

*In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful*



# Journal of Urban Areas Studies

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

This journal is published according to the letter 3/3/89914, issued by the  
Commission for Scholarly Publications of Iran  
(Ministry of Science, Research and Technology)  
and the letter 93/30686, issued by the Printing & Publication Affairs  
(Ministry of Culture & Islamic Guidance)  
and the agreement 94/1892, between this Journal with Iranian Geography  
and Urban Planning Association.

This journal is indexed in "Iran Journal"  
RICEST ([www.ricest.ac.ir](http://www.ricest.ac.ir)), and ISC ([www.isc.gov.ir](http://www.isc.gov.ir))  
data bases.

**Publisher:**

Regional Information Center for Science and Technology (RiCeST)  
Islamic World Science Citation Center (ISC)  
[www.ricest.ac.ir](http://www.ricest.ac.ir)                      [www.isc.gov.ir](http://www.isc.gov.ir)  
Te: +98 (71) 36468452                      Fax: +98 (71) 36468352

**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015**

## Journal of Urban Areas Studies

**Proprietor:** Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Faculty of Literature and Humanities

**Managing director:** Dr. Hossein Ghazanfarpour

**Editor-in-Chief:** Dr. Akbar Kiani

**Executive manager:** Dr. Sadegh Karimi

### Editorial Board:

1. **Dr. Seyyed Ali Badri:** Associate Professor of Geography and Rural Planning, Tehran University
2. **Dr. Ali Zangiabadi:** Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Isfahan University
3. **Dr. Mohammad Hossein Saraei:** Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Yazd University
4. **Dr. Mohammad Saligheh:** Associate Professor of Climatology, Kharazmi University
5. **Dr. Ali Shamaei:** Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Kharazmi University
6. **Dr. Ahmad Abbasnejad:** Associate Professor of Geomorphology, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
7. **Dr. Hossein Ghazanfarpour:** Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
8. **Dr. Akbar Kiani:** Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, University of Zabol
9. **Dr. Sadegh Karimi:** Assistant Professor of Climatology, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
10. **Dr. Saeideh Garrousi:** Associate Professor of Urban Sociology, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman
11. **Dr. Hossein Negaresh:** Associate Professor of Geomorphology, University of Sistan and Baluchestan

### Referees in this issue:

Dr. Akbar Kiani (Associate Professor, University of Zabol), Dr. Mirnajaf Mousavi (Associate Professor, University of Urmia), Dr. Yones Ghlami (Assistant Professor, Kashan University), Dr. Ali Mansouri (Assistant Professor, Payam Nour University), Dr. Hossein Ghazanfarpour (Associate Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman), Dr. Sadegh Karimi (Assistant Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman), Dr. Hossein Yaghfori (Assistant Professor, Sistan and Baluchestan University), Dr. Mahmoud Akbari (Assistant Professor, Yasouj University), Dr. Ahmad AbbsNejad (Associate Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman), Dr. Morteza EsmailNejad (Assistant Professor, Birjand University), Dr. Hojjatollah Sharafi (Assistant Professor, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman), Dr. Safar Gha-e-d Rahmati (Associate Professor, Tarbiyat Modarres University).

**Persian Editor:** Dr. Ali Jahanshahi Afshar

**English Editor:** Dr. Zahra Khozaei Ravari

**Journal of Urban Areas Studies** is a quarterly.

**Print run:** 500

**Address:** Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Faculty of Literature and Humanities, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, P.O Box 7616914111

**Email:** [juas@uk.ac.ir](mailto:juas@uk.ac.ir)

**Website:** <http://juas.uk.ac.ir/>

## **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.
- 5.**The author(s) must undertake not to send the article to any other journal or conference, national or international, till the final result is stated by the referees (it is obligatory to fill up and forward the recognizance form, available on the website, along with the article).
- 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. Minor titles are numbered as 2-1-, 2-1-1, 2-1-2-, ...

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 Lotus 11.

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,** 1<sup>st</sup>ed., 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,** 1<sup>st</sup>ed. 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.

