

Abstract

Urban regeneration is a process that leads to the creation of a new urban space while maintaining the main spatial features (physical and functional). The introduction of urban development strategy is rooted in the problems of cities in the field of comprehensiveness of traditional planning processes, the level of real community participation in decision-making, increasing urban population and poverty and urban environmental problems. The purpose of this study is to reconstruct the worn-out urban fabric with the use of CDS in Zabol city. Abad, North Helmand, Masoom Abad and Resalat). Data analysis was performed using decision making model and ARC GIS software and the results show that the evaluation and analysis of worn-out tissue indices of Duncan test identified two groups that Masoumabad neighborhood has the lowest value and North Helmand neighborhood has the highest Score, evaluation and analysis of CSD indices Duncan test has identified three groups that the northern Helmand neighborhood has the lowest value and Islamabad neighborhood has the highest score in the situation of regenerating the worn texture of Zabol city based on the CDS model. The ranking of the studied neighborhoods in Zabol city in terms of the status of regeneration of worn-out texture of Zabol city based on CDS model using MOORA multi-criteria decision model shows that Islamabad neighborhood and Hosseinabad neighborhood have the highest and Resalat neighborhood and North Helmand neighborhood have The lowest utility is with regeneration indicators

Key words: Recreation, Urban Development, Urban Decay Texture, Zabol City.



University of Zabol
Graduate school
Faculty of Literature and Human Science
Department of Geography

The thesis Submitted for the Degree of M.Sc (In the Field of Geography and Urban Planning)

Reconstruction of the worn-out urban tissue of the Baroque CDS case study of Zabol City

Supervisor:

Dr. Mostafa Istgaldi

Advisers:

Dr. Gh. Khammar

By:

Tahereh Kondeh

2021