Investigating the Optimal Spatial Establishment of Urban Green Spaces Using the Fuzzy Logic Method in GIS Environment (Case Study of District 4 in Tabriz)

Mohammad Javad Kamelifar⁶

PhD Candidate of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran Masood Safaeepoor

Associate Professor of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran

Hadi Alizadeh

PhD Candidate of Geography and Urban Planning, Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz, Ahvaz, Iran

Received 6 July 2014

Accepted 30 December 2014

1. Introduction

Due to the emergence of the concept of sustainable cities and the creation of vibrant urban space, the significance of urban green spaces and their establishment has become more evident than before. It is now in the urgent need of attention given the problems such as the increase of urbanism, population density, pollution, and the warming of urban atmospheres. One of the major relevant challenges is the proper distribution of green spaces in modern cities. This is a dominant aspect of spending leisure time for people in cities, which also enables citizens to have a better chance of access. Hence, the establishment of urban green spaces as a manifestation of urban renewal has been a topic of concern in the past century, and it has been accelerated during the recent decades. However, this issue should be treated more scientifically. Due to the mentioned challenges and their significance, this research measures the optimal establishment of urban green spaces in District 4 in Tabriz. District 4 is the most populated urban residential area in Tabriz. Despite the district condensed population, it involves only a few green spaces. Therefore, building and locating urban green spaces-tailored to the needs of the district population is quite necessary.

2. Theoretical Framework

Green urban space is considered as a level of urban land use with vegetation, bearing both the ecological and the social outcomes. Ecological outcomes include the beautification of urban areas, decrease in environment temperature, oxygen supply, and increase in soil infiltration in the presence of different types of

^{6 -}Corresponding author. Email: m.javad_kamelifar@yahoo.com

precipitation. By contrast, social outcomes of green urban spaces should be sought in the improvement of life quality, and the increase of social happiness and spirit. Urban parks are important public service spaces in a city. They play a vital role in promoting social, cultural, economic and environmental conditions of urban areas. As urban areas grow and become populated, societies come to acknowledge the role and value of parks and green spaces. Various strategies are invented and employed to properly locate and distribute such spaces in urban environments.

3. Method

This is a descriptive-analytic research. To analyze the optimal spatial establishment of urban green spaces in district 4 in Tabriz, the required data were gathered in two phases, namely descriptive(via studying library documents) and analytical phase. In the analytical phase, the layers of 12 selected land uses were fuzzified using fuzzy membership functions in GIS software environment. Then, they were evaluated by using fuzzy gamma operator.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

To analyze the research data, first, the layers that were constructed in Arc GIS 10 software were given fuzzy membership after being digitalized and categorized in the form of spatial analysis toolbox and fuzzy membership analysis package. To investigate the fuzzified indexes, fuzzy operators had to be utilized. In this research, three thresholds (7.0, 8.0 and 9.0) were tested in defining fuzzy gamma operator threshold. The findings from testing the threshold showed that considering the existing conditions for establishing the selected land uses in this research, threshold 0.7 was more successful in making a flexible compatibility between increasing and decreasing trends in land use with respect to the urban green spaces establishment and proximity. The final maps derived from the outputs of the fuzzy analysis showed that given the present condition of establishing land uses in District 4 in Tabriz, and their increasing and increasing trends, threshold 0.7 analyzed the optimal spatial establishment of the urban green spaces more properly in comparison with the other two thresholds. In this threshold, regarding the proximity and locating of urban green spaces, the results of industrial workshops were applied to this district with more sensitivity and precision compared with the other two thresholds. According to the findings of this operator, some central and southeastern areas of this district were more proper for the establishment of urban green spaces given the existing conditions.

5. Suggestions

Shifting or transferring land use into industrial and military functions - mostly in the form of military or industrial workshops, which are also in the proximity of residential areas - prevents the establishment and improvement of compatible

applications including urban green spaces in the district. Vast agricultural land and barren lands could be changed into green spaces for spending leisure time given the large population of the district.

Keywords: Green space, Fuzzy logic, Spatial establishment

References

- 1. Ajza Shokoohi, A., Kazemi Kheibari, K., & Hosseinpoor, A. (2013). Strategic planning of urban green space with an emphasis on sustainable development in the 9th district of Mashhad. *Iranian Journal of Landscape Architecture*, *1*(1), 41-51. [In Persian]
- 2. Chiesura, A. (2004). The role of urban parks for the sustainable city. *Landscape and urban planning*, 68(1), 129-138.
- 3. Esmaeeli, A. (2002). *Analysis of green space (urban parks) based on urban planning (Cases study: 1-8 Disricts of Tabriz)* (Unpublished master's thesis). Tarbiat Modares University, Iran. [In Persian]
- 4. Ghanbari, A., & Ghanbari, M. (2013). Assessing spatial distribution of Tabriz parks by GIS (compared network analysis and buffering). *Geography and Environmental Planning*, 5(24), 223-224. [In Persian]
- 5. Ghaneie, M. (2010). The role and status of green space in urban landscape. *Automobile and Urban Services*, 4(11), 63-67. [In Persian]
- 6. Ghazanfarpour, H., Kamandari, M., & Amiri, N. (2012). Analysis of Kerman parks position for using the handicapped and self-sacrifices and its spatial and local distribution using Geographic Information System (GIS). *Quarterly Journal of Human Geography*, *5*(1), 120-133. [In Persian]
- 7. Hojjati, A. (2010). Per capita urban green space, a forgotten issue. *Gozaresh*, 19(64 & 65), 31-38. [In Persian]
- 8. Hossinzadeh Dalir, K. (1991). The use of urban green space in comprehensive plans and designing pronciples of parks. *Educational Roshd Magazine of Geography*, 3(27), 12-19. [In Persian]
- 9. Khammar, G., Shahmoradi, L., & Heydari, A. (2013). Location criteria for promotion of the social environment of urban parks (Case study: Laith Yaqub park of Zabol). *Research and Urban Planning*, *4*(12), 117-134. [In Persian]
- 10. Lee, B. K., Sohn, S. Y., & Yang, S. (2014). Design guidelines for the Dashilar, Beijing open green space redevelopment project. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 13(2), 385-396.
- 11. Lotfi, S., Hoseinzadeh, A., Faraji Molaei, A., & Ahmadi Firozjaei, M. (2012). Investigation of spatial distribution of urban parks and site selections of new parks using fuzzy logic and analytical hierarchic process (Case study: Babolsar). *Journal of Environmental Studies*, 38(63), 147-154. [In Persian]

