1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the last decade or so, conflict between socio-cultural and physical development became a significant issue in Iranian cities. Implications of this conflict are directly related to the city morphology. Urban morphology and the urban culture in urban society always dictated by a sizeable population engaging in non-agricultural economic activities with other terms under the aspects of urbanism and distinct culture. In a city, context is explained by the fact that the urban conditions relate to a number of different, but interrelated aspects, of which four might be regarded as being particularly significant. They are:

(i) Urban settlements generally have larger populations than their rural counterparts (the individual villages), although the size of threshold will vary from country to country;

(ii) Urban places are characterized by higher population densities created by the spatial concentration of activities and buildings;

(iii) Urban settlements and places, in economic terms, are concerned almost wholly with non-agricultural activities and, in many instances, with the provision of goods and services for their hinterlands; and

(iv) The people living in urban places are thought to participate in a distinctive way of living that may be, generally, termed as ‘urbanism’.

The philosophy of urbanism defines the city as a place in which its inhabitants have special socio-economic relationships, under distorted cultural values. The expression of these can be analyzed by categorizing them into two types: physical and non-physical. The physical in urban context generally includes distinctions in land uses, zones, built forms, densities, and their morphology, which have been made by humans whereas the non-physical include culture and social relationships. The term “culture” is given a wide variety of meanings and interpretations.
“Culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society” (Tylor, 1874, p1)

Bodlye also has define that Culture involves at least three components: what people think, what they do, and the material products they produce. Hence, mental processes, beliefs, knowledge, and values are parts of culture. He explains about several properties of culture that they are shared, symbolic, learned, transmitted cross-generationally, adaptive, and integrated (Bodley, 2011)

The social groups form society, under different values and cultures, which in turn result in some changing in urban morphology. For example, the urban forms in Islamic cities are so different from those of the non-Islamic cities and even some famous urban designers called them as Islamic cities. It is mainly due to the distribution of people, who belong to different social and cultural values. The distribution of these cultural elements over physical space forms a distinct layer over a natural landscape of earth called the cultural landscape. The distinctions of these landscapes are necessary and play a major role in the analysis of inter-relations between culture, urban development and urban morphology. The surface of the earth is called the natural landscape. It consists of different terrain, vegetation and other elements of topography in an area, whereas the cultural landscape includes those features on the surface of the earth that are the products of human activities and the impacts. Since the elements of cultural landscape are more dynamically activated, the changes over the earth surface, that is, the earth surface the study related to urban morphology can be defined as, according to (Ananthakrishnan, 1998) the study of the physical form and its changes in structure of cities is the study of urban morphology. The urban form of the city influences the behavioral, economic and social processes within it. Thus, the study of human settlements has an encompassing view of all the activities it supports.
Therefore, urban morphology is a result of urban culture and it is the interrelationship with other environmental aspects.

One of the most significant component of urban morphology that constitute as an important aspect of human environment is his built environment, especially his habitation is one of the material traits of culture. The pattern of any habitation is the result of a long-drawn process of interactions and adjustments between the physical as well as the social environments of the community inhabiting it.

In the sphere of the built environment, the physical setting provides the possibilities among choices, which are made through taboos, customs and traditional ways of culture. Even when the physical possibilities are numerous, the actual choices may be severely limited by the cultural matrix: this limitation may be the most typical aspect of the dwellings and settlements of a culture (Ogburn and Nimkoff, 1947).

An eminent scholar (Souza, 1990) has observed that unlike the abode of other animals, human habitat is a product of an intellectual process, which through history created civilizations. In the process, the nature of the constraints posed by it was interpreted according to the geniuses of people living in different climatic and geologic regions and locations. Depending on their ability to control the options, Settlement morphology varies between places. In other hand man has, of necessity, to adjust with his environment – the environment in which he lives, of which he has become an inseparable part. In this continuous drama, environment – both physical and social cultural, while reacting to the others, always tries to influence and dominate others.

The geographical location and regional setting of the study themselves have become a great potential for the growth and development of Shiraz city. The degree of interaction between the cities in the region has made Shiraz city’s structure to have continuous change. The continuous changes, in terms of its size, functional base, and the state of the city have made severe impacts on
the socio-economics and physical structure. In turn, they have affected the traditional cultural requirements of the present inhabitants. The present city structure, though regulated under urban planning processes, it has serious sociological problems than spatial and physical problems. Many of the social problems, has affected the social relationships and culture, and also these are distorted due to the post-modern economic dynamics of the city and made the sociological problems become more detrimental under the spatio-social dimensions. The degree of indeterminacy in the sociological problems has made the planning strategies ineffective as the sociological problems have given the least consideration in urban planning processes in the present context. The post-effects of the least considerations in urban planning processes have led to unwanted developments and cultural precedents. The problem of population migrations into city has led to formation of blights and value distortions in cultural spaces. These in turn have created planning redundancies in the spatial organization processes of Shiraz city.

