

The evaluation criteria for community development (physical - space) utilizes the principles of urban smart growth Case study: Jolfa district of Isfahan

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Abstract: -Growth and uncontrolled urban development and its consistent with and increased population has created, heterogeneous and undesirable distribution in the structure of cities. In recent years, horizontal expansion of cities especially in developed countries and in developing countries and developed some what illogical toward outer fringe areas have been sporadically. For prevention of negative impacts considered a series of measures and solutions that smart growth is one of them. Urban Smart Growth is one of the world's most characteristic topics of formation and implementation that background coming back 1960s seaside in Florida. Smart growth is a new perspective on the concept of growth management which has been posed against spreading suburb pattern and it's describe principles for development and redevelopment dense urban areas. Over time this approach has appeared in different countries and regions. Iran also used this approach in recent years in the debate of sustainable development. Methodology of the study was exploratory research, and a part of research has applied data collection method- document library. Research aimed at applying the principles of smart growth, guidance and policies in this areas the development of the city.

In the study area, eventually after than the recognition of the existing studies and regional studies concluded that the areas one of the places approach is that it can reasonably be achieved in the future to create a desirable neighborhood and has helped the potential using this new system and opportunities for improvement in other areas, such as streamlined model. Studies show that this approach can serve as a model in the study area is located in the neighborhood may be considered to fulfill the ideals and the sustainable development of cities will be useful.

Keywords: - Physical Development-Spatial, mixed-use, smart growth, sustainable development, Jolfa district.

I. INTRODUCTION

In recent decade characteristic of our era is urban population, urban population increases and consequently the development of small and big towns. In 1900, only one out of every eight people lived in urban areas (Gilbert and Gagler, 1996) and according to estimates over the period 1990 to 2030, the urban population will grow to about 3.3 billion people which it will be 90 percent in urban areas in developing countries.

Modernism has been of the first theorists of urban land use that are believed land uses should be uniform and refused variation land uses and this idea is grown in the establishment of land uses in each of the metropolitan areas helped of sustainability shape the land use. In contrast, postmodernism rejects the uniform idea of land uses and believed that the mix land uses in urban axis and establishment of multiple land uses in each the center of city and urban areas grow greater can be created more access to services and facilities in less time.

However, despite years of planning, today's cities are growing sporadically. In the past decades, a large amount of agricultural land, gardens and green spaces around the city in order to grow the city is dedicated to building and the day following cities and have been moving more and more towards scattering phenomena and the increasing use of private cars fueled by the fragmentation and degradation of the environment is involved. However, in recent decades, such as smart growth, new approaches to deal with the problems of

modern cities and uncontrolled expansion of urban areas in the left leg and the opening of new city development in older areas, the use of the existing potentials, increased density and mixed. The idea that the uncontrolled expansion pattern is formed, principles and strategies for the development of the community suggest. Principles such as mixed use, creating a range of housing opportunities and choices, creating a pedestrian-oriented neighborhood, strengthen the sense of place, protect open space and agricultural land, providing alternative transportation and encourage the participation of communities.

Definitions:

Urban growth:

Urban growth is a spatial process and population that refers to an increase of the concentration of population in urban areas and towns with an economy and society specifically. However, urban growth has its own composition and spatial dynamics (Seto & Fragkias, 2005)

The pattern of urban growth and urban sprawl, or what new urbanism calls smart growth (urban development process and the direct impact on both the city and the neighborhood) describes corresponds. (Bhatta, 2009)

Smart growth

Smart growth is not identical with the word growth. Smart growth is a kind of development in the economic sphere (market) serves communities and the environment. Smart growth provides a framework for communities to make to adopt appropriate decisions about how communities and where to grow. smart growth enables communities in ways growth that must be optimal given support economic and employment: empowering neighborhoods with alternative housing units (housing), business and Transport and build a healthy community with families in a safe environment. Smart Growth could have been achieved as a reasonable response in the face of those who deal with more dispersed development patterns over the past 50 years (recent). (ICMA, 2000).

The United States model of smart growth is defined as: "Smart growth is an urban development strategy that seeks to comfort the living, productivity improvement and environmental sense. smart growth has developed its own fundamental way by urban planners, ecologists and other experts in the United States. (Appleyard, 2007). Smart growth is one of new perspectives on the concept of growth management which has been proposed against suburban development pattern in U.S.A. and poses principles for dense development and redevelopment within urban areas (Talen, 2003).

