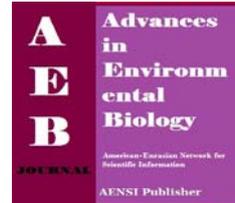




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Urban landscape in informal Settlements of Iran Case study Golestan province (Aliabad-e Katul)

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ABSTRACT

Today, the urban landscape, as well as an academic and as a part of an important phenomenon and worked in the field of urban life can be considered. However, the importance and position of this phenomenon in urban planning and management system in the past decade has ignored. So that today, the turmoil and turbulence in the Iranian cities of accepted reality perspective. In addition to the turmoil in Iran's cities, landscape, the turmoil in Iran's cities is more pronounced in informal settlements in such a way that one of the indicators of urban informal settlements, understanding of the landscape. In this regard, in order to collect information from a library method has been used. Raised with regard to the content, this article explores the urban landscape and typology of informal settlements in Iran by relying on the settlements in this profile the city Aliabad-e Katul. In this regard, in order to collect information from a library method has been used. While the research methods used in this study, the combination of comparative studies. The results of the studies show that the urban landscape of informal settlements in three forms: 1.villages within the city, 2.authorized settlements, 3.slums. In this article according to the triple goals of urban landscape (aesthetic-functional-identity) the existence of this species in the case of Aliabad-e Katul County discusses and reviews.

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INTRODUCTION

During recent decades the disorganized neighborhoods and gradually informal settlements, mainly in the country's major cities and small margins, outside the formal urban development program and for the car shaped and expanded from the margin of the vehicle or parts of it to a more correct expression have been informally referred to as the accommodation and their main function is providing the land and build financial pattern of low income groups can be tailored to most immigrants. Such settlements are insufficient, inelegant combination profile service and the residents of the low-skilled are unreliable and can be ready to accept the environmental and social abnormality opens and provides poverty high in natural disaster risk are equal. In this article according to the triple goals of urban landscape (aesthetic-functional-identity) between the settlements in the Aliabad-e Katul County about the discussion.

Methodology:

Research methodology in the study of type libraries and for comparative and comparative study between informal settlements in urban landscape indicators.

Data collection is done in two parts:

- The first part consists of collecting information in the field of theoretical research on the subject has been records and carried out with the use of methods of the library.
- The second part consists of collecting information about the need for systematic observation methods in the dominant of field and photography has been done.

The General features of arena research:

The city of Ali Abad, therefore, of the functions of Golestan province to the city of Aliabad-e Katul, Its area of 1163 km², And is located in 36 35' - 37 50' north latitude and 54 43' - 55 70' Eastern longitude. 8.3 percent of the total area of Golestan province Includes, Based on the Census population of Ali Abad district in 2006, 144000 people and in the town of Aliabad-e Katul 53600 estimated that more than a third of the population of the County live in the area of the city center. This research explores the urban landscape in the area of expansion of the city development. [7]

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After the construction of a new road project in Ali Abad district and the belt according to the user intended to extend the scope of the city's master plan for the city according to the position of the input and output of the north half of the city's path will be included, according to the northern provinces of high volumes of passengers are due to the flexibility of the aspect and the urban landscape in the northern cities of mentality in their passing influence of special importance Ppt.

Mainly unorganized tissue in Aliabad County four make up the city's neighborhood.(Neighborhood Ayat, Neighborhood Abuzar, Neighborhood Jangalده and Alazman).These settlements are spread over the area because of the placement of the city in addition to the lack of adequate facilities for urban life, despite inelegant combination for translation have struck the city, therefore, due to the dramatic expansion of the city (opening a new road town) and move the field back to this side of town need to pay attention to this essential, it seems that the settlements.

