

## Spatial implications of tourism development policies & renovation and improvement of historic city of Maybod with emphasis on built & environmental factors

**Mohammad Hassan Ziya Tavana**

Professor, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

**Maryam Beyranvandzadeh\***

Ph.D Student, Geography & Urban Planning Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

**Hadayat Darvishi**

M.A in Geography & Rural Planning

Received: 21 April 2014

Accepted: 31 July 2014

### Abstract

This study aims to assess the spatial impacts of tourism development policies of renovation and improvement of historic fabric gets has been developed. The method was applied to the cross - and the survey is based on documentary sources, in this study, using 16 indicators, factors affecting tourism development and its subsequent role in the development and modernization of the historic fabric of the city gets Darndmvrđ were investigated. The results: the spatial organization - physical as prime factors with eigenvalues 7.726, the operating entity - specialized as the second factor with eigenvalues 4.548, the body - the environment as the third factor with eigenvalues 4.548 and

And the fourth factor as an advertising agent with eigenvalues 1/471 of the most important factors that influence the development of tourism and the development and modernization of the city gets to be.

Based on the results of the model, SWOT, tourist attractions and sites of historical context Meibod with 82points and hence the performance level of the national tourism zone is located, But strengthening the historical context of performance indices can be expected in the short term.

**Keywords:** *historical context, historically significant buildings, tourism, development and modernization, Maybod*

\* coresponding author: beyranvand28@gmail.com

# Topological analysis of open spaces in vernacular-traditional residential design patterns of Islamic cities and modern urbanization theories

Farhang Mozaffar\*

Associated Professor, faculty of Architecture & Urban Planning, IUST,

Tehran, Iran

Ali Asadpour

PhD in Landscape Architecture from Iran University of Science and

Technology, Tehran, Iran

Received: 9 April 2014

Accepted: 26 July 2014

## Abstract

Open & between spaces (OBS) have a significant role in objects recognition and human-environmental interactions. This article study the meaning of OBS in some of Islamic vernacular residential experiences of some Asians countries (Malaysia, China, India, Uzbekistan, Iran & Saudi Arabia) in comparison with modern western urbanization theories (Linear city, Garden city, Industrial city, Radiant city, Future city) through topologic approach. To aim this we discover spatial relationships without inconsiderable impact of shapes & dimensions such as proximity, contiguous & closeness and relations like symmetry, continuity & convergence. Tom Turner design patterns (natural, social, aesthetic & sample patterns) were used to deepen each case study's description.

This study shows that element of OBS in Islamic vernacular residential buildings are varied in shape and topology but each of them has specific definition and has mental or physical borders. Although OBS in 20th century modern urbanization theories was in central attention but in practice because of the absence of natural patterns and also utopian desires, they produce borderless, expanded & with no specific definition open spaces that not only destroy urban social structures but also create many environmental problems.

**Keywords:** *open space, design patterns, Islamic-vernacular architecture, modernism, residential buildings*

\* coresponding author: f.mozaffar@aii.ac.ir

availability of green space it always has been inevitable. Concentrated in cities as centers of human activity, in order to ensure its sustainability choice but to accept the structure and function of natural systems are affected... Among these green spaces as an integral and essential component of the body cities. They have a fundamental role in the metabolism deficiency can cause serious problems in urban life created

Due to the critical nature of urban green space management mechanism and also the necessity of justice in an effort to expand access to city parks and green spaces suitable, Equitable distribution of land in the city, is considered one of the issues of urban planning, Therefore, to address the issue of social justice in the distribution and location of urban essential problem seems to be. Conducted studies on how to increase public participation in the creation, preservation and maintenance of green spaces (parks within the city) and increasing social control through the use of popular participation is essential Studies undertaken to prepare a comprehensive plan for the city's green spaces Dorud and integrated planning for this type of user, any plan to create green space, And urban parks in the city should be in the context of the proposed studies.

■ **Keywords:** *Land-use, green space, master plan, implementation, SWOT*

Received: 21 May 2014  
Accepted: 28 July 2014

## Assessment of the fulfillment of municipal land use development projects with an emphasis on greenery land use (Case Study: City of Dorud)

**Jila Sajjadi**

Associate professor, Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

**Maryam Beyranvandzadeh\***

Ph.D Student, Geography& Urban Planning Shahid Beheshti University, Tehran, Iran

**Masoumeh Radmanesh**

M.A in Geography & Urban Planning, Lecture at Payam-e-Noor University of Dezfoul, Khuzestan, Iran

