

**Empowerment of Pedestrian's Activities in Urban
Areas Based on Local Behavior in Public Space
Case Study: Andisheh Park, Tehran, Iran**

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ABSTRACT

Any individual mental health is in a straight relation with body health; due to this a suitable and advanced community is formed. Any society, according to culture, religion, education, richness, and etc. can consist of several variants of behaviors in public spaces. As a result, study of human's behavior is the fundamental context in designing urban areas, places which affects individual and groups social life as well as the linkage between them. In addition, how any exclusive person will comprehend or recollect different aspects of urban spaces through time.

Based on studies during recent decades, pedestrianism has plenty of benefits on improving life quality and built environment. Designing a pleasant area depending on proximities of any individual correspond to environment, human behavior and interactions would support human developments. Studying characteristics of pedestrian users, in forms of both individuals and as groups, also, interaction among local behavior and pedestrian network, and effectiveness of urban spaces and built environment is main aim and texture of this thesis.

In this study has been assessed, in order to reach sustainable developments, social interactions: which includes wide span and parameters, can be pioneer outlet to attract urban planners into action. Therefore, in following research social interaction has been considered as fundamental index which shapes people relation with urban spaces and moreover, cities developments and dynamicity. The method applied in this research is obtained through studying documents, magazines, books, research projects and related world wide web.

Keywords: Urban areas, public spaces, pedestrian, social dimensions, local behaviors

ÖZ

Fiziksel ve Psikolojik sağlık durumu birbiri ile ilintili olmakla birlikte, kişilerin bireysel ruh sağlığı ile vücut sağlığı da doğrudan ilişkilidir; sağlıklı zihinlerin ve bedenlerin bir araya gelmesi nedeniyle uygun ve gelişmiş bir topluluk oluşur. Sosyo-kültürel, ekonomik ve çevresel etmenlere göre herhangi bir toplum ve halkı, kamusal alanlardaki çeşitli davranışlar sergileyebilir. Sonuç olarak, sağlıklı bir kentsel çevre için davranış kalıplarının incelenmesi, kentsel alanların, bireysel ve grupların sosyal yaşamını etkileyen yerleri ve aralarındaki bağlantıyı anlamak ve çözümlmek açısından tasarıma girdi sağlamak önemlidir.

Son yıllarda yapılan araştırmalara dayanarak, yayalaşmanın yaşam kalitesini ve yapılı çevrenin iyileştirilmesi üzerinde pek çok faydası olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. İnsan davranışlarına ve etkileşimlerine karşılık gelen yürüme mesafesindeki yakınlıkta, yayalaşma ile pekiştirilmiş erişilebilir ulaşım ağları ile desteklenen kullanımlar insani gelişmeleri destekleyecektir. Bu kapsamda yerel davranış ve yaya ağı arasındaki etkileşim ve kentsel alanların ve yapılı çevrenin etkinliği bu tezin temel amacı ve konusunu oluşturmaktadır.

Bu nedenle, aşağıdaki araştırmalarda sosyal etkileşim ve ulaşılabilirlik insanların kentsel mekanlarla ilişkisini ve şehirlerdeki kamusal alanlardaki gelişmeleri ve dinamikleri şekillendiren temel bir indeks olarak ele alınmıştır. Bu araştırmada uygulanan yöntem, belgeler, dergiler, kitaplar, araştırma projeleri ve ilgili dünya çapında web üzerinde çalışılarak elde edilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel alanlar, halka açık yerlerde , yaya, sosyal boyutlar, yerel davranış

DEDICATION

I dedicate my dissertation work to my family and many friends. A special feeling of gratitude to my loving parents, whose words of encouragement and push for tenacity ring in my ears.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

In explaining and allocating urban and architectural design to public spaces, whether fully urban or as a public space belonging to residential and commercial apartment blocks, it is intended that the purpose and outcome of the design operation should be as high as possible. (Yazdanfar, Hosseini, Zaroudi, 2011). The realization of social events is not only a sufficient condition but also a prerequisite for civilizations moving towards the promotion and promotion of cultural, scientific and even economic levels. The discussion of social interactions has many causal factors that represent a good or bad space. One of the most important tasks of designers and architects is to create a proper relationship between human beings and their surroundings, which is why they need to have a proper understanding of human behavior in any environment that causes a particular type of relationship with the environment (Waxman, 2004). The surrounding is defined at first glance like a very superficial type of environment and behavior that the designer must examine in various ways and then seek to use it as design. At a higher level, this is a discussion of the particular culture and traditions that make the most use of these spaces. This can be achieved through extensive reviews that have reported research and results on the region's specific people and cultures. Adherence to the standard design principles is not even responsive to the fact that space audiences have a particular type of and ritual behavior.

In this dissertation, it will be discussing the research issue and give a brief description of the problems in the Pedestrians proximities and social distances based on the culture in public spaces, and then it will provide an explanation for controlling these problems, introduce the research method as library method, and finally discuss the structure of the dissertation.

1.1 Limitations

Modernism has changed the shape of today's cities, which has affected the distance of people from open and public spaces, as well as the transformation of the cultural and social identity of each individual. In recent years, due to the greater density of cars and vehicles, increasing velocity of life and less social interactions, creating a promoting sociable public environment, has become one of the main concerns of human society to create sustainable public environments which can contribute to the growth of collective life. These spaces often do not respond properly to human needs as a social being, and people only look at urban spaces as a way to pass. As urban life has changed, public spaces do not act the same way as before. In this way, humans, in exchange for socializing, talking face to face, having a social life and even standing, pass through places quickly and one of the basic needs of daily life (social interactions) is not met. Urban spaces can meet these needs and can be considered as places to accomplish social dimensions (Todor Stojanovski, 2020).

