

## ***Planning Priority for Making Safe in Obliterated Urban Fabrics of Karaj Metropolis with Use Multi Criteria Evaluation***

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### **Extended Abstract**

#### **Introduction**

Urban sustainability is related to transformation of cities' Life in multi dimension and in due to compatibility with of time and place obligations and lack fulfillment of this compatibility is caused to obliterating of urban fabrics.

Karaj, a new metropolis that did not have passed more than half century of its life, is one of the cities that has faced with to lack fulfillment of compatibility in its fabrics and it has near 551 hectare obliterated urban fabrics.

Now the most prominent attribute for city of Karaj is portion less of an urban integrated structure in administrative, ecological, physical, economic and social aspects. This character is accountable from two point of view: at first sight the procedure of transformation and change of Karaj as a small village in 1940 to today metropolitan and the other sight is accelerative growth of population in Tehran' conurbation.

Now people in obliterated urban fabrics of Karaj face with more multidimensional problems in:

1. Social vulnerability (heterogeneous population, slums, crime, insecurity and poverty)

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2. Physical vulnerability (obliterated urban fabric, urban sprawl, slums, incompatible land use)
3. Environmental vulnerability (territorial threat and environmental unsustainability)
4. Civil protection vulnerability (especially in urban infrastructures)
5. Technological vulnerability (car accidents, fire, explosions)
6. Defenseless spaces vulnerability (slums, all defenseless micro spaces)

### Methodology

Regarding to intricacy for existence of urban fabrics, the presentation of systemic model in this case has very challenges. At the result Analysis Hierarchical Process(AHP) with quality and quantity character and capability for being component with GIS is a useful model for evaluating of priority for making safe in obliterated urban fabrics.

The aims of this research are:

- Determining effective different types of factors in obliterated of Karaj urban fabrics
- Planning priority for making safe in obliterated urban fabrics of Karaj

### Results and Discussion

The research findings by AHP indicate that with farther distance away from downtown, old Karaj, physical safety factor shows more coefficient. It is because of existence of scattered informal settlements in this regions and of course obliterated urban fabrics. Moreover, in the northern parts of Karaj because lack of optimal accessibility (high degree of inaccessibility) to open spaces and streets, regions mainly have low physical safety factors.

The research findings indicate that environmental factors with .55 index have the most effect on unsustainable in urban fabrics in Karaj and Hesarak and Old Karaj with the mostly effected from environmental and social factors are the first priority of making them safe.

### Conclusion

However in this case social factors have the most effect on the unsafely in obliterated urban fabrics in Karaj. Poverty, density, and social segregation are most important factors that can be show in relation of social factors. Overall regarding to three dimensions of safety in obliterated urban fabrics, the proposed strategies for safety in Karaj are empowerment in social aspects, rehabilitations in physical aspects and disaster management in environmental aspects.

**Keywords:** *Obliterated Urban Fabric, Planning Priority, MCE, Karaj Metropolis.*