

Stable Development Driven From Nature

¹Saeideh Feizi Azarshahr and ²Mostafa Basiri

¹Azarshahr Branch, Islamic Azad University, Azarshahr, Iran

²Department of Architecture, Ilkhchi Branch, Islamic Azad University, Ilkhchi, Iran

Abstract: Concepts like stable development entered life with development of urbanism. This is a new outlook toward social, environmental, and stable justice. Stable justice is based on a logical use of natural resources and 3 levels of considerations, namely, environmental, economic, and social that will be considered. So a stable city is based on a process which brings about identity and socio- economic development of city. In this perspective efforts are made to prevent destruction of natural resources, ecosystems, injustice development, pollution, population increase, and light quality decrease. This dream doesn't come true unless different layers of stability like environmental with the aim of ecologic balance, economic stability with the aim of economic survival, social (stability with the objective of social justice as well as a morphologic balance are met. One of the basic troubles of modern cities is a lack of identity and an undesirable outlook of the city. This is a danger in formation and development of these cities in the future and this will not lead to a desirable place for its residents in which they feel security and belonging. Our modern cities are not good examples of stable societies and none of the features of stability can be found in them.

Key words: Stable development, City, Environment, City look, Nature.

INTRODUCTION

Today cities in general and big cities in particular face the problem of high population and an unlimited body development. Thus this kind of development has led to problems like living places being far from work places, separation from nature, reduction in recreational centers; problems in filling free time, reduction in open areas, and lack of liveliness.

The end of this paper is to identify city stability and determine the level of residents' satisfaction from the liveliness of their living place. The development of a stable city which is a recent theory and policy can be a basic step in city- building literature. However, this theory has not been well recognized in local scales and is worth of discussion. (Zahedi, S., 2012)

This paper will discuss and review the related literature in stable development and focus on various factors and criteria for local residential centers.

Since the criteria and factors determining stability have changed recently, the man- made residential centers are of high significance in city development. Although the development of stable cities is an important part of literature, determining the criteria for developing stable areas is still worth of extensive research. The criteria and principles guaranteeing the stability till now will vanish.

So in addition to common principles in city planning and design, the main capacity of the area should be considered as an inevitable and determining factor in the stability of local areas.

1- Statement Of The Problem:

The application of stability theory can be directly employed in urban designs. Also, construction and location finding theory for office complexes have recently been put forward in executive policies of many provinces in Iran. Due to some common features of the two theories, we evaluate the theory of office parks and the level of its criterial match with principles of stable development.

Introduction:

Four considerations of economic, eco- environmental, body, and social criteria are compared. In the end, in addition to explaining the match between city parleys with stability theory, executive limitations driven from this theory are also discussed. With deleting most of these limitations more common features can be expected between the mentioned theories. Since the highest increase in population can be found in developing countries, there can be a higher need for developing stable cities. (Navabakhsh, M., 2010)



Fig. 1: Sustainable Development

On the other hand, the present procedure in city planning has not been very successful in leading to stable cities and faces many theoretical and practical limitations. Factors like the increase of poverty, over population, and increase in city life are main problems of citizens as well as urban managers in managing cities. Different solutions have been given to solve these problems. Today stability development can be an important procedure internationally accepted.

This concept has been put forward in many societies in recent years. Different dimensions of stability development are evaluated from different perspectives and solutions are given. A comprehensive look toward policies, plans, and designs of city development and designing consistent economic objectives as well as social and eco- environmental plans are of paramount importance in developing stable cities. To fulfill this requires evaluating results of city systems and basic changes in the organization of urban planning. (Navabakhsh, M., 2010)

Creating a balance between big city centers and small ones, cooperation among government, public, and private sections, and designing a local strategy are steps to be taken toward the development of stable cities.

Due to the continual and considerable attention paid to the development of stable cities by researchers, governments, and people in the last 3 decades of 20th century, it seems that this may be one of the biggest challenges of human being in the 21st century. Also, searching an ideal city in which you can find not only the technological merits but also the security, and naturalness of rural areas has always been the concern of writers, architects, and great philosophers.

In the last decades of 20th century this always concerned the city planners and they wondered what an ideal city would be like.

This paper studies the effective theories in urban planning and the architecture after the industrial revolution setting the ground for practical research.

Here, 2 main yet paradoxical theories are considered.