The main function of public space is to provide and pave the way for the presence of people, so its social and cultural dimensions have a special place. As the most important factor in the dynamics of urban spaces, human beings need a suitable environment for effective presence in public spaces. Meeting the social needs of human beings and providing the necessary opportunities to gain their social experiences requires the existence of space and physical location, and public space is

a huge capacity in response to this aspect of human life in urban communities (Yazdanfar, Hosseini, Zaroudi, 2011). Human beings have always fulfilled their inherent need to establish social relations by creating structures in the city, socially active spaces, and provide the possibility of face-to-face communication within the city community and in an organized body. It is in this category to create public spaces at different levels of the city that are available to the public and can meet the needs of all groups. The public space of a neighbourhood as the first place to establish human relations with its community in recent years has been highly regarded by sociologists, planners, and urban designers. Public space at the neighbourhood level should be able to provide opportunities for social interaction and thus create a sense of local cohesion (María Laura Guerrero et al, 2020).

The establishment of neighbourhood centres, parks, and cultural centres on a district scale, etc. are among these. In addition to their defined functions, these spaces have played a major role in creating and promoting the socialization of residents and have been able to revive this lost circle among the people. Also, to some extent, free the residents from the corner of the house and individualism and return them to the community. The choice of these places by people to spend leisure time, social interactions, etc., depends on the physical-functional and social characteristics of public spaces created in these scales (Zander S. et al, 2020).

Now the research questions can be expressed as follows:

Main Research Questions:

➤ What are the factors affecting the creation and promotion of socialization in public spaces?

Sub Research Questions:

- To what extent, local behavior in different areas can effect on advancing pedestrians' in urban spaces?
- To what extent, proximity amongst public areas district 7 of Tehran can promote the sociability of public spaces?
- What effect has Covid 19 had on socialization in public spaces?

1.2 Aims and objectives

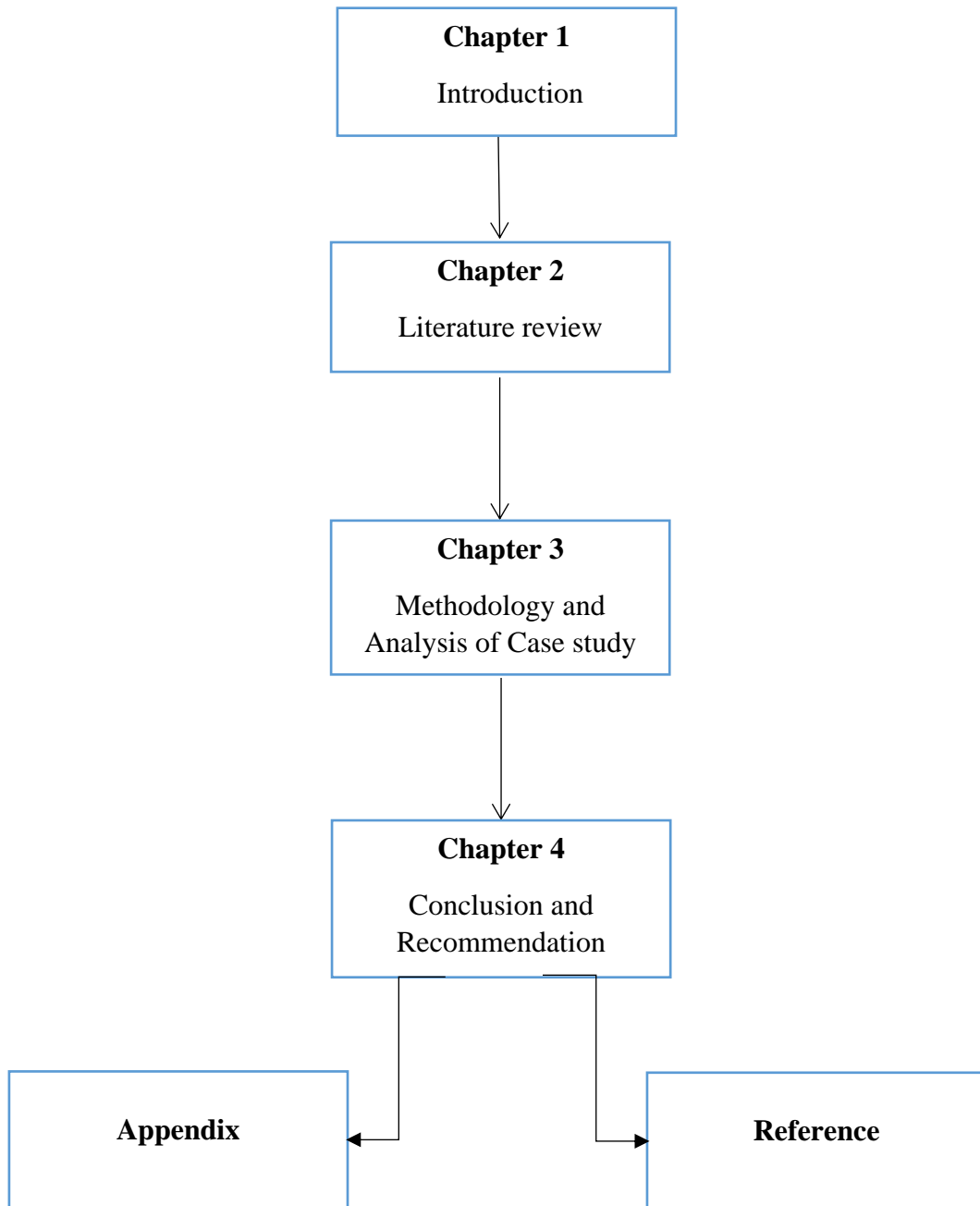
The creation of public spaces in different urban scales in recent decades has been an attempt to meet the human social need for public spaces. The presence of people in these spaces leads to the socialization of public space and a factor for the success of space. The lack of features and criteria for successful public spaces and the socialization of spaces has led to the emptiness and expulsion of spaces. In this regard, it is necessary to identify the criteria that create and promote socialization in public spaces. In order to prevent public spaces at different scales. Therefore, in this study: Pedestrian's proximities and social distances based on the culture in public spaces will be discussed.

1.3 Methodology

Due to the Covid 19 pandemic around the world and also in Iran, there was no time to use field methods and two quantitative and qualitative methods have been considered. Therefore, in this study, the study examined the previous researches in this regard from the library method and then, with the help of the information the study received from Tehran Municipality, the study examined the hypotheses of this research.

