

# The Role of Sustainable Development in Lost Space of Urban Entrances

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## ABSTRACT

City is the greatest symbol of human civilization and has been built for safety and comfort. However, uncontrolled urban growth regardless of urban patterns caused some anonymous and unsightly images of the cities and also increasing expansion of cities made urban entrance industrial applications and irrelevant with this rapid development in its place and does not have any spacial sequence with urban identity. Accordingly, this space became one of the most meaningless parts of the cities. This issue has an important impact on concepts such as Urban Identity, Urban Morphology, social and ecological aspects of cities. Thus, sustainable development tries to solve these irregularities from Human life. The aim of this investigation is the identification and evaluation of principles and aspects of sustainable development on city entrances identifying the concept, with a focus on urban land use beside the project with approaches in urban lost spaces, then with preservation of environmental quality, mixed urban land use, tries to respond human needs for making good role for urban identity. The case study of this article is the entrance of Gorgan city, and the method of this research is Descriptive and analytical.

**Keywords:** Sustainable Development, Urban Identity, Urban Lost Spaces, Gorgan City.

## Introduction

Irregular growth of cities in urban areas, regardless of patterns, has created an ugly appearance for the history of cities which is a partial entry of the elements and the first intellectual idea of each person about city forms in shaping input. Now, the entry of cities is not alive in different regions. Regardless of unlimited users and without considering this case, these spaces have indefinite role and the choice of way is very difficult in there, even we can suppose it as

the first space in dealing with the phenomenon of city (Garib, 2004).

In the history of city, entry spaces have the role of gate and are as elements for total surrounding of space inside of the city which at that time had a main role in this space. But nowadays, the cars cause the spaces to be attractive which with regard to ridings; this space should be attractive of stronger forces, better spatial continuity and stability to the city's identity any more (Madanipour, 2009).

Therefore, this aspect should be the indicator of primary identity of each city. Due to the meaning of input and common pattern, the spatial correlation of this phenomenon is one of the most fundamental studies considering approaches of urban spaces. So, to obtain suitable ways in the design and regulation of current input of cities, first regard to nature of input meaning and phenomenon recognizes the subject and also its features. On the other hand, regulation of current scans by writing of scenarios which shows subjective and objective pictures is the most important issue that should be considered in the design of input.

### Methodology

In the theatrical discussion in relation to definition of words, the purpose of design is descriptive and analytic by virtue of library studies. Then, giving case sample with analytic way has been engaged to give solution in this case.

### Definition of Technical and Special Terms (Conceptually and Operationally) Development

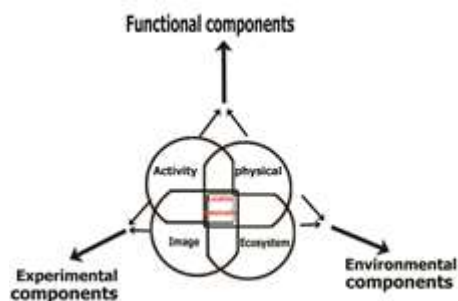
It is worth noting that the term development has been taken seven hundreds definitions so far. Development determines a qualitative concept and could be defined as the balance with increasing quality of life which holds issues such as health, education, welfare,

freedom of right of expression, rights, and so on (Ardalan, 2012). In fact, development, in the broad concept, means improving the quality of life in all its dimensions, which means more revenue, better oral education and health standards, reduction of poverty, improvement of environment, greater social and economic enjoyment, equality of opportunity, more personal freedom ,and richer life considering culture.

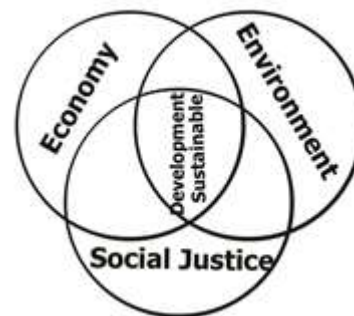
### Sustainable Development

There are numerous definitions of sustainable development, but the most comprehensive and complete one is known as the World Commission on Environment and Development Bunt land Commission. Sustainable Development is a sort of development that meets the needs of present time without compromising the abilities and potentials for future generations. Sustainable development can be returned to nature after a century of industrialization, trade and urbanism as possible indicators of national progress.

There are common definitions of sustainable development considering the balance between various components and the nature of their discourse components. In images 1 to 2, conventional notions of sustainable development and places are mentioned. (Golkar, 2000).



