Professional Ethics codes in planning

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(Review article)
(Received:08/06/2020 Accepted:05/08/2020)

Abstract:

This article attempts to review and explicate Planning ethics concept, largely as articulated by exponents of the practical ethics, in terms of the planning theory. The paper can be read in a sequence of a larger argument about planning ethics and it makes more urgent the existing critiques of planning theories without ethical direction. We develop –based on thematic analysis method - how professional ethics codes in planning produce important issues that must be considered. So at the very core of the article is an attempt to recompose of the ethical view about planning tactics in the decision-making process, to break out from idealism of conventional planning theory to make space for the insights of realistic thinking about planner behavior. The article argues therefore that the idea of problem-oriented ethics in planning can go realized.

Keywords: professional ethics, quandary ethics or problem-oriented ethics, planning, ethic codes.

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Analysis the effectiveness of green economy's indicators in urban transportation strategy (case study: Sari city)

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(Original article)
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Abstract

Today, the transportation and traffic as socio-political as a socio-political phenomenon, it plays an important role in the quality and socio-economic structure of a society. The purpose of this study is Measuring the effectiveness of transportation planning with global green economy indicators. Type of this research is descriptive-analytic study. And collect data from field studies and library use. Also for analysis multi-criteria decision-making models (DEMATEL) is used. The findings show that among the main criteria for research, development of non-motorized transport with the highest weight factor and direct impact in first place with (36/81) points, the cost of accidents with a score (33/37) in second place and eventually travel demand management with a score (36/81) in third with and these factors are the most important factors in the development of sustainable transport in the city of Sari.

The SWOT model has been used to identify the strengths, weaknesses, threats and opportunities for sustainable transportation in Sari. The final strategy for the development of sustainable transportation in Sari is an aggressive strategy. Finally, with the Qspm matrix, the prioritization of strategies for sustainable transportation planning was determined.

Keywords: Green Economy, Sustainable transportation, Sari City, Strategic management

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The Sub-Zoning of Flood Vulnerability in the Babol City

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Abstract

Vulnerability caused by the flood is complex and fluctuation. The flood vulnerability is depended on the phenomena such as precipitation, runoff and its accumulated and amount of vulnerability lowland areas of flood. Flood vulnerability be varied over time and from region to another that its reason for natural special circumstances . In order to drawing schematic of vulnerability surface caused by flood in Babul city, we used Analytical Hierarchy Process model (AHP) with variables namely: lands use, old texture, distance from transportation network and river, runoff height, slope, channel density and height. Priority and determination relationship between these variables with the vulnerability carried out through AHP method. The weight of criteria were: land use and old texture 0.35, distance transportation network 0.24, distance from river 0.16, runoff height 0.10, slope 0.07, density of channel 0.044 and for variable height 0.03. Therefore, land use and old texture gained minimum and maximum weights. After calculating the relative weights and using the equation obtained from the coefficients of the variables, Babul city flood vulnerability map was prepared by using the analysis formats in Arc Map in five vulnerability class: very low, low, medium, high and very high. Very high vulnerability class based on old texture mapping of the old texture of Babul and parts it is that density is highest or impermeable surfaces is highest. Very high vulnerability area is visible more in downtown and the river surrounding. However, the expansion of agriculture lands and reduced density of impermeable surfaces (use of residential and passageways) led to reduce flood vulnerability in city. Area of very low vulnerable class and very high vulnerable are 4.3, 9.3, 5.9, 4.7 and 7.7, kilometers respectively. The low vulnerable class and very high vulnerable class including 29.1 and 23.9 percentage of Babul city area, respectively. Finally locating 38 percentages from Babul city in very high and very high vulnerable is indicating high relatively vulnerable of this city in flood.

Keyword: Flood Vulnerability, AHP, Criteria Weight, Babol City

Measuring social sustainability in Evin neighborhood from social capital perspective

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Abstract

Over the last few decades, social capital has been recognized as one of the most important factors in achieving sustainable development. In this regards, several studies has been done on the assessment of social capital as well as its impact on social sustainability of urban neighborhood. The mentioned issue has always emphasized in Tehran municipality by formal and informal organizations. In this regard, this paper based on descriptive-analytical method aimed to survey and measuring social capital in Evin neighborhood as well as its relationship with social sustainability. In this paper, non-probability sampling is used in both experts and resident's levels and data collection has been through field and documentary studies. To analyze data, AHP model in the Expert Choice software, one-sample T-test, Pearson correlation and regression in the SPSS software are used. The result shows that the level of social sustainability in Evin neighborhood is medium and also the positive correlation is significant between social sustainability and sustainability.

