

INVESTIGATION OF RECEPTIVITY PRINCIPLES IN THE ENTRANCES OF CITIES (CASE STUDY OF ARDABIL ENTRANCE FROM HEYRAN ROAD)

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, urban growth has been so fast that proper urban standards are largely neglected. These standards include particular attention to the quality of the city's entrances and exits. Entrance spaces of cities connect the exterior domain of cities to the artificial atmosphere inside them. Uncontrolled urban development and inattention to appropriate spatial development patterns have led to weaknesses in the form and content of urban spaces. The present study is an attempt to investigate and analyze the entrance of Ardabil from the Heyran road. This is a descriptive analytical study and the data has been collected through library studies, Internet searches and field observations. In this article, above from analyzing the above-mentioned entrance, some suggestions have been presented to eliminate its disadvantages. The research results indicate that urbanism principles are not met in this entrance and that this entrance has some problems in terms of receptivity.

Keywords: *city, entrance to the city, receptivity, Ardabil*

ŞEHİR GİRİŞLERİNDE ANLAMA İLKELERİ İNCELENMESİ (ÖRNEK ÇALIŞMA : HEYRAN YOLU ERDEBİL GİRİŞİ)

ÖZ

Günümüzde, kentsel büyüme uygun kentsel standartlar büyük ölçüde ihmal edildiği o kadar hızlı olmuştur. Bu standartlar, şehrin giriş ve çıkışların kalitesine özel bir önem içermektedir. İçlerinde yapay atmosfere değinir kentlerinin giriş yerleri dış etki alanını bağlayın. uygun mekansal gelişme modellerine Kontrolsüz kentsel gelişim ve dikkatsizlik formu ve kentsel mekanlarda içeriğinde zayıflıklara yol açmıştır. Bu çalışmada araştırmak ve Heyran yoldan Erdebil girişinde analiz için bir girişimdir. Bu tanımlayıcı analitik çalışma ve veri kütüphanesi çalışmaları, internet arama ve arazi gözlemleri ile elde edilmiştir. Bu yazıda, yukarıda yukarıda belirtilen giriş analizinden, bazı öneriler dezavantajları ortadan kaldırmak için sunulmuştur. Araştırma sonuçları şehircilik ilkeleri bu girişinde bir araya geldi olmadığını ve bu giriş alıcılık açısından bazı sorunlar olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *şehir, şehir girişinde alıcılığı, Erdebil*

INTRODUCTION

Perspectives have objective – subjective nature. Human perception of the perspectives depend on experiences, mental models, culture and history and physical features of the environment and time. Urban landscape, is an urban perspective that can be seen when approaching the city. What makes people perceive and understand entrance to a city is a series of visual symptoms which despite their

physical and material existence, have some connotations (8). Urban entrance landscapes are one of the most effective and most attractive urban areas that leave effective memories in the mind of the viewer (6). The entrances of cities should be represented in, or showcase the city's identity and its underlying values. The entrances of a city should be reprehensive of the city, or be the showcase of the city's identity and its underlying values. Unfortunately, the urbanism criteria and standards are not met at the entrance of cities, and the only factor that helps the driver and passenger know that they are approaching a city, is the sign that announces the beginning of the urban area. Ardabil is also one of the cities where design issues and criteria are not met in its entrance design. And this issue has caused some perturbations at the entrance of the city.

OBJECTIVES

This study seeks to achieve the following objectives:

1. Investigation and Analysis of the city entrances and identification of its advantages and disadvantages in order to improve the visual quality of the main entrance of the city of Ardabil
2. Provision of some suggestions and solutions for redesigning the city entrances

THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

CITY

According to the classic definition, city is relatively large and dense permanent accommodation composed of people who are socially different (9). According to The broadest definition of city, it is known as a place for permanent accommodation of humans and the place of their activities (3). Lynch defines city as a house whose residents constitute its most important body. Presence at this house depends on the existence of active relationship between people and their perspectives that is meaningfulness and effectiveness of what is spread before them, rather than on Adornment and capacity of the ambient environments. This meaningfulness can be found in every place and is more likely to be found in cities (7). However, different views of the city have had separate definitions:

1. Sociological definition of city: from sociological perspective, the city's famous definition by Louis Wirth is provided here: (for sociological purposes, city can be defined as a permanent, relatively large and massive settlement for people who are socially defferent ((4).
2. Definition of city from economic point of view: from economic perspective, city can be defined as: (a place for activity of social groups whom mostly have non-agricultural jobs and variety of different kinds of livelihood and different service occupations along with manufacturing and commercial fields are among the key economic features of urbanization (5).
3. The definition of city from capitalism perspective:, from this perspective, city is defined as an arena where various forces fight against one another in order to maintain their dominance and influence on the life of city. These forces belong to the particular structures of power, such as churches, governments and multinational corporations, and city is a reflection of the balance, whether relative or absolute, among these powers, (1).

CITY ENTRANCES

In the past, the first image of the city which occurred in the minds of the passengers was the image of its entrance. After passing through the desert or mountains for a long time, reaching the farms and gardens around the city began to give a sense of approaching to a biological complex. After passing these farms and gardens, the passengers reached the gate which looked like a door in the walls of the city, and it was the entrance to the city. Sometimes this gate only defined a particular domain without any wall. But today, we normally encounter 2 scenes at the city entrances:

A spontaneous scene which is illegally created by the residents of that area and does not follow any pre-determined pattern but has turned into a pattern due to its high frequency.

By the scene of entrances which have been established on the basis of an unknown pattern with interference of city managers (2).

