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Presenting a conceptual model of resilient landscape with emphasis on sustainable location model based on grounded theory method

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Introduction

Any man-made work that is rooted in the identity, culture, mental perspective, objective perspective and vision of the future and future needs of the users of its environment, will remain stable over time. The secret of stability over time is to interact with the "context". All-inclusive interaction, in which the system must "learn" from its context. This is how we see the formation of self-organizing systems. Human colonies, when they interact with their bed and meet their needs, will form complex systems that, through a collective consciousness, begin to produce and reproduce themselves over time.

It is worthwhile to consider the promotion of urban appearance and landscape beyond a shell and transient organization. Because the city, as a complex system that is stable in its heart, is a living being that is constantly changing and evolving. This dynamism and movement determines many of the behaviors and reactions of the city. The appearance of the city is one of the forms of reaction to the forces of the bed.

Methodology

The present study is a "parallel single method". It should be noted that the parallel single method design (like Morse typology) uses two qualitative methods simultaneously, one of which is the basic method and the other is the complementary method, then the results are combined with each other. Therefore, the method of the present study consists of two steps as follows:

A) Qualitative part (first part - basic part) [documentary]: to provide resilient landscape components based on sustainable location model;

B) Qualitative part (second part - complementary part) [content analysis]: to explain the components of the conceptual model of resilient landscape.

The data collection method is semi-structured documentary study, views, definitions and individual interviews. The statistical population of this study includes managers, experts and professors in the field of urban planning that 37 people were selected as the research sample by purposive sampling method and snowball technique. In order to generate data, a semi-structured individual interview method was used, which is suitable for qualitative research in terms of flexibility and depth. Each interview lasted an average of 25 to 50 minutes. After conducting 27 interviews, view repetition in the information received; but to be sure, it continued until interview 37, and the adequacy of the data to produce a conceptual model was achieved, and as a result, the data collection process was

terminated. A questionnaire from NVivo software was used to analyze qualitative data and coding and to evaluate the frequency of extracted codes. At the end, a conceptual model of resilient landscape will be presented. In general, the present study seeks to answer the following questions:

What are the components of creating a resilient landscape based on the "sustainable location model"?

How do components create a resilient landscape?

Results and Discussion

As can be seen in the conceptual model of Figure 2, which shows the relationships between themes and sub-themes, 10 themes are the quality of behavioral sites, the quality of form compatibility with uses, the quality of safety and security, the quality of spatial-physical environment, the quality of sensory perceptual environment, the quality of mental preparation. The quality of micro-climate of urban spaces, the quality of sounds and smells of the environment, the quality of sustainable urban design and the balance of ecosystems. As explained, after conducting the interview and coding in the last stage of qualitative data analysis, which is re-evaluating and examining the cause and effect relationships between the selection codes, its reliability was also examined. Reliability, for which terms such as reliability and stability are used, is one of the features and tools of measurement (questionnaire or interview with other tests). This concept deals with the extent to which measuring instruments produce the same results under the same conditions. Definitions for reliability include: "The correlation between a set of scores and another set of scores in an equivalent test obtained independently of a group of subjects." Consistency and reliability of qualitative research refers to the reliability of the results. However, some ideas are contradictory. For example, one study stated that design accuracy and selective methods satisfy the concept of reliability in qualitative studies. In contrast, some believe that the need for stability and trust in qualitative analysis is the purpose of the study in the research project. To ensure the stability and reliability of the collected data, the researcher provided a case study to improve the data collection process. This leads to the stability of information from different points of view; therefore, the data analysis process is very important and according to the coding process that has been done for data analysis in this research, the reliability of the analysis and justification of the interpretations results. It is also suggested that a database for case study be considered to increase the stability and reliability of qualitative research. For this purpose, transcripts and all documents for each interview are stored in a separate file in NVivo Software.

Conclusion

As can be seen in the conceptual model of the research, the personalization of space and the compatibility between activity-space-time lead to the improvement of the quality of behavioral sites. Improving the quality of behavioral camps leads to creating meaning in the sense of place. According to the interview, creating meaning in the landscape makes it last in time, so it can be considered as one of the complex processes of creating a resilient landscape.

Variety and richness of activity, creativity in appearance and originality in physical

form lead to more compatibility of form and uses. Space control and monitoring leads to increased quality of safety and security. On the other hand, connecting the outer space to the inside, maintaining the sequence of motion, sequencing and intermediate parts lead to increasing the quality of the physical-spatial environment, through which they lead to the creation of meaning in the sense of place.

Sensory and perceptual qualities lead to the durability of the work over time. Therefore, components such as attractiveness, legibility, originality of design and indigenous connections, worldview and intellectual process of design and look at the heritage of the past will be factors in the stability and resilience of the landscape in past and future periods. Innovation, creativity and well-being of the design, while looking at contemporary man, will lead to the durability of the work in the face of crises.

Biodiversity and social, physical and economic diversity are important and effective strategies in supporting urban resilience. Metaphorical biodiversity has been described as a library of knowledge, some of which is familiar and valuable, while some have remained unread, but are waiting on library shelves for their value or function to be discovered. Response diversity in biological systems refers to species diversity in functional groups that respond differently to disorder and stress (e.g., temperature, pollution, disease); thus, with more implementation types of a similar function, ecosystem services are provided by each operating group. Decomposition, for example, - a wider range of conditions are likely to remain stable, and the system has more capacity to improve disturbances. An example of the diversity of responses applied to the urban physical bio system includes low-impact development practices such as permeable asphalt and managed urban tree canopies to track rainfall before it reaches the ground. Each feature adds to the diversity of the urban surface sewage system response, reducing the amount of storm drainage infrastructure that a city needs to build and maintain and increasing the overall resilience capacity of that system. Similarly, cities with higher levels of economic and social diversity have more complex response diversity that puts them in a better position to adapt to social and economic change and disruption.

Finally, after examining the themes and sub-themes and how they affect each other, it can be considered in the component of "meaning in the sense of place" and "stability and resilience" as two effective components to create a resilient landscape. Therefore, Figure 2 and 3 are the answers to the first research question and Figure 2 is the final conceptual model of the answers to the second research question.

Keyword: Cityscape, resilience, sustainability, grounded theory

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