**Figure 1.**Model sustainable place (Golkar, 2000)



**Figure 2.**Components Manufacturer sustainable development

**Table 1.** Dimensions of sustainable development and its appearance in design

Table in sustainable design	the pillars of sustainable development	Rows
Maintain and improve the economic stability of the current economic situation, without destroying the natural resources	economic stability	1
Due to human and social Increase social cohesion and community participation	Social Stability	2
Due to cultural identity Reduction of the use of natural resources and of non-renewable energy Stopping of wasting energy reduction of Psamandha production and emphasis on reuse and recycling Psamandha Reduction of pollution	Environmental sustainability	3

### The Purpose of Sustainable Development

The main objectives of sustainable development, meeting basic needs, are refinement and improvement of life for all, maintenance and management of ecosystem better for more secure and prosperous future. This target implies the contradiction that many know the main property of the keyword sustainable development which is the meeting of the necessary growth for improvement and public life and more prosperous future and maintaining the ecosystem. (Gorgimahlabani, 2011).

### Healthy City

Increasing population requires levels for various activities and this involves the development of level land which has been resulted in the phenomenon of land shortage and degradation of pasture land and green spaces and the implantable lands. Nowadays, equitable access to land and optimum use of it and regulation of place is one of the vital elements of substantial development. The main component is creating the balance between economic dimension of development and skeletal and environmental dimension and is based on the adaption of responsibility against needs and

requirements of the future generation (Morris, 2000).

The cause of attractiveness and safety of the public arena is that it can read different people at different times for different purposes. This not only increases the mobility of environment, but also provides informal monitoring the public arena. Meaning of Integration of uses and activities about the center of the city, a city block, or a separate site or a building should be employed.

Mixing structures have been so fashionable today, but most projects have not been successful because the incorporation of users' concepts is not well- understood. For example, one part of an urban development which official departments in one part, restaurant in another part and retail in somewhere of the field of urban development, is told the user mixing. But in the absence of secondary users and shared services, this mixture is such as mixing water and oil (Gorgimahlabani, 2011).

It can be understood that a city has been formed from regular or irregular numeral pieces in such a way that each component consists of smaller components which each component has behaviors which can create places which sometimes lead to substantial

places and sometimes lead to chaotic and physical behavior. All of these events occur in an element which is called space.

### **Space**

Space is a continuous spread which involves objects and they move from a region that occupies special things or is for special purpose (Madanipuor, 2009). It appears that the closest definition is that we consider space as a vacuum that can involve objects (Pakzad, 2008).

### **Subjective and Objective Space**

subjective space is created when we are not in the context of space and look at to it from space to space and understand it with wisdom meanings and subjective logic .it can be said as before incoming to special space such input pyramid of lemur museum, due to previous knowledge and marks of our surrounding, we reach to subjective interpretation which every time we get close to this space, this subjectivity is getting closer to objectivity (Various writers, 2000).

Objective and real space can also be defined as a sensory space, because what are conceived in the space are sensory events (Khademi, 2008).

### **Urban Space**

These days, meaning of urban spaces and urban public place have changed naturally, skeletally, economically, and socially. Also, dimensions of land user program paces and regulation of place became different. Indeed, skeletal system of the city and the city space are general sources of life and general worth and general article and its using can be investigated for security of general rents at present and among it can be investigated.

Urban spaces are parts of open spaces which are parts of the crystallization nature of collective life where the citizens participate. Urban space is the scene which is an open

collective story life in itself. It is the space that allows it to be available for people and work in. So, the basic requirement to be counted a public space, an urban space is that interaction and social conflict is to be done. So those of soft and hard spaces are not known as urban spaces that do not have the social interaction. So, urban space is the space that effective forces for improving of urban changes are such that provide an opportunity for general choice although each mentioned forces clarify themselves in this space deals with recognition and finally achieve the common understanding(Namdariyan,2011).

### **Missing Spaces**

Abandoned spaces, not manufactured and remaining space at the foot of tall towers, are unusable hollowed Plazahaies which are located away from the flow of walking activities in the city. Abandoned spaces are parking spaces as part of the ring around the center of most cities that have severed the link between the commercial center and residential neighborhood. They are lands without residents which are located in highway borders and are not used. In other words, nobody takes care of them (Tranick, 1986).

### **Formation of Abandoned Spaces in Cities Can be attributed to Five Factors:**

1. Increasing dependence on cars.
2. Orientation of modern movement architects to open space.
3. Land use zoning policies during the urban renewal movement that eventually led to the division of the cities.
4. Lack of contemporary public and private institutional trends to assume public responsibility of the urban environment
5. Abandoned industrial sites, military or transport in the inner core of the city (Zekavat, 2012). Generally, the historic centers of cities, being towed, destroy these memorable roles and find character unique

identifier in the city. However, these important urbane centers have been met to lack of love. These historical regions are tissues of city which been old (Ardalan, 2012). Lost space is a product left by the public urban space, if these lost continues leads to the lost places which are more sensitive and more dangerous than the lost space. Missing are potential spaces in urban centers that can be built based on development centers. An issue that will require further attention which urban cities are facing them is separation of historical structures of surrounding tissue and their staying away from the city life.