1.2 NEED FOR THE STUDY

Urban morphology, in a cross-cultural context, refers to a study of the physical form of cities (Whitehand, 2007) that is, the layout of the streets, the size and shape of the buildings and plots, the architecture and the patterns of land uses.

The term morphology in its usage it is such that first it was used in bioscience, but recently it has been increasingly used in geography, geology, philosophy and other subjects. Much emphasis has been placed upon the importance of built space for sustaining social practices; the relationship between the built landscape and the social world is dialectical, with both shaping the form or morphology (Gilliland and Gauthier, 2006)

Urban morphology began to take shape at the end of the nineteenth century as a field of study concerned with the urban landscape (Whitehand, 2007). In the west, this type of study has an established tradition, based on the
information gained from surveying and mapping of the urban landscapes over time. At its core is the concept of urban landscape, which is a historical continuum; contemporary street layouts and building styles in any city, and in different areas of that city, display distinctive features that can be traced back to adaptations which have been introduced to meet previous needs. In view of this thinking, planning for future developments should be firmly rooted in an understanding of how and why a city has developed (Whitehand, 2007).

In Europe and America the study on urban morphology has been analytical and in China it has been almost entirely descriptive; and there has been little accurate surveying of streets, plots and buildings. This has had a detrimental effect on urban planning and conservation, since there is a lack of information on which to base decisions (Whitehand, 2007).

Gospodini in 2005 explain how new post-industrial urban economics, and in particular technology – intensive and knowledge-based economic activities and cultural and consumption urban economics, along with the development of new urban governance strategies tend to rearrange the landscapes of cities towards particular favourable choices. In terms of land use patterns, urban landscapes tend to be dominated by a kind of electric clustering of (i) high level financial services and technology-intensive forms; and (ii) cultural activities and consumption spaces generating ‘creative’ urban islands and edges.

From the point of view of urban morphology, these creative clusters represent ‘signifying epi-centres’, introducing a kind of ‘localized’ morphology since two contrasting morphological extremities of urban space built heritage and innovative design of buildings and open spaces are predominantly used as key themes and competitive edges of cities (Gospodini, 2005 p17).

According to the European Landscape Convention, “Landscape” means: “an area, as perceived by people, whose character is the result of the action and interaction of natural and/or human factors”.

6
Furthermore, The European Landscape Convention gives the following definitions:

1. “Landscape policy” means an expression by the competent public authorities of general principles, strategies and guidelines that permit the taking of specific measures aimed at the protection, management and planning of landscapes;

2. “Landscape quality objective” means the response of the appropriate public authorities to the aspirations of the public for a specific landscape and the features of their surroundings;

3. “Landscape protection” means actions to conserve and maintain the significant or characteristic features of a landscape, justified by its heritage value derived from its natural configuration and/or from human activity;

4. “Landscape management” means action to ensure the regular upkeep of a landscape within a perspective of sustainable development so as to guide and harmonies changes which are brought about by social, economic and environmental processes;

5. “Landscape planning” means strong forward-looking action to enhance, restore or create landscapes (Ventura, 2008).

The geographer Otto Schluter is credited with having first formally used “cultural landscape” as an academic term in the early twentieth century in 1908, he argued for it by defining geography as a landscape science. This would give geography a logical subject matter shared by no other discipline. He also defined two forms of landscape, the natural landscape or the landscape that existed before major human induced changes and the cultural landscape, a landscape created by human culture. Hence, the major task of geography was to trace the changes in the two landscapes (Elkins, 1989). A definition of a ‘cultural landscape’ be Sauer has stated “the cultural landscape is fashioned
from a natural landscape by a cultural group. Culture is the agent the nature is the medium, the cultural landscape is the result” (Sauer, 1925)

The World Heritage Committee of UNESCO has identified and adapted three categories of cultural landscapes, ranging from (i) the landscapes most deliberately “shaped” by people, through (ii) a full range of ‘combined’ works to (iii) those least evidently “shaped” by people (yet highly valued).

