

Original Article: The Role of Planning in the Sustainable Development of Urban Space

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the role of planning in the sustainable development of urban space. The concept of sustainable development is an important change in the understanding of the relationship between humans, nature, and each other. This issue is in conflict with the view of the past two centuries; A point of view that is based on the separation of environmental, social and economic issues. It can be said that the sustainable development of sustainable architecture aims to protect the environment by changing the approach towards nature, but the proposed solutions, which are manifested in the built environment today, are a kind of discrete treatment separated from nature, only for its preservation. Future generations will pay attention. Sustainable urban development is a form of reflection of today's development that guarantees the continuous development of cities and urban communities for future generations. The aggravation of environmental problems, the emergence and emergence of economic crises, social adversities and inequalities, the explanation of the direct relationship between the city form and sustainable development, and the need to design an appropriate management mechanism within the framework of sustainable urban management as effective historical roots in the formation and development of the theory of sustainable urban development by urban issues experts encouraged them to propose practical solutions and specific implementation measures in order to achieve sustainable cities. The studies conducted in the field of industrial accidents have shown that the human factor plays the most important and main role in the occurrence of accidents. So that 60-90% of accidents occur as a direct result of human errors and mistakes. Human error, as one of the most important types of unsafe behavior, is an inappropriate decision or behavior that can not only reduce the effectiveness, safety or performance of the system, but also cause personal.

Introduction

Nowadays, the sustainability of urban development has been widely proposed in order to create an environment where citizens can live with each other with maximum comfort and in a dignified manner [1]. The

approach of sustainable development of the neighborhood, which is the result of the combination of two approaches of neighborhood development and sustainable development, tries to increase the effective safety and environmental issues by strengthening and improving the physical spaces of the

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neighborhood, and in this way, to achieve increasing responsibility and improving urban security. Nowadays, the sustainability of urban development has been widely proposed in order to create an environment where citizens can live with each other with maximum comfort and dignity. Sustainable development from the perspective of construction has two principles of safety sustainability in construction and environmental sustainability. Environmental sustainability emphasizes reducing the use of natural resources and non-renewable energies, preventing the wastage of energy resources, reducing the production of waste and emphasizing the reuse and recycling of waste, the use of materials that can be returned to nature and reducing the production of pollution in industries and agriculture.

In developing regions that are transitioning from past traditional conditions to new conditions, factors such as increasing population growth, decentralization, urban development programs in order to respond to existing needs, etc., have caused the majority of urban development programs to be more serious to be followed. In areas such as Ahvaz city, which has experienced a multifold growth of population in the last decade along with increasing urban problems such as construction density, traffic and the disproportion of the growth of urban facilities and facilities with the existing needs, some developments in the field of urban development that have recently It has continued to happen, including the addition of new neighborhoods to the outskirts of the city, the construction of new parks and roads, and the construction of construction projects in the field of Mehr housing construction, etc., which has caused us to witness a great transformation in the economic and social structure of the city, which on the one hand has shown a change in lifestyle and on the one hand has created a sustainable development in the field of employment development through the

implementation and exploitation of plans and projects [2].

One of the important challenges in the field of urban development, which today's societies are bound to achieve due to the increase in construction and changing lifestyles, is the creation of industrial construction in cities in order to develop safety and natural risks.) Urban development in Countries usually take the form of growth plans and construction projects in existing cities, the creation of new cities, or both. Urban development is influenced by various factors, including safety factors and natural risks. In fact, a two-way relationship of influence and influence of urban development and safety growth can always be drawn in the form of interaction between the city and the economy.

The construction industry is known as one of the most dangerous industries in terms of work-related fatalities, injury rates, and compensation payments to workers. Accidents in this industry are caused by the ineffectiveness of conventional methods of risk assessment and also the implementation of activities without considering safety standards, which have a major impact on the health and safety of employees. Therefore, identification and evaluation of hazards and risks is a necessary step in this industry, and safety analysis is an effective and active measure to identify, evaluate and control risks in industrial methods [3].

The construction industry is characterized by many unique factors such as continuous changes in the work environment, frequent rotation of the work team, inappropriate working conditions, exposure to different weather conditions, high number of unskilled labor and temporary workers, which these characteristics causes many accidents in this industry. Therefore, the analysis of safety and occupational risks in large construction workshops is a main and key step to achieve an appropriate safety level and the basis of safety management in construction, which forms a part

of the safety management system. The role of construction projects, including the quality of construction of buildings in terms of materials, equipment, and facilities, as well as the shape and form of buildings, as well as the level of urban density and the increase in the number of buildings outside the capacity of neighborhoods and alleys can play a role in building safety and causing environmental damage. Biodiversity has played a role and in turn, in the form of a synergistic role, they leave a significant impact on sustainable urban development in cities such as Ahvaz.

