

The Analysis of self-Sufficiency in new cities Comparing Iran's Experience (Hashtgerd New City) and South Korea

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Self-sufficiency as one of the main criteria in the definition of new cities is usually considered to be the balance between jobs and housing in the community. Self-sufficiency in the view of new cities planners was only limited to the balance between the use of land to live and work in those communities. With development of its application, self-sufficiency studied and discussed base on other systems as well. One of these areas was analysis of residents' non-working trips and evaluation of new cities' self-sufficiency based on that.

In this article, the self-sufficiency of new cities in non-working trips has been considered as a factor that must be achieved through a stepping process and analyzing this in new cities from a different point of view. In this study non-working trips was not considered as an independent variable and pay more attention to the functions and land use targets which is the purpose of these trips. Studying the place of these functions in new-cities planning and especially their evaluation during the period of construction and settlement of new residents and also their growth mode and development are required to achieve this kind of self-sufficiency. Considering this that the full realization of these functions do not depend on planning and form over time base on the demand of residents for these type of services, is one of the most important issues to achieve self-sufficiency. Comparing South Korea as a country that has a similar experience in the planning and development of new cities with Iran and comparison base on these criteria in self-sufficiency, a comprehensive and objective analysis can be achieved in this case. The purpose of this article is investigating this approach to achieve a new perspective in the new cities' self-sufficiency situation which is one of the most important aspects that is absent in the evaluation of self-sufficiency issues.

Key words:

New Cities, Self-sufficiency, Hashtgerd new city, South Korea.

Mashhad Railway Square design relying on the principles of environmental perception

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Formation of human behavior in the environment caused by motives, needs, capabilities and how to grip his environment. Between the urban space a place for revelation, and visit the scene to meet people and lack of attention to the crisis led to cognitive and behavioral patterns of conflict with the content of the space is functional. In this regard, conceptual urban design with emphasis on aesthetic component of the 1970's have been begin in various forms and the urban design aspects have been effective. Aesthetic environmental information, with impact on the human psyche, is causing a kind of satisfaction. Among the aesthetic theories, theory approach - Knowledge, knows the quality of the environment dependent on the structure of regular messages.

Czech list based on the current design of cognitive and behavioral components, has been developed on the environmental quality enhancement to guide Mashhad Railway Square design, as the most important input port bases. Analysis of current situation Square, from field Retrievement, cognitive and behavioral maps, represents Behavioral conflicts and Perceptual crisis and lack of compliance with the needs of space users. The proposed plan is conducted in four stages: 1- design the whole space relying on the structural order 2- the spatial totality of components 3- sequences 4- functional order of the square.

Key words:

Environmental design, perception, aesthetics, theory approach- Knowledge.

Visibility analysis of residential space, Case study: Bushehr houses

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Visibility affects residence perception and their spatial behavior to environments especially houses and it has an important factor in housing quality. To find visibility characteristics of the spaces in the houses and in order to show the most defining elements of houses according to their visibility character, their isovist measures were examined in this study. For visibility analysis Syntax 2D program, developed by James Turner has been used. The objective of this paper was to find whether there is a relationship between function of the space and visual properties of houses in old fabric of Bushehr. A hypothesis was that house layout and space has relationship with its visual quality. Another hypothesis was that the size of the house is related to its visibility. The findings of the paper show that central courtyard is the most integrated space of the house and as land area of the houses gets larger, integration of most spaces gets higher.

Key words:

Bushehr houses; Visibility analysis; Syntax2D; isovist.