**Reza Vaisi**

Ph.D Student, Geography& Urban Planning, Kharazmi University, Tehran, Iran

### Abstract

One of the major studies in order to understand the distribution of activities in the city is studying how urban land use is organized. Rapid urban development in the last century and especially in recent decades, causing widespread plans for building a harmonious development in urban areas. Comprehensive plan for the city as an important tool in the management of inventory in the decades, since its emergence had faced with faint. Today, the urban green space as one of the main indicators of sustainable development and healthy city is referred to be a measurable factor for urban development. Impact of urban development and the complexity of environmental problems, the availability of green space and expanding it to seem to be inevitable. One of the major problems for cities is urban green space that adversely affects every aspect of human life. Compared with urban planning standards, in addition to the low level of use of green space in cities and its variations has created some problems such as the lack of equitable distribution of green space in the city and pointed out the problems of citizens. From the perspective of planning and urban design, landscape spread wider context of the development of vegetation and improve the natural environment of the city. Standards per capita should be made clear, before any plans for the development of urban green space and, In line with the above, the present study aims to assess the user realizing urban development projects; emphasizing the use of green space in the city Dorud a descriptive - analytical study. Studies show researcher adopted comprehensive plan Dorud compared to existing designs residential, educational, cultural, recreational, medical, industrial, and transportation and is quoted. Other members of the proposed Master Plan, adopted in with unrealized designs are available. Dorud in use per capita green space in the status quo is 4.04 square meters, The 9 square meters per capita compared with the approved plan has been approved, is not realized. Model of SWOT strengths of 11 to 25 internal weaknesses and external opportunities for 11 to 16 external threats In conjunction with the existing implementations of Urban Development Goals have been identified and studied. Impacts of urban development and the complexity of environmental issues, and expand the

## The effect of vitality on creating citizens' mental image and ratio of utilization of urban spaces (case study: sidewalk of Sepahsalar st. in Tehran)

**Farshad Bazvandi\***

M.A in Architecture, School of Art and Architecture, Islamic Azad  
University, Science and Research branch of Boroujed, Iran

**Mehrdad Shahbazi**

M.A student in Architecture, School of Art and Architecture, Islamic  
Azad University, Science and Research branch of Boroujed, Iran

Received: 1 June 2014  
Accepted: 28 July 2014

### Abstract

In architecture and urban design, usage of the opinion of citizens is one of the most important factors to design urban spaces. This is how the space and the its surroundings attract people. The present study aims to examine the role of vitality in creating the mental image of citizens and with respect to the extent of utilization of the urban space. In this regard, to do this study, field study of the sepahsalar street of Tehran is studied as the case study. Research method of this research in the form of "analytical description". How to collect information, as well as for the field and In this case, the questionnaire related to the vitality of the research tools and questionnaires related to the mental image is and In this regard, of the 50 people on the street passengers in sepahsalar street used in which test samples were taken randomly. For this study, the three main hypothesis was considered provided by the Pearson test and independent groups t-test were examined. The results obtained in the present study shows that: Firstly between vitality and optimal mental image there is a positive significant correlation between citizens. This is a large and significant correlation. Dumas between urban spaces, lively and urban spaces that are lacking in vitality, there is a significant difference. Some between urban spaces which in the minds of users create mental image space and spaces lacking this feature, there is a significant difference.

**Keywords:** *Vitality, Mental Image, Urban Areas, Sidewalk, Sepahsalar St.*

\* coresponding author: farshadbazvandi@gmail.com

Received: 29 April 2014  
Accepted: 16 July 2014

## The health and mental factors affecting the quality of urban parks in Iran based on experts visions analysis

**Monire Marouf \***

Postgraduated (M.A) from Department of Horticulture, University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Gorgan, Iran

**Hossien Zarei**

Assistant Professor, University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Gorgan, Iran

**Alireza Mikaeili Tabrizi**

Associate Professor, University of Agricultural Sciences and Natural Resources, Gorgan, Iran