Regional development

Regional development is planning, not in the sense of national development, which is at the national level, which includes five-year or several-year development plans for the whole country, and not in the sense of regional and local planning, which only deals with the issues and potentials of a village, district, or city. The province is not done without regard to other areas, but it is in the sense of how to plan for a region that may include several large cities in one region or several provinces or states, in order to achieve superiority at the national and global level. The ratio desired by the officials and politicians of that region was achieved, and in the meantime, the balance in the progress and growth of that region was homogeneously benefited. Regional development theories are mainly rooted in three scientific branches of regional science, regional economy and theoretical geography [4].

Regional Planning

Regional planning is a process for the participation of people and regions in planning and providing the means of planning in order to comply with regional plans and characteristics. It is a combination of economic development planning and spatial development for coordinated development in regions. Regional

planning is the most complete type of planning and is usually done at three national, regional and regional levels with the aim of balancing the three main elements of space, activity and people. They have 3 dimensions of economic planning, social planning and spatial planning. Regional planning is divided into two types of intra-regional and inter-regional planning.

Sustainable development

Sustainable development is a rational concept that includes changes in many aspects of today's world. This term was first officially mentioned by Mrs. Brantland in 1987 in the report "Our Common Future" as a result of paying attention to environmental issues at the world level. In this concept, meeting the current needs of human beings without destroying the abilities of future generations is emphasized, and based on this definition, before a society can achieve sustainability, it is necessary to ensure justice between generations and within that society. According to Drakasis, the issues of sustainable development include the following:

- 1- Economic issues (including economic activities, employment and poverty);
- 2- The physical elements of the city: One of the most important axes is the division of responsibilities and the role of the government in this regard, and on the other hand, what is returned to the people. In the government sector, there are elements such as water and energy supply, and in the public sector, it is waste collection and disposal, as well as waste recycling [5];
- 3- The space of the social environment: It is considered as the basic needs of humans. These needs include a wide spectrum from shelter to food, education and health. The government plays a key role in responding to large-scale cost needs. However, in recent years, when people's participation in providing services has been raised, the pressure on low-income groups has been recognized as one of the problems;

4- The term sustainable development in its broad sense means "The correct and efficient management and utilization of basic, natural, financial and human resources to achieve the optimal consumption pattern, which is achieved by using technical facilities and appropriate structures and formations to meet the needs today's and future generation continuously and satisfactorily" becomes possible. Ecology, economy, society and ethics, the relationship between the first three areas was presented for the first time by Trevor Hancock in the form of a conceptual model for a sustainable society. Gradually, with the recognition of the role and importance of ethics in sustainable development, the field of ethics was also added to this model. The developed and summarized form of this model is also known as stability matrix.

Today, sustainability in urban development has been widely proposed in order to create an environment where citizens can live with each other with maximum comfort and dignity. On the other hand, one of the bases in which man is raised and fulfills many of his needs is "Neighborhood". Until the industrial revolution and the increasing growth of cities, urban areas had a gradual growth and while maintaining their natural, social and physical values, they responded to the relatively constant needs of the residents. But in the new era, due to the increase in population and the rapid growth of cities, urban areas did not get a chance to adapt to the new requirements of urban areas. For this reason, due to many of the residents' needs remaining unanswered, a lot of disturbances and disorders ruled over these neighborhoods. The approach of sustainable development of the neighborhood, which is the result of combining two approaches of neighborhood development and sustainable development, tries to increase effective social interactions by strengthening and improving the physical spaces of the neighborhood, and in this way, to increase the

sense of belonging to the place, responsibility and improve social capital.

A city is a complex set of natural, social and human-made environments where the population is concentrated. The city is in the full sense an open system and a living being, neglecting which can lead to many dangers for the residents and itself. With the daily development and urbanization of human life, concepts related to sustainable development have entered this field, and the sustainable development of the city is the product of new views on social, spatial and environmental justice towards the city. The concept of sustainable development is one of the topics that has attracted the attention of many economic, political, cultural and environmental science experts today. Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present generation without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is obvious that human beings need to use natural resources to meet their needs, but with methods such as increasing the productivity of resources and using new or clean energies, the extraction of natural resources can be reduced to the minimum possible. The goal of sustainable development is a dynamic, purposeful development. The concept of sustainable development is one of the topics that has attracted the attention of many economic, political, cultural and environmental science experts today [6].

And the future is worrying, emphasizing that we need the environment to continue life and to advance development goals. So that the main strategy of sustainable development is to combine economic growth with social justice and environmental protection.

Sustainable development has three principles

Economic sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability. Economic stability means maintaining and improving the current economic situation without destroying the natural resources, in this regard, economic activities should lead to the growth of the society and be accompanied by justice and efficiency.