1.4 Thesis structure

In the first chapter, the study introduced the subject and description of the research problem. In the second chapter, the study will define the research variables and express the theoretical foundations of public spaces and socialization, and the study will also review the research background. In the third chapter, In Chapter 3, the study describes the research method. In fact, this chapter examines the selection of the target community as well as the method of data collection and analysis. Chapter 3 actually contains the research findings. The results of the studies presented in this chapter are presented, which is the analysis of research data and the discussion of the meaning of the findings of Chapter 3. Finally, in Chapter 4, the study presents the results of this research, and also in the most important part of this chapter, the study provides practical suggestions as well as research suggestions for future studies. After the chapter, the sources used in this research are stated summarizes the general structure of the dissertation below.



Chapter 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

It is obvious, the attendance of pedestrian in urban areas has been reduced radically, due to the fact that in developing countries, vehicular access is overcoming in cities more and more. During past decades' automobiles caused to destroy the attendance of pedestrian in the city. Mega-polis cities are one of the outcomes of urbanization revolutions, as well as increasing life expectations, immigration and the population of cities (Waxman, 2004).

Heavy traffic, air pollution, noise pollution and unsuitable environment are the result of concentrating large population in one or several cities. On the other hand, "intermediate cities" with limited dimension and small area are compatible and attractive for residents according to the situation of urbanization, facilities and services (Waxman, 2004).

Pedestrians would be the main user in an urban web in urban designing of cities with safe areas, limited spaces and pleasant environment created. As cities are the mainland for human's activities, there should be the most sustainable situation for continuing living. Urban sustainability is indicative of an environmental subject as well as aiming for a dynamic economy and pleasant living and social equality. In sustainable urban living, transportation is based on pedestrian passer-by moving (Farjami, 2009: 23).

The main point in this article can be mentioned as, increasing sustainability in the city as improving public space life quality due to alter public activities and create a proper framework area for pedestrians.

According to this, identify and develop public areas, create new pedestrian, cycling and transportation system, where people can stay or move in and evaluate weak connections between them, are the essential steps to gain this article aim (Lang, 2004).

Since the emergence of cities and the beginning of urban planning and urbanization is closely related to the need for collectivity and, in a word, the sociality of human beings, and on the other hand, these relationships need special spaces for the formation and interaction. By itself, urban space has been the emergence and manifestation of human social relations throughout history, and even the type and quality of urban spaces have been quite effective in the manifestation of these relations. Therefore, one of the most important elements of the urban context is the urban space that has been formed over time and simultaneously with the history of nations and has always been evolving. In fact, urban space has been the centre of economic, social, cultural, and political activities of cities and sometimes has been so intertwined with the life of human societies that the urban space itself is considered as part of the history of those nations and societies and sometimes even that urban space. It has become a symbol of that city and even that nation. This shows the importance of urban space in the life and material and spiritual life of societies throughout history (Wolch, J. R. et al, 2014).

A historical review of the growth of the city during different periods can lead to comprehensive information on social, economic, and political conditions in all periods (Andrade Jorge et al, 2019).

2.1.1 Definitions and meanings

Public area:

These are the spaces where the general public has the right to enter and be present without the need for control and ... Spaces such as streets, parks, squares, markets and mosques. These types of spaces have the largest contribution to the collective life of citizens through their performance scale and their diverse and broad spectrum of audiences. Therefore, the qualitative promotion of these types of spaces more than any other type of spaces will create a healthy and prosperous urban community (Taqi Hosseini and Ashrafi, 2007: 26).

Urban space:

Urban space is a part of the urban context that the general public has access to, both physical and visual. For human activities and social interaction, urban space is a page in which the story of communal life opens. Urban spaces throughout human history have always been the domain of social functions. Many private-sector activities such as the family have also been entrusted to public spaces and complex spaces (Farjami, 2009: 23).

Urban Culture:

Urban culture is a special part of the general culture of urban society that is directly related to urban planning and urban management. Urban culture is a systematic set of values, norms, institutions, and environments, educational equipment and regulations that interfere with and shape the activities and relationships of people's cultural behavior in the urban environment. According to this definition, it can be said that urban culture is an independent part of social and public culture that is identified and organized alongside public cultural and educational programs. Because its quantity and quality play an important role in improving urban life, in particular, and

enriching cultural development in general. Also, any disturbance in it will lead to disturbance in the whole of urban life (Carrión, F., & Erazo, J., 2012).

Social interactions:

Man lives in a social system, the social system consists of a set of individuals that, directly or indirectly, have a particular social relationship with each other in a particular way. There are shared expectations of the roles and behaviors of the members. Social systems are linked to human survival communication processes. Since norms, roles, and communication processes are learned, they vary across cultures. Or geographically unrecognizable. Our beliefs and attitudes toward other people, the terrain and geography, our role in society, and the types of daily activities are cultural characteristics. Writing, painting, architectural design, urban bodies, etc. are all ways of conveying social ideas and are limited by culture. These are artificial sources of motivation and information about the world (Lang, 2004).

2.2 The concept of urban space and theories

The subject of urban space and its production has a long history in urban planning thought and its life dates back to ancient times. A study of the history of urban spaces shows that in ancient times, as an aesthetic product, this issue was never separated from the purpose for which these spaces were built, and the city was considered as a work of art as a functional thing. From the late eighteenth century, the concept of urban space changed and a rift between the form made of human action became common among architects (Carrión, F., & Erazo, J., 2012). At the beginning of the twentieth century, with the growth of various movements and ideas, including the movement of beautification, Futurism, Expressionism, Cubism, Constructivism, and then Modernism, the concept of urban space underwent a transformation. From the beginning of the twentieth century until now, the concept of urban space, referring

to Camillo, Gods, Mumford, and other culturists and proponents of human landscaping in the city who have served to keep the concept and effect of urban space alive, relies on the inference that: Urban space is a part of the construction of the city that has a harmonious and continuous whole and physically has an enclosing body. This space must have order and beauty and be organized for the activities of the city, and it is also a part of the living organism of the city, which is related to the changing social, economic, and technical conditions (Bancroft et al, 2015).