The first is a compressed city and the other is the less compressed or developed theory. Four cities were selected in England based on the kind of density and field studies were performed. The results of the study highly confirm the hypothesis that compressed cities can be effective. (Bahraini, H., 1996)

The study also reveals that a compressed city can have superiority over other forms due to being economical in energy consumption and easy access of residents to urban facilities and services. (Bahraini, H., 1996)



Fig. 2: Sustainable Development

2. Stable Development Definition:

This is a kind of development in which man's health and ecologic systems are guaranteed in long- term. In this process, people enjoy and have the right to enjoy a safe life in harmony with nature. Maintaining the environment, eliminating poverty, reducing discrimination in societies, taking appropriate policies in population, increasing the awareness of people, and involving the people in decision- making and management in city development are some main factors in this process. In general the aims can be stated as follows:

- a) Provision of human needs
- b) Improvement of public life
- c) Maintaining and running better ecosystems
- d) Guaranteeing more secure and happy future.

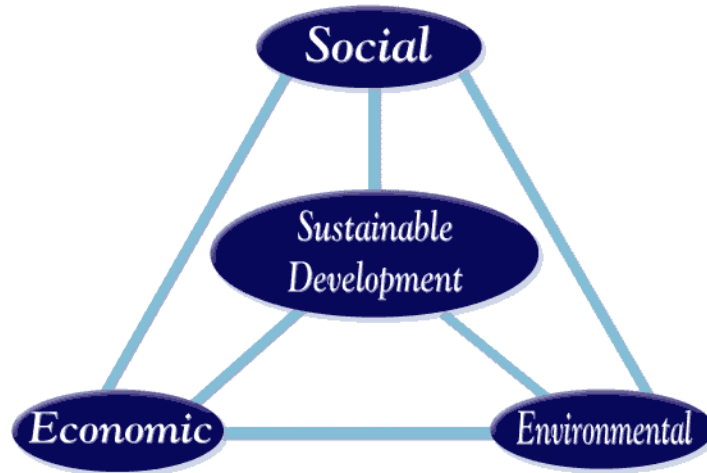


Fig. 3: Sustainable Development

3- Objectives Of Stable Development:

As it was mentioned factors such as a safe environment, accommodation development, building improvement, designing public places, designing a secure access system, paying attention to industries and economy as well as social justice are basic factors in having a stable city.

4- Main Objective:

The main objective of stable development is a focus on concepts like improving life quality and social security as well as social justice.

4-1 life Quality:

This refers to taking into consideration some social criteria in developing and constructing cities. This is a reaction to a mono-dimensional development, that is, economic dimension and an effort to access more comprehensive and multi- dimensional plans. One of the results of paying attention to life quality in urban planning is its effects on peoples' minds and well- being. (Bahrami., R., 2010)

This used to be ignored in the past. This fact calls for an identification of human needs which are more important than biologic and economic needs.

5. Social Security And Justice:

Series of plans and activities preformed by governments to better living in a society. Like accommodation policies, remodeling, developing public areas, sanity, and etc urban planning can have great role in creating security and justice for people. Social comfort is in direct relation with social justice. This concept has mostly been- talked of in moral lessons and political movements and less been discussed of in planning.

However, lately this has entered the realm of urban planning. In fact, without social justice we can reach public communication and a utopian society. If different governmental sections try to have a social and comprehensive look toward new cities and find their positive effects on national economy, these cities will be example of stability.

5-1 Stable Design In City Construction Is Based On 3 Criteria:

The first principle is saving resources. This along with optimum use of resources decreases the application of unrecyclable resources in city constructions. The second is the design based on life cycle including all results

and consequences of eco- environment in urban construction from the beginning to the end of recycling to the nature. (Bahraini, H., 2000)

The third is the human design rooted in the need to maintain chain elements in ecologic systems and maintenance of human being. Thus a city design which is stable should improve the quality of living and working environments. This increases efficiency and reduces human mental stress, which is the very basis of social convenience.