Social sustainability

Humans and human societies are the main axis of sustainable development. As it was said, the goal of sustainable development is all-round development, and all-round development will not be possible without social development. In social development, goals such as cultural identity, social cohesion, organizational development, citizen participation, human empowerment and the possibility of social displacement are emphasized [7].

Environmental sustainability

Environmental sustainability is based on reducing the use of natural resources and non-renewable energies, preventing the wastage of energy resources, reducing the production of waste and emphasizing the reuse and recycling of waste, using materials that can be returned to nature and reducing the production of pollution in industries and agriculture.

So, in general, it can be said that in sustainable urban development, the improvement of the quality of urban life, including ecological, cultural, political, institutional, social and economic sectors, without exerting any pressure on future generations or the pressure that is applied as a result of the reduction of natural and local capitals. In this regard, the optimal management of urban waste is of special importance, especially from the environmental and health point of view, due to the high volume of their daily production in all countries. Considering the limitation of suitable places for

disposing of all types of waste and on the other hand the adverse effects of landfilling and other methods of removing or controlling waste on public health and the environment, moving towards optimal waste management with a view to sustainable development is one of the main goals of developed societies. Sustainable development is that which meets the needs of people today, without destroying the ability of future generations to achieve their dreams and needs. The perspective of sustainable development has three principles: Economic sustainability, social sustainability and environmental sustainability.

Planning for the sustainable development of urban space

The concept of planning: Despite the fact that many definitions of the concept of planning have been provided and there are various views on this matter. However, there is a general agreement on being purposeful and the need to foresee a series of measures to achieve the goals set in them. Basically, planning as a purposeful and organized effort relies on mental and cognitive activity as well as on practical activity. In a comprehensive view, Goodman (1968) and Peter Hall (1994) provided the following definitions for planning. Planning is a series of actions and decisions that are given in the way of achieving the operational goals of the organization. From Peterhall's point of view, planning as a general activity is to carry out a series of regular operations that are compiled in order to achieve a specific goal or goals [8].

Urban planning

Until the 1960s, it was usually thought that the city and its problems, like any other phenomenon, can be known with the help of reasoning and different sciences, and as a result, it can be monitored and guided, and it is only necessary to use different sciences. But later experiences and developments caused serious

doubts in this way of looking at the city and planning for it. Firstly, it turned out that the nature of cities is much more complex than it was thought, secondly, our knowledge and intervention possibilities in the process of urban transformations are very limited, and secondly, the amount and type of intervention in the structure and functioning of cities is a very sensitive matter and probably has complications. It will accompany the unseen. As a result of these developments and changes in views towards comprehensive and rational planning, a new model of planning became popular in the 1960s in England and America, which is usually known as systemic planning or strategic planning. However, since the 1980s, following the emergence of new political and social developments in the West, the strategic planning model has been subjected to criticism and modification, and new theories and perspectives have emerged to complete urban planning and its scientific and operational methods. Among others, we can mention the theories of democratic planning, process planning, participatory planning, supportive planning and step-by-step planning [9].

Select the type of planning

In general, there can be a basic choice in the field of planning, the first is the choice of the type of involvement in planning. In other words, it should be decided that planning will be done from top to bottom or bottom to top. The choice of top-down or bottom-up planning shows the differences in the management style and also what the people in the community want or will accept. Despite the fact that top-down planning (mandatory and centralized) was noticed in the years 1950 to 1970. Today, the majority of people prefer bottom-up (participatory) planning. It is not easy to decide which type of planning is more suitable for the task you have. The second choice is to determine which type of

planning is more appropriate for the task at hand.

A- Comprehensive planning: Preparation of a plan for a wide territory includes a range of topics (land use to infrastructure and house building) for a certain period of time (usually 15 to 20 years);

B- Strategic planning is a shorter look at the future in such a way that priorities are determined and specific implementation plans are provided to manage these priorities;

C- Forward-looking planning: In the urban planning textbook, Kovan defines forward-looking planning as follows (a collaborative technique that enables people groups to know each other's interests, put forth their ideas, and share their information and experiences with others) planning in the field of looking for the future (futuristic) is a complex choice and includes two types of comprehensive and strategic planning.

A look at the important theories of urban planning

- Comprehensive planning or general plan;
- Systemic planning;
- Strategic urban planning;
- Advocacy planning;
- Strategic urban development plan.