In the perception of space throughout the history of architecture, three stages can be proposed. The first stage, which is exemplified by ancient Egypt, Sumer, and Greece, is the architectural space created by the movement and play of volumes, and less attention is paid to the interior space. In the second stage, which began in the second half of Roman civilization, the architectural space is synonymous with the hollow space inside the building. The third stage was formed at the beginning of the twentieth century, when, by dismantling the single perspective view that led to the visual revolution, our understanding and inference of the architectural and urban space as accepting and praising the qualities of individual and emitting buildings Space, as well as finding affinity with the first and ancient stage in space, was one of the fundamental results of this evolution. But the quoted definitions of urban space are also presented from different perspectives, which is completely dependent on the worldview of the providers of these definitions. Here are some examples of these definitions (Carrión, F., & Erazo, J., 2012).

"If the study wants to clarify the concept of urban space without imposing aesthetic criteria, the study has to consider the spaces between buildings in cities and other places as urban space," says Rob Carrier. This space is geometrically surrounded by various symbols. Only the clarity of its geometric features and aesthetic qualities

allows us to consciously consider the outdoor space as an urban space. "Outdoor space is defined for outdoor mobility and is divided into public, semi-public, and private" (Cifuentes, M., 2016).

Urban space to be an organized, well-groomed, and physically orderly structure for human activities based on clear and definite rules; These rules are the relationship between the shape and the body of the buildings enclosing the same shape and uniformity, with their diversity, the absolute dimensions of the bodies concerning the width and in exchange for the space that is involved, and the angle of the passages or The streets that lead to the square, and finally the location of historic buildings, water features, and slates or other three-dimensional elements that can be emphasized (Wolch, J. R. et al, 2014).

Space to be the essence of architecture and follows the same definition of urban space, stating: Where streets, squares, parks, playgrounds, and gardens are all empty spaces that are limited or so, they are defined to create an enclosed space, this is the urban space. Urban space is the scene in which the general activities of urban life take place. The streets, squares, and parks of a city shape human activities.

Finally, another interpretation of the concept of urban space can be offered, and that concept is in fact a perception that man has in his mind with respect to all aspects of a city. This concept is presented as a spiritual identity and semantic and mental perception of human beings from the city, which includes the characteristics, events, activities, customs, and norms that take place in the city as a whole. Thus, a set of mindsets and historical events, coincidental events, expectations, and memories can define the generality of urban space as a phenomenon, in a way partial spaces in the city or what has been called urban space so far. Therefore, it can be understood that; Urban space is one of the public spaces inside the city and outside the architectural

space that has special physical features and aesthetic advantages over other spaces and provides a platform for objective and tangible crystallization of social interactions and communication in front of people and the general public. They can have physical and visual access to it, at all times of the year and for free (Haq, S., 2015).

2.2.1 Elements for creating comforting urban spaces:

It is obvious square and street are basic elements of public space. There are several factors for public space as: -sidewalk –water feature –park –beach (Rob Krier,1979).

- **Sidewalk:**

Sidewalk is a product of motor traffic street. It always locates beside the street and is separated from motor traffic.

- **Water feature:**

In landscape architecture and garden design, a water feature is one or more items from a range of fountains, pools, ponds, cascades, waterfalls, and streams. (Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_feature)

- **Park:**

Park is always a pleasant place for citizens to have a rest or go for a walk, which is always active space in city. It's always covered by greenery and contains a lake.

- **Beach:**

Beach is special kind of public space located beside the sea and fills with sands. It's a perfect place to bath the sun or do some exercise. (Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Water_feature)

2.2.2 The role and importance of public spaces location (Accessibility)

While we see space as an open and abstract space, the place is a part of space that is occupied by a person or something and has a semantic and value load. The location of the center is "tangible value", along with security and sustainability where biological needs are met. An identity is a special place of social relations and because of this, it is always "unstable, controversial and multiple". In other words, as has been the case among urban designers, it is an evolved space (Daniels, R., & Mulley, C., 2013). A raw space becomes a place full of meaning and reference, and with a certain sensory logic, the place becomes a smaller part that has changed with human intervention and has found a special meaning. The mission of architecture and urban planning can be considered in this issue that turns raw space into a place, which means the realization of the potential content of the environment. Urban space can be considered as a place where various forces speak. Therefore, a domain may include a definition of a place but not an urban space, and vice versa. If a constituency wants to be an urban space, it must be both a place and a place for dialogue and interaction of forces. Many of the current urban spaces have not even been urbanized and are still a long way from urban space (Tiznado-Aitken et al, 2018).

2.2.3 Forces affecting urban developments of urban public space

Various factors and forces are effective in the transformation and physical transformation of cities if the city is assumed to consist of main construction and non-main construction. Both sectors are under the influence of factors such as natural and climatic conditions, economic and financial forces, political and managerial forces, and social and cultural forces. Social and cultural forces are a set of institutional norms and norms of society that have the power and force necessary to normalize people through values (Mayorga Henao, J. M., & García García, D. M., 2018). Therefore, all

customs, social customs, traditions, rituals, laws, regulations, ethics, popular knowledge, knowledge, ethnic practices, and values governing them are among the socio-cultural forces. These elements, which are part of the regular functioning of institutions, have both a general aspect and can be group or class. Socio-cultural forces should not be equated with examples and agents of force, ie individuals and groups. Many thinkers like Harvey, emphasizing the class aspect of society, consider class ideology as the main force and consider spatial forms as the expression of class ideology, while people like Giddens consider institutions as the main factor and force. In any case, ideology as a set of interconnected legal, economic, religious, social, and political ideas and principles, and the institution as a model of activities that include a set of customs and standards, are aspects of the above definition (Orellana, D., & Osorio, P., 2014).

At the beginning of the 21st century, our world is gradually entering an era that brings a new historical-social theme that has a decisive combination of mass-space and the content of urban space. Pluralism, active and comprehensive participation of the people, legalism, rationality, democracy, and paying attention to the talents of people in society and self-belief and the like are the real themes of these forces and the formation of urban space is deeply affected and effective (Tiznado-Aitken et al, 2018). Urban space is the bedrock of the public and social life of society, which in the process of transferring biological social life to social and psychological life, through rationalistic foundations of conscious and active theoretical and practical participation, has acquired a high quality of human and civil values (Mayorga Henao, J. M., & García García, D. M., 2018).