The study related to landscape has involved a long struggle in the subject matter to be considered under varied professional approaches throughout the history of civilization. Though the efforts of professional ideologies in different disciplines did not precisely converge into the planners requirements, it was compelling of the issues in human habitation without moving away from the central issues of urban morphology (Chief, 2006)

The list of references shown in the research study has described various issues in the form of case studies, models and theories and methodologies to analyze the cultural landscape and urban morphology issues under inter-disciplinary approaches. The literature attempts to address the issue, by interpreting the problem of the modern urban fabric and it is that understanding the dynamics of urban morphology is indeed certain to make use of in any urban planning.

The study of urban form or urban morphology has long traditions within historical geography and, later on, it has become an inter-disciplinary subject. In urban terms, this has made different professionals to think and develop theories and models, which can be applied in studies in several ways. Even then, the complex characteristics of the urban morphology, in various contexts, especially in the processes of urban planning, have not been considered effectively. This can be clearly observed by looking at the partial successes in urban planning attempts, which were made in response to the requirements of inhabitants. It is common in most of the cities of Iran that the country is
inhabited by the people who were strongly bound by the religious values and customs.

It has been observed from the literatures studies that no country is completely satisfied with the cultural requirements of the inhabitants through planning strategies against the changing urban morphology.

Most probably, it is due to the incomplete understanding of the urban morphological characteristics. Though urban morphology began to take shape at the end of the nineteenth century, as a field of study concerned with the urban landscapes and largely centred in European geography, but has also influenced other countries in the later stages. However, the importance of urban morphology in the recent process of urban planning has been recognized but yet to practice it seriously.

As the strategies of urban planning became ineffective in the present scenarios of urban morphology, through the cultural rigidity and religious inflexibility, they have been strongly embedded in the geo-cultural contexts and the urban structures of the Iranian cities. They have slowly been subjected to changes such that they are in the present context not favouring the cultural values. Shiraz city, which is chosen as study area under the present research program, has undergone many unwanted changes in its urban structure, even though the city spaces have been organized under the urban planning processes. Hence, there is a need for investigating the facts and finding solution for the fact of impact of cultural landscape over urban morphology with an in-depth study to understand the whole phenomenon of urban morphology to integrate with the urban planning processes of Shiraz city.
1.3 STUDY AREA BRIEF & THE RESEARCH QUESTION

Iran is located in the southwestern part of Asia, between 25° to 40° North latitudes and 44° to 63° East longitudes and has a geographical area of about 1,648,195 km². Shiraz city is an important historical, cultural, social, and economic center in southern Iran (Sabet Sarvestani, Ibrahim et al. 2011) and the same city is selected for this research study. The historical profile of Shiraz city can be traced back to 653 AD. Shiraz is in the southwest part of Iran and is located in the northwestern part of Fars Province of Iran with an average elevation of 1500 m above sea level. The Shiraz is located between the latitudes of 29° 3’ 7’’ N and 29° 6’ 17’’ N and between longitudes of 52° 32’ E and 52° 33’ E. Shiraz was one of the most important cities in the medieval Islamic world and was the Iranian capital during the Zand dynasty (1747-79) (Movahed, 2006). Now Shiraz is the sixth most populous city in Iran and is the capital of Fars Province (Ali Soltani, Ehsan Sharif, 2012). Shiraz has a moderate climate with four regular seasons. The daily temperature varies between 40° C in the summer and 10° C in the winter. With climate change, precipitation in recent years has changed considerably, reaching levels below 350 mm as yearly average (Sabet Sarvestani, Ibrahim et al. 2011). Shiraz economy has a shared base of about 69% from service sector 27% from industrial sector and 2.5% from agriculture sector (Shahr va Khane, 2009).

Shiraz has well integrated with the country with a good system of transportation. Shiraz International Airport serves as the largest airport in the southern region of Iran, and also it has Metro and bus services as main stream of transportation.

Shiraz was known as the city of gardens, poets, nightingales and flowers (Shirazi, 1935). The garden is an important part of the Iranian culture. There are many old gardens in Shiraz such as the Eram garden and the Afifabad garden. Shiraz is proud of being the mother land of Hafez-e-Shirazi. It is an
important centre for Iranian culture and has produced a number of famous poets. Saadi, a 12th and 13th century poet was born in Shiraz (Shiraz, 2012).

