

In the Name of God, the Compassionate, the Merciful



Journal of Urban Areas Studies

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

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Journal of Urban Areas Studies

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Journal of Urban Areas Studies

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Table of Contents

Analysis of the Spatial Distribution of Karaj Urban Parks <i>Dr. Ahmad PourAhmad, Alireza Garrosi, Mostafa Tavakkoli.N</i>	1-21
Trend Analysis and State of Physical – Structural Development of Kerman City (Emergence Up to Now) <i>Dr. Ali Zangi Abadi, Dr. Mahin Nastaran, Esmail Kamali.B</i>	23-42
Comparative Study of Spatial – Physical of New Towns around the Metropolis of Tehran Using Fuzzy Logic <i>Dr. Farzaneh SasanPour, Dr. Parviz Ziaeiian, Manzar Khaleghi</i>	43-60
An Analysis of Effective Strategies in the Renewal and Improvement of Yazd Historical Texture using SWOT Technique <i>Dr. Ali Shamsoddini, Mona Rostami, Maral Rostami</i>	61-77
Analysis of Spatial – Physical Pattern of Aq-Qala City in Golestan Province <i>Dr. Bahman Sahneh, Mostafa Dehdari, Ebrahim Moameri</i>	79-96
Identifying the Development of the Creative Potential of Deteriorated - Historical Context with an Emphasis on Tourism Promotion (Case Study: Arg Neighborhood, 1st District Kerman) <i>Dr. Ali Asghar Abdullahi, Saeideh Behdasht</i>	97-118
Locating Medical Centers of Sirjan Applying Ad-Hock Technique <i>Dr. Hossein Gazanfarpour, Mohsen Kamandari, Atefeh Ameri</i>	119-138
Investigating the Status of the Four Regions of Kerman in Terms of Having Factors and Indexes of Resiliency <i>Dr. Omid Mobaraki, Dr. Manijeh LalehPour, Zahra Afzali Guroh</i>	139-154

*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***Analysis of the Spatial Distribution of Karaj Urban Parks**

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Abstract

Green space as one of the users of urban space has an important place in adjustment and air purification and also the leisure and beautifying the urban landscape. Today, the function of urban green space in cities is regarded as an integral part of cities. The consequences of urban development and the complexity of environmental problems make the availability of green space and its expansion inevitable forever. Hence, the attention to balance and distribute spatial distribution of urban parks as an important part of urban green space is essential, especially in big cities. In this study it is tried to analyze the status of dispersion and the distribution of urban green space with an emphasis on urban parks on 12 districts of Karaj, using geographical information system (ArcGIS). This study is descriptive- analytical and library and documentary method was used for its data collection. To this end, the research data obtained based on available sources including population and the number of urban parks and their areas. Based on existing standards the per capita are determined and the urban parks in 12 district of Karaj have been adapted. The results of the analysis of the distribution of urban parks in 12 different districts in Karaj show the imbalance in the distribution of the population areas of the parks. The regions 11 and 8 have appropriate per capita and other regions deficient in urban per capita, area as well as imbalanced distribution parks. The result of TOPSIS model indicates the high ranking of district 11 and 8 is having urban parks.

Keywords: Green Spaces, Urban Parks, Distribution, Topsis, GIS, Karaj.

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*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***Trend Analysis and State of Physical – Structural Development of Kerman City (Emergence Up to Now)**

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Abstract

The purpose of this research is to study and to criticize the physical development of the city of Kerman through different eras and trend analysis of expansion in this city. Research method in this study is descriptive – analysis and the data were collected through library research and field studies using GIS software and spatial statistical analysis and Shannon entropy model. The results show that the entropy calculated for districts in Kerman in 1385 and 1390, are 1.606 and 1.598 respectively, which are close to $\ln(n)$ (1.609). So it shows sporadic growth of the city of Kerman. The city has been developed primarily along roads and in recent years has radial growth. This development has been more towards the west and south west. During the development some villages due to the close proximity of the city of Kerman actually considered among the areas within the city limits. These settlements both in terms of shape and spatial structure and in terms of employment of residents are semi-rural semi-urban. The results of the mean nearest neighbor distance (RN) indicate that the zoning system follows from sporadic pattern. The results of the analysis of hot spots also represents a wide cold spot in the center of the city of Kerman in the form of strips which start from center and spread toward East and West of the city. This model implies the establishment of areas of low concentration of population in this area.