Urban sprawl

Dispersed urban growth after the Second World War, became the most important issues of urbanization processes in developed countries such as America, Canada and some European countries (Gill; 2008). Sparse growth which has defined as urban sprawl suburbs areas a model of low-density urban development and car-dependent (Bhatta, Sarawati, & Bandyopadhyay, 2010B). Terms of urban distribution associated with the expansion of cities into suburbs and rural areas and agricultural lands are used. In other words, residents of such areas tend to live in single-family homes and commute daily between their work and their lives.

Physical-Spatial Development

Physical development includes the development and use of town and city which appears result in factors including increasing population and the need for more urban land uses. In other words, the physical development of the city can be seen as an increase in the urban area. (Sustainable urban development; 2000).

Compact City

Compact cities are high population density, mixed-use, convenient and efficient public transportation system by encouraging walking and cycling. This idea rests based on cities traditional European form. (Burton, 2000). Compact urban form should be scale suitable for walking and cycling and public transport, it must be a level of compactness that encourages social interaction. Compact urban form, not just focus on urban centers and the available land has been abandoned but avoid expanding outside of town as well. (Richards & Rogers, 1999). Such places have high population density and the incorporation of social interaction is the main features of the traditional city permits.

Sustainable Development

Sustainable development is a concept that has been discovered in all the different departments in areas such as land use, particularly when reporting commission Brandt Land is widespread throughout the world, attracted a lot of fans in that order. (WCED, 1987). Brandt Land Commission in its report in 1987, sustainable development is defined as:

"The kind of development which to provide the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations for their needs." (Brunt land commission)

Explaining the concept of urban smart growth

Smart development is a major part of its development which has based on transport and reduced environmental impact. (Cowan Robert). Smart Growth is a set of programs and policies of the local government that by the local government and local communities to preserve and develop economic and cultural holistic resource including vision informed decisions about how and where development is possible. Development that includes economic development, creating a neighborhood environment, a range of housing options, creates a public health and a clean environment built. In other words, smart growth solution for many of the community's concerns about the important features of the scattering patterns of the past 50 years offers. However, communities are investigating the economic costs of distribution and reconstruction of infrastructure in urban and remote locations, the need to increase the cost of traffic and kilometers of distance, car lock, order to reach an nearest store, Procedures abandoning brown fields in older communities and the development of open spaces and farmland, followed by the city and surrounding areas are endangering the environment. As the quality of life issues are increasingly important to communities, local and state policy makers, planners, contractors and others are returning towards smart growth as one of the solutions to these challenges.

Smart Growth is strategy for urban development that improves living comfort, efficiency and helps the environment in urban areas. Originally smart growth was formed by urban planners and environmental experts and other professionals in the United States, and is spreading compact city with mixed land suitable alternatives to car use.

As smart growth is reaction against the sparse development of unstable, thus present approach has been described as urban sustainable development. This concept of sustainability is not a new composition, but it is a new reflection of it.

Gylham 7 key items affecting the smart growth plan proposes the following:

- Protection of open space
- limiting Boundaries of growth extent
- Compact development with mixed land
- Revitalization of older urban centers, inner-ring suburbs, and launched commercial districts within the city.
- durable Public transport to reduce dependence on cars.
- Regional Coordinator Development (especially transport and land use).
- Equal share of tax sources and providing of financial expenditures, including the empowerment of housing sector in across metropolitan areas.

Smart growth movement began in 1996, when was formed the Smart Growth Network in the United States of America. This approach the first time as a policy by the state of Maryland in 1997 was used originally to protect neighborhoods and smart growth.

Principles of Smart Growth

-Mixed use

Mixed-use in neighborhoods, or places that are accessible by bike or foot, can lead to the creation of a dynamic and diverse communities. In other sectors, mix land use has caused attract people to shop, visit friends, and live in neighborhoods. Mix land uses are crucial to achieve places to live, work, and play. The principles of smart growth encourages it.

Today, land use and other variables in the model of land development were combined to convert transport to walking and cycling model. While these separation of land originally had intended to protect communities from industrial pollution and busy work, shops, it would lead to model of urban development that, schools and housing were often located far away from the citizens could only be accessed using the car. Smart growth to support of mixed land uses composition of complex applications in communities as a crucial component for achieving better place for live. Mixed use also carries significant tax and economic interest. Commercial uses adjacent to residential areas, the most have valuable properties and thus help to raise local perceived. When more people are buying in the area, there is more economic activity and mobility, as well as traditional centers of cities or towns 24 hours. This approach is a principle for businesses that are relocating in these communities because these cities are a resource of investment opportunities in an area suitable that propose multi-dimensional context shopping and entertainment. Compact building design during the last two decades of the twentieth century, development of land have been in America three times in the other country. Some of this growth has been the result of consumer demand, but some other due to non-market incentives is included such as zoning and cut major complications that promote housing.