This quality, which is nothing but the civilization and civic life of society, is thus an inherent element of the content of urban space and affects human relations and urban activities. In recognizing the concept of civic vitality as a sustainable element of urban space, this concept focuses on a set of dynamics, tendencies, and attitudes based on collective rationality, democratic beliefs, self-belief, rationalism, and legalism (Haq, S., 2015). In other words, if we accept that civilization is the same progress that has arisen with the growth of urban life and urbanism. Because the growth of urbanism implies collective rationality in human behavior, pluralism, legalism, observance of the law of others and in a word focused on civic life, and because no space is a public arena of the city, a better arena than urban space for civic courtyard and elements It does not. Therefore, urban space is a kind of public space that is the focus of civic life and urbanism (Daniels, R., & Mulley, C., 2013).

On the other hand, since civic life is a set of attitudes and tendencies, it expresses the supreme and common supreme and common beliefs of the community, and they are transmitted through the symbolic system and the symbol of the formative element that perpetuates collective beliefs and values. And it is civic of the people and contains the historical and cultural heritage of the society, and the currency is that the urban space is a symbolic center of the stability of the values of the people who express their power and crystallize it in the space (Haq, S., 2015). In this way, the content of urban space includes two stable and variable parts that crystallize the connection with each other and this helps another stability, it forms the space and the problem of separation of form from content can be solved only by relying on it. Therefore, until the democratic and civic spirit in the system of activities and the fusion of human relations is crystallized in public spaces and people do not find an opportunity to express themselves in space, "despite the aesthetic aspects, urban space has not been

created yet because the form of space is external. And the manifestation of great and civic attitudes and beliefs of human beings and cannot have a specific geometric shape (Fernández-Álvarez, R., 2017).

2.2.4 Visual aesthetics effects on movement in public spaces

There have been many definitions of beauty so far. One thing that can be said as a common aspect of beauty definitions is attraction. where there is beauty, there is also a force of attraction. Where there is beauty, there is love and longing. "Where there is beauty, there is movement, and beauty itself creates movement. Beauty, on the one hand, is one of the truths that can be understood, and on the other hand, it is related to human feelings. When beauty is perceived, man (or any creature is drawn to it. Man is fascinated by beauty, and his nature depends on it. "There is a tendency." (John Ely Burchard, 1957).

The term aesthetics is derived from a Greek word meaning sensory perception. As an introduction to the study of urban design aesthetics, it is necessary to point out some generally accepted philosophical principles of aesthetics. Perception of beauty is, to a large extent, a matter of the mind. That is, beauty is not the quality of an objective phenomenon, independent of its perceiver, but the value added by the perceiver to an objective being such as a natural landscape, a building, a curtain, a poem, or a melody. Therefore, what is beautiful and what is ugly depends on one's opinion. But the similarities of human intellect and the tendency of peoples with a single civilization and the same educational principles to the same thinking, which leads to the same and unanimous aesthetic judgment, have led some philosophers to believe in the objectivity of beauty. This, as it turns out, is very important for urban designers. Individuals The basis of urban design and the future appearance of cities

depends on the validity of those aesthetic criteria that are generally accepted (Koohsari, M. et al, 2013).

Visual arts, that is, architecture, sculpture, and painting, have a quality or quality that is associated with a sensory, semantic, or aesthetic motivation. In a way that evokes emotions in the viewer. This is the property of the work of art that creates a greater aesthetic motivation among those who have more experience of it and thus leads to the emergence of criteria of taste. Due to the existence of attraction and its obviousness, indicators such as purposefulness, unity, proportion and balance, diversity, the appearance of defects, balance, and effectiveness are known as factors affecting the aesthetics of urban spaces (Talen, E., 2010).

Who used the term sentiment to express the aesthetic emotions of an object, sought to obtain general criteria for taste? In his book of moral, political, and literary essays, he refers to "patterns and principles" that "have spread through the similar agreement and experience of nations over the centuries." He also speaks of prejudices that ruin our sense of aesthetics and reminds us that those who cannot confirm their beliefs to common standards are considered bad taste. In his book *Critique of Aesthetic Judgment* (Immanuel Kant, 1790) defines beauty as something that "creates pleasure and satisfaction apart from any concept." He discusses a general consensus, which he calls "general mental validity." In the same book, Kant links aesthetic values to moral values, arguing that there are certain moral imperatives for loving beautiful things, which have aroused the admiration of all. If Kant and Hume had lived in the twentieth century, despite all these differences, they would have been more skeptical of presenting generally accepted aesthetic standards (Wang et al, 2013).

Samuel Alexander has followed a similar path in his book *Beauty and Other Forms of Value* (London, 1391). He gives reasons for the impersonal nature of

aesthetic value as well as a criterion for aesthetic judgment. The criterion of aesthetic sense belongs to competent persons and those who are qualified, who have the criterion of aesthetic sense. "This criterion does not appear in any single person unless it is accepted as a manifestation."

These three philosophers and their followers have been accepted by society to some extent and have had little effect on the legislation passed in modern society in favor of aesthetic interests. The important point is that if the rules and legislation in the field of urban design are justified, it is necessary that the philosophical basis of aesthetic criteria be regularly reviewed and checked (Immanuel Kant, 1790). Aesthetic values can be divided into the first and second groups according to the views of Hutson, Comes, and Kant. In his book *Research on the Origin of Beauty and Virtue*, Hodgson speaks of genuine or absolute beauty and relative or comparative beauty. In *Critique of Principles*, Cams receives three stages of intrinsic beauty and perception of the environment. In the first stage, the abstract two-dimensional pattern of colored shapes is perceived. In the second stage, there is a three-dimensional feeling in the space and its volumes, and in the third stage, the symbolic aspects related to the function of these volumes, i.e., churches, houses, offices, factories, and schools, are received (Wen, M. et al, 2013).