City Structure Studing Toward Urban Form Cognition

Seyed Abdolhadi Daneshpur, Maryam Rosta

One of the important questions of urban designers and planners that their responses have been occasionally the place for segregation and disagreement of the theoreticians in this field is; what is the form of city? When we talk about the form of a city, what components, elements and dimensions of that city are considered?! This question stands among the fundamental and basic ones in urbanism and presumably prior to any normative view at the city form, providing the respond to this question seems essential. Among this, the concept of “city structure” which has found a specific position as one of the principle concepts in urbanism literature in the post modern period is in direct relation to the notion of “city form”. In condition that we imagine the cognition of city form in the format of a process, undoubtedly cognition of “city structure”, its components, elements and dimensions would be among the cost critical steps for traversing this process whether by anthropological approaches of Dutch Structuralist urban planners or by cybernetic views of Japanese urban planners. Thus, it seems that clarification and precision of the relations between these two notions would not only lead to more clarity of the concealed angles of both these concepts, but also would be considered as an effective step along cognition of city form. This paper is seeking to specify relations and interactions of a city “form” and “structure” by investigating the existing literature, while explaining concepts of city form and structure and mentioning the most principle specifications of that. This article would introduce cognition of a city structure as a critical role along cognition of the form of that city.

Key words:

City Structure- City Form- Structuralism- Urban Form Cognition

aesthetics and public preferences were recognized through the distribution of questionnaires. In conclusion the master plan aims to promote the quality of the park has been presented. In the study responsive creation getting in touch with nature and built environment, site selection were recognized for design recreation space, increasing social activities in the natural environment.

Key words:

Tallow Forest park, landscape design development, physical & social and aesthetic characteristics, recreation.

PROMOTING THE TOURISM SPACE OF TALLOW LAKE

Based on Ecological, Aesthetics and Social approaches

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The factors such as geographic changes in popular, urbanization, human ecological process, and the invasion of urbanism to industrial and capital cities and irregular distribution of population in large cities and industrial centers, are the serious problems that move the country to industrialization especially during recent years.

The large and industrial cities – like Tehran – confront to air, water, noise and soil pollution, as a result of plenty immigration to Tehran, growing of population and building congestion. these make Tehran face to the lack of the green space which are the place for people who need to get some rest, beside all of them, green spaces conservation environment around the cities, also make the outlooks rehabilitation beautiful forestry by green belt and making beautiful park around the cities help with environment beautification.

The voluble resources such as forests and jungles which have the peace and quiet, wildlife and other natural plants attract the people who are interested in gathering at the park by making slide walk as recreation using development of these forests as Jungle Parks.

This research is conducted to respond the need for design forest park and presents lake in the forest for urban forest parks and defines the principles of landscape design development.

The main objective of research is to provide a strategy for forest park design. The case study is Tallow Forest Park which is located in northeast Tehran city. In the design of Tallow Forest Park, preliminary, the physical, social and aesthetic characteristics of the park were identified. A questionnaire has prepared and some questions were asked from users which analyzed in the SPSS and Excel software. Afterwards, based on trivalent approach,

Compatibility or incompatibility criteria of visual environment with human's eye mechanism according to achievements of Videoecology

M.R Pourjafar (Ph.D), Maryam Alavi

The Proportion and esthetic of visual environment or scenic beauty has been one of the important issues in architecture and urban design. Also facades of buildings and streets are one of the main components of urban visual environment that their structures have an important effect on quality of visual environment, especially on townscape. On the other hand, always, the experimental criteria and preferences have been used in design of facades; and these criteria have not been according to scientific methods. But the Videoecology, in this case, tries to achieve visual criteria to make compatible visual environment with standards of seeing for the purpose of making pleasant visual environment to humans.

The results of surveys of Videoecology show that facades, according to degrees of their compatibilities with eye's standards, can make Comfortable environment or Aggressive or Homogeneous environments. So this paper tries to introduce Videoecology and these environments and give us some criteria and standards of pleasant and unpleasant visual environment to human's eye; in order to making environment compatible and pleasant for eyes, beside of other esthetic and experimental criteria that used for build of facades.

Key words:

Videoecology- Homogeneous facades - Aggressive facades - Comfortable facades - physiology of seeing- criteria of videoecology.

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