Urban development

Development is a qualitative concept that, despite the emphasis on the improvement of the society's condition from a quantitative point of view, also considers the qualitative improvement of the society. In the meantime, a development can be sustainable that meets the needs of today's society in a way that preserves the opportunity and ability to meet the needs of the future. In fact, sustainable development is the quantitative and qualitative improvement of the lives of all human beings in all eras. The goal of sustainable urban development is a

development in which the improvement of the living conditions of today's citizens does not conflict with the welfare of future generations and citizens' rights are considered in all periods of time. Sustainable urban development is understood according to indicators such as environment, culture and healthy lifestyle, energy consumption, human resource management and urban systems and citizen participation [10].

In the sustainable development of cities, it is very important to pay attention to the invisible space and use the resources and facilities that this space provides to city managers and citizens. The invisible world has capacities that are different from the physical world. Ambiguous space makes possible many things that are impossible in physical space and in this way it provides the basis for changing and developing the facilities and capabilities of the city as much as possible. What reveals the differences between the physical world and the invisible world is the limitations of the physical space and at the same time the vast abilities and capacities of the invisible space. The flexibility of the physical city space is very low and the possibility of changing its components is very limited, while the capacities of the invisible city are unlimited and have a lot of flexibility. Understanding the urban development process plays a decisive role in urban development planning and sustainable urban development management. The history of urbanization and the process of urbanization also show that the expansion of the city in physical dimensions and other matters related to urban development due to scientific necessities have caused the emergence of methods and initiatives mainly based on trial and error, which is the result of a kind of theoretical and practical ambiguity and contradiction. It has been in decision making for cities.

Addressing the theories of urban development, although it is generalized and described in the

field of city expansion, it reminds us of the essential difference between the words expansion, development and progress, each of which brings different meanings to mind. In urban issues, urban growth and urban development are mostly assumed to be the same. In the sources of urban planning, we come across many words and terms, the most important of which are: Expansion, physical expansion, physical expansion, urban expansion, spatial expansion, expansion of urban places, development Urban areas of physical development, physical development, urban development, spatial development, development of urban mines, urban growth, growth of urban areas, etc [11].

House believes; Urban development is an effective process of economic, social, environmental, political and population factors that has gone through different stages throughout history. Urban development as a spatial concept can be defined as changes in land use and density level, in order to meet the needs of city residents in terms of housing, transportation, leisure time, etc. It can be said that urban development is the mobilization of potential social, economic, and physical facilities to improve the urban environment and balance the quantity and quality of urban life, in this type of expansion, education, services, health, and overall human culture increase along with the quality of residence. Depending on the type of development, urban development includes expansion of physical dimensions and changes in functions. Formerly, in the case of urban development, changes in space (transformation of unbuilt spaces into urban spaces) were mentioned, such as increasing the physical dimensions of the built environment. Recently, in the discussions of urban development, changes in the main activities (land use) such as residential and commercial are mentioned.

The growth of the city is widely dependent on economic forces, because the urban area is

always the center of specialized activities and therefore the size of the city depends on the amount of goods and services provided for export. According to the basic economic theory, the growth of a city is directly dependent on the export of a city, and urban growth largely depends on its export base, the money earned through export activities causes the production of goods and service needs of the urban population. From the point of view of urban geography, it seems that the appropriate term for the process during which both the urban body grows and the activities and uses of the city undergo changes in this process and changes are made in the surrounding environment is "Physical-spatial development". This term includes both the physical and physical growth of the city and the change and growth of uses and changes in urban per capita and also includes the use of non-urban space around the city for urban development. So, if it was mentioned in the definition of urban development from the point of view of urban geography, space and activity are the main elements that should be considered in understanding the concept of urban growth.

Strategic urban planning

Strategic planning of urban development is a new approach in planning and managing urban development and development, which relies on the principles of sustainable urban development, drawing up the landscape, developing development goals, comprehensively confronting the basic issues of the city, optimal and effective use of scarce resources (protection and improving the quality of the environment) and achieving suitable results for the public (emphasis on persistence and participation) and determines the direction of a city's development using its current situation and SWOT analysis.

This approach helps the city to respond to events that happen very quickly and manage changes to improve the quality of life. The urban

strategic planner is not a static process, but must change to reflect the changing situations in the city, and inevitably, before this process reaches the final decision position, it moves forward or back several times.

This approach seeks to provide answers to the following questions

Urban strategic plans and programs are not at all a substitute for the planning process and the proposed spatial plans that are prepared at different levels, and the strategic planning process guides the development in the direction of the strategic preference that has been identified by all the beneficiaries during a participatory process. A city's strategic planning reflects a complex and continuous process of city changes. The following features, when combined appropriately, define a comprehensive and successful strategic planning process.