### Forgotten Values

Indeed, they consist of properties, qualities, and important structures which are created in an old city and today there is no memorable element or converted to identifier for name of that place in that city.

Indeed, this section refers to this point that in our cities there is a lot of spaces which despite they have special definition and quality but the space couldn't coordinated itself with this work and as a result, that space is contrary to the many values and potentials and is still a missing space. But, the most important of urban space which all the inhabitants of that city outbreak with it unconsciously and recall it less in urban contexts will be entry alphabet of the cities could be called its urban spaces lost large scale. In other words, the city's entry is the first urban city that all persons on their arrival face with it.



**Image 3.** Entrance walls, Gorgan city, Iran

### Entry

#### *Meaning of Entrance to the City*

Entry is one of the main components of the physical and spatial structure of the city. Despite the importance of the physical, functional and aesthetic applications in heterogeneous views and incompatible with the spatial layout structure detached, and the unsettle identity converters. Thus, many of the cities with a sharp drop in the quality of the entry space functional and physical damage to the TV and identify faces are Vardkrdh cities.

Checking a regular basis, when it is done properly and safely before entering an incoming quick downloads of all sets won.

The entry of city is a range which distinct the realm of nature and the built environment and civilization and informative presence on the other territory. The entry is the connector of city with society and nature beyond infinite. This space cans represent the character of city. Addressed is familiar with the language of city and so this city is readable for his/him and also is familiar with the environment.

Much of our understanding of urban open spaces is formed. These spaces make up featured image of the city. Input of the cities where most travelers take it back from the bulk of the original image (Masuomi, 2000).

Images and climate and strength of their place are very effective in the formation of addressed mind in relation to the required city. Removal of continuum orders in skeletal system made input of cities where one of chains of this connection is, doesn't operate suitable role and doesn't convey puzzle and image of city (Masuomi, 2000). Entry of city plays an important role in creating general image of the city in the mind of passengers and usually is one of the effective variables in beginners' judgments about the generality of city. Ugliness and beauty of city from the point of beginner can greatly affect the

physical properties and functional and aesthetic points of entry. On the other hand, the entry of the city is one of the main components of the physical structure of the city which is important, due to the multiple functions of urban planning (Dixon, Karen, Wolf, & Kathleen, 2007). ID of every city is thought the first space to deal with the phenomenon but unfortunately input cities aren't alive regions. Despite the uncertainty and lack of attention to the context of use these spaces have and without identity role and orientation, selection of path is very difficult and error-provoking there (Garib, 2004).

In order to avoid speed in entering the city, it is necessary that the natural and normal course of the entry should be as follows:

### Diagram

(A) Mental entry: In the initial entry, the audience can understand the quality change in the environment of tangible movement. This subject creates by symptoms, signs, manuals and/or change of tone of vehicle movement. This change of quality makes audience normally located in the surrounding cities. In this step, there is no objective sign of city.

(B) Picture (visual) entry: The appearance of the first visual symptoms of the town, the step of enters to town is begun. Sometimes these visual cues are from the total city's perspective (particularly in relation with the input of the cities located in high or bezel have.) In some cases, the visual sign results of continuous change towards known areas around the abandoned areas (ratio between full and empty) and a marginal construction. Picture (visual): The visual appearance of the first symptoms of the town. The town begins to enter the picture. Sometimes, the visual cues from the city's perspective (particularly in relation with the input of the cities located in high or bezel have.) In some cases, the

visual signs of change towards sustainable areas are built around the abandoned areas (ratio between full and empty) and a marginal rise onstruction.

(C) Physical entry: Gradually and continuously, the sense of closeness to city converts to a sense of presence in the city. The part of the input that governs the sense of appearance in city is called physical entry fields. In some entries, some of these conceptual realms - a place, have more prominent role than others. Also, in some entries, these concepts have evolved there. On the other hand, these conceptual areas are fluid and flexible and are not follower of the exact and certain borders in terms of location (Blaghi, 2008).



**Diagram 1.** Coming to Town of the physical, blaghi, Amirhossin, 2008

As it is expected that there be joints between two neighboring spaces to be able to create good connection between them, there must be appropriate joints in city's entrance ways in relation with physical, official, and psychological concepts. Accordingly, because of the existence of special joints in relevant spaces with psychological, and physical concepts, this issue is suggested for exit concepts (Khademi, 2011).