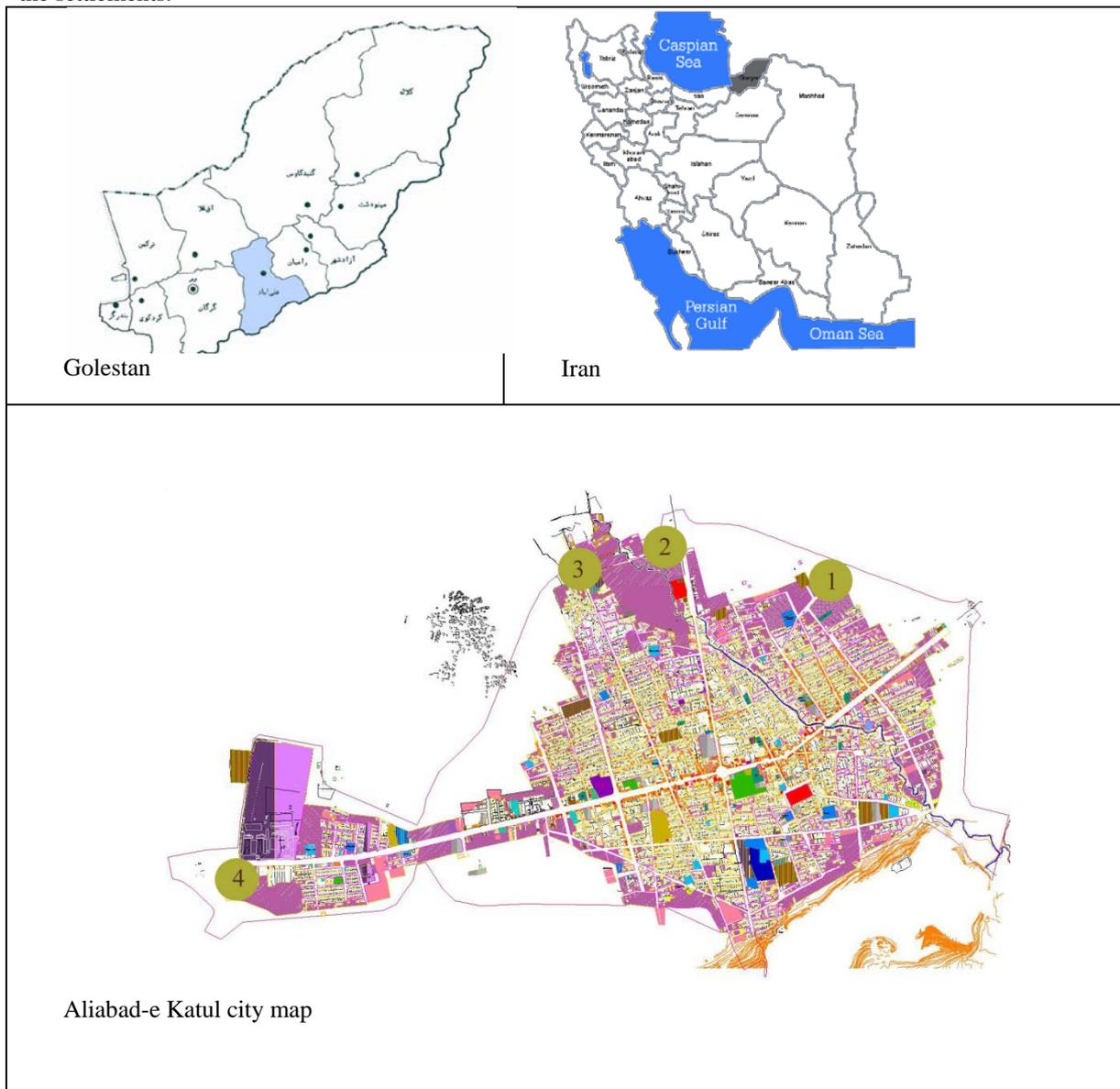




Fig. 1: geographic scope of arena research

Informal settlement:

Informal settlement so far in Iran with many different names have been used, especially the marginalization, deviant life, slum housing, accommodation, accommodation, portray the power of a Party tent, the ruins of the urbanization and lonely retreat down, went on to a couple of the definition of this phenomenon we'll pay:

"Slum residents is the survivors of last resort neighborhoods and relentless in trying to get the benefits of this urban neighborhood, school, job, collect garbage, lighting the passages of social services and anything else that can be provided in the collective are also losers. Slum is a neighborhood that neighborhood crowd could not be in the process of competition for public goods and services to effectively participate and must thus control over how to distribute these services and commodities". [8]

"So far several definitions about marginalization provided that in most cases in order to use the word Slum. The concept of a dirty alley Slum neighborhood or a city, or on degraded housing and illogical is considered".[5]

"From the margin to the overall concept to someone it is said that the city is home to a variety of causes but is not attracted to the social and economic system of the city and of the urban services. Although the main roots of the marginalization should be the factors that caused the migration of people from the countryside to the city, search. But not all the margins of immigrants have formed, but a part of them are people who have been habitual residents of the city, but due to non-economic poverty standard in residential living units and are considered part of the margins".[6]

Physical features, aspect and urban landscape in unorganized urban texture:

"Often the construction units in the urban unorganized tissue lacks the structural system and lack any technical computing for disaster resistance and natural factors and that, in terms of units of the Visual beauty of worn, with multiple malformations and soul searcher will fit beautifully with today's citizens are not watered down and makes them turn. The lack of proper access to the inside of the tissues and the width of the top of the building, as well as the volume of low passages are low durability and fine-grained negative effects including worn tissues. From the perspective of morphology often have spooky organ tissues, the State and the majority of its components, especially the residential parts are located in the entrance areas. In the most worn tissues especially worn tissues annotation, a construction system with low durability of materials takes place". [4]