A) Its direction is towards the future and it tries to predict how the world can be different from the present in 5 to 10 years from now;

B) It is flexible and its direction is towards the bigger picture, it aligns the city with its environment, creates a background for connecting goals and provides a framework and direction to reach the desirable future of the city;

C) Creates a framework for the competitive advantage of the city during the complete analysis of the city, its external and internal environment and its capabilities. This framework enables the city to respond to emerging trends, crises, and opportunities in the form of a vision and mission developed during the strategic planning process;

D) It is a qualitative and creative process that integrates useful and necessary information, which is not always qualitative, such as experiences, intuition (direct perception) and opinions, and engages users in continuous conversations with the aim of providing a clear and focused perspective on the city [12];

E) It allows the city to be at the center of development because it is a dynamic process.

In a comprehensive view, this process seeks to answer the following basic questions

- 1- Where are we now? (What is the state, conditions and situation of the city now?)
- 2- Where do we want to go?
- 3- How should we get there?

Urban strategic planning seeks cooperation at the regional, local and organizational levels and is prone to fluid resources and coordinated activities on a large scale. It should always be remembered that

- 1- Where are we now? (What is the state, conditions and situation of the city now?)
- 2- Where do we want to go? (Where does the city like to go or in what direction does it move?)
- 3- How should we get there? (How can the city get there?)

Urban strategic planning seeks cooperation at the regional, local and organizational levels and is prone to fluid resources and coordinated activities on a large scale. It should always be remembered that

- 1- Strategic planning is basically a dynamic process;
- 2- The participation of citizens is essential for the urban strategic planning process in order to guarantee its efficiency;
- 3- Implementation is key for the success of strategic urban planning.

This is very important because urban planning is not a technocratic, static and one-dimensional activity, but rather, it is a process of gathering different perspectives and giving priority for the development of a common future of a city. Safety and environmental risks in the implementation of urban projects, the first stage: Analysis of the city's situation.

Table 1. The difference between strategic planning approach and conventional planning

General risks	Local risks
The project implementation site is unknown in terms of geology and environmental quality	Incompatibility of machines with application
Risk of worsening weather conditions	Workforce in terms of skills and allocation of the number of forces
Clumsy approach and inexperience of the employer	Happy of workshop planning
Failure to execute the work on time	Use of poor materials
Ambiguity in the way of construction and continuation of work	Non-availability of the desired machinery
Failure to use safety systems and tools during work	Integrated planning, budgeting and implementation
Weakness of the supplier	Inappropriate working conditions
Project design error	Improper safety equipment covering workers
Implementation of the structure in terms of the number of floors with respect to the location	Failure to use safety systems and tools during work
Contamination of the construction site or creating a large volume of garbage	Work intensity and employee fatigue
Little or no use of quality materials	Adverse working weather conditions

Sustainable urban development and indicators

Sustainable urban development is a phenomenon with wide and complex dimensions, which has an impact on the growth and formation of cities, and takes into account economic, social, environmental and ecological factors. What is important today being the awareness of the strengths and weaknesses of the socio-economic, environmental and ecological dimensions of development, which can be an important factor in solving the existing problems and inadequacies in order to achieve economic well-being and social health and achieve sustainable development and finally to Social justice. In this regard, urban planning in general and the planning of sustainable development of cities in particular, aim to give order to urban spaces, in terms of access to urban facilities and services and appropriate distribution of various urban uses. In other words, it seeks to provide the best living conditions and proper relationships between different uses for city dwellers. Reducing poverty and inequality and relying on the principle of social justice and geographic equality is one of the basic measures of sustainable urban development. Sustainable urban development is a multi-faceted phenomenon that considers environmental protection, social justice and economic dynamism with optimal consumption of resources.

In an overview, the theoretical foundations of the concept of sustainability in the city and the region include: Reducing pollution, preserving natural resources, reducing the volume of urban waste, increasing recycling, reducing waste energy, increasing beneficial organisms in the city and the countryside by creating a forest society and urban trees and green areas, lack of urban concentration and reduction of dispersion, increase of average density in urban suburbs and small cities, reduction of

communication distances, creation of local employment, diverse development of housing in employment centers, development of small cities to reduce reliance on big cities, structure balanced society, public transportation and reduction of road traffic jams, management of non-recyclable waste, distribution of resources and provision of local sustainable food in this way, firstly, by replacing resources and renewing them, adopting a correct usage policy and protecting the land, and secondly, according to urban planning and zoning and organizing space, sustainable development is achieved.

The theory of sustainable urban development raises the issues of preventing pollution of the urban and regional environment, reducing local, regional and national production capacities, supporting recycling, not supporting harmful developments and eliminating the gap between the rich and the poor. Also, he knows the way to reach these goals with urban, rural, regional and national planning which is equal to the law, more control in the city and village. This theory, as a strategic point of view, gives great importance to the government's role in these plans and believes that governments should give comprehensive support to the urban environment [13].