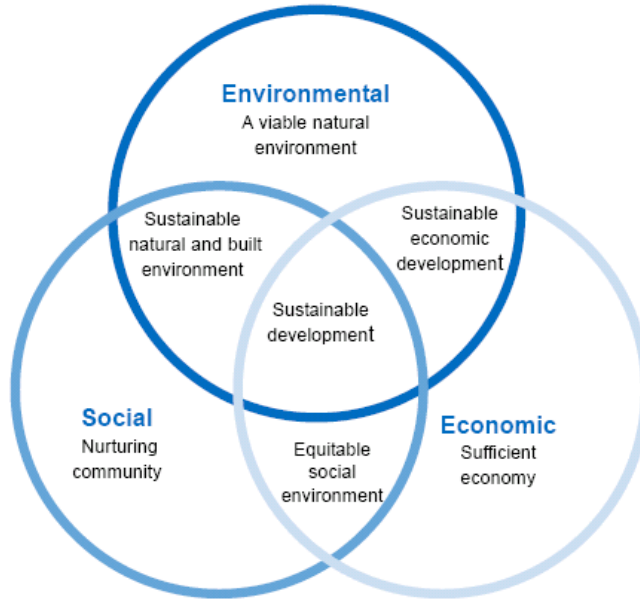


Fig. 4: Sustainable Development

6- Classifying City Development Theories:

6-1- Bothering Perspective:

In this perspective natural resources are seen as capital and the effort is made to make maximum use of them.

Multinational industrial firms use natural resources and if even Ozone layers are torn due to the pollution, the human talent and power can solve any environmental problem. Here, there is no limitation for human understanding and human power is dominant for every environmental system. In this perspective the natural environment is evaluated based on its economic profit and stable development means permanent growth. (Bahraini, H., 2000)

The real growth in performing projects like city roads, using energy, and etc is forgotten and we face many environmental problems. Any way, this kind of development is the one in which capitals should increase for any cost. This is the same for bigger and small projects and city problems in developing countries are related to this view.



Fig. 5: Sustainable Development of Iran

6-2- Weak Stable Development:

Here, an important perspective is followed, that is, "To mix capital increase with environmental affairs". This is to employ neoclassic economic affairs in solving environmental problems.

Economic growth is the basis of weak stable development. However all environmental expenses are also regarded.

To do this, a certain account is considered. Environmental resources are fixed capital while economy can follow any social aim which is appropriate. Two dimensions are defined for stability. The first is that stable growth occurs during time regarding the income and economic growth with finishing national capital.

The second is to use resources and environment provided that environmental resources are not overused. This perspective has extensively been used in international agencies including World Bank and the UN Nature and is regarded as a capital which provides resources in which capital increase is based on social ends. However some reject this view saying that increasing capital from the nature is to view nature as a partner. Advanced managements with high- tech facilities must not be used since they dominate the nature.

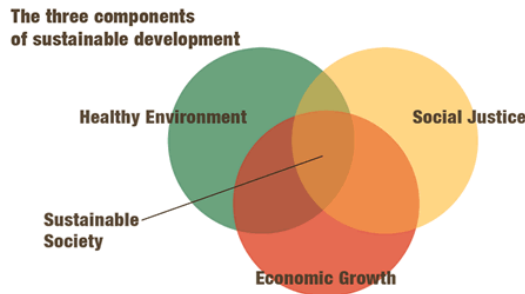


Fig. 6: components of Sustainable Development

6-3- Social – Based Development:

this is a comprehensive theory which aims to change the bases of society, economy, and politics. The elements of this system are in a way to improve man's behavior toward nature and environment. That is why it is also called the ecologist view. Pure stable development is under focus for whatever it gives to the nature, it picks something instead and general growth is not measured in quantity. The growth is measured in quality not through life standards. This model of development doesn't only think about human beings, however, all living and non- living creatures are taken as vital. (Bahraini, H., 1996).

Because the nature of all elements is useful for human life it looks for equal criteria for various forms. The value is in the natural process and groups- rather than single lives of people. In this model social dimensions are of great importance and measurement criteria are not enough so that it suggests other criteria for a life with better quality. Followers of this model believe that many research works have been done about this perspective. For example non- profit organizations in Europe have performed considerable tasks which contribute a lot to the recognition and definition of non- financial facts.

If this model is developed, it can integrate such activities with accounting systems. Opponents of the model criticize the executive policies of the model.

However, they all agree that we shouldn't waste land resources and unrecyclable resources should be used logically.

Ecologists believe that we should provide certain limits in the field of economic activities.

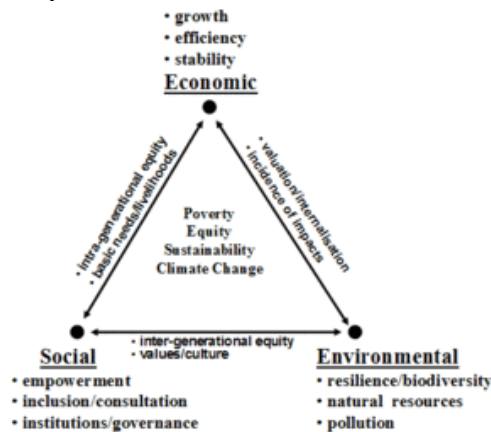


Fig. 7: Poverty equity sustainability

This model has been somewhat ignored because many industrial countries have accepted very few political changes in stable development.