Shiraz city structure has subjected to continuous change, finally its intensity of change has affected its basic cultural landscape itself. Particularly the city has expanded enormously and its great old structure was complemented by massive new urban developments. Now, it has two different structures, old and modern. The old structure consists of different gates and districts at different times. The modern structure has been chiefly set up around the old districts in suburbs (Movahed, 2006).

The geographic location and regional setting of Shiraz city has itself become a great potential for its growth and development from the period of history. The degree of interaction between the cities in the region has made Shiraz city’s structure to have continuous changes. These continuous changes in terms of their size, functional bases, and status of the city have made severe impact on the socio-economic and physical structure and it in turn it affects the cultural requirements of the present inhabitants. The present city structure, though regulated under urban planning strategies, has serious sociological problems than spatial and physical problems. Many of the sociological problems like social relationships, philosophical needs and culture were distorted due to the post-modern socio-economic structure of the city and made these sociological problems more detrimental under the spatial and social dimensions. The degrees of indeterminacy in spatial-sociological problems have made the planning strategies to become ineffective as the sociological problems have been given least considerations in urban planning. The post-effects of the least considerations in urban planning processes have led to unwanted developments at the religious precincts and other sensitive areas in the whole of the urban structure of Shiraz city. The problems of both intra-urban and inter-regional migrations led to the formation of cultural dilution and causes sever impact on cultural landscape in turn over the urban morphology. It is common in most of the cities of Iran as the country is inhabited with the
people who were strongly bound by religious values and customs. It is observed from the literature studies (Kheirabadi, 2000) that “no country is completely satisfied with the cultural requirements of the inhabitants through planning strategies against the urban morphology are changing the cultural spaces. These in turn have created planning redundancy in the spatial organization processes of Shiraz city. Therefore, it is required to take a study to find the reasons why planning strategies are becoming ineffective to satisfy the socio-cultural requirements even though it was formulated effectively to mitigate the urban problems.

It is understood from the preliminary studies on Shiraz city that the planning strategies have become ineffective due to the characteristic changes in socio-economic and physical structure of the settlement, right from its origin. Hence, the research study is planned to carried out with the following research questions, aim and objectives and hypotheses.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The study is attempt at answering the following research questions, which emerge from a careful study of urban cultural landscapes and the morphology of Shiraz city:

1. What roles do urban form determinants play in making urban planning strategies in effective in Shiraz? How do those strategies impact on the dynamics of urban morphology?

2. Given the physical and socio-economic conditions of the city, how significant are they in (a) changing the urban landscape which in turn change urban structure; and (b) how effective are the urban planning strategies in catering to cultural requirements of the public?

3. Are urban planning process of Shiraz city effective in integrating socio-economic dimensions of urban morphology with the physical aspects of urban morphology?
1.5 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The research is therefore intended for looking at certain planning considerations of cultural landscape issues. Hence there is a requirement of research study to understand the impact of cultural landscape on of urban morphology and their implications over the effectiveness of urban planning strategies.

The research study seeks to understand the implications of urban morphology over the effectiveness of urban planning strategies. As it is felt that the cultural dimensions has qualitative attachments and they are dynamic in nature, the impact of Socio-cultural dimensions on urban morphology are much more stronger with qualitative attachment than other dimensions on urban morphology in intensifying the magnitude of changes in the phenomena of urban morphology. In view of the above the research study is therefore to focus precisely on the aspect: the impact of cultural landscape over urban morphology of Shiraz city of Iran. The study has been carried out under the following objectives.

1.5.1 OBJECTIVES:

1. To examine the footprints of cultural landscape of Shiraz city and to assess its symbiotic characteristics through its historic growth and development in the urban context of Shiraz city;

2. To assess the impact of cultural landscape elements over urban morphology and in turn on urban planning in the chronologic growth of Shiraz city and also analyze the efficiency of its urban planning processes, during different periods, and

3. To propose appropriate and effective recommendations from the perspectives of the existing urban structure, that needs to be considered in urban planning processes of Shiraz city for its traditional socio-cultural requirements.
1.6 HYPOTHESES

1. Urban form determinants (factors) do play a predominant role in making urban planning strategies ineffective under the dynamics of urban morphology in the socio-cultural context of Iran.

2. Socio-economic characteristics of urban morphology are more significant than its physical characteristics in changing the urban landscape that in turn affect the unusual changes in urban structure and make urban planning strategies ineffective in catering to traditional socio-cultural requirements of the public.

3. The urban planning processes in Shiraz city do not have effective provisions to integrate socio-economic dimensions of urban morphology that in turn have made the planning strategies ineffective.