Typology of housing in informal settlements:

The urban landscape of existing informal settlements, or taken in the form of Iran on the basis of the type of dwelling includes the following items:

6-1- Alunak: According to the place, usually of one or two rooms with low durability of materials (wood, plastic, awnings, Aleppo and plastic flowers and soil, and so on) have been built and scruffy and non-standard (both in terms of construction and also in terms of size and so on), and often without authorization and bad location and Perth will be made. Small or large family living in it.[1]

6-2- Room: From clay and mud and bricks for building design and shape and form is made the same.[5]

6-3- Halabi room: A kind of housing that is made mainly from cans of halabi.[2]

6-4- Bashli: A kind of stone wall and the vault with shed housing matting.[2]

6-5- Tent: Includes full tent or tent that similar materials with nylon fabric, and are assembled together.[2]

6-6- Slum: A cavity or pit in the Earth or in the furnace for maintenance of animals or human has been designed to stay applicable. But to be granted to the dilapidated House in the slum neighborhood, said. So that it also inhabited slum. Such residential units, sometimes in the original high quality residential units that have been in effect over time and inattention to repair, causing destruction and loss of their walls and the creation of separate or in small units and non-standard to have been exchanged. These buildings usually lack health services, and the necessary facilities are an acceptable residential unit. [1]

6-7- Basement: Lower than the surface of the Earth is made with building materials.[5]

6-8- Ghamir: Place the Cook cooking in clay kilns homes.[5]

6-9- kapar(Shed): Usually in hot areas or mat and soil and wood and shavings made like Alonak is a small or large household in inappropriate locations and throws in his place.[1]

6-10- Gorgin: With conventional building materials with walls and ceilings matting.[5]

6-11- Tomb:: The room was built in the courtyard of the shrine are also the place of burial of the dead and the alive human residence.[2]



Fig. 2: Examples of marginal housing, Hataminejad , (2006)

Urban landscape, establishment and how to get housing in official settlements:

The informal settlement on the basis of how the establishment than the main town are divided into 3 types:

7-1) The old homes inside the city: The houses that have been in place, the rich urban cities, but nowadays with the passage of time and lack of repair and maintenance, and failure to comply with the process of modernization and the problems of traffic, having reduced the price and have been caused by the influx of the steps and sequence, to the urban life to the poor and workers have been turned and not having favorable living facilities.[1]

7-2) Non-conventional homes in the urban area: These homes have a shorter life than previous types, but, because of that in how to build and ownership are illegal and perilous in that place, or within the urban area, such as near a watercourse and the railroads were built, are considered unofficial.[1]

7-3) Non-conventional homes outside the urban area :The areas that are completely outside the legal range and are in the form of official city and no predetermined the creation of planning have been, and therefore, governmental entity and therefore also does not provide services to them, and this is a kind of deprivation in areas to head brand.[1]

8- Landscape and a variety of forms of land ownership in the capture and informal settlements:

8-1) Mass invasion:

"This type of capture is more specific to Latin America organized parties and groups of the Association consists of third world countries who have had the other in some of the cases, seizing land in Southeast Asia also has such a case".[2]

8-2) Division of land(divided into pieces with the permission of the land owner):

Many of the non-residents ' Association official in Iran are of this type. In this case, the owner of the land divided into sectors and groups are different as they are, although in this case the owners of the land do not have disaccord but since the separation of the land are illegal and have no formal rules and official construction as well as in the creation of the houses could not be observed, the Government considers illegal to such communities and services not provided.

This land cannot be considered a residential complex, usually and outside the scope of the comprehensive plans for urban area. This type of capture and the ownership of the land can be the most important type of non-ownership in official settlements of Iran.[2]

8-3) possession the slowly:

In this way, which is common in the Middle East. Some immigrant families to public land temporarily on the land, natural resources, the margins of rivers and Watercourse, usually in the summer, living in tents and in some instances, when their existence was normal, with unrest and gradually also the follow-up of their provincial councils. The tents are gradually turned more to sustainable housing and Social shed slowly takes shape, giving of bribes and connivance officers is the way key.[2]

*Architectural patterns and making non-official residence:
Shantytown & Bidonville:*

Shantytown is the global pattern of informal settlements, but in Iran, this template is less than the other patterns. Name of this settlement, as they found the container of vegetable oil are made. The walls are thicker at the bottom and by increasing the height of their diameter is reduced. Between container, Malati (usually made of straw and plaster and cement and soil) of drains of the ceilings are established Asbestos coverage on them large volumes of stone and asphalt isolated location casual other drains on the roof as well as the following excerpts Asbestos coverage large and relatively thin thick plastic to prevent the penetration of rain water and snow into the room. Usually one of the walls near the ceiling, the walls, the place is filled cans will not be provided to permit movement of air and the air inside the room. In some parts of the country is hot and humid, shed replacement homes are made of cans. [2]