Smart growth communities to encourage determine how and where they want to grow. An important part of achieving smart growth is compact buildings that are suitable to build a community center that people are willing to help. Compact building design offers as well as comprehensive opportunities for the development of more effective uses of the land. The population density needed to create compact communities to achieve sustainable and

efficient transportation options helps assessed that people willingly to destinations buy or transport stations that are located within a radius of a quarter to a half mile walk to work. California's experience shows that doubling residential density to create more compact communities with twice building density reduces travel by car, about 20 to 30 percent have been effective and people were able to use cheaper and better alternatives to car use. Further intensive communities are requiring line facilities (such as water, sewage, electricity, telephone, etc) compare with are less dispersed.

-Create a range of housing opportunities and choices

Using smart growth approaches to create a wide range of housing choices, communities can begin to become more efficient use of their infrastructure resources, desirable form of housing need for all citizens to prepare, and to help senior citizens stay in their own homes. Housing is a vital part of community growth trajectory, as existing and develops new structure combines.

Providing quality housing for people at every level of income, is an integral component in any smart growth strategy. In addition to improving the quality of residential life, housing can provide a better balance between work and home and valuable findings support freight station neighborhoods, commercial centers, and other services acquired, and thereby the environmental costs caused by automobile-oriented development ease. Opportunities created by the widening housing choices are endless. Different choices of housing in the new development could modify the pattern of land use, to protect the green land area is suitable. These communities also can choose from a wider spectrum, by changing the zoning and building code to increase the type and amount of housing units provided to beneficiaries. This could be another advantage. Buildings incorporating single - and multi-family housing developments and existing neighborhoods can help reduce the severity of poverty. Further opportunities for communities to gradually increase density in existing neighborhoods without major changes in the landscape areas is created. New residential buildings can be found as economic incentives for businesses that are already active during the workday but the lack of foot traffic and customers suffer during the evening and weekends. Most importantly, a range of housing options to allow all households have their place in the community of smart growth - whether garden apartments, row houses, or houses are traditional suburban - and yet to adapt themselves with growth process.

-Create a walking neighborhood

Until the mid-twentieth century, communities and neighborhoods focused on walking. These neighborhoods because they were designed to move people toward their destination. However, in the last fifty years, scattered and isolated land development patterns lead to excessive dependence on private cars and removal of protective features is walking communities. Today, walking communities are quite to achieve smart growth goals because they have to increase mobility, reduce negative environmental effects have a stronger economy and support the strengthening of communities that have promoted social interaction. Communities to increase pedestrian access it provides them many benefits for environment. For example, reducing the need to use the car for any journey, pavement design can increase air quality. In addition to these strategies, benefits and economic benefits such as quality community's better weather, lower transportation costs, increased health and fitness of individuals, and has a range of options to consumers. Conventional land use regulation often prevent mixing of land uses, resulting in long trips and walking is a viable alternative to driving. Conventional street design, wide streets with high pedestrian intersections, building blocks, long walks and limited infrastructure - including sidewalks, traffic calming in the middle of the boulevard or obstacles - suggests. Well designed residential development of conventional attempt to stand as a barrier for pedestrian activity. This proves that the barriers to land use and community design plays a crucial role in encouraging walking environment.

-learning distinctive and attractive communities with a focus on sense of place

Common pattern of development helps to create a network of major shopping centers and the development of large single house in the suburbs, which are characterized by small changes in grooming. While this approach may reduce development costs make it useful in some respects, but sense of proud citizen or to strengthen the sense of place than in any community citizens. Smart growth also support of ideas that he believes development must not only respond to the needs of institutional, commercial or housing, but also need to help create a distinct and unique communities. Smart growth seeks to kind of physical environment that make a sense of pride in the of the citizen, and thus support the fabric of interconnected communities. As a result increases the economic benefits of a good and will be created communities with high quality natural and architectural features that reflect the interests of all citizens and also it's more effective in maintaining the vitality and economic values at all times.

