The Evaluation of Urban LandUse with Spatial Justice Approach
(Case Study: Zanjan City)

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT

Introduction

Nowdays in the eve of third millennium, urbanism is a dominate phenomenon of humanity habitation is continued with a developing rate, but extension of urbanism is often happened with some change in the cities. In fact, urbanization is a two-dimensional phenomenon that features a wide and variety of skills and abilities for social interaction and provides individual citizens. At the same time many problems such as congestion, pollution and degradation of environmental quality and economic deprivation followed. This trend of urbanization in developing countries (including Iran), with the imbalances in services, distribution of population and urban growth faced amorphous. And instability generated by these uneven growth as spatial-social imbalances manifestations of urban poverty, housing and informal employment, poor local governance and pollution has been detected. Now it is something that attracts attention more than anything. Commensurate with the increase in urban population, as appropriate to meet the needs of different services that must be them, not respond to requests for citizens. Therefore, the performance of many cities due to lack of proper allocation of land to the land required for citizens per capita and according to scientific standards on the one hand and the lack of quantitative and qualitative distribution of land uses in the city, are faced with many problems. A phenomenon in urban planning literature referred to as social justice and the spatial. As a result, according to the Urban poor growth and imbalances caused in the status quo and improve quality of urbanization, land use planning issue is raised؛ Which was very important and one of the most important tools to achieve the objectives of social, economic and physical, and the ultimate goal of creating an ecological balance and social justice in the process of urban development. Currently The Zanjan city spends a growing trend of urbanization. Increasing population causes problems including heterogeneity between the per capita standard. The imbalance in the distribution of the different applications in terms of quality (consistency, capacity, utilization of and dependence, respectively). Therefore, the first step should be to review and evaluate urban land use, land use qualitative and quantitative distribution amount identified and analyzed. And then with the appropriate solutions in order to balance the distribution of land use, equitable distribution utilities and organizing the allocation of land should be taken. In this context, the present study aims to quantify the amount of per capita available land uses with per capita standard of review and evaluation. The balance and equilibrium spatial distribution pattern land uses in The Zanjan city due to qualitatively assess the spatial justice

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approach ‹and to answer the question to what extent The Zanjan city that the current pattern of land use is consistent with the approach of spatial justice?

Methodology
This study taking into account the importance and position of urban land use and spatial distribution in cities, eventually analytical- descriptive method is formed, therefore, the relevant texts and sources review and theoretical framework was codification. Then, through field study area and per capita amount of land specified in separate layers attached to the base map information to be prepared in ArcGIS using it in the field. Finally, qualitative and quantitative methods, urban land use in Zanjan, including the desired level of per capita income and area, entropi and the average nearest neighbor Model in software ArcGIS, and affect two important indicators in the analysis of urban land use (including social justice and capacity) examined and evaluated.

Results and Discussion
The results of the Capacity Index show that with the exception of religious and commercial-service landuse in Region 3 and health-care landuse in Region 2 with surplus levels, in other landuse, there is a per capita shortage and a significant difference in per capita descent. In the measurement of spatial justice, the results of the average nearest neighbor model also show that, except for sports landuse whose distribution is a random pattern. Other landuse are cluster patterns and aggregation and focusing some of the landuse in one place more than other locations. In addition, based on the calculations carried out in the entropy coefficient, the results show that each of the 7 landuse is faced with imbalance and spatial imbalance, which indicates the imbalance and desirability of access to the urban areas. In general, the spatial imbalance is evident in the areas, per capita, dispersion and access to urban landuse in the three Region of Zanjan, which shows the lack of social and spatial justice.

Conclusion
According to process historical formation of Zanjan city at the center of of Zanjan city's old market and consequently the population is distributed from the center to the periphery of the city ‹Perhaps one of the most important causes of accumulation and centralization of land uses that many economic activities and population movements in the city center is formed, is historical background of Zanjan city. Obviously, The reflection of the spaial resulting from these changes in the pattern of distribution is such that regions 3 and 2, due to the central core of the city, have a better position than the area 1 in terms of access and access to landuse , This issue becomes more critical when Region 1 has a population density greater than that of regions 2 and 3; it is also apparent that from the center to the city's outskirts this imbalance dominates the city, and that citizens living there On the outskirts of the city, it is less than the others. This can indicate that, according to the historical nature of the city of Zanjan, the core of the city and the old neighborhoods surrounding and, in particular, the city's market, are still important, so that uses continue to be used instead of the rational distribution of the city, the tendency to focus in the center and around it. Obviously, the current focus-oriented pattern can not reflect the flow of social and spatial justice in the city and its regions; therefore, it is necessary to undertake a fundamental review of the land use pattern of the city rather than the modern urban land use model, which implies equal access to citizens Get closer to the services and amenities of the city.

Key words: urban land use, capacity analysis, analysis of social justice, city of Zanjan