1.7 METHODOLOGY

1.7.1 Research Methodology

Research study has been carried out by understanding “Urban morphology” is the study of the form of human settlements and the process of their formation and transformation. The study seeks to understand the spatial structure and character of a settlement by examining the patterns of its component parts and the process of its developments. This involves the analysis of physical structures at different scales as well as patterns of land use, ownership, land value issues and occupational structure. Typically, analysis of physical form focuses on street pattern, lot or plot pattern and building type are also be collectively studied as essences to understand abstract realm of shiraz.

Figure 1.1 indicates the analytical framework adapted for the study. The schematic diagram is self-explanatory and accommodates the plan of work of entire thesis, and contents of all Chapters. The primary survey and the data collected for the study and the different analytical methods used in the study for making descriptions and inferences possible are also shown.
This Research design serves for the logical interpretation and to converge the whole study towards the principal aim of the research and helps the course of data collection, analysis and interpretation. The research design has been developed in four stages:

1. An extensive review of literature on culture, cultural landscape, urban morphology, planning and cultural regeneration strategies, culture and urban changes and development, urban planning and design processes in relation to urban cultural landscape that is the review of literature in Chapter II.

2. Consideration and analysis of formation, development and transformation of Shiraz city from the period before Islam era till contemporary era towards achieving the requirements of cultural factors in the overall processes of Shiraz city formation and transformation in specific Chapter III & IV.

3. Consideration, analysis and assessment of the socio-cultural, economic and geographical factors on the urban morphology of Shiraz city, documenting and analyzing residents’ view on Shiraz city towards achieving the role of urban form determinants on assessing effectiveness or ineffectiveness of urban planning strategies Chapter V.

4. Proposed strategies by suggesting broader recommendations for the perspective urban planning process of Shiraz city and identifying the significance of cultural landscape elements in the process of urban morphology to retain the traditional socio-cultural character of the city Chapter VI (Figure 1.1).
Figure 1.1: An approach of Research Methodology for the study of impact of cultural landscape on urban morphology

Culture, cultural landscape, urban morphology, planning and cultural regeneration strategies, culture and urban changes and development, urban design guidelines, urban culture, cultural landscape, urban culture, cultural strategies, culture and urban changes and development, urban design guidelines, urban...
The study of history of Shiraz, urban space and city formation has set triangular approach for the study combination of several data analysis with a comprehensive approach forms a proper base for quantitative and qualitative investigation in the research study. The triangulation discussion has been carried out throughout the study to achieve better results for the defined objectives. By combining inputs from the review of literature, ideas of different research papers and the field study are helped to analyse the influence of socio-cultural transformations on the overall aspects of morphology.

The analysis of settlement is undertaken by studying both the primary and secondary sources of information on the said issues and the process of growth and development, deduced from comparison of historical maps that have chronological representatives of growth and development of Shiraz city to study the urban morphology. Special attention is given to understanding how the physical form of the city charges over time in terms of socio-economic and physical issues connected to urban form. A significant part of the research study focuses mostly on the interrelations between the social forms which are expressed in the physical layout of the city and conversely how physical form produces or reproduces under the influence of various socio-cultural aspects.

The study of urban morphology is also considered in the study of urban fabric as a means of discerning the underlying structure of the built landscape, that is, cultural landscape, the approach in the methodology of research here rather challenging the approaches of urban planning processes. It is trying to bring out the uncovered areas and omissions in the urban planning processes to make them more effective. The study also emphasizes on the issues which are treated as minor and get affected severely on the planning strategies and made them ineffective under the urban morphology.

The phenomena of urban morphology have to be analyzed by keeping cultural landscape entities as base and the morphology is expressed through changes happened in its physical forms. As the entities of cultural landscape
like the social relation, culture and culture values are analyzed under a qualitative form, a measurement technique has been postulated with an indirect clear indices and indicators by analyzing through urban spaces. The socio-economic indicators like demographic aspects and physical indicators like land use, urban built forms etc are used to identify the characteristics of morphology, its reliability and validity are analyzed and tested by using suitable methods of statistical analysis for the data collected in maximum through primary survey.

1.7.2 Primary Sources of Data

Primary surveys have been undertaken to understand context of the present study. A study through sample survey has been conducted with the residents of the city of Shiraz, in order to understand their awareness, knowledge and perceptions towards the impact of cultural landscape on the urban morphology of Shiraz city, as they are experienced the city as natives and observed the immigrants for a considerable period of time in the city.

