



Redefinition of the Problems and Strategies of Urban Sustainability Against Epidemics

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Abstract

Introduction

The sustainability of cities is one of the comprehensive approaches of planners, designers, and researchers in the study, research, and action, the importance of which increases in critical situations.

The spread of epidemic diseases creates significant problems, including disruption of individual and social life, closure of cultural and recreational activities, business destruction, mental health issues from quarantine, inadequate living and working conditions, and challenges in maintaining physical distance.

Methodology

The study aims to create a conceptual framework for a sustainable city in response to epidemics, with sub-objectives addressing urban challenges and needs during such crises.

Also, according to the mentioned Aims, the research question is: What are the requirements and strategies for the sustainability of urban tissues against epidemic diseases?

The present study is a qualitative and applied study. In the theoretical studies section, the research method will be studied and analyzed according to the nature of the research, using a descriptive-analytical method and interdisciplinary studies of opinions, ideas, and related views. By reviewing relevant documents from recent findings through library and documentary study methods, we aim to summarize, analyze, and establish a conceptual framework.

Results and discussion

The results show that strengthening communication and virtual media to help each other, especially vulnerable groups of the epidemic, government and pub-

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lic support for the needy, promoting a culture compatible with epidemic lifestyle, promoting a lifestyle compatible with epidemic restrictions, diligence in holding rituals, and celebrating ceremonies virtually and social distancing from cyberspace and efficient smart infrastructure, face-to-face use of appropriate physical spaces with the observance of spacing Social, citizenship education through virtual and face-to-face, and holding rituals online and in-person by observing health protocols in the epidemic period is very effective. Also, in the design of cities and urban spaces, having open and semi-open spaces, public and semi-private to observe physical distance and private and semi-private spaces to meet the recreational and leisure needs of families in the quarantine limits, neighborhood self-sufficiency, and especially multi-purpose neighborhood centers in meeting the needs of residents and not referring to crowded centers, citizenship training in observing the limitations of epidemic control, having efficient access infrastructure (smart city infrastructure and proper bike and pedestrian routes), advance Finding sufficient space per capita in urban centers and poles (especially green space and public open space with the possibility of physical distance) is one of the most influential strategies.

Conclusion

Sustainability has a comprehensive view of all social, cultural, economic, and spatial-physical dimensions of human life and space, which makes it possible to study a sustainable city in various fields, especially during epidemics. Space is one of the needs of human individual and collective life, which is the bedrock of human life at all times and activities. Space can have many positive and negative effects on human life and cause desirability and satisfaction. The sustainability of urban areas during epidemics and related challenges can address various needs and issues. A sustainable city in social, cultural, economic, and spatial-physical dimensions faces many emerging issues that require adopting appropriate measures and methods in urban planning and design and related measures. The most influential strategies for urban resilience against epidemics are:

Vulnerable groups should receive focused planning and support for their livelihoods, finances, health, and mental well-being. The most important of these are people living in slums, informal settlements, families in poverty, nursing homes, working and street children, garbage collectors, peddlers, epidemic patients and their families, immigrants, seasonal workers, and female-headed households.

Adopt a lifestyle consistent with the limitations of epidemic control, pay attention to the consequences of inactivity and long-term presence at home during quarantine and provide creative methods (such as exercise at home and work, etc.).

- Having public and semi-private open and semi-open spaces to observe physical distance and private and semi-private spaces, especially yards, terraces, and roofs, to meet the recreational and leisure needs of families in quarantine restrictions, neighborhood self-sufficiency, and especially multi-purpose neigh-



neighborhood centers meeting the needs of residents, and not referring to crowded centers.

- Citizenship education and incentives to promote it in compliance with the limitations of epidemic control through various means (media, virtual networks, schools, universities, public spaces and neighborhoods, and parks)
- Ensuring efficient access infrastructure in neighborhoods, regions, and cities (smart city infrastructure and suitable bicycle, pedestrian, and horse routes)
- Predicting sufficient space per capita in urban design and redesign, especially in urban functional centers and poles (especially green and public open spaces with the possibility of physical distance).

Keywords: Sustainability, Post-Corona urban planning, Epidemic diseases, Epidemic constraints, Corona