Sustainable development and sustainable urban development have gradually become a new and dominant paradigm in the popular theoretical and scientific literature about urban development and planning in recent decades. Although this paradigm is subject to different perceptions and interpretations, it generally emphasizes the stability and continuity of development for everyone and the future generations over time and the comprehensive view of the complex economic, social and environmental aspects of the development process at the level of a country or city.

Theoretical foundations of "Sustainable city" planning based on land protection, sustainable urban development model, useful

infrastructure, revision of the shape of cities, growth control, energy saving in construction, balanced density, change in uses, preservation of culture, tradition and values, turning to native materials and arts, designing based on pedestrian crossing, using bicycles, more efficient use of land, more use of inner city lands and empty spaces, new use of old buildings, revitalization of destroyed lands, avoiding damaged places. Such as erosion, landslides and faults, housing stability, paying attention to a continuous network of neighborhood and district green spaces in the city, creating urban gardens. This theory proposes a combination of the school of naturalism and sustainable development and culturalism with strength based on technology and strong structures.

So it can be said that sustainable urban development is based on three issues: economy, environment and human society and its culture. These three are not considered separately, but related to each other, so the results are more correct, which are closer to the shared space of these factors.

Today, the demand for sustainable urban development and sustainable cities seems to be the most important challenge facing humanity in the 21st century. On the other hand, the search for finding an ideal city, that is, the form of the city that can express both technological advantages and a healthy spirit of life based on the enlightened ideas of social justice, is one of the preoccupations of many urban planning and urban planning experts. Fair access to land and optimal use of it is one of the basic components in sustainable development and social justice.

Sustainable space development

The introduction and application of sustainable development indicators is a necessity that has received less attention in our country. This means that due to the rapid urbanization process, a wide range of geographical areas of Iran has not been accompanied by the basic

balance in most of the cities, especially in the big cities. Examining the current situation has made urban planners and managers inevitable to pay attention to planning in micro scales in the form of urban units and cells, i.e. neighborhoods, because it is in this way that the development indicators of urban neighborhoods can be achieved with proper planning and the use of local resources [14].

Throughout history, urban spaces have played an important role in the socio-economic life of residents and have acted as a center of communication and transformation in cities. In the modern era, with the profound changes that have occurred in all aspects of life and residence, most of the urban spaces have turned into commercialized places and have been served by the interests of limited flows under the influence of the forces of the field. In fact, rationalization, which is one of the fruits of the Enlightenment period, was limited to the rationality of methods, tools and technology. The reflection of this one-sided rationality or "Instrumental rationality" and its manifestation can be sought in the interaction of man, society and nature, the result of which is man's effort to overcome nature and cause great damage to it.

Urban spaces are the main element in determining the city's identity and promoting the culture of its citizens. Today, the transformations that have occurred in all dimensions of the city, most of which are caused by the entry and dominance of industry and modernity, have caused the loss of public spaces or the diminution of their function, especially their role in establishing and strengthening their social connections. Therefore, in the current research, while examining the concept of urban spaces and introducing the analysis and evaluation of sustainability indicators in the regional comprehensive plan, the cultural-historical axis of Dardasht was evaluated as an example. Because several factors such as the lack of attractive and diverse activities and uses,

stable and functional wear and tear, inappropriate access, high volume of motor vehicle traffic, reduction of social cohesion and also the very important factor of reducing the security of this axis, which in the past was dynamic and a high volume of social interactions has been justified by the deterioration of environmental quality and as a result, a sharp decrease in the attendance of people. In order to achieve this goal, the role of urban spaces throughout history has been briefly reviewed with regard to the social, economic and environmental aspects of sustainable development. The historical review of urban space will inform us to some extent about the process of space production throughout history and will help in better understanding the role of urban spaces in sustainable development. In this regard, using the theory of "Communicative action" to criticize modernism and instrumental rationality. This theory, while criticizing modern instrumental rationality that leads to genius, presents relational rationality as a solution to modern problems.

Spatial planning is the regulation of the relationship between man, space and human activities in space. The spatial organization of cities is such that if there is no proper planning for the development of sustainable space, it is highly vulnerable. Spatial planning with regard to economic, social, land use, and environmental activities has the highest expression in sustainable urban development.

The purpose of this article is to investigate spatial planning as an effective program in the sustainability of urban space development, as well as to analyze the determining forces and tendencies in the spatial development of cities and the limiting factors for the sustainable development of cities.

Spatial planning as a multi-level decision-making hierarchy that deals in three areas, strategic approach, political approach and operational approach. Understanding the

process of sustainable urban development plays a decisive role in urban development planning and urban development management. Undoubtedly, the main goal of all planning is to achieve sustainable development, regional balance, appropriate distribution of activities and maximum use of environmental capabilities in the development process of regions. The intense concentration of population and activities in one or more geographical points is a characteristic of most third world countries, especially Iran.