1.7.3 The Sample and Sampling:

As the religious in Shiraz city is same, the cultural character is homogenously distributed over the study area, a total of 400 residents have been selected at random, from all parts of the city, particularly, the Central core, the extension areas, and other selected parts of Shiraz city area. The sampling has taken adequate precaution to see that the samples are picked up from all Planning Districts both prominent non-prominent neighborhoods of the city such that the data so collected would be representative of all different kinds of people communities of rich and poor, educated and not-so educated, the young, the middle-aged and the old from all walks of life. The interview carried out on groups of professionals, among the sample, the selection was made through purposive random sampling whereas in the case of service personnel, students and other workers/employees, it has largely been carried
out through simple random, sampling in areas where they are found in same density.

The sample chosen here is not small in size when considered the homogenous context with a special focus of research on Shiraz city urban spaces and social relations between cultural factors concerned to understand urban morphology of the city. Then other governing issues of sampling considered in the sampling study is that; the field study cannot be made with common people only. Hence a special focus has been given preferably for the people who have some idea of the theme of urban dynamics and urban morphology along with a structure group of professional, service employees and student communities. But this does not mean that study could do away with other people, who are not literature through schooling. Hence people of all groups have been included in the sample, with some deliberation and design of Shiraz city, which is chosen as the study area under the present research programme, as the has undergone many unwanted changes in its urban structure even though the city spaces have been organized under the urban planning processes. These aspects also stresses there is a need for an in-depth study by interviewing persons through a set of question structure (here onwards for convenience it is called questionnaire) to understand the whole phenomenon of urban morphology to integrate with the urban planning processes of Shiraz city. Though whole Shiraz city has been divided into nine urban wards of large size, the questionnaires were distributed between the nine urban wards equally because the cultural character of the target groups are homogenously distributed.

With confidence level of 95 per cent and confidence interval of 5, for a population of 1517653 the required sample was 384, which was calculated through an online sample size calculator (Creative Research Systems Inc.). For convenience, the researcher has selected 400 samples for the present study. The technique employed for sampling was ‘random sampling technique’ and the
study design was the survey design. For data analysis, the method employed is the descriptive statistics, frequency and percentages analysis and Chi-square test using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) for Windows. Of the 400 samples randomly chosen for the study, 240 of them or 60 per cent were male respondents and the remaining 160 or 40 per cent were female respondents. Thus, the study has more of men respondents in the study than women respondents, as it was found that women of the city were rather reluctant to answer the questionnaire and they also tended to show often poor knowledge of cultural landscape influences an urban morphology.

Table 1.1: Distribution of Samples by Gender and Length of Stay and contingency coefficient test

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Length of stay (in years)</th>
<th>GENDER</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-5</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>31.3</td>
<td>30.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5-10</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>28.3</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10-20</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>18.8</td>
<td>19.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-40</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>13.8</td>
<td>12.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40 Plus</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>9.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percent</td>
<td>60.0</td>
<td>40.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Test statistics: $CC = 0.003^{NS}, P = 0.980$

Source: Questionnaire Survey 2012.

Note: CC - contingency coefficient; P - probability; NS-Non-significant.
Further, there were 123 respondents (30.8 per cent) who lived in the locality for less than 5 years, 28.5 per cent of them had stayed for 5-10 years, 19.0 per cent for 10-20 years, 13.3 per cent for 20-40 years and the remaining 8.5 per cent for more than 40 years (Table 4.13). This pattern of length of stay in the city was found similar for both male and female respondents, but the contingency coefficient test failed to reach the significance level criterion (CC = 0.003; P = 0.980) (Table 1.1).

1.7.4 The Questionnaire: Keeping in view the objectives of the study, the questionnaire has been made through custom-designed processes in orientation with objective of the research study. The structured questionnaire comprises of 43 questions. (A sample is in Annexure part) While framing questions, an effort was made to avoid scope for confusion, difficulty of understanding, surprises and distortions. There have been two separate statistical methods to analyze the data that have been gathered using the questionnaire, first of all a descriptive method, that is section wise analysis of the questionnaire, and a second phase of discussion carried interpretations accompanied with research observations. The second method is carried out using perceptual analysis through $\chi^2$ statistical test using SPSS software.