# Journal of Urban Areas Studies

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

## Table of Contents

<b>Application of Fuzzy and AHP Methods for Lay Out Elementary School in Area 1 of Department of Education of Kerman</b> <i>Behnaz AnsariFard, Dr. Mehdi Lesani, Dr. Hossien GhazanfarPoor, Ahmad KhayyatZadeh</i>	1-22
<b>Analysing and Assessing the Role of Municipality in Empowering the Suburbs of the City (Case Study: Gorgan City)</b> <i>Dr. Khodarahm Bazzi, Hosein Mousa Zadeh, Mehdi Khodadad</i>	23-39
<b>Locating Provisional Inhabitancy Camp Population During Earthquake Using GIS and Fuzzy Logic (Case Study: the Cities of Jiroft and Anbarabad)</b> <i>Dr. Mohammad Rahimi, Dr. AliAsghar Abdollahi, Mohsen Elaghi.H</i>	41-57
<b>The Evaluation of Intermediary Cities Performances in Regional Balance (Case Study: Jahrom City- Fars Province)</b> <i>Dr. Hojjatollah Sharafi, Fazlollah karimi Ghotbabadi</i>	59-77
<b>Identifying Physical - Spatial Growth Pattern of Metropolises of Iran (Case Study: Mashhad, Shiraz, Isfahan, and Tabriz)</b> <i>Dr. Yones Gholami, Salman hayati, Mohammed Ghanbari</i>	79-100
<b>Assessing the impact of debris on the performance of communication networks in potential Earthquakes (Case Study: Mashhad Samen Area)</b> <i>Dr. MohammadAli Forghni Dr. Zaynolabedin Sadeghi, Sepideh P.Ramezan</i>	101-120
<b>The Role of Ecological Destinations in Sustainable Tourism Development (Case Study: Hanza Region, Rabor Town)</b> <i>Dr. Yosef Ghanbari, Zahra Kazemi Dr. Seyyed Eskandar Saydaie</i>	121-139
<b>Examining the Physical Development Scenarios of Yasuj City with Emphasis on the Natural Processes</b> <i>Dr. S.Hojjat Mousavi, Dr. AbbasAli Vali, Daryosh Dastan, Dr. Mohsen P.Khosravani</i>	141-165

**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015**

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***Application of Fuzzy and AHP Methods for Lay Out  
Elementary School in Area 1 of Department of Education  
of Kerman**

*Behnaz AnsariFard<sup>1</sup>, MA in Educational Administration,  
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran*

*Dr. Mehdi Lesani, Associate Professor, Department of Educational Administration,  
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran.*

*Dr. Hossien GhazanfarPoor, Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning,  
Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran.*

*Ahmad KhayyatZadeh, MA in Environmental Geology, Shahid Bahonar University of  
Kerman, Kerman, Iran.*

**Date received:** 27/04/2015

**Date accepted:** 29/07/2015

**Abstract**

Population growth has increased urban areas and consequently, increased land usage. Therefore, the more cities are extended, the more land usages will varied. Meanwhile, the role of educational usages in growth and guidance of individual's especially elementary school students are undeniable. The basic problem is that schools are not deployed properly in Kerman. Hence the aim of this study is the location analysis of elementary schools in district 1 of this city. Target population includes all elementary schools in district 1 of Kerman city and the method used is the method used is descriptive analytical. Moreover, library studies are used to identify the criteria, field surveys are used to determine current location of schools, and a researcher-made questionnaire (AHP) which its validity is based on experts' opinion and its reliability is based on calculating the rate of adaptation and sensitivity analysis using Expert Choice software. Furthermore, geographic information system (GIS) is used and different layers were coincided and analyzed by fuzzy method. Results indicate that status of schools in some parts of the district are relatively undesirable. As a result, the optimal areas for construction of primary schools for girls and boys in the region were presented in separately applicable maps.