- 12. Lotfi, S., Jokar Sarhangi, I., Osmanpoor, H., & Azimi, S. (2013). Analyzing spatial distribution of neighborhood parks in zone 3 of Tehran mega-police. *Geography and Urban Development*, 2(1), 100-119. [In Persian]
- 13. Lotfi, S., Mahdi, A., & Mohammadpoor, S. (2014). Investigating the distribution, standards and measuring green space per capita based on Bahram Soltani's model (Case study: Qom city, District No.1). *Geography and Territorial Spatial Arrangement*, 4(10), 1-18. [In Persian]
- 14. Maimaitiyiming, M., Ghulam, A., Tiyip, T., Pla, F., Latorre-Carmona, P., Halik, Ü., . . . Caetano, M. (2014). Effects of green space spatial pattern on land surface temperature: Implications for sustainable urban planning and climate change adaptation. *ISPRS Journal of Photogrammetry and Remote Sensing*, 89, 59-66.
- 15. Mohammadi, J., & Heidaribakhsh, M. (2013). Investigation of role and status of Isfahan's parks and green space in the leisure time of citizens (Case study: Green space on the riverbank of ZayandehRood), *Sepehr*, 22(85), 87-97. [In Persian]
- 16. Mohandesin Moshavere Arseh. (2012). *Development program of Tabriz and its suburbs*. [In Persian]
- 17. Nutsford, D., Pearson, A., & Kingham, S. (2013). An ecological study investigating the association between access to urban green space and mental health. *Public Health*, 127(11), 1005-1011.
- 18. Okovat, H., & Taghvaea, A. (2009). Assessing cultural and psychological effects of urban parks on citizens (Case study: Tehran). *Shahrnegar*, 9(50), 23-29. [In Persian]
- 19. Qin, J., Zhou, X., Sun, C., Leng, H., & Lian, Z. (2013). Influence of green spaces on environmental satisfaction and physiological status of urban residents. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, *12*(4), 490-497.
- 20. Randrup, T. B., & Persson, B. (2009). Public green spaces in the Nordic countries: Development of a new strategic management regime. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 8(1), 31-40.
- 21. Rezaee, M. (2013). Economical, social and ecological functions of urban green spacing and their role in sustainable development. *Urban Economy*, *5*(17), 46-56. [In Persian]
- 22. Schipperijn, J., Ekholm, O., Stigsdotter, U. K., Toftager, M., Bentsen, P., Kamper-Jørgensen, F., & Randrup, T. B. (2010). Factors influencing the use of green space: Results from a Danish national representative survey. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 95(3), 130-137.
- 23. Shiri, A. (2006). *Optimum locating model of urban green spaces using GIS* (Unpublished master's thesis). Zanjan University, Zanjan. [In Persian]

- 24. Soleimani Farsani, Z. (2009). *Analysis of the spatial distribution of urban services in Shahrkord* (Unpublished master's thesis), Isfahan University, Isfahan. [In Persian]
- 25. Soroodi, M., & Jozi, S. (2013). Application of remote sensing and Markov in investigation and prediction of change in vegetation cover (Case study: District 1 of Tehran municipality). *Journal of Environmental Studies*, *39*(65), 113-122. [In Persian]
- 26. Tabari Kouchaksaraei, S., Laghai, H. A., & Hosseini, S. M. (2013). Assessment of Ghaemshahr urban parks and suiting their potentials for use of citizens. *Amayesh Journal*, 5(19), 75-98. [In Persian]
- 27. Tehran City Organization of Parks and Green Spaces. (2000). Studies of the second symposium of green space. *Shahrdariha*, 2(13), 47-51. [In Persian]
- 28. Varesi, H. R., Mohammadi, J., & Shahivandi, A. (2008). Locating urban green space using GIS model (Case study: Khorram Aabaad). *Journal of Geography and Regional Development*, 2(10), 83-103. [In Persian]
- 29. Young, R. F. (2010). Managing municipal green space for ecosystem services. *Urban Forestry & Urban Greening*, 9(4), 313-321.
- 30. Zarrabi, A., & Tabrizi, N. (2006). Optimal planning of urban green space. *Sabzineh Shargh*, 4(22), 53-71. [In Persian]
- 31. Zhou, X., & Wang, Y. C. (2011). Spatial-temporal dynamics of urban green space in response to rapid urbanization and greening policies. *Landscape and Urban Planning*, 100(3), 268-277.

How to cite this article:

Kamelifar, M. J., Safaeepoor, M., & Alizadeh, H. (2015). Investigating the optimal spatial establishment of urban green spaces using the Fuzzy Logic method in GIS environment (Case study of District 4 in Tabriz). *Journal of Geography and Regional Development*, 13(24), 113-132.

URL http://jgrd.um.ac.ir/index.php/geography/article/view/36125