The questionnaire of this study has been designed for understanding:

1. The footprints of cultural landscapes of Shiraz city and to assess the symbiotic characteristics of growth and development and cultural landscape of Shiraz city;

2. The impact of cultural landscape elements over urban morphology and in turn on urban planning in Shiraz city and also analyze the efficiency of urban planning processes of Shiraz city; and

3. The effectiveness of proposals of the existing urban planning processes and also the further needs of urban planning for the traditional cultural needs of Shiraz city.
The purpose has been to document the socio-economic attributes of the residents of Shiraz city including their views on the aspects of impact of cultural landscape on Shiraz morphology, age of the buildings, access to workplaces, the correct procedures for the Master Plan, effect of cultural elements on urban form, reasons for migration, location of the residential zones of people, nature of house ownership, type of problems, and guideline suggestions for urban planning. Besides the Master Plan must give importance to which cultural factor, capability of Master Plan in solving the daily needs and traditional cultural needs relationships with neighbors, cultural problems in the neighborhoods, effects of Master Plan on cultural elements in the neighborhoods, cultural space needs of the neighborhoods, type of cultural spaces needed in the neighborhoods, interests in past traditional lifestyle, children’s interests in the past traditional lifestyle, time spent in socio-cultural spaces, interest at modern life, problems at the respondents’ locations, information about Master Plan, targets of Master Plan, suggested guidelines for Master Plan, places for social gatherings, participation in Master Plans, cultural study attempts in Master Plan, contribution of urban planners to support Iranian cultural living, efficiency in satisfying cultural needs of urban population, urban planning effects on urban morphology, factors having effects on urban morphology, reasons for declining interest on cultural factors in urban planning, reasons for changes in urban social fabric, factors having effect on urban morphology and cultural landscape have all been covered in the questionnaire survey.

1.7.5 The Data Sources

A review of existing and accessible literature has been done to clarify thoughts and ideas on culture, cultural landscape, urban morphology, planning and cultural regeneration strategies, culture and urban changes and development urban planning processes and urban cultural landscape etc. It is also done to assemble ideas for this research. The literature review has been done, to a certain extent in setting up a methodology. As this research is based on a visual survey,
through photo documentation which includes observation of built forms, materials and alteration works used for construction, location aspects of open spaces, greeneries and water bodies, the review has helped to formulate procedures for such observations and visual survey. The felt needs of the people are assessed through a larger primary survey, by employing a custom-designed questionnaire. Interviews with selected residents of the study area are accomplished primarily from the knowledge gained through questionnaire construction and executing interview methods. The study has followed primarily a free-associational interview approach, wherein the scholar and the residents meets are free interactions with and interact freely, while the scholar solicits and elicits most necessary information in the vernacular discussion forms.

Secondary sources of data include considerations and analysis of formation, development and transformation of Shiraz city from the period before Islam till the contemporary era toward understanding the impact of cultural factors on Shiraz city formation & transformation. These data are collected from different sources, such as planning and development departments of Shiraz city Municipality of Shiraz city, and other institutions and organization. The analysis and assessment of the socio-cultural, economic and geographical factors of the urban morphology of Shiraz city, towards understanding the role of urban form determinants under the effectiveness or ineffectiveness of urban planning strategies are collected from master plan and detailed plan reports from Urban Development and Housing Organization of Shiraz city.

The study is thus mainly based on secondary data collected from;

1. Shiraz Cultural Heritage and Tourism Organization;
2. Housing and Urban Development Ministry;
3. Water and Sewerage Boards of Shiraz City;
4. Planning and budget organizations of Fars Province;
5. Traffic and Transportation Organization of Shiraz city;
6. Statistical Centre of Iran;
7. Tehran University;
8. Shiraz City Renovation Organization; and

1.7.6 Statistical methods applied

Frequencies

The Frequencies provided in the statistics and graphical displays that are used for describing many types of variables in this research study are carried through the normal procedural approach.

Percentages

Simple Percentages are based on the number of cases used in the table and always sum to 100%. If a category is excluded from the table, cases in that category are excluded from the base. Cases with system-missing values are always excluded from the base. Cases with user-missing values are excluded if user-missing categories are excluded from the table (the default) or included if user-missing categories are included in the table.

Descriptive

The Descriptive procedure displays univariate summary statistics for several variables in a single table and calculates standardized values (z scores). Variables can be ordered by the size of their means (in ascending or descending order), alphabetically, or by the order in which you select the variables (the default).