**Keywords:** Elementary Schools Location, GIS, AHP, Fuzzy Logic, the City of Kerman.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email: b.ansaryfard@gmail.com

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***Analysing and Assessing the Role of Municipality in  
Empowering the Suburbs of the City  
(Case Study: Gorgan City)**

*Dr. Khodarahm Bazzi<sup>1</sup>, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Urban  
Planning, Golestan University. Gorgan, Iran.*

*Hosein Mousa Zadeh, M.S.c in Geography & Urban Planning,  
Golestan University. Gorgan, Iran.*

*Mehdi Khodadad, M.S.c. of Geography and Rural Planning,  
Golestan University. Gorgan, Iran.*

**Date received:** 15/06/2015

**Date accepted:** 08/09/2015

**Abstract**

The rapid growth of urbanization in developing countries increases urban poverty and this growing phenomenon has created many problems for these countries. Thus, by having the facilities and welfare – service infrastructure, the cities draw the unemployed population of the rural areas. Since the unemployed people lack particular job skills, would draw to false employment and due to low income settle down in the suburbs. I need, the wealthy island surrounded by a black belt of deprivation and misery with the name of suburb is created. The purpose of this study is to explain the role of municipalities in empowering the suburbans of the city of Gorgan. Therefore, descriptive - analytical and field studies have been used. The target population in this study include residents of "Islamabad", Ghaleah Hassan", "Afsaran district" and contour "Avzyneh" and "Kashani".using Cochran method, 276 samples were selected. The Chi-square test results showed that the access to welfare services and urban infrastructure are very few for the suburbans. Moreover, the obtained results of the regression coefficient represents that the relationship between employment and economic status of families with Beta coefficient is equal to 0.307 in suburbans of the city of Gorgan. Finally, strategies to empower the suburbans of the city of Gorgan is provided.

**Keywords:** Suburban Settlement, the Municipality, Empowerment, Gorgan City.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email: kh.bazi@yahoo.com

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***Locating Provisional Inhabitancy Camp Population During Earthquake Using GIS and Fuzzy Logic  
(Case Study: the Cities of Jiroft and Anbarabad)**

*Dr. Mohammad Rahimi, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran.*

*Dr. AliAsghar Abdollahi, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran.*

*Mohsen Elaghi Hossieni<sup>1</sup>, MA in Urban Planning,  
Islamic Azad University, Kerman, Iran*

**Date received:** 16/06/2015    **Date accepted:** 06/09/2015

**Abstract**

Provisional inhabitancy of all or some of the citizens outside of their permanent residence due to crisis is one of the significant cases in planning and management of crisis which is called temporary accommodation. Choosing a suitable location of accommodation regarding to access, time management and cost of appropriate and best services is one of the crisis management necessities in this point. In this study, the cities of Jiroft and Anbarabad were selected due to the susceptible high seismicity as a template to locate the temporary disposition of the population affected by the possible earthquake. Based on analytical descriptive methodology, 25 contributing factors in locating which are derived from natural, infrastructure, economic and social conditions city are used. Regarding the integration of data, geographic information systems and fuzzy logic are used and considering the operation of fuzzy integration and locating provisional inhabitancy Arc GIS software was used as it has extensive functionality in multi-criteria decisions. Then, using WLC (Weighted Linear Combination), obtained fuzzy map integrated and suitable locations were identified. The results of this study show in Jiroft and Anbarabad bounds, 29 pieces of land are eligible areas. After adjusting the land use and required areas, 12 pieces (7 locations in the city of Jiroft and 5 places in Anbarabad) have been suggested as appropriate locations for the establishment of population in times of crisis.

**Key words:** Locating, Provisional Inhabitancy, Earthquake, GIS, Fuzzy Logic.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email : mohsen.elaghi@gmail.com

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***The Evaluation of Intermediary Cities Performances in  
Regional Balance  
(Case Study: Jahrom City- Fars Province)**

*Dr. Hojjatollah Sharafi<sup>1</sup>, Assistant Professor, Department of Geography and Urban  
Planning, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran.*

*Fazlollah karimi Ghotbabadi, MA in Geography,  
Islamic Azad University of Najaf Abad, Najaf Abad, Iran.*

**Date received:** 02/05/2015    **Date accepted:** 21/08/2015

**Abstract**

Today, in constructing cities and determining their geographical extremities concerns are made to the balance of city and region, to city and village interactions, to spatial balance and to the balance of human and environment. Since the villages are scattered and subtle and there is no functional connection between urban and rural areas, the creation and overgrowth of urban areas with long geographic extremities in the regions of the country, will lead to the balance annihilation. Based on their abilities, the intermediary cities can be connecting links between the big cities and the small towns. Accordingly, the purpose of this article is to examine the impact of the intermediary city of Jahrom on the regional balance. The method used is descriptive- analytical. The overall results indicate that the city of Jahrom has been considered by southern Fars province because of its appropriate infrastructure in economic sectors. The extensive services such as health- care , communication, trade , monetary and banking , security - military , higher education, and etc, has made this city to play a significant role in supplying the needs of the Southern and Eastern districts of Fars province, and to provide some of the needs of the neighboring provinces, including parts of Hormozgan province