The reasons for the approach to spatial planning and its application in urban management

- ❖ To make proper use of the facilities and capabilities of the regions;
- ❖ To create spatial balance in the land area;
- ❖ To integrate the cultural characteristics of the regions in the regional national process;
- ❖ To create coordination between different economic sectors;
- ❖ To consider global and regional relations in planning;
- ❖ To specialize and give central roles to regions;
- ❖ And finally, in order to create a basis for the growth and development of the country in the real sense and use of natural, social and economic capabilities in accelerating the development process and correctly guiding the development framework.

The position of spatial planning in the planning system of the country is very vital and its goal is the optimal utilization of the economic, social and environmental resources and capacities of the land, which has a more comprehensive and strategic goal compared to other levels of programs (micro, macro, development). The spatial consequence of planning is also different from the spatial consequence of other levels of planning. In fact, the spatial consequence is the interaction between humans and human

activities in space and the logical arrangement of population settlement and activity in the land area, and its role in other planning is such that all social development programs and economic at different geographical levels are affected by it. Based on the discussed topics, it can be said that spatial planning is the best model of sustainable urban development, as a very important and mandatory path in the way of sustainable spatial development, and if spatial planning is prepared according to the needs of the society and the urban capabilities of the region, it is natural. Also, the economic, social and cultural factors of the citizens should be taken into account and can play an important role in sustainable urban development.

Physical planning

The concentration of development in cities and attention to physical and geometrical concepts and neglecting social goals in urban development plans have faced the cities with an unfavorable cycle of socio-economic and environmental imbalances and unprecedented challenges such as poverty, informal settlements, cultural conflicts, declining quality of life, income gaps, social breakdowns, weakening of the family institution, injustice has faced them that not only "The occurrence of injustice in the distribution of urban services and the social health of the city and its residents, but also the urban due to the fundamental connection of social justice and sustainable development, it has also shaken this concept". Turning to this problem, planning is a management tool and requires investigation and recognition, so it should be said that the investigation and recognition of urban areas and the analysis of their capabilities and bottlenecks are very important in the process of urban planning, and therefore today, awareness of the possibilities, abilities, Weaknesses and deficiencies are considered a kind of necessity to

present conscious management plans and programs.

This awareness is so important that the legitimacy of urban management depends on it. The conscious act of urban management in the spatial distribution of social benefits to reduce inequalities and improve the quality of the physical environment and thereby improve the quality of life and achieve urban sustainability requires an analytical understanding of the situation. exist in which they seek to allocate resources with the best possible combination to resolve inequalities.

The important point is that when talking about the inequality of urban facilities and services, not only environmental justice should be considered, but also its connection and continuity with the concepts of social and political development. To design and compile a physical program, one must decide what to do. What purpose will the land and different parts be used for? This requires a multi-disciplinary approach that takes advantage of economic, social, cultural and environmental standards. This also requires a multi-sectoral approach and planning method including a large number of different government organizations.

A large part of the planning process is decentralized and assigned to local regions and areas, so that maximum participation of the public is possible. Someone with a set that has a centralized point of view must coordinate all the components of this planning activity. The planning of this government institution, which is called physical planning institution, can take responsibility for land use and urban planning and environment. In many countries, each government ministry appoints a department to coordinate with this institution.

Types of sustainable-spatial development

In the review of the sustainable-spatial development process of the city, different divisions of the types of urban development

have been presented, among them, two types of division of the city development are more accepted by the experts:

- 1- The growth of the city according to its origin;
- 2- The growth of the city according to the direction.

According to the origin, the growth of cities can be divided into the following two categories: 1- Natural growth 2- Planned growth.

Investigation of research background

Malekabadi, (2016), investigated the indicators of sustainable neighborhood development in the 13th district of Isfahan. From this research, examining the indicators of sustainable development of neighborhoods in the 13th district of Isfahan city and generally recognizing the differences and inequalities between neighborhoods and ranking in terms of the status and level of enjoying the indicators of sustainable neighborhood development and showing the development levels of neighborhoods in terms of the amount of facilities and accesses and benefits. The ruling approach of this research is based on the practical purpose and on the basis of descriptive-analytical nature, which using the TOPSIS evaluation model, the neighborhood sustainable development indicators have been analyzed in this research.

In his research in 2017, Farhadi put forward under his title that optimal and sustainable urban development can be in the group of various factors such as attitudinal factors, physical factors and structural and institutional factors that these factors, especially attitudinal factors, can create an approach for citizens to improve residential and commercial space and helping to develop the urban space have an important role. Also, the institutional and structural factors are related to the type of plans and programs of municipalities and urban organizations, which play an important role in

creating a balanced form and format in the process of sustainable development.