Chi-Square Test

The Chi-Square Test procedure tabulates a variable into categories and computes a chi-square statistic. This goodness-of-fit test compares the observed and expected frequencies in each category to test either that all categories contain the same proportion of values or that each category contains a user-specified proportion of values.
All the statistical calculations were done through SPSS for Windows (version 16.0)

1.7.7 Hypothesis Testing

**H1.** Hypothesis one is stated as ‘Urban form determinants (factors) do play a predominant role in making urban planning strategies ineffective under the dynamics of urban morphology in the socio-cultural context of Iran.

**H2.** Hypothesis 2 has been stated as: Socio-economic characteristics of urban morphology are more significant than its physical characteristics in changing the urban landscape that in turn affect the unusual changes in urban structure and make urban planning strategies ineffective in catering to traditional socio-cultural requirements of the public.

**H3.** Hypothesis 3 has been stated as: The urban planning processes in Shiraz city do not have effective provisions to integrate socio-economic dimensions of urban morphology that in turn have made the planning strategies ineffective.

1.8 SCOPE AND LIMITATIONS

The scope of this research has two-folds; the first is to carefully research into the cultural landscapes of Shiraz city of Iran and the second is to assess the influence and effectiveness of the urban planning strategies, particularly for changing urban forms and morphology. This is essentially done with a view to provide a critical analysis of urban cultural landscapes and for a critique of urban planning strategies such that to support for recommending planning strategies which are appropriate for enriching the cultural landscapes and also to make urban planning strategies effective in the changing future circumstances of the city.

Though the subject of research study is inter-disciplinary in nature, it focuses on the impact of cultural landscapes only on the urban planning and urban morphological issues within the scope of urban planning. As the cultural
landscape has some spatial delimitations and clustered formations, the study is carried out within the urban domain of Shiraz city, by taking it as a study area.

However, the study is limited in addressing the impact of cultural landscape on the urban dynamics and over urban planning issues of Shiraz city: the study focuses largely on the sociological issues rather than directly on morphological issues, even as it explicates in a certain way the urban morphology.

The research investigations and interpretations are limited to theoretical interpretation based on both secondary and primary data analyses and final proposals are suggested in the form of appropriate recommendations in the form of prescription rather than as designed model or theory to make urban planning and development strategies more effective.

The whole research study is limited to an understanding of the implications of urban morphology over the urban planning and development strategies by keeping “cultural landscape” as the central theory.

1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

The thesis is organized in the following commissioned chapters:

1. **Introduction** is a chapter that introduces the problem and the procedures of research based on the formulation of specific objectives, research questions and hypotheses. The research methodology is also discussed briefly in this chapter.

2. **A Review of Literature** is the chapter that is a review and appraisal of available literature on the themes of this research, namely, cultural landscapes and urban morphological planning and development. The significance of urban morphology and cultural landscape in the planning and design processes of human habitations is also highlighted through a review of literature. The review forms the background for the study, in regard to both cultural landscape and urban morphological planning
theories as well as corroborative and supportive elements and components of the study.

3. Study area Profile is a description of the cultural landscape and urban morphological elements of the city known and traceable from the available literature and observations. Special care is taken in this chapter to highlight the significance of the cultural landscapes and the urban morphological planning strategies in practice in the Shiraz city and Iran.

4. A study of Shiraz city formation and Transformation: is the chapter that deals with various methods used in the study, under the two broad approaches, namely, qualitative and quantitative, and also under the components of research methodologies: such as primary data sources, including sampling, sample and questionnaire, secondary data sources including literature on the subject themes, documentary and other evidences, statistical techniques of analysis, mapping and other graphical / visual representations, and library research.

5. Data analysis and verification of hypothesis of the research: An analysis and interpretations of observational and visual data related to socio-economic and physical structures of Shiraz city, addressing the issues and impacts of cultural landscapes on the city. Primary as well as some secondary data are used in the analysis and interpretation of the issues and impacts.

This chapter also includes the urban morphological study aspects, those have made planning strategies, in the existing context of Shiraz, in effective in meeting the challenges of changing urban cultural landscapes of Shiraz city. This chapter is also an elaboration of a critical analysis of urban planning and development in Shiraz city over the years towards generating the planning and development issues that have to be addressed in the immediate as well as perspective future.
6. **Research Findings and Recommendations** is the final and concluding chapter that first summarises capsules the research findings of the study, towards making recommendations for improving both the cultural landscapes and the urban morphological planning strategies. In discussing the implications of the study, the chapter focuses pointedly on the (a) implications for cultural landscape and urban planning processes, (b) implications for urban planning policies and their implications over the urban cultural landscape and morphological planning. There are suggestions for further research emerging as the corollary of the study.