Abstract

The study is designed to prepare a plan for conservation of heritage areas of Isfahan city, by studying the past and present records. The study addresses Isfahan urban conservation, for the immediate future. The present study is based on both primary and secondary sources of data whereas the ideas given in the thesis have been assembled using a concerted library research. In this effort, relevant and current literature has been reviewed to set up a conceptual framework for the study, keeping in view its significance in the conservation of heritage areas of Isfahan city. To understand the land use, and activity pattern computability within heritage areas, considering the existing guidelines for conservation of heritage areas in the city, relevant data for the research study have been collected using a pilot-tested questionnaire in interviews with persons from various walks of life, but particularly involved in the process of conservation of heritage areas and planning and design of Isfahan city. From city profile find out, a review of urbanization and conservation of historical cities in Iran; geographical aspect of Isfahan city and evaluation of natural elements; historical city in different, distinct periods of Iran and spatial and temporal growth of Isfahan city; and, human resources of Isfahan city for evaluation of demography in heritage area of Isfahan city have been made and assessed. And also ranking all of particular monuments in four major categories for attracting tourists. In this study analogized Citizen Opinions for achieving sustainability in historical city with TOPSIS method the result shows many people tend to emphasize the environmental side of the sustainable development and economic part has low importance from the public point of view. Therefore planners and politicians should pay more attention to environment and social aspects of sustainability in order to establish a balance between all three aspects of sustainable development and improve heritage awareness for now and the next generation. And finally physical problems of heritage conservation on SWOT analyzes, for assessment of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of a city forms, for preparation of plan for conservation of heritage area in Islamic traditional urban core. The result of this study investigated existing limitations and strength. Main findings lead to a conclusion that the traditional frame of historic urban core is stronger than the new elements of city and without consideration to structure of traditional Iranian city, development plan is impossible.