of shelters have demoralized and dispersed the students; therefore, providing temporary shelters ensures security for students. This study aims to determine appropriate places for temporary housing of students after earthquake crisis in regions of 3 and 4 in Kerman. Methodology of the study is based on the nature of descriptive-analytic method and functional objective. In this study, temporary housing centers selection criterion for students were determined through two questionnaires. These questionnaires were given to experts of Red Crescent's population settlement agency, crisis management, and university's eminent professors. Then the criterion was weighted by "Expert Choice" software and different layers' total weight were incorporated using GIS and overlapping model, to specify appropriate places for students' temporary housing. The results showed that the distance from fault index, as its weight is 0.713, is the most significant factor in determining students' temporary settlement centers. According to the final maps of the study, four appropriate places (3 locations in region 3; and 1 place in the region 4 of Kerman) were determined for students' temporary housing.

Keywords: Locating, Temporary Housing, Earthquake, GIS, AHP.

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Evaluating the Vulnerability of the City of Jiroft Against Flood and Providing Protective Solutions

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Abstract

According to UN reports, floods and storms have caused more damages to human settlements than any other natural disasters. Reducing the damages caused by flood became one of the major goals of urban development planning. Jiroft is located in the interconnection of three rivers named Halil, Shur, and Malanti, thus annually, flood causes considerable financial damages to this city. The aim of this study is to prioritize the districts of Jiroft to help managing flood. This research is descriptive-analytic and data were gathered using field and organizational statistics approach. The participants in this study included the natural sources experts, the city planners, and the offices related to crisis management in Jiroft. This sample involves 53 experts and agents. Data were analyzed using WASPAS and WP models. Results showed that the districts are vulnerable because they were developed physically and haphazardly near the rivers. WP model which analyzed quantitative data of the damages caused in districts resulted that the near parts of Halil river, Sarjaz district, and middle districts of Malenti had the most vulnerability in the last three decades. Although WASPAS model results indicated that districts near Halil river and middle districts of the city near Malenti and Shur rivers were the most vulnerable to floods, therefore it is necessary to be the most priority in planning. However, a part of the city that is located near middle sections of Malenti river, Sarjaz district, and districts near Shur river were ranked in 4th to 6th levels of vulnerability. Appropriate protection strategy for controlling the negative impacts of floods in Jiroft requires a combination of structural measures, urban land use and management of upstream utility.

Keywords: Natural Disasters, Floods, Environmental Planning, WASPAS Model, WP Model, Jiroft.

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Prioritization of Smart Growth Indicators in Revitalizing the Historical Contexts (Case study: Kashan Market)

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Abstract

Historical districts of the cities are the most valuable relics from the architecture of old eras that have been built for far many years and have been worn over time and repairing is an inevitable necessity in order to protect them. Therefore, the experts are looking for the hypothesis that repair these buildings without doing any damages. Urban smart growth and sustainable development in the field of tissue regeneration with the support of the old and the suburbs are on the agenda of urban planners. Hence, the smart growth index of the Kashan's traditional market is evaluated. The aim of this study was to investigate the potential indicators of the smart growth in the revitalization of Kashan's traditional market. Kashan's Market is one of the oldest markets in Iran in which the human's physical, typical, mental and spiritual dimensions including local communities and proper areas for walking etc. has been considered. The main method used in this research is based on descriptive-analytical approach by which the criterion was prioritized through ANP technique, "Super Decision" software combined with Entropy, SMART, and WSM coefficients, and vector integration technique. The results show that among the smart growth criterion, multiple use of area and providing places for walking had the highest potential, otherwise the variety of transportations, compact design of buildings, and creating communities with a sense of belonging to the place had the lowest potential in current situation in Kashan market.

Key words: Central Urban Tissue, Resuscitation, Markets, ANP Technique, Entropy Coefficient.

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Physical Capacity Assessment of Cities Central Textures in order to Infill Development (Case Study: Minab City)

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Abstract
When the physical sprawl occurs in a biological range, as an excess of physical needs of the resident's population, it would occupy space or exceed the suburbs. It can be concluded that within the city useless, derelict, deficient, and old spaces will be formed, thus using these spaces would significantly be considered and planned. The purpose of this research is to identify the physical capacities of central part of Minab city by infill development model. This research in terms of goal is functional, and in terms of methodology is descriptive-analytical. Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process technique and Simple Additive Weighting (SAW) method were used in ten questionnaires filled by urban planning experts to prepare layers in Arc GIS. In this process, 12 effective criterions were overlapped: number of the floors, building quality, population density, land use, building age, material type, parts gradation, accessibility to environmental, cultural-religious, educational centers use, and slope and distance from stream; therefore, the final capacity layouts were defined. The results show that capacity percentages of whole central tissues of Minab are minimum capacity of 18.19% including downward average capacity of 18.94% and upward average capacity of 32.64%, and maximum capacity of 30.2% that is the highest percent related to upward average capacity of 32.64% and an area of 201152.2 m².

Key words: Urban Growth, Infill Development, Central Tissue, Capacity Evaluating, Minab City.