Communities that have a strong sense of place and also they are reflects the values of their citizens , and reflect the unique historical, cultural , economic and geographic regions. They are defined and used from natural and man-made boundaries and landmarks to create a sense of neighborhood, urban areas. These societies by a vision of where and how they have adapted the principles of smart growth and development can capitalize on an area that already reflects a strong sense of place to lead. However, these communities can forward develop around for a better effort to create distinctive and unique urban assets.

-Protect open space, farmland, natural beauty, areas of critical environmental

Modern societies have found that the preservation of open space is an important component in achieving better places to live. Open space support from smart growth goals by strengthening the local economy, protect the environment, critical areas, providing opportunities reinvented, and steer new development into the existing community. Preservation of open space can have significant effects on quality of life in communities, and thus bring economic prosperity. In addition to preserving the outdoor environment to combat air pollution, noise reduction, airflow control, prevent erosion, and moderate temperatures helpful.

-Strengthening and directing development in existing communities

During the post-World War II urban communities that have experienced rapid expansion in the edges , often were saw a reduction in investment in urban core and first ring of suburbs . They had been abandoned due to scattered and low density new development in the border town. This growth pattern incredible had impacts on economic and social viability of many urban cores. Also lead to significant effects on the environment resulting in the development of open land, which could reduce animal habitat , reduced quality and quantity of water resources , and transportation options to will reduce the impact on air quality and climate change also increase the risk . Modern societies are investigating the environmental and economic reasons for abandoning neighborhoods, sidewalks, and water and sanitation services in urban centers and older suburbs only for its rebuilds.

Smart growth directs communities towards development. Encouraging development in existing areas , communities will benefit from more efficient tax base , proximity to work and services, increase the efficiency of the developed land and existing infrastructure , reducing development pressure on marginal areas , and the preservation of agricultural land and open spaces. Auto and ultimately leads to an increase in air quality. In most localities the ability to adapt to many kinds of growth factors to the development of communities need them through increased open brown land development, and rehabilitation of existing buildings.

However, a number of obstacles that undermined development in existing communities, such as some zoning plans, policies and government regulations, tax donations reflects that encourages green land development edges. Further development of green land has remain for developers and construction for ease of access, low cost land, and the potential to create larger areas attractive.

However, by encouraging development in existing areas on the one hand, we can benefit from existing infrastructure and the expansion of the city to prevent excessive and increase on the other by creating more options for local and regional transportation, air quality and water.

-Provide a variety of transportation options

Prepare people with more choices in housing, shopping, transportation is starting to help smart growth. Communities are increasingly seeking these choices - especially a wider range of transportation options - are trying to improve the overall transportation system. In fact, knowledge management and traffic forecast has been work because the citizens have observed over the years that capacity building is almost as fast as new roads built. As a result, communities are beginning to use approaches in transportation planning, the coordination between land uses and transportation, increased access to transit service quality, create more abundance, mobility and continuity of transportation, and the relationship between the implementation on cycling, transit and road facilities sure did. In short, they was grafted approach the multi model transportation and land use patterns which support a wider range of options to build transportation.

Some of the policies have been developed to expand transportation options in this section as meaning that communities identify opportunities to improve the transport network, helping.

-Fair development decisions, valuable, predictable and effective

For a successful implementation of smart growth approaches, goals, and actions must be acceptable to the private sector. Private sector plays a decisive role pay lot of money and special construction to meet the growing demand for smart growth development is needed. If capitalists, banks, developers, builders, and others to obtain the benefit of permits, it will be built a bit of smart growth projects. Fortunately, the government can will reduce profitability present obstacles in the way of smart growth development practices.

To advance smart growth, local and central governments should make efforts to develop solutions that support innovation in solutions at lower cost and more predictable. Bynytr is for developers to adopt. With environmental protection compression settings, pedestrian-oriented, mixed-use projects more attractive investments in smart growth and governments can to make contribute to the private sector is more willing.

Bonestructure ofthe immediatearea(Jolfaneighborhood)

Withincase study parametersfollowingplaya major roleinbone:

- Chaharbagh axis effect as the principal element skeleton city played a central role within the hive of action - body sway. Hakim Nezami andTohidaxis parallel toChaharbagh both length of monotheism influences motor function in the region. Nazarstreet aseast-west axis which passes of the northern limit of the range and the historical district of Jolfaas well influence as a performance axis .

- Distinctive context and influential of physical of Jolfa, is considered of vision functional and symbolic as influential area within the immediate area.