Today, the entrance of cities receive less attention, and it may be due to the fast vehicles that fail to draw the attention of passengers and newcomers to the city entrances. But, city entrances can always be reinforced through compliance with the design principles, so that good images may occur in the minds of people who enter cities. City entrances, just like any other entrance, should have the necessary receptivity and one should feel welcome on their arrival without having any uncomfortable feeling. Therefore, receptivity is the first thing which a city is expected to have (2).

RECEPTIVITY IN THE ENTRANCES OF CITIES

On arrival in any city, the first expectation that may occur in one's mind is receptivity. In other words, one expects to face a space that welcomes him/her on their arrival. But surely entering a city is different from entering other domains. Grace or attraction is the first expectation of any person from a city entrance. Presence of natural elements changes this domain into a pleasant domain and paves the path for transition from a natural spaces to an

artificial one. That's why the road sides should be surrounded with vegetation so that drivers may reduce their speed and the view of entrance road may improve as drivers approach the city.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY'S SCOPE

Ardabil province which is located in the northwest plateau of Iran and has an area of 5 /25951square kilometers, constitutes a percentage of the total area of the country. The province is located in part of the triangular plateau of Iran in the Eastern part of Azerbaijan Plateau and about 2/3 of this province is mountainous area with a large height differences and the rest consists of flat areas. Sabalan Mountain with an altitude of about 4811 meters is the highest point of the province. The city has several entrances in different directions. One of these entrances is the entrance from the Heyran mountain path which is the subject of the present study. The maps presented below provide the full territory of the study (Figure 1 and Figure 2)

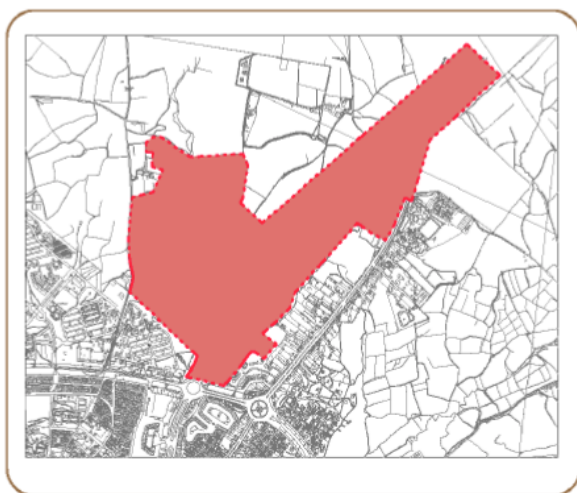


Fig 1: the territory designated as the space required for the design of the city entrance from Astara

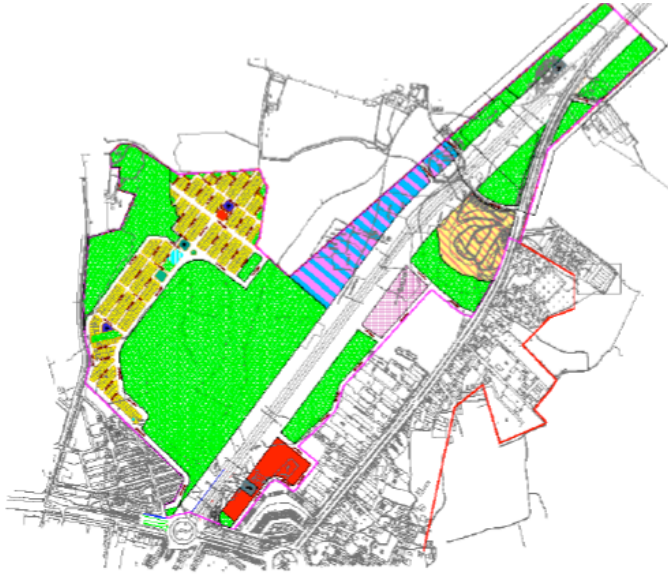


Figure 2. The provided territory with full details

After meeting the territory and doing field observations, the advantages and disadvantages of this entrance in terms of receptivity were evaluated:

disadvantages	advantages
1- narrowness of the city entrance 2- The inadequacy of asphalt at the entrance 3- absence of low-speed and high-speed lines. 4- existence of dirt shoulder at the entrance 5- existence of an square at the entrance 6- inappropriate control procedures 7- intersection of a ring entrance and entrance to the city 8- Lack of proper bordering	1-vegetation on both sides of the road 2- the existence of necessary controls for passengers 3- the existence of signs to guide travelers 4- Enhancement of the natural elements in the entrance 5- existence of appropriate vision for viewing the city 6- open view to the natural elements

CONCLUSIONS

According to the previous studies, the space of city entrances, as the joints linking the inner and outer city spaces, follow some common patterns of spatial communications in the establishment of this link. In order to have an attractive and effective city entrance, we must follow the urbanism principles in the design of this urban space. As mentioned before, receptivity is one of the factors and policies that any entrance should have. Atmosphere development, vegetation, use of natural elements, fulfilment of the passengers needs and ... are the issues which are taken into considerations in discussions of receptivity in city entrances. In investigations and field observations of the entrance to the city of Ardabil (entrance from the Heyran mountain path) some important points were picked, these points include disorderliness in spatial organizations, traffic at the entrance, poor quality of bordering But another important point that is noteworthy about the analysis of this entrance is absence of any clear plan to address and eliminate the problems of this entrance.

Suggestions

Based on the investigation of advantages and disadvantages of this city entrance from the Heyran mountain path, the following suggestions were proposed to redesign this entrance:

1. Increasing the width of road sides and the entrance
2. Development of separate high-speed and low-speed lines
3. Elimination of inappropriate controls from the sidelines of the entrance

4. Development of overpass and underpass roads to separate the entrance road from the ring entrance
5. Increasing proper controls
6. Development of parks at the entrance
7. Construction work on the sidelines of the entrance
8. Increasing improvement of natural elements
9. Development of some booths at the entrance for introduction of the city

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