Keywords: Evin, Social sustainability, Sustainable development, Social capital, Neighborhood.

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Strategic plan for environmental risks in villages located in the southeast of Lake Urmia (case study: villages located in the west benajoy of bonab city)

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Abstract

The growth of population and its activities, as well as the development of big cities and the change in climate, have resulted in permanent or seasonal dryness of lakes and wetlands, thereby accumulation of evaporite minerals, especially salt in these lakes. This will have extensive environmental impact on cities, villages and agricultural areas. So, analyzing how to reduce vulnerability of villages and cities against natural risks has become a critical and extensive issue in the field of planning and risk management. The present study, as a strategic plan for environmental risks in villages located in the southeast of Lake Urmia, with a descriptive analytic purpose, has applied an analytical approach to this issue. In this research, we identified the internal and external factors using SWOT. Then we applied AHP, on a Likert scale, to rank the internal and external factors, in order to choose the best strategy analyzing SO, WO, ST, and WT. The final result of assessing the internal and external factors determines the strengths of the region (with a total final value of 0.483), the opportunities facing the region (with a total final value of 0.179), the weaknesses (with a total final value of 0.23), and the threats around the region (with a total final value of 0.107). Considering the internal and external factors, a defensive strategy would be the best strategy, and it would have a relative advantage compared to other strategies.

Keyword: Strategic plan, SWOT, Lake Urmia, Benajoy villages, Natural risk

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The role of local councils in sustainable development urban (case study: Amir Abad neighborhood, Tehran 6th District)

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Abstract

The growing urbanization and the lack of integrated urban management have led to inefficiencies in urban planning, as these inefficiencies are more visible at the " Neighbourhood " level. In this regard, attention to sustainable urban-local development is possible when local councils have devoted a special role to it. Accordingly, this paper, by survey-analytical method, field and library studies, has been compiling information from residents of the Amir-Abad neighborhood to evaluate the role of local councils in sustainable urban development and its relation to urban biomass. In order to do this, the researchers for field studies have prepared a questionnaire in 25 variables including social, economic, health, housing, environmental and cultural indicators, and then distributed to residents of Amir Abad neighborhood. Therefore, SPSS software has been used to analyze residents' views on the stability of Amiraabad neighborhood. Also, the question of the present article is; what is the relationship between the local councils and its sustainable development, and how can these councils help to achieve the goals of sustainable development of the localities? The results of the research indicate that the Amir Abad Neighborhood Council, with a fundamental shift in the planning of neighborhood development, can pay attention to the ecological, economic, social, political and cultural stability of the neighborhood in the direction of sustainable development of the neighborhood. Finally, it can be said that with the coherent management of the neighborhood, local sustainable development can be realized for bioaccumulation.

Keywords: Urbanization, Sustainable urban development, Neighborhood, Council, Amirabad, Tehran

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Developing strategy for the livability of Shahrekord based on the role of urban management

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(Original article)
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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to develop strategic strategies for Shahrekord's survivability based on the role of urban management. The present research is based on the purpose (type of use), an applied research. The method used in this research is a descriptive-analytical method. The statistical population of this research is Shahrekord residents, and the statistical area of the whole area is Shahrekord. The number of statistical societies (160,000) is considered. The sample size was 383 people, based on the Cochran formula and randomly available. Data collected based on the SWOT model were analyzed. The results indicate that defensive strategies, conservative type strategy, competitive type strategy, and ultimately aggressive strategy are respectively in the first to fourth priority respectively. Based on this, the most important strategies for the development of Shahrekord's shelf life, based on the performance of urban management, include strengthening and protecting the right to social participation, using successful experiences and popular beliefs, in order to improve the laws and regulations in Shahrekord, to organize participatory projects in Different levels of local, national, and international transport, development and strengthening of cultural, social and economic interactions between people in different places through television programs.