The limits of entrance area and the associate area are divided into 5 areas with the following features:

### Classification of City Entrance

T1: Natural area

T2: Rural area

T3: Environs  
T4: City generality

T5: City center  
T6: city core

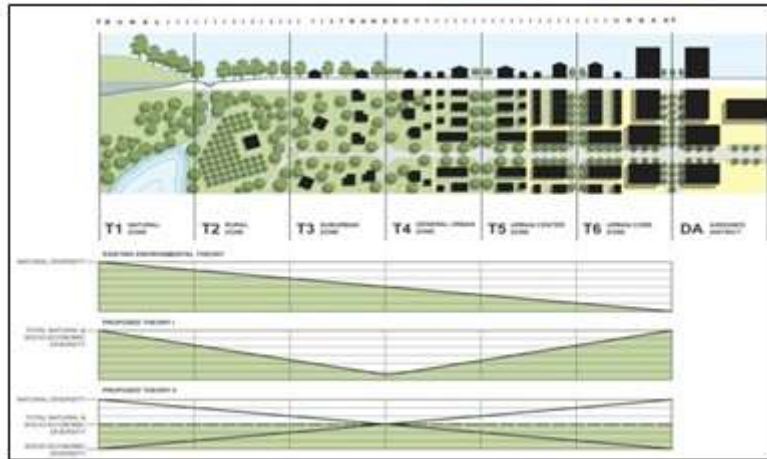


Figure 3. Area transfer (Sorlien, Sandy, 2010, 3)

T1: includes inappropriate lands for residence such as desert or hilly lands.

T2: is the joint which overlap external areas including farming lands which lost their quality because of T1 area. There is scattered residence. The appearance of factories, silos, and electricity boxes in this area destroys psychological entrance. There is no visual sign of city here.

T3: this area conforms to middle entrance area and consists of low- compressed residential areas with huge blocks and irregular ways. The appearance of first visual city signs (general landscape of city or marginal building) conveys visual entrance feeling to people.

T4: is the joint conforms to eternal area and consists of different law compressed and mainly urban residential structure with medium-sized building blocks that cause physical entrance feeling.

T5: includes different high-compressed buildings which are good for shopping centers, companies, offices, and apartments. Diagram (1) (Morris, 2000).

**Effects of Social and Environmental Dimensions on City Entrance**

Our main understanding of space is primarily visual which foremost special understanding is moving in that area, a feeling of succession will be created which cause the people feel a regular space. Accordingly, this area conveys the sense of meaningfulness and perfectness. However, if the items don't have coherence and relation, the area will be vague and irregular and visually lacks order (Lang, 2001). Protection of free spaces, Farming lands, natural beauty and sensitive area swallow valuable free lands and profitable farming lands. When this green belt is destroyed because of city improvement, reviving it is almost

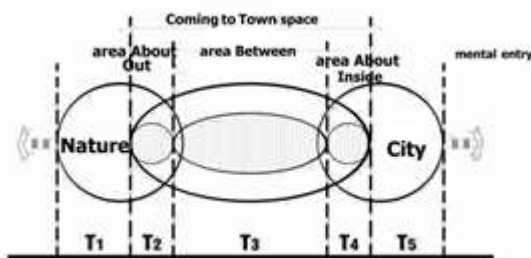
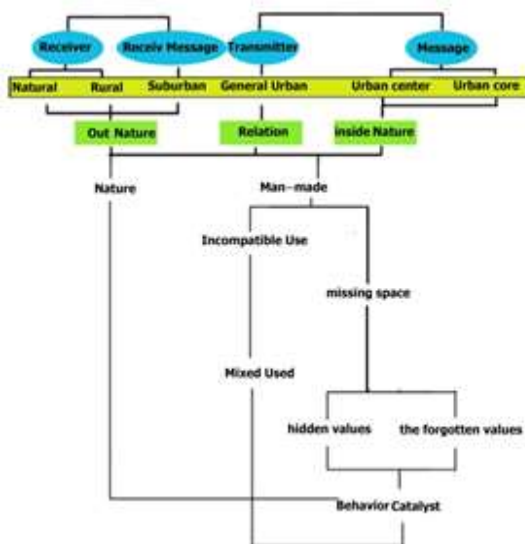


Diagram 1. Adaptation area entry City, Kshanijo, KHshayar)

impossible. Not only do free spaces provide recreational areas for city residents and living spaces for many plants and animals, but also they provide visual variety which is not in urban areas. It also prevents flood and promote weather quality. Protection of free lands, farming lands, and natural areas is a significant factor to reach better area to live in. Protection planning of living area should be done for bigger living areas. Additionally, this protection planning will provide localization and cause economic core in those areas.



**Diagram 2.** Process receive in the visual sustainable

## Conclusion

The overall aim of these subject matters is that because of the quick promotion of urban areas without considering special pattern causes behavioral and physical disorders in cities and also urban life. Therefore, when we take a look at our memories, it shows itself as it is destroying its identity. So, when they reach city entrances, they convey disastrous feelings. According to this, by empowering cooperation and using people's abilities, regarding that people have some rights towards their environment, they will have more control over their environment. This would help people in promoting their living

environment and also protecting urban identity (Diagram 2).

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