**Key words:** Intermediary City, Dominance Field, Regional Equilibrium, Development, Jahrom City.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email : [hojjat.sharafi@yahoo.com](mailto:hojjat.sharafi@yahoo.com)

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***Identifying Physical - Spatial Growth Pattern of Metropolises of Iran (Case Study: Mashhad, Shiraz, Isfahan, and Tabriz)**

*Dr. Yones Gholami, Assistant Professor in Department of Geography and Ecotourism, Faculty of Natural Resources & Earth Sciences, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran. Salman hayati<sup>1</sup>, Young Researchers Club and Elite Lamerd Unit, Islamic Azad University, Lamerd, Iran.*

*Mohammed Ghanbari, Ph.D. student in Geography and Urban Planning, University of Mashhad, Iran.*

**Date received:** 12/05/2015    **Date accepted:** 05/09/2015

**Abstract**

The fundamental issues to achieve sustainable urban development is to identify a framework of city in an attempt to achieve the desired urban form. In this regard, urban planning's theorists placed the category of sustainable city in the heart of compact city on the agenda. Today, most researchers consider the compact urban form as the most stable form and view the goals of sustainable development in the urban density. The aim of this study is to determine key development pattern of Iran's metropolitan physical expansion (Mashhad, Shiraz, Tabriz and Isfahan) in the period from 1335 to 1390 (1956 – 2011). The main method used in this research is descriptive/ analytical and hence, the proposed methods Tai (The metropolis's degree of aggregation, and size) as well as the indicators of Henderson, Herfindahl, absolute entropy Holdren Model are used. In order to calculate the degree of population aggregation in the metropolises, the Jini coefficient and the relative entropy are used. The results of this research show that among the metropolises under study, Mashhad, Isfahan and Shiraz in the past had slow growth and relative density in terms of spatial development. Starting with rapid urbanization, and rapid growth in their areas and unfocussed growth will occur. However, the extent of their distribution is reduced and the tendency towards concentration and aggregation is obvious in recent years. But the situation in Tabriz is different from other metropolises under study. So that by 1375 the area and population growth is almost balanced but after this decade the area has a lot more growth of its population and has a long horizontal expansion

**Keywords:** Sustainable Urban Development, Urban Form, Urban Distribution, Compact Form, Metropolises of Iran.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email : s.hayati66@Gmail.com

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***Assessing the impact of debris on the performance of communication networks in potential Earthquakes  
(Case Study: Mashhad Samen Area)**

*Dr. Mohammad Ali Forghni, Assistant Professor of Management, Shahid Bahonar University, Kerman, Iran.*

*Dr. Zaynolabedin Sadeghi, Assistant Professor of Economics, Shahid Bahonar University, Kerman, Iran.*

*Sepideh Poorramezan<sup>1</sup>, MA of Disaster Management, Shahid Bahonar University, Kerman, Iran.*

**Date received:** 31/05/2015    **Date accepted:** 16/09/2015

**Abstract**

Mashhad is in a high risk of earthquakes due to the number of active faults around and inside it. Therefore, the damage to infrastructures, especially roads and highways network, could adversely affect the access to disaster affected areas. This study analyzed the communication networks vulnerabilities and potential damages to the streets and blocking roads in the area due to the collapse of buildings after earthquakes. This study was conducted mathematical modeling techniques and survey method. The critical areas with the degree of closeness to high degree of risk have been selected by calculating the indicators such as maximum of buildings height and minimum of street width were determined using ArcGIS software. Mathematical modeling techniques and the degree of network compatibility indicates that 58.2% of the networks in case of destruction of the buildings are totally inappropriate. Regarding to non-compliance with building height and road width, 46.27% of them will be in a dangerous situation. The results of GIS shows that by calculating this indicator most of the routes will be closed at the time of casualty and the transportation network might not be able to play a positive and effective role in immediate relief and reduce damage if disasters such as earthquakes occur in the area.