They hold the view that economic limitation leads to the lack of economic and political development.

In all 4 perspectives economic and industrial activities cause the problem. On the other hand, economic development followed by industrial development can lead to environmental problems, so the nature of human life endangered needs stable development.

7-1 Living – Together Sense In Stable Cities:

A shift of tradition to modernism has created the idea that age of communication is over and machinery has dominated human life. The human being who is dominated by machining has forgotten his past.

This is in paradox with movement toward a utopian society, which is the aim of stable development.

Communication requires a public space without which there will be no interaction and communication. Modernism is a belief in human mind and genuineness.

Classic modernism was founded based on freedom of human beings but ended in limitation and stress. (Shia, I., 2002)

Then postmodernism appeared. It looks for variation and enjoyment. This life is full of variety and abundance of interests and tastes.

This variety removes the monotonous and boring nature of modernism and shows the joyful nature of man. A postmodern city matches the needs of residents not on the basis of needs driven from monolingual reasoning of modernism.

Such a city lacks any monotonous geometrical organization and the city morphology is not boring for its residents. If the city space fulfils only the needs of some of the residents, it can neither create a space for communication nor can be an interesting place. This is the reason why new cities act as dormitories for people today.

The public places in a city should be accessible for all and people should feel satisfied in such places.

All groups of people should be able to use them and security points, psychological facts, aesthetics, and ecologic facts should be regarded.

Many paradoxes in stable development such as improving life quality with keeping ecosystems can be related to basic beliefs of links between man and environment.



Fig. 8: Sustainable Development

8- The Effect Of City Density On Their Stability:

Cities are the very center of human activities and the biggest consumers of natural resources as well as energy.

So reaching the highest is very crucial.

Of course city stability is not only related to issues of ecology but reaching an economic improvement calls for an appropriate living place and social justice. Recently a lot of attention has been given to the relationship between city morphology and stability and a belief exists that the physical form and the level of density can influence their stability. The link between city morphology and stable development first appeared as a theory which was not supported by experimental studies. So, two basic theories of development and morphology were

put forward. The first theory put the view that higher density of cities and applying other activities can lead to stable development. By higher density we mean "social interaction". So when we talk about a dense city, we mean a stable city which is logical on the basis of density and the buildings in that city are limited to 4 or 5 floors. From the point view of ground application it is mixed. The concept of a stable city is very valuable. Pollution, crowdedness, lack of identity, and separation from nature lead to environments which are boring. Stability is a good surrogate for urban planning of 20th century.

Conclusion:

Stable development should be considered for societies in future. This can not only solve the problems of mega cities but also prevents any risks in future generations. Stable development should move in a way to use resources in a logical way and not to endanger the lives of future generations.

A City Designer Should Regard The Following Points:

Maintenance of natural and cultural affair determines city morphology through natural effects, UPS, and downs. To make sure that development will promote the safety of eco-environment.

Densed and various developments, Keeping local customs, and Harmony with nature; a densed and stable city should be a city full of liveliness. It focuses on growing trees, open spaces, parks, and gardens.

This is a city with so high an economic basis which promotes the ecosystem. People should also show belonging to such cities. The city morphology should elevate, inspire and should be remembered. Considering the construction priorities in building areas, alleys, and neighboring blocks, construction of various residential complexes, creation of various city spaces are very important.

Caring about the resident' needs, designing urban planning urban planning criteria to improve social relations are also crucial. Designing a green belt with public ownership to prevent further development in cities is also vital.

It should also plan to elevate liveliness, separate road and pedestrian directions, improve the quality of life, and set eligible signs for security.

REFERENCES

- Shia, I., 2002. Review on new designs in contemporary cities, Iranian Science and Industry University, Tehran.
- Bahraini, H., 1996. Development and stainable development, Iranina Environment publication, Tehran.
- Bahraini, H., 2000. Modernity and post-modernity and post it on the urban, Tehran University Press, Tehran.
- Bahrani., R., 2010. Sustainable urban development. Payame-noor University press, Tehran.
- Navabakhsh, M., 2010. Principles of sustainable urban development. Jameshenasan Publication, Tehran.
- Zahedi, S., 2012. Sustainable development. Writing and editing of Humanities organization, Tehran.