Hosseini (2017) presented an article titled Compact City and Sustainable Urban Development of Sabzevar. The purpose of this research is to find empirical evidence regarding the claims of compact city supporters. Quarter 5 of district 5 of Sabzevar city was chosen as the research area and for field investigations. The research method is descriptive (survey). Data collection has been done using library and survey studies (researcher-made questionnaire).

The findings of the research show that in the scope of the study, only in the two parts of the feeling of belonging to the place and access to services, the claims of the supporters of the compact city idea were confirmed, but in the case of parts such as the solidarity of social interactions, the feeling of social security, and reducing the dependence of households on private cars and reducing household consumption expenses in the field of energy, there is no agreement between the claims of compact city advocates and the findings in the studied area.

Additional findings show that the factor of compression or dispersion alone cannot explain urban sustainability, and besides them, there are other contextual, social and economic variables that should be considered.

Kajeres (2020) presented an article entitled towards a relational perception of the compact city. In light of this critique, I argue for a relational orientation that can align research and practice with the broad and expansive constitution of the compact city and thus its actual and potential reproduction. By analyzing Oslo's participation in the EU network "Suburban: Rebuilding the Fringe" and the work that followed from this network, the paper develops three important perspectives for advancing compact city theory beyond traditional frameworks:

- (1) Relational topographies;
- (2) The relational intensity of the compact city; And
- (3) Compact city planet constitution. In doing so, a critical geography of how this compact city is produced—discursively and materially—is proposed.

Biber (2020) presented an article entitled *Compact City Planning and Development: Emerging Practices and Strategies for Achieving Sustainable Development Goals*. This study shows that compactness, density, diversity, mixed land use, sustainable transportation and green space are the main design strategies of compact city planning and development, the latter being contextually linked to the concept of green structure, an institutional set under which these two cities operate.

Moreover, at the core of the compact model is a clear synergy between the basic strategies in terms of their cooperation to produce a combined effect greater than the sum of their individual effects due to the sustainability benefits of its tripartite combination. In addition, this study shows that the compact city model as practiced by both cities is justified by its ability to contribute to the economic, environmental and social goals of sustainability. Nevertheless, economic goals prevail over environmental and social goals, despite the claim that the three dimensions of sustainability are equally important at the discourse level.

Nevertheless, new measures are being developed and implemented to strengthen their impact on urban development and development plans in order to balance the three sustainability goals.

Lim (2020) presented an article entitled *Reviewing Compact City Implementation: Factors Affecting Compact Activity Center Policy Adaptation in Greater Brisbane*. Australian planning authorities have been pushing for more compact urban development for decades, but

empirical explanations for this policy challenge are lacking.

This is very important to inform future sustainable planning measures. In response, we relate 20 years of change in Brisbane's major activity centers against factors related to land use regulation, transport access, property characteristics and socioeconomic status. We find that activity center implementation is most strongly related to property-based factors, and land use regulations are weakly related. Therefore, policymakers should pursue alternative strategies that do not rely on planning mechanisms that primarily create development areas.

Conclusion

The spatial growth of each city is in the form of horizontal expansion and physical growth or general growth. Each of these two methods creates a different and separate body from the other, physical growth is created in the form of increasing the city area or the so-called horizontal expansion of the city, and vertical growth is shown in the form of the influx of urban population and intensive urban growth, these different patterns are expansion that has occurred in the city has different consequences and results.

The development or creation of cities in a combined, horizontal and vertical way is another type of development that can be seen in most cities. The combined form of urban development is closer to reality. In fact, each of the mentioned forms of development does not mean that only the same type of development occurs in a specific city. Horizontal and vertical development are relative concepts, and in the real world, urban growth is not only horizontal or vertical.

The development of a city and its type of development is affected by several variables such as the economic status of the city, natural conditions, customs and habits in the form of

culture, time, conditions and changes on a global scale, the relative position of the city and other factors that are not entirely within the control of planners, but knowing these variables is necessary for planned growth.

Most of the cities have grown naturally in the past, that is, the development of the city was done without future planning and the city was developed by chance.

In the natural growth of the city, the road system, parks, playgrounds, schools, industrial units, commercial centers, hospitals, playgrounds, etc. are created without order and consideration of the future development of the city. In the planned growth pattern that was based on urban comprehensive plans at the beginning of its work, the place of each of the above elements is clear and specific, in the comprehensive plans, more emphasis was placed on the use of land and the amount of people per capita, but in the new model of urban development plans with the title CDS or urban development strategy, the approach of urban development plans has turned to a large extent towards the economic and social issues of the city, and it can be claimed that unfortunately, in CDS plans, the sustainable-spatial dimension of the city has not been given due attention and it seems that the body of the city has lost its importance.

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