**Keywords:** Vulnerability, Samen Area in Mashhad City, Earthquake, Communication Network.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email : [sepidehpoorramezan@yahoo.com](mailto:sepidehpoorramezan@yahoo.com)

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***The Role of Ecological Destinations in Sustainable Tourism Development (Case Study: Hanza Region, Rabor Town)**

*Dr. Yosef Ghanbari, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Rural Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran*

*Zahra Kazemi<sup>1</sup>, MA in Geography and Tourism Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran*

*Dr. Seyyed Eskandar Saydaie, Associate Professor, Department of Geography and Rural Planning, University of Isfahan, Isfahan, Iran*

**Date received:** 07/04/2015    **Date accepted:** 13/07/2015

**Abstract**

Ecological destinations are one of the manifestations of tourists interests to regions with the aim of spending their leisure time with nature are often set up in different areas. This study is conducted with the aim to investigate the role of ecological destinations in the development of sustainable tourism of Hanza region. This is a practical study and the method used is descriptive- analytical. The target population consist of people living in Hanza (four towns and villages with the population of 897 households). A total of 270 questionnaires (household) using Cochran formula were chosen as samples .The Cronbach's alpha was calculated for 0.87 reliability questionnaire. The Data collected in GIS software and SPSS were analyzed using single sample T- test, F (ANOVA) and Waller-Duncan Test. The results indicated that setting up the ecological destinations have effects on economical, social, environmental and physical consequences. The positive effects of ecological destinations in the study area (with mean 3.13) is moderate and between the areas studied , in terms of ecological destinations effects (except economically) there were significant differences in the 0.95 reliability. The negative effects of ecological destinations in the study area are higher than moderate (with mean 4.3) and among the areas studied in terms of the ecological impacts of the destinations there is a significant difference in the 0.95 reliability.

**Keywords:** Tourism, Ecological Destinations, Sustainable Development, Hanza Region.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email : kazemi\_z1370@yahoo.com

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol. 2, No. 3, Summer 2015***Examining the Physical Development Scenarios of Yasuj City with Emphasis on the Natural Processes**

*Dr. Seyed Hojjat Mousavi<sup>1</sup>, Assistant Professor in Department of Geography and Ecotourism, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran.*

*Dr. Abbas Ali Vali, Associate Professor in Department of Engineering Science Desert, Department of Engineering Desert Sciences, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran.*

*Daryosh Dastan, MA in Desertification, University of Kashan, Kashan, Iran.*

*Dr. Mohsen Pourkhosravani, Assistant Professor of Geomorphology, Shahid Bahonar University of Kerman, Kerman, Iran.*

**Date received:** 03/07/2015    **Date accepted:** 20/09/2015

**Abstract**

The establishment of an urban settlement, above all, depends on form, natural processes and environmental factors because natural processes have significant role in site selection, distribution, morphology and physical development of the city and sometimes as a positive and time factor act as a preventive factor. Therefore, in this study it is tried to take advantage of the combination of AHP and GIS in explaining the impact of natural processes of physical development of Yasuj based on systematic approach and scenario design. The results indicate that the first scenario (geomorphology) and the third (seismic) show the highest accuracy and the zoning map result is the most suitable result for space expansion in the city of Yasuj. In geomorphology scenario the most suitable area with the accuracy of 60.8 % index cover 9.71 sq. km of existing habitat and can be expanded up to 38.67 sq. kilometers. The best directions of the expansion generally are to West and South West regions. In seismic scenario with the amount of 61.39 % is the most suitable area with the highest accuracy index and 11.51 sq. km of the existing habitat are in this area that can be expanded to 52 sq. kilometers. The best directions of the expansion generally are to East, Centre and West of the area of study. As a result, the main controlling physical development factors of the city of Yasuj are natural processes specially the geomorphology and tectonic parameters.

**Keywords:** Scenario, Physical Development, Natural Processes, Yasuj City.

---

<sup>1</sup> - Corresponding Author's Email : hmousavi15@kashanu.ac.ir