- In terms of regional centers can affect the Vank Cathedral , Hawass pointed out that in the area including physical and symbolic value affecting the spatial organization of the area. Other hubs influential can notedShariati Hospital in administrative center of in the area of coarse centers Chaharbagh.

Providing criteriaproposed

In this section , in relation to the smart growthis considered for providing theoretical approach developed chased to the three main activities of the project and performance, environmental perception , spatial index to evaluate the intelligent development of Jolfa district of Isfahan. Activity indicators and performance measures will be include the incorporation of a user, the active edges, activities and public open spaces and activities 24 hours. Branch offices under the criteria of peripheral sense of identity and arereadable. Physical indicators include the availability criteria, the sidewalks, the neighborhood revival of old tissues, public transport efficiency, safety and welfare of the environment. In Table 1 the following standards and criteria are depicted.

Table 1: Proposed criteria for evaluating local development of smart

criteria	Under the proposed evaluation criteria for local development of smart	reference
Activity and Performance Indicators	Mixing applications	www.smartgrowth.umd.edu
	Active edge	www.planetizen.com
	24 activities	www.smartgrowth.umd.edu
	creation of public spaces	www.smartgrowth.umd.edu
Physical indicators	Availability	www.SmartGrowth.org
	Ability to walk	www.smartgrowth.umd.edu
	The revival of the old tissues within a neighborhood	www.smartgrowth.umd.edu
	Public transportation	www.smartgrowth.umd.edu
	Security	www.planetizen.com
	Climate comfort	www.smartgrowth.umd.edu
	density	www.planetizen.com

II. EVALUATION OFCRITERIA

To compile theoretical approaches of project, is considered the three main and practices, environmental perception, spatial index to evaluate the intelligent development of Jolfa district of Isfahan. Activity indicators and performance measures include the incorporation of a user, the active edge, work 24-hour public open spaces and physical indicators include the following benchmarks availability will be...ability sidewalk, the distraction old tissues revival transportation public efficiency, safety and welfare of the environment.

III. ACTIVITIES AND PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

Within the project area with 34 acres is allocated, 2 percent of the total area of the region. residential users has covered with 48.2 percent of its largest accounts. Subsequent passages with 24 percent of business users, with 13 percent , with 2.8 percent of Bayer 's historic 5 percent and 2 percent, the most important

educational username comprise the study area . Historical land area of trans-regional and national performance.Regional cross- functional experience and range of applications as well as commercial city is considered one of the poles. As noted above, most of the residential areas and other land use in the surrounding streets are in, and particularly in view of the streets adjacent to commercial use have a strong role. Nazarstreet, passing the church andJolfa Square and the mixing rate of the active 24 hours were studied

Physical criteria

for this criteria are considered sub-criteria of ease access , pedestrian movement , public transport , endogenous development , climate comfort and security densities. Measure the movement and access, existing access roads to the neighborhood examined Hakim Nezami and Tohidplay a role in the neighborhood as Class 2 arterial pathways, and those have in spades of the traffic, and to have heavy traffic are hard to reach places . Axis and passing Vank Cathedral is mostly used for pedestrian sidewalks and safe pedestrian, but the relatively poor quality of the floor and interfere with the important problems in margin of parks. Internal development is one of the main criteria of smart growth. Comfort climate on criteria that included several factors such as ghosting,wind, and radiation fashion intended ... Jolfa neighborhood green capita is very low,with its converting into space we can increase assign a part of moorland green capita.

Densitycriteria

Densityinthis area face tothelow-density, 1or 2-storey buildings,withlower classesgenerallyare,of course,mustbe considered inthiscontextishistoricaland cannot beraisedhighdensity, to this end,detailed designcriteria shouldbeusedformaximum density. Thetissuehasbeenremoveddue toa fieldwithoutmuchofmoorland that consideringthedensity oftheupstreamprojectsand encouragehomeownerstoretrofitexistingkernelscanachievethe desired goal.

Evaluationcriteria presented within the context

Evaluation criteria of activity

- Mixed use
- Active edge
- Activities 24 hours
- Creating public open space

Table 2: Evaluation criteria of activity

criteria	excellent	good	average	Rather weak	weak
Mixed use		✘			
Active edge		✘			
Activities 24					✘
Creating public open space		✘			

By: Author

This table is based on the study of tissue and function than a decent neighborhood on smart growth principles that important in this context, we are witnessing and in these tables have been good mixed use which has caused the of the people's presence within context. Having an active edge to your business is also a strong point for the tissue counts, but we need to work 24 hours for keeping this tissue. Accordingly, has been considered to promote the activities and performance of the proposed policy.