Village within urban:

The urban village within which the dominant pattern is very common and non-architectural official settlements. Precisely copy the rural western regions of the country heaped up architecture (Azerbaijan, Zanjan, Hamadan, Kermanshah and Markazi ...) within the city and in the courtyard is a place of formation of non-residents to a community official. Khezr-e Hamadan samples, finding this type of settlement is with this difference that the steel and cement cover and window, instead of the old thatch and wooden Windows.[2]

The third pattern of architecture:

The third pattern of settlement included the following standards architecture, similar to the urban tissue is normal in size with knew the small, worn out and the fundamental difference which is only disruptive they knew with the conventional urban settlement, being in their non-official (what's in and what's in the separation of the Earth) and lack of ownership document. [2]

The urban landscape of marginal settlements in Aliabad-e Katul:

The marginal settlements in Aliabad-e Katul, similar to other types of settlements around the country in terms of their form, whether in terms of aesthetics and Visual aesthetics, in terms of what's the sudden negative Viewer and makes an image in his mind the role of the ugly. In terms of their deployment and how to accommodate placement in this settlement, they can be included in the non-urban housing has come within the ordinary range of most legal city of license without having to build have formed (of course construction that recently with the involvement of the municipality to address these settlements are in the neighborhood that is started).

Architectural patterns and housing construction in the settlements of the urban tissue under the settlement similar to conventional standard knew a small size which has (Neighborhood Alazman and Ayat) and village within the urban area (neighborhood Abouzar and Jangldah) form.



Fig. 3: the image of the neighborhood Alazman



Fig. 4: the image of neighborhood Ayat



Fig. 5: the image of neighborhood Ayat

Typology of existing housing:

In recent years the settlement housing species annotation (in particular the settlement similar to the urban and village within the urban tissue) a newer form of housing to make use of that can display other types of building materials, so that with a combination of brick and cement blocks and use Asbestos to cover the roof shape evolved from the rooms (2-5) we saw, the following images shows the existence of this species .



Fig. 6: Typology of existing housing

The existing user around the settlements:

The existence of cultural and educational user along with the user, such as a different company units for metal industry and collecting scrap metal, as well as dairies and poultry farming, including a remarkable tips around the settlements in the city. In the Both Ayat and Jangldah, two neighborhood school and Sports Hall we witnessed.



Fig. 7: the State girls ' school, to the right of the sample

Fig. 8: the left, opposite the school and collect waste metal industry workshop



Fig. 9: Cattle **Fig. 10:** Sports Hall

perspective of the wayand network of sewage disposal:

As expected, the situation of the sewage network of passages and get decent pictures, so incomprehensible that not be viewed the way exactly as prior to the arrival of these localities have been asphalt (asphalt, though this is also due to the high life with Burnout) and at the start and continue on the paved or at best places Earth and the sewage Network there are settlements and House sewage directly into the alley and the streets.



Fig. 11: Right, Neighborhood Ayat, before arriving in the neighborhood

Fig. 12: Left, Neighborhood Ayat, Paved streets

10-4-Urban wall:



Fig. 22: the right, an example of a walled city in the neighborhood Jangldah

Fig. 23: left, an example of a walled city in the neighborhood Ayat

Materials:

In the case of materials used in these four quarters is significantly evident, what is the use of the Asbestos and the wooden roof trusses with Aleppo and application of cement and brick blocks lined with concrete and sometimes mud for walls..



Fig. 24, 25, 26, 27: used materials in buildings

Skyline:

The most important elements of the sky line of the urban landscape and the landscape in any State and Includes the identity of the place. Sky line on the unofficial settlements almost uniformly and does not exceed 5 meters and lack any functional features and specifications of this part of the identity of any neighborhood.



Fig. 28: sky line

Conclusion:

With regard to the contents and images presented in this article was seen examining the urban landscape indicators, the marginal settlements devoid of functional features and visual identity of the city, leaving every aspect of perspective, on the other hand a moment this case study reviews the emergence of a new form of urban fringe settlement, problems in other cities in Golestan province is also clearly visible and maybe check the other examples of cities in the country, as well as The existence of this problem in many parts of the country to prove. An urban perspective on the scale of the neighborhood is one of the most important factors in the formation of the mentality of a city. "In response to solve this problem first, quick action can municipalities with more supervision in the area of the city of the title, and with the policy of the dominant design in architectural and urban designs are attempting to control and upgrade the physical condition of this part of the settlement.

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