Keywords: Physical – Structural Development, Spatial Statistical Analysis, Hot Spots, Kerman City.

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*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***Comparative Study of Spatial – Physical of New Towns around the Metropolis of Tehran Using Fuzzy Logic**

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Abstract

Nowadays due to rapid population growth and expansion of cities, the need to create new towns around metropolises including Tehran is necessary. For the establishment of new cities specific goals are considered, out of which the most important of them is overflow of metropolitan population. For this purpose, four new towns (Parand, Pardis, Andishe, Hashtgerd) have been constructed around the city of Tehran. This article tried to deal with a comparative study on essential applications of these towns and with their own proposed projects (matching on both sides). In this regard, the criteria status and physical- spatial standards (residential, commercial, educational, green spaces, transportation, and health-care, administrative and cultural applications that influence on urban planning) are considered in all four new towns. For this purpose, after arranging the land use tables, and extracting the data, minimum and maximum were determined. Then in order to unify data for better reconciliation, the normalization procedure was performed on data so that, the dimensions be between 0 to1. The obtained numbers make it possible to do quantitative comparisons by fuzzy model in MATLAB software. After this stage, numbers, language value, and subordinate membership (good, medium, bad) are considered. In the next step if - then rules of fuzzy parameters was applies to them. Then in inferential stage, the above-mentioned criteria, was compared in the current situation with the proposed comprehensive plan, and also with each other for four cities. The results indicate that the new city “Parand” with obtaining number of medium from the other cities is closer to its proposed plan. . In addition, the new town “Andisheh” has attracted more population and has been successful in this regard, considering the low amount per capita which is good evidence in this respect.

Key words: New Towns, Tehran, Fuzzy Logic, Normalization of Numbers, MATLAB.

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*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***An Analysis of Effective Strategies in the Renewal and Improvement of Yazd Historical Texture using SWOT Technique**

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Abstract

Cities are considered the most important civilization achievements of nations. Hence as such old cities and human settlements increase, they are more valuable historically and territorial identity. People consider the oldness of an urban place and area the symbol of their own identities. The historical textures of the city as the cradle of urban identity and memory are important and need special care and attention. Since the damage to this common heritage of citizens and country is not repairable, they need to be a top priority for authorities and planners. In this article which is descriptive - analytical and functional – it is tried to use SWOT technique in order to analyze the effective strategies in the renewal and improvement of Yazd² historical texture. A field and document-desk study was employed to analyze the items. According to the final scores, the results are as follows: *strengths* (304.21), *weaknesses* (299.35), *opportunities* (276.05), and *threats* (318.19). For this purpose, the best strategy to deal with the problems and to minimize them is to maximize the strengths and minimize the threats, known as ST or conservative strategy.

Key words: Renewal and Improvement, Historical Texture, SWOT Model, Yazd.

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Journal of Urban Areas Studies*Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***Analysis of Spatial – Physical Pattern of Aq-Qala City
in Golestan Province**

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Abstract

Understanding the pattern of spatial development of cities and countries such as the town of Aq-Qala in Golestan province, to formulate appropriate policies and achieving sustainable development is essential. Therefore, the knowledge accumulation and distribution and concentration of population in them are essential. Hence, using spatial-statistical methods this study analyze the spatial development pattern of Aq-Qala .

To test the hypothesis different spatial statistical methods such as cluster analysis, factor Moran , Gary , G General , was used to analyse hot spots. Data was gathered by library method and using the city's blocking statistics. The calculated results of the degree of agglomeration through Moran coefficient and Gary show a random pattern tend to scattering. In addition, general G index shows low population density and activities. Overall, it was determined that population and employment distribution pattern of randomly oriented in the town of Aq-Qala is scattered with low concentration.