2.3 Urban area

Public space is an open and accessible place or place to improve appropriate behavioral patterns. Socialization in public spaces is based on people's need for a sense of social belonging and interaction with each other, and this will be possible in a supportive social space along with providing physiological comfort, claiming territory, a sense of ownership, and receiving justice in space. Social interaction and communication can be a physical issue, look, conversation, and communication

between people, which requires the definition of appropriate events and activities and therefore the role of people in space and their membership in groups and social networks (Bertolini, L., C. Curtis, and J. Renne., 2012).

Outdoor places that provide opportunities for people to get together and talk can be well-known places to meet and enrich urban life. A sociable space can be considered a lively space in which people find a permanent presence voluntarily and willingly. To this end, the variety of uses and activities at different hours to be vital. Spaces that cultivate a sense of comfort and promote communication (The Social Life of Urban Space, Whyte, William H). Comfort from contacts that are enjoyable and pleasing, calls that affirm individuals as members of the community. There, people talk for hours or say goodbye for long periods of time. Where people spend their time and say please, thank you, etc. with their neighbours and strangers, is where social life takes place. Spaces that encourage social interaction. An area where we can come into conflict with our humankind and provides perspective directly through our senses. Where people get together to share their thoughts and feelings. It is a place to be explored, or in other words, it is the world of different possibilities and making eye contact. Places that have a human perspective and inspire other people to see. Popular quality can only be achieved through the right mix of uses and activities (Birkhamshaw, A. J., and J. W. R. Whitehand., 2012).

2.3.1 Activities in public space:

The great connection between street quality and street activity is a necessity an important base for a sustainable city. Besides, simple physical alternations can improve the use of urban space (The Social Life of Urban Space, Whyte, William H).

According to the components expressed by researchers and theorists, it can be explained that it is a socialized space that can have a popular community at all hours of the day for a long time, in other words, an inviting space. Such an atmosphere primarily leads to the possibility of social interaction and, consequently, social communication and interactions, observation of people, conversation, etc. during this relationship. This space is the basis for gaining experience, exchanging feelings and thoughts, and so on (Canepa, B., 2007).

Streets, squares, public thoroughfares, open spaces, parks, recreational spaces, street markets, etc. that the public space, according to age and gender characteristics can easily access, at different times and seasons of the year, Has the ability to perform various activities, diverse, mixed uses and needs of citizens according to their needs are located in such spaces, the possibility of social interactions and social relations in them and its control by the public organization and It should be managed and secured in the public interest (The Social Life of Urban Space, Whyte, William H). Includes criteria such as readability (spatial and visual perception), human scale, security, humanism, and has urban facilities and equipment commensurate with the function of space and ultimately influenced by the rules and norms of society. In explaining the components and characteristics of successful public spaces, there are many studies and perspectives in recent decades. By examining the components and features that these researchers have cited, a successful public space can be considered as a space that consists of components such as accessibility, appropriate body, perspective, variety of activities, comprehensiveness, security, social interaction, sociability, comfort, and convenience. Enjoy in proportion. The presence of these factors together can make a public space successful or unsuccessful. As a result of comparing the opinions of experts, one of the important factors for the success of public spaces is their sociability.

Researchers consider socialization as one of the most important components of such spaces (Cervero, R., and C. Sullivan., 2011).

2.3.2 Movement patterns within public spaces:

Truly, “coming and going” activities and stationary activities are two kinds of important activities in pedestrian street. Pedestrian streets are both places to walk along and places to pass through. Jan Gehl explained his idea of stay and walk as spaces for walking places for staying. (Jan Gehl, 2006) Jan Gehl regards walking as the first and foremost type of transportation and a way to get around (Jan Gehl, 2006). Walking is the most fundamental and most common activity in pedestrian street. At the same time, it is the most sensitive one. Only when the pedestrian street is well-functioning with comfortable pavement surface, attractive function, pedestrian priority and dimension of streets will normal walking become an attractive and meaning, but not unavoidable one. The fact that it is tiring to walk makes pedestrians naturally prefer to choose the shortest route.

2.3.3 Place attachment

Places are part of the reality in which people live and as such are represented according to the physical, emotional, and behavioral characteristics attributed to them (Generaux et al., 1995). A place combines all three attributes of geographical location, physical parameters and value identity (Gieryn,2000).

The sense of place is a factor that converts space into a place (Hashemnezhad et al., 2013). According to Steele (1981), a sense of place is the experience of all those things which people induce to a place. Therefore, it is clear that the factors which create a sense of place are divided into two categories: cognitive and perceptual factors, a physical characteristic (Steele, 1981). The attitudes, emotions, and beliefs established with places also influence the internal image that people have of them

(Werner et al., 2002). Study about the place and its experience circumstance has been the subject of many types of research.

2.4 Public spaces in the cities of Iran

A review of the structure and development process of many cities in Iran indicates the unbalanced and uncoordinated growth of the city for various reasons, including population growth, rural migration to cities and lack of proper urban planning and design. This leads to a heterogeneous structure in cities.

This unbalanced and uncoordinated growth of cities that lack of attention to various aspects and individual and social issues has caused social problems among these problems can be a shortage of the quality of social centers and open urban spaces (Zohreh Daneshpoor, 1996). So that these spaces in terms of number, location, performance and quality do not meet the needs of the people and in most cases do not have the necessary conditions for appropriate behaviors (Alireza Torabi, 2004).

Part of the social centers and urban open spaces including parks, entertainment centers, welfare, etc. complexes that can be placed for social interactions by different age groups, especially young people play an important role in the health of the community, so that lack of attention and the efficiency of these spaces will be a serious problem for the city (Zohreh Daneshpoor, 1996). Cities of Iran according to age, urban design, structure, climate, culture and management system, including open spaces are different with their own physical characteristics that they are used by citizens in their leisure time for making social interaction to happen (Alireza Torabi, 2004).

2.4.1 Traditional urban open spaces in the old context of Iran cities

These urban open spaces are usually in the form of squares next to spaces such as mosque, religious places, public bathroom, shopping centers. Most of these spaces play a role in the form of neighborhood and district centers which is essential in the

daily urban life of the people and has specific physical patterns so that with preservation of their function and nature play an important role in the dynamics of spaces (Felahat, 2003).