Physical measures

Table 3-physical criteria assessment

criteria	best	good	average	Rather weak	weak
Availability			✘		
Ability to walk				✘	
The revival of the old tissues within a neighborhood					
Public transportation			✘		
Security			✘		
Climate comfort					✘
density			✘	✘	

BY: Author

This table is based on spatial index structure in this study is somewhat weak and the walk capability is not desirable because considered of severe interference cavalry and infantry, and the lack of pedestrian safety, especially on the street looking case are Jolfa the presence of vehicles one of the dilemmas

IV. CONCLUSIONS

Late twentieth century, cities has experienced a surge in population . So that the world's urban population has more than doubled in 40 years .improve services and to evaluate the needs of the residents take ways that should instead develop distributed applications and middleware development increases the mixing and filling the tissue and increase the density and tissue repair worn to a degree appropriate to achieve the stability . Urban Smart Growth is one of the world's most characteristic topics of formation and implementation of the 1960 cc side back in Florida. This approach, over time, in different countries and regions has appeared. Iran is also important in recent years in the areas of sustainable development is used. But unfortunately , because it 's about our city and the principle of sustainable development have been less successful is not dumb .Shopping and Sales favorable situation in the region and the residents of the city are alive and well as the dynamics of the main elements used .in other areas such as these helped to improve .One of the criteria considered in the research activity and performance indicators are that The following criteria are couched in such mixed residential users within the study area accounted for the largest percentage and these second is of pathways that can be activated to help improve outdoor logic and dynamics of urban centers; And then the third is located in the commercial center of the advantage which can be considered to fulfill the 24-hour active centers. Here is a brief reference to the application we have discussed the key issues of urbanization in the world. As we know from the study suggests that the discussion of items and mixing performance benchmarks User good performance showing the variation in the region of the diversity of adequate access to needed services applications modest Time possesses ; Edgedue to the formation of active urban commercial centers in the city and improve the mobility edge has performed relatively well. Public open spaces also plays its role as well as the compliance with the space and creating open spaces for people to come together to promote a sense of place helps; However, the relatively poor performance of the 24 activities are not successful and this type of activity because they are not active at all times and maybe active at certain times of the day and for the rest of the state, we are seeing a slow downturn in the respective catchment heterogeneity. Therefore, to improve the performance and activities of the following criteria in the face can maintain the diversity of mixing land uses and urban centers become active and silent parts vibrant city centers dull and monotonous functions and also change the order of business in the area to accommodate the crowd and create a stronger sense of place can be wasteland that have a history of civil engineering and construction creating an attractive urban land and favorable consideration outdoor reasonable and adequate parking in tight places such as vitality and its mode of action and the dull monotony and stagnation removed and In the future, one of the most active urban centers by creating regular order of business was taking active edges.

Proposed policies to promote local activities and performance indicators:

- Maintaining diversity in land use
- establish measures for the paper to become abandoned units to storage
- deploy applications Leisure
- Considering the many hours of the day be active .
- Avoid using office applications and timing in the body proximate
- Avoid land use that provide the off idle and deactivate spots
- prediction of to active land use in the night, like the theater and...
- Create a fantastic opportunity for makers and vendors
- political freedom to hold cultural festivals of various social groups

The proposed policy of physical measure

- Observe the hierarchy of access
- Create the of access to nodes and peripheral main route
- Ability to create a visual relationship between the path and the body
- Improving pathways
- Establishment walk in the area
- Separating the roadway from the sidewalk
- Avoid of roadway interference cavalry and infantry movement
- proper lighting for pedestrian movement

- Regenerative repair of old and historical context
- Through the creation and design of physical interactive elements
- Through the creation and design of physical interactive elements
- Architecture model fits the context of the historical identity
- Create a variety of public transportation options to facilitate the movement of people
- Encourage citizens to use the public transport system
- Placing windows and doors facing the street
- Removing visual barriers, corners, and hidden angles
- Ability to create spaces that bring people around to stop people and Monitoring
- Through optimal use of climate in the area of public open space design, including wind direction and the amount of ghosting
- The presence of natural elements and vegetation
- Create a place to pause and relax
- Removal of Noisy activities

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