It can be said that the random pattern can negatively affect many different sectors such as socio-economic and environment.

Key words: Spatial Development, GIS, Hot Spots, Aq-Qala Town.

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*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***Identifying the Development of the Creative Potential of
Deteriorated - Historical Context with an
Emphasis on Tourism Promotion
(Case Study: Arg Neighborhood, 1st District Kerman)**

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Abstract

Deteriorated areas are divided into two general categories: value and non- value. New urban renovation approaches try to rely on valuable heritage in deteriorated areas and incorporate economic and culture and regenerate sustainable historical sites through determining their roles in the spatial organization of the city. One of the proposed approaches in this field is tourism approach in urban planning. Today this approach as a new type of tourism is an important issue in the development and transformation in the world's cities. This article deals with the concept of creative development and various renovation attitudes and the identification of areas with potential tourist attraction in the field of creative development using SZCD model of identification the zones of creative development and AHP analytical model and Arc GIS in the selected range. Each of these factors extract criteria and indexes of structural-functional model, social-economic model and institutional –management model from the study area and its output is provided as a map containing zones that based on these criteria and indexes are the best zones for creative development and involvement in tourist attraction. The results of this study show that the structural-functional criteria with the value of 0/669 are more important than other criteria and the socio – economic criteria with the value of 0/243 are secondary. The institutional –management criteria with the value of 0/088 administrative entity has a poor performance in the criteria.

Key words: Deteriorated Texture, Historical Context, Tourism, Creative Development.

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*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***Locating Medical Centers of Sirjan Applying Ad-Hock Technique**

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Abstract

The growth of cities and disproportionate development influenced by social, economic and political factors. Providing services to citizens and their access to amenities are the most important priorities of urban planners and managers. Providing best services often means locating service centers. Clearly specifying the criteria affecting the location of these centers to determine the priority or weight of each criterion in the location -finding process is important. In order to locate medical centers in Sirjan the current study\ has applied eleven criteria namely: distance to current clinics, distance to roads, population density, and distance to sector centers and so on. First with using of Geographic Information System in ArcGIS software environment has been created raster layers and then with sub criteria weighting by Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and (Ad-Hock) methods, it has been tried to raster overlapping. The criterion of population density and distance to existing health centers have the most points. The most points have been devoted to the population density criteria and distance to treatment centers. The results in context of site suitability and best sites for construction of new clinics maps show that 6.9 km² of total area (48 km²) of Sirjan is suitable for construction of new clinics. Also with using of intersect function in ArcGIS it is found that there is not any effective and suitable correlation between population density and location of current clinics in Sirjan. Finally, with using of distance to Suitable Site Test it is recognized that current clinics have not constructed in suitable sites in Sirjan.

Key words: Site Selection, Medical Centers, GIS, Analytic Hierarchy Process, Sirjan.

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*Journal of Urban Areas Studies**Vol.2, No.4, SN.5, Winter 2016***Investigating the Status of the Four Regions of Kerman
in Terms of Having Factors and Indexes of Resiliency**

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Abstract

In recent years, the number of those who live in cities have exceeded than those living outside the cities. Today, the population centers are subject to the occurrence of disasters, which will result in the instability urban development. Nowadays the prevailing view of focusing on merely reducing vulnerability has changed to increasing resiliency against disasters. The purpose of this research is to evaluate the resiliency of the four regions of Kerman. Using stratified random sampling, 40 experts as the sample have been selected. To achieve this goal, a descriptive – analytical method based on analyzing questionnaires of the experts was used. In order to analyze the data techniques such as Entropy VICOR and SAR are used. The results of the statistical analysis show that among the indexes in four regions, the social index weighing 0.35 become relatively more important. Based on the results of the ranking techniques the regions are categorized as region 2, region 1, region 4 and region3. Generally, it can be said that region 2 of the city has a better status and region 3 has the worst status in terms of resiliency in facing disaster.

Keywords: Disaster Management, Vulnerability, Resiliency, Dimensions and Factors, Kerman.

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