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Investigating and Evaluating the Physical Spaces of Smart Growth Indices Using Multi-Attribute WASPAS Model (Case Study: the city of Yazd)

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Abstract

Growth and physical development patterns are defined as spatial patterns of human activities and their unreasonable distribution would have adverse effects on the physical-spatial environment of the societies. Many efforts have been done to resolve these negative effects of the outspread physical expansion of cities. The main strategy was smart growth. The research method is descriptive-analytic and correlation. Required data and information were collected through the General Census of Population and Housing complete and comprehensive, detailed plans of the city. Other sources such as documents, magazines, books related to the subject and different organizations were also used. The data were analyzed through quantitative and qualitative planning models including Shannon entropy weight model and WASPAS model in order to identify the patterns of the growth of city. The aim of this paper was to analyze a physical space based on smart growth **indices** to provide analytical information in evaluated areas in terms of the level of fitness to smart urban growth indices in order to take important steps for achieving urban sustainable development goals through reaching smart growth. Case study is the triple areas of Yazd. The findings of this research showed that the physical growth pattern is outspread and inappropriate, which causes environmental, social, economic, and finally urban instability. According to total indices, the regions 1, 2, and 3 are ranked in 2, 3, and 1 respectively.

Key words: Smart Growth, WASPAS, Ranking, Urban Areas of Yazd.

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A Comparative Analysis of Access to Public Spaces and urban Function with a Sustainable Development Approach
(Case Study: The Zone of 1 & 2 Kerman City)

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Abstract
City is a physical-functional space to perform a variety of human activities and its environmental beauty ensures the peace of mind for citizens. Balanced spatial distribution of public places has been a significant major goal for city planners. Therefore, this study aims to analyze the proper accessibility of public places, old parts in region 1, and new parts in region 2 of Kerman comparatively, using sustainable development approach. This study used a descriptive-analytic method that its information was gathered through library and documentary studies and field concepts. Criterion of convenient accessibility to public spaces and urban landscape determines the quality of housing and urban landscape and region 1 and 2 were defined as study area; then, the data were analyzed by software Arc GIS 10.3. AHP model is also used to rank the districts in this study. The results show that districts of new parts (Sarjangaldari with 0.428 and Al-Ghadir with 2 0.304 points) are ranked in first and second, and districts of old parts of Kerman (Naserieh with 0.169 and Qale-Mahmoud with 0.084 points) are ranked in third and fourth position. Finally, according to the results, proper access to public spaces and urban landscape of new parts of Kerman have more desirable status than the old alternatives, and it is necessary to develop a proper planning to increase the desirability of the old parts.

Key words: Old and New tissues, Kerman, AHP Model, Arc GIS Software.

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A Comparative Study of Iranian Metropolises in terms of Sustainable Development Indices

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Abstract
Nowadays, cities, as the main place for offering and demanding of goods and services, are turned into focal points of stability. The purpose of this research is to study metropolises in Iran regarding their adaptation to sustainable development index and to conduct an adaptive investigation among them. The method of research is descriptive-analytic. Data of this research were gathered using library and documentary approaches such as yearbooks of statistical center and yearbooks of statistical of metropolis municipalities in Iran. In this investigation, 43 indexes in three environmental, financial, and skeletal sections have been used. In order to analyze the stability level of intended cities, Vikor, Electra, and Topsis model, and the Shanon Entropy model have been used to weight the indexes. The results of combining the three methods using Kaplan technique have shown that Tehran with 4 scores is in prior position, Ahvaz with 2 scores, Isfahan with 0 scores, Tabriz with -1 scores and Mashhad with -4 scores are in subsequent order respectively. Investigation of the set of the research criterion indicated that the involvement level of sustainable development criterion in each city is not homogeneous or invariable, and each city regarding some criteria has better condition compared to the others.

Key words: Sustainable Development, Iran Metropolises, Multi-index Decision Techniques, Kaplan Technique.

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Analyzing the Effects of Modern Urban Planning in Economic and Commercial Structure in Old Fabrics of City (Case Study: Old Fabric of Zanjan City)

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Abstract
Modern municipal engineering is a result of Industrial Revolution in west countries. Primary success of this model in respond for needs of Industry age turned it to dominate paradigm in field of municipal engineering. Therefore, it was considered and simulated by other countries. In addition, tracing and adaptation without contriving caused variety of problems in the cities of our country. Old tissues of city, as settlement spaces created based on traditional architecture were kinds of urban areas that stood against the modernism's model in municipal engineering. One of these effects was the impact of modern municipal engineering in economic and commercial construction of old tissues. In this study, the effects of modern municipal engineering on economic and commercial construction of old tissues in Zanjan city were analyzed. This paper is descriptive and causal (ex- post facto), and library (documentary) and survey (field) methods were used to gather the required information. The results of this study is considered and specified in two positive and negative sections. Positive effects of modern municipal engineering in old tissues of Zanjan facilitated transportation of goods and services and provided the factors of functional changes in traditional market of the city, which is completely described. However, negative results of these effects unbalanced economic and commercial equilibrium and decreased the quality of economic and commercial spaces in old tissues.

Keywords: Modern Municipal Engineering, Old Tissues, Economic and Commercial Construction, Zanjan City.

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