

## Retrieval of Riverbanks Residential Natural Systems Using Sustainable Development (Case Study: Asara Domain, Hasanakdar Village)

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### EXTENDED ABSTRACT

#### Introduction

Nowadays, many urban rivers and their banks rather than being used as a pleasant urban landscape, are considered as a waste, useless and abandoned ones. Rivers, as one of the municipal elements and natural corridors, play an effective role in providing environmental resources. Therefore, investment on adjacent lands, and construction and development of and recreational gardens around them, not only has considerable environmental impact, but also has great economic effects. Despite of enjoying potential and actual facilities in terms of its geographical location, Hasanakdar village faces many limitations and bottlenecks in the development process from different points of view. Generally, in this village, inappropriate access to infrastructures, distribution and restrictions of natural resources, and finally, lack of effective economic performance in the region's economic system, have resulted in poverty and unemployment in socio-economic context. The aim of this study is to achieve environmental priorities and organizing Hasanakdar tourism with sustainable development strategy and to introduce accounting standards.

#### Methodology

In this study, in order to collect related documents and components, the descriptive method of analysis based on library and field research has been used and promoting environmental measures and settlement organization have been analyzed through Swat tables and Hierarchical AHP and to provide, analyze, and integrate the information. Ultimately, by extracting the information, facilities, opportunities, constraints and threats, the outcomes of this recognition will propose a constraints elimination.

#### Results and Discussion

Rural areas in most developed and developing countries have been affected by infrastructural developments occurred at the national and regional economy levels. But, only a few regions could escape from the problems caused by declining population, low income and employment rates, low public services and loss of rural cultural identity. To achieve the principles of sustainability (social, economic and environmental), some criteria have been considered: the natural factors, human agency and sustainability factors; by investigating and revising these factors, three alternatives have been introduced: natural tourism, cultural and historical tourism and environmental management. By studying these criteria, it appeared that environmental management is one the major factors to achieve principles of sustainability which include all necessary criteria. On the other hand, constitution elements of a dynamic and vibrant region which establishes the life of settlement requires organization and ultimately a proper field for its

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functions. It seems that proper environmental management can be depend on the land rational utilization. If that area is properly organized and equipped with sufficient facilities for Iran and global tourism, can contribute to the cultural, tourist and economic situation of the region significantly.

### Conclusion

All physical, economical, social and environmental programs operate in a coordinated and associated maner. Because sustainable development is a multi-dimensional development which considers all the economical, social, environmental issues. Neglecting each aspects of development will inhibit the progression of its other aspects which has its own special consequences; since it should be viewed in a systematic manner. Considering the objectives regarding the river effect on the texture of rural settlements the following results were obtained. appropriate and methodical positioning and determining the locations of rural facilities, residential and agricultural context in order to protect rivers' banks and reduce environmental pollution;

Strengthen joint management between residents and local officials, and coordination between related institutions and administrations in charge of local affairs;

When describing services of rural pilot projects, considering issues related to river organizing, especially in terms of rivers' bank and bed, lead to sustainable development, local ecosystem regulation, optimistic utilization, mental relaxation among residents and flourishing ecotourism which, along with participatory management, is a necessary issue. Taking into account the demands and needs of local people, and providing the least facilities and easing the life conditions in Hasanakdar village.

According to the results, organizing the settlements around the rivers and directing it towards a spatial order in rural pilot projects, can have lasting effects on reforming the context of rural settlements, and conduct them to lawful behavior.

Hence, a plan to preserve the environment and revitalize the rivers leads protection of particular forms of nature associated with different types of riverbakns revival, emphasizes economic development, dynamism and vitality. Organizing the riverbanks using a viable plan, demonstrate the policy of protecting the environment, potential and social changes in development of urban riverbankss, in which both nature and social life are renewed. Ecological policies seek to preserve the natural landscape considering the social and economic impacts of these changes. Despite of the urban governance is maintained in this process, the control of development is carried out with the proper and efficient management of the environment and participation of investors. Protecting the riverbanks areas, provides an opportunity to analyze the relation between the ecology and economic of the past and future ecological policies.

**Key words:** Sustainable development, Organizing the rivers, Environment, Settlements along the rivers' banks, Hasanakdar village