Keywords: Livability, City, Shahrekord, Urban Management, SWOT Model.

Analysis sustainability of worn texture of the 10th Metropolitan Area of Tehran Using the ELECTRE model

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(Original article)
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Abstract

The development of urbanization is one of the most important factors in population concentration, change in environmental conditions, general urban structure change that has caused the development and spread of urban old textures and has challenged the sustainability of the city. Old urban textures cause of other urban problems, all of which affect the quality of life and its sustainability. The city of Tehran, and especially the district ten of the municipality in it, is a clear example of this issue. The purpose of this research is to analyze of old texture in area ten of Tehran and the stability of its three districts. The research method is analytical-descriptive, data are collected, and the statistical information is analyzed in four dimensions: physical, social, economic, and environmental, using the ELECTRE model and the three districts are ranked based on them. The findings show that District three is in the most stable physical condition thanks to the modernization of most of its buildings and having the least amount of micro textures and impassable streets. Regarding the social status of District two based on the average population, the number of literates as well as the average environmental indicators, it is considered the most stable socially and environmentally. On the other hand, the number of immigrants is very high in this area and the imbalance in the population and the use of services and green spaces results in economic inefficiencies. Considering the economic dimension, all three districts are ranked the same. None of these factors are separated from the other and each affects the erosion of textures. Therefore, to guide the area in the direction of sustainability, all the influential factors should be taken into consideration.

Key words: Worn texture, Sustainability, District, ELECTRE Model, District 10 th, Tehran city.

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The role of social capital to reduce environmental concerns caused by Karun 3 Dam, Khuzestan province

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Professor, Civil Engineering, University of Isfahan, Iran

(Original article)
(Received:02/02/2020 Accepted:07/04/2020)

Abstract:

Environmental issues in Iran are increasing. Accordingly, the purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between social capital and environmental concerns of the construction of Karun 3 multifunctional dam in Khuzestan province. To investigate eight variables (effects on water, sound effects, effects on land, effects on air, effects on Habitat, socio-economic effects, health effects and beauty effects). The method of the present research has been applied and the opinions of experts in this field in the form of questionnaires and interviews have been used to examine the mentioned factors. The sampling method was a combination of two methods: non-probability targeted sampling and snowball sampling. SPSS software was used for statistical analysis. The results show the positive effect of social capital on environmental behaviors and attitudes and in addition, the inadequacy of social capital in improving environmental behavior and attitudes of dwellers. The results also indicate the desired effects and the creation of large and important benefits in the region through the construction of Karun 3 Dam. Therefore, in order to achieve the desired goals by applying appropriate environmental management systems, it is necessary to direct the set of activities in a way to minimize the possible negative effects of such a huge project. Findings from regression analysis also showed a 25% explanation for changes in environmental concerns with social capital.

Keywords: Social Capital, Karun Dam 3, Participation, Environment

Sociological explanations of environmental behavior (Case study: Tehran citizens)

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Abstract

Environmental problem is one of the most important issues in the world. This issue has been an ongoing concern in most developing countries, particularly in the last quarter century in the big cities. Tehran metropolis is also due to the concentration of population, industry and services, and population pressure and environmental degradation faced with environmental problems. Indebted one cause of this situation is environmental behaviors of the citizens. The present research is a survey a bout citizens' environmental behavior of Tehran in a 385 sample of people living in various area of Tehran. The necessary data collected by questionnaire. The results show the environmental knowledge, attitude and behavior of citizens more than average in a 5 point scale. But environmental behavior is affected by gender and education .Its mean persons with high education and women have compatible behavior with environment. The structural equation modeling results indicate that the sum of two variables, environmental attitudes and behaviors have been able to account for 6 % of the variance in environmental behavior.

Keywords: Environmental behavior, Environmental attitudes, Environmental awareness, Tehran.