Adjacent to other activities and time in these spaces and using these activities that are not limited to a specific time. They cause feeling attachment which eventually leads to the creation of a suitable environment for meeting, talking and social interactions (Felahat, 2003).

2.4.2 Designed urban spaces in Iran:

These urban spaces that are often in new sections of cities in the form of green space, sports, recreation, designed for use by citizens in their free time, have been to some extent in accordance with the principles and criteria of urban planning and the interests of individuals and cultures prevail and the ability to meet people needs both physically and mentally (Alireza Torabi, 2004).

This type of urban space which includes various sections such as public spaces and semi-private for meetings and social interactions, recreational and sports spaces based on the needs of the different categories ages have been designed, have been able to as one behavioral camp with its own specific and appropriate function and development of social and cultural affairs by providing physical conditions and mental comfort of individuals, coordination create harmony and good relationship between the person and the environment(Felahat, 2003).

2.4.3 Sociable spaces in Iran

Camps and places in buildings and neighborhoods in terms of the possibility of social interaction are divided into two types: First, places that take into account the possibility of people interacting and secondly, the places where social interaction takes place with different purposes and another function and it is believed that architects and

urban designers consider buildings and the city as the place to promote social interactions. Restaurants, streets, parks and even train stations are places for meetings, gatherings and excursions at certain times of the day or week. And of course, it must be said that the ability of designers to create these places and even knowing the time of their creation is not easily predictable (Lang, 2002). In this regard, in this part, an attempt has been made to introduce urban spaces in Iran which can be mentioned as meeting places for social interaction. In general, sociable spaces in Iran can be divided into five categories, which includes religious, cultural-educational space, moving, sports and leisure that can be based on culture and community needs. These spaces can be diverse from different cities or even different from neighborhood to neighborhood (Porta & Renne, 2005).

2.5 Sociability

The use of the words sociable and evocative expresses the qualities of space that bring people together or separate them. The words were first coined by Humphrey with Robert Sumer, when he ran a hospital in Canada. The process of socialization can be achieved by establishing interaction and social communication between the users of each public and common architectural space, and the ability to participate effectively in interaction with others, both in private life and in the public and professional life of human beings, is vital. The existence of public spaces with the characteristic of socialization is an important complement to the socialization of individuals. In addition, the socialization of public spaces promotes a spirit of solidarity, individual growth (Talen, E. 2013).

Public space is defined as the space available to all groups offering freedom of action, property, and temporary rights. These spaces are a place for the discussion of views and knowledge and a place for the growth of innovative platforms. In addition,

numerous situations occur unexpectedly rather than scheduled, people talk, shift, sit, or watch each other. These spaces are areas that can be accessed by people and visitors in the same taste and with fewer constraints than other spaces. Public spaces are free of charge, without any special form or clothing (El-Geneidy et al, 2014).

Users of these spaces experience unexpected surprises and pleasures: children play, young people walk, older people talk, tired people, relax. There is no clear distinction between observers. They are all on stage and part of the audience, and these spaces are provided and managed by a public organization in the service of the public interest. These spaces include streets, passages, squares, plazas, parks, city hall playgrounds, malls, beaches and sidewalks, and other forms of gathering spaces (Walters, D. R. 2007).

According to the purpose of the research, the definition of public space can be provided: public space includes natural and artificial environments, such as a space that is controlled using public supervision and is people-friendly. White emphasizes the need for quality public spaces to facilitate social interaction and civic presence, and sees himself as responsible for creating physical spaces that facilitate participation and social interaction (Walters, D. R. 2007). There are many reasons to explain the desirability of social interaction. The main reason is that social interaction is a necessity to respond to human needs for connection and a sense of place. Also, human being's development can be achieved through social dimensions for instance observing others behaviors, activities and communicating with fellow citizens. As a result, the crime rate will be decreased in areas in which social interactions and meeting people is happening. Probably this outcome is based on trust between neighborhoods, a more friendly environment and principles in the existing area (Ewing, R., and S. Handy. 2009).

The mediators needed for this meeting may be people who bring others together to meet others are not prerequisites for promoting informal and unpredictable social interactions. Considering spatial proximity as one of the fields of interaction and believes that when the fields of interaction are based on spatial proximity that needs mutual help or there is a common problem. In particular, he considered spatial proximity as an important factor in shaping the patterns of interaction of the elderly. This is because the need for mutual help increases with decreasing physical ability (Stojanovski, T. 2013).

It is not enough to create spaces for people to come and go, but there must also be favorable conditions for wandering and lingering in space. This is where the quality of each part of the exterior environment, which are: protection, comfort, and enjoyment of desirable urban spaces, respectively, which also provide opportunities for people to hear, see and speak. Gehl also points out that good urban spaces provide a variety of activities and experiences for different groups of users. Pause in urban spaces and its experience and active and passive use of space are both important points (Guerra, E., R. Cervero, and D. Tischler. 2012).

The work argues that the public sphere should be as meaningful and democratic as it should be (so that people can have a strong connection to their place, their personal life, and the larger world, and that the rights of all groups are respected, accessible to all. Be available and provide freedom of action for all), there must be ten answers; This means that space is designed and managed to meet the needs of its users. They identify the needs that human beings seek to meet in urban public spaces. Comfort, convenience, active and passive participation, and exploration. Good places and people often meet more than one of these expectations (Ewing, R., and S. Handy. 2009). Founded in 1975 with the aim of creating a global movement to build public

spaces, their sociability as one of the most important dimensions and features of public spaces in its studies of more than 1,000 public spaces around the world. the number of verbal interactions of people with each other, people's mood in space, getting to know each other, introducing and recommending the place to others, the amount of eye contact, the existence of different age and ethnic groups, people's desire to voluntarily protect the place (Kropf, K. 2011).

2.5.1 Factors affecting socialization in public space

Two general types of social interactions are known in public spaces: random social interaction, such as street conversation opportunities, and organized social interaction. For example, a party in the park. Opportunity for random interaction is one of the valuable aspects of public spaces. Stochastic social interaction is divided into two types: Daily (normal) interaction and sudden interaction (Golany & Ojima,1996).