### Abstract

Landscape is one of the first things that people has been contact with it. This issue has the dimensions of environmental, social, cultural, economic and physical. Extension of this issue has led to precise and comprehensive research. Requirements of environmental, social and cultural landscape led to more study and search of possible solutions for response to the urgent needs. Today, the concept of cities without affecting green spaces in various forms is not conceivable. Today, knowledge of planting design is considered a process, art and science. The diagnostic features of a beautiful art, principles of design combined with the science hardships. This process is the planning process before planting, they are interdependent and inseparable. Skills, attitude and patience are essential for this process. When we talk about Iranian garden design in present time, its better that to design a garden with Iranian culture, it evokes Iranian cultural values and responds to Iranian needs. Thus it has the Iranian identity and it is as an independent model to garden design. In fact the aim of design green spaces is finding crucial factors in creating a green space for cities from an environmental, leisure, cultural and aesthetic perspective. Expanded role of green space Expanded role of green space for relaxation not hidden from anyone. Somewhat treatment by park is known as one of the versions of health. Urban spaces are part of the city's structure that their design should be in order to requirements of urban life and meet the needs of citizens to be achieve valuable cultural models that have meanings and concepts derived from within the community. This can create healthy environment and urban values. In this project, three methods for collecting data is used field, interviews and library methods. The information was collected by respect to the resources available in Persian and English (a variety of journals, magazine green spaces and bibliography) and associated sites in theoretical methods (literature research). Descriptive methods include the direct and indirect view from green spaces newly built in cities such as Tehran, Isfahan, Shiraz and Mashhad. Interviews with experts were that much of this research has been shaped by their experiences and ideas. And it is this research analysis and forming conclusions. According to experts has been less attention the impact of plant characteristics such as odor, color, form and texture in the human spirit in the design of parks and other green spaces in Iran. But the factors that affect in the quality of health and mental characteristics of Iranian urban park noted designer of urban park. other Factors are the need for shade and temperature control, noise pollution, air pollution control, etc., that will affect in plant design in park-style building and partly we can say that today the health characteristics of parks such as sound containment, pollution containment and control of light in the clean and healthy environment and also mental traits of parks such as the induction of peace and quiet sense is growing by plant design.

**Keywords:** *landscape, park, healthy and mental, park design*

\* coresponding author: mmaroof2006@yahoo.com

## Recognizing effective factors in entrance scape of commercial & religious buildings to improve sense of invitation (Case Study: Tajrish Area, Tehran)

Najmeh Mozaffaripour\*

M.A in Urban Management, Faculty of Art & Architecture of Tehran University, Tehran, Iran

Received: 17 April 2014

Accepted: 24 May 2014

### Abstract

Human meeting active with space and is always transferring information whit it. The man after being in a place and incoming information and signs by his attention, quickly tries to make a relation between them so is able to answer actively to sub part of place and do attention to them. Sense of place means place enabling to make a special attention about whole of place. Entrance is the first place that when you enter a place you can find the whole properties of there, it can invite you and you can find the boundary of private and public and the other properties of that place; so the expectation from an entrance make a sense of invitation and acceptance of person. The man go-between the kind of cooperation with a place can notice and remind the first step of being in a place by its entrance and this step of understanding may be the first experience of continuity of being and make a strong relation whit place or refusing for entre or harmonies with place. According to this approach, in terms of objective criteria such as good appearance , diversity, harmony with the surrounding wall and mental components and view of intimacy, originality , vitality and the ability to invite Entrance influence and will help to create a " sense of place ". In order to harvest in a field located within the Rehabilitation field in Region 1 of Tehran, has been studied.

Referrals are invited to see the first scene. But the expectation that the "entrance incoming" in a business use is different and sometimes harmonious appearance, originality and appropriateness of the input space ant aliasing and at night due to the brightness and vivacity of the total space. Finally, this study design strategies in the promotion inviting entrance effect using elements of the urban landscape impact of landscape is provided.

**Keywords:** *sense of place, entrance, incoming, landscape, Tajrish*

## Analysing concepts & structure of urban Space Representation in Qajar dynasty Tile works (case study Golestan Palace, Tehran)

Ali Asadpour\*

PhD in Landscape Architecture from Iran University of Science and  
Technology, Tehran, Iran

Received: 22 February 2013

Accepted: 11 June 2014

### Abstract

Tile designs and their motifs derived from mental and normative beliefs in any period of architecture history. The Golestan Palace complex, Tehran, is a valuable and exquisite collection of designs of tiles that includes a broad range of subjects. One of the main themes in tiling is the urban and architectural perspectives as a landscape farm that are an important part of the images have been allocated. Less works have been done on representation patterns of urban areas in tile works as an independent subject, and no academic analysis has been conducted in this field. This paper aims to establish a theoretical framework and apply it on the Golestan Palace tiles which located on the palace facades. This study used combination of strategies, including library and field studies. In total, 63 pictures of landscapes Tile works on exterior of The Palace buildings has been prepared and studied. From above 6 images possessing the features of the urban environment and were emphasized. Patterns of representations in the design of urban space have been analyzed in three categories; A) The Spatial-physical characteristics of images revealing the presence of enclosure field or squares which closed with a visual indicator on the side or a long street with signs & landmarks that in the pictures could be identified clearly. These tiles have a fountain(s) at its centers. B) Visual-perceptual features of images uses vertical oval frames, one pointed perspectives and efforts to maintain a central symmetry or at least balance in the organization of picture elements relatively. C) The pictures indicate the nature of the functional-activity properties of these spaces, included recreation and sightseeing, and often by the presence of two groups of people.

**Keywords:** *Urban space, Tile works, Landscape, Qajar art, Golestan Palace*

\* coresponding author: asadpour@iust.ac.ir