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An investigation to the meaning changes of urbanscape through semiotics approach (case study: Major urbanscape of Karaj)

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Abstract

City as a text is a complex network of cultural codes which provide reading of city for people. By this explanation, this text can investigate and analyze through semiotics approach. Exploring shows that the trends which happened after capitalism and modernism, have had influence on this text and decontextualized from its textual layers, so changing in role of signs happened (sign is an analytical media for analyzing the text). In other words, signs in modern and capitalized city, is not a cultural sign and readable ones for observers. There are only functional signs or maybe symbolic ones. Baudrillard named this changing as economic-political theory of signs. So signs decade to their lowest functions and therefore the lowest level of meaning perceived, which lead to suspending and plurality of meaning for observers. Urbanscape is the first scene which human perceived and observed when faced with the city. Therefore, urbanscape chose for analysis in this article. Defining the influential factors, which decontextualize from urbanscape, is the main goal of this research. For achieving the goal, first investigating the concepts and defining the theoretical framework done, then major urbanscape of Karaj explored as the case study. For this goal, new constructions, which decontextualize from the text (urbanscape), are considered. This analysis based on semiotic approach and economic-political theory of sign. Results shows that emphasis on functional and symbolic dimension of signs and economic and political trends lead to constructions with no compatibility to textual layers of urbanscape which make problems in readability and perception of it.

Keywords: Text, Cultural sign, Symbolic sign, Major Urbanscape, Karaj.

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Analysis of urban green space distribution with Multi-Attribute Technique (Case study: Isfahan Metropolis)

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(Original article)
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Abstract

Existence of urban green space is one of the prerequisites for achieving sustainable urban development and plays a key role in improving the quality of life of urban dwellers. The research is practical and quantitative in terms of purpose and nature and is of analytical-comparative type and using Preference selection index and multi-moora technique has been analyzed green space indicators in Isfahan metropolis. The research data is adapted from the statistics of Isfahan metropolis in 2019. The results of the preference selection index for the analysis of green space indicators in the metropolis of Isfahan show that the highest score belonged to regions 4, 6, 10 and 8. The lowest scores of the preference selection index were assigned to regions 2, 11 and 15. The results of applying the three approaches of multi-moora technique for the analysis of urban green space indicators show imbalance and inequality in 15 Regions of Isfahan metropolis. The highest score of the Ratio system approach was compared to region 10 and the lowest score of the Ratio system approach was assigned to region 11. The highest score of the Reference point approach belonged to region 14 and regions 11 and 3 obtained the lowest score of the Reference point approach. In the Complete multiplication approach, region 8 of Isfahan metropolis has the highest score and regions 11, 1, 2 and 14 have the lowest score. The difference between the scores obtained in the preference selection index and the three approaches of Multi Moora technique indicates the existence of inequality in the field of urban green space indicators in the fifteen Regions of Isfahan metropolis.

KeyWords: Multi moora Technique, preference selection index, Green space, Isfahan Metropolis.

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Referees of this No.

Dr. Sedigheh Lotfi, Dr. Mahmoud Ahmadi, Dr. Nafiseh Marsousi, Dr. Hasan Lashkari, Dr. Pegah Moridsadat, Dr. Naser Shafiee Sabet, Dr. Bijan Rahmani, Dr. Manijeh Ghahroudi, Dr. Shahriar Khaledi, Dr. Zohreh Fanni.

Contents

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- Brown, A.L., 2003. "Increasing the utility of urban environmental quality information". Landscape and Urban Planning: 65(1-2), 85-93. http://researchgate.net/publication/222012435

Reference to a book: Gakenheimer, R., 1978. The Automobile and the Environment: An International Perspective, MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 120 p.

Reference to electronic sources*:* If available online, the full URL should be supplied at the end of the reference, as well as a date that the resource was accessed. e.g. Castle, B. (2005), "Introduction to urban sustainability ", available at: http://www- 128.ibm.com/developerworks/library/ws-wsrp/ (accessed 14 November 2015).

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This section should highlight the major, firm discoveries, and state what the added value of the main finding is, without literature references.

Acknowledgements

Acknowledgements of people, grants, funds, contribution numbers, etc. should be placed in a separate section before the References. Acknowledgements should not include thanks to anonymous referees and editors, or effusive comments.

Appendix

References

References to other publications must be in APA style and carefully checked for completeness, accuracy and consistency. Please ensure that every reference cited in the text is also present in the reference list (and vice versa). Unpublished results and personal communications are not recommended in the reference list.

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Examples: 'as demonstrated (Allan, 2000a, 2000b, 1999; Allan and Jones, 1999). Kramer et al. (2010) have recently shown ....'

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