Factors causing social interactions in social spaces:

- Proximity: Not defined for all age groups.
- Durability: long-term use or long stay, continuity of public space
- Familiarity: a sense of affection with the environment.
- Freedom to procrastinate: shopping is kind of activity which can assist social dimensions, awareness of using that space, and entering the space for no particular reason.
- Facilities: The existence of facilities in space directly affects the social value of public spaces. Lack of facilities can sometimes limit people's interactions.
- Physical features of the equipment (support): The physical designs of the space and the built environments are considered as important features. (Sanders, P., and D. Baker. 2016).

Accessibility:

The invitation to public areas and the convenient access to these areas have a significant effect on people's presence in area. Access to public areas indicates recognition of individuals' social presence. The availability of public spaces based on existing studies suggests that this has three dimensions: Physical, visual, and social. Physical access oversees pedestrian access, neighborhoods, access to urban transportation, and communication with the context, and visual access enables crime or undesirable activities to be avoided, especially in women and children. Social or mental access and how and for whom the place should be accessible, as well as the ownership of the place, its availability for special groups with special needs such as children, the elderly, and the disabled. Refers to different cultural and social (Scheer, B. C. 2010). This dimension guarantees the possibility of access to different socio-cultural groups in a democratic context, which in some cases has more psychological than physical aspects.

Movement:

A significant element in the socialization of public space is the focus on pedestrian movement. The removal of pedestrian movement is a catastrophic phase in the human experience of the city. The pedestrian city has a very important feature to offer - that diminishes the benefits of the riding city, and that is the psychologically vital physical environment. Visual excitement, enjoyment of physical movement, the experience of dynamic urban life, and sensory stimulation of urban space (which is full of different types of people and of any age) are experiences that do not exist in the riding city (Golany & Ojima, 1996). In social relations, in order to have meaningful social relations, people must be sitting, standing, or walking. Therefore, it is possible to understand the importance of paying attention to pedestrian movement in the city in

order to have meaningful experiences and to establish communication and receive information.

Outdoor activity:

Due to the fact that public spaces are the place of occurrence of various behaviors and activities, both people and community, providing the required ground for the participation of people from different social strata and groups can provide the possibility of activity and occurrence of various behaviors in urban environments. Makes. In fact, the presence of people in a place, according to Gehl, has a direct relationship with the activities of people and the quality of the place for these activities to take place (Gehl & Gomzoe,2004). In general, activities in outdoor public spaces are classified into three categories. So that any place with different desires in a physical environment, will include these activities. These activities include essential, selective, and social activities. In general, if a comparison is made between the components expressed in the socialization of public spaces. It is observed that the components of public presence, protection, activity, access, sense of comfort, facilities, and services have been emphasized by researchers. In order to formulate a conceptual model of research, after examining the definitions and concepts, examining the opinions of theorists and researchers, and global experiences regarding the socialization of public space, criteria, and sub-criteria have been adopted from them. These criteria and sub-criteria have been matched with each other and subscriptions have been selected as criteria and sub-criteria of this research. The sociability dimensions of public space are divided into three dimensions: physical, social, and activity in this study. Each of these dimensions has criteria and each criterion has one to several sub-criteria (Thomson & Etienne,2017).

2.5.2 Role and importance of pedestrians in promoting urban life:

Various schemes are included in making a pedestrian user city. First aim is to improve safety and mobility in order to reduce both noise and pollution. Furthermore, encouraging people to walk as a daily routine. The last aim is to involve any individual in different social, cultural and tourism activities(Alexandria Engineering Journal, March 2019).

1- Environmental impact:

The environment in which people carry out their programs and activities have a two-way relationship. People affect the environment and the environment affects people. In this regard, the perception of the environment is influential in how activities are formed in spaces.

Man's dependence on nature is directly related to how he achieves his safety, livelihood and comfort. This dependence is also based on human perceptions of the environment, especially the aesthetic perception of nature and natural elements in the living environment. The beauty of nature explains categories such as balance, symmetry, harmony, elegance, order and unity and is directly related to human desires (Thomson & Etienne,2017).

In many man-made environments, attention to the natural environment has been considered in terms of providing a beautiful landscape. Newer views, however, emphasize the need to expand this approach comprehensively. "Our ability to understand the quality of nature, like art, begins with beautiful components and then goes through sequence stages from beauty to values that language has not yet been able to express" (Bell, 2003, 108). Many of the architects' attitudes toward nature are limited to this area, and nature has been considered as a provider of beauty, but the view of nature from the perspective of environmental perception implies a more

comprehensive approach that receives and perceives directly to implicit meanings. It also includes psychological and well-being values resulting from interaction with the environment and natural elements, and includes perceptual feedback in the system of activities and behaviors of users of the environment (Broadbent, 1990).

The most significant impact can be reducing air and noise pollution in addition to alleviate using fuel. By eliminating vehicle access, there will be more opportunities for designing additional planting areas and to alter street furniture and landscaping (Bell, 2003).

2- Economic impacts:

In terms of economic impacts, we can declare the losses in both government and private section, that they spent huge amount of budget on medical as a result of air pollution. The other benefit is on the retail income in that district, plus increasing rental income and occupancy rate. Also, we can point about designing pleasant areas to attract tourists, such as sidewalk cafes, fountains or another street furniture (Woolley, 2003).

3- Social impacts:

Promote walking as a transport mode is one of the considerable effects in social category. To prevent overweight, reduce the risk of heart diseases and strengthen bones, health specialists suggest physical activity for 30 minutes a day which can be done by walking. The last impact can be named as “meet and great”, when people can be engaged in various social activities, have communication an enjoy holidays and festive days as well (Woolley, 2003).

Table 1.1. Social interaction representative factors – Source: Dempsey et al. (2012).

Tangible factors	Non-Tangible factors
- Sustainable urban design	- Education and training
- Walkable neighborhood: pedestrian friendly	- Social justice: inter- and intra-generational
- Local environmental quality and amenity	- Participation and local democracy
- Attractive public realm	- Health, quality of life and well-being
	- Community
	- Safety
	- Sense of community and belonging

2.5.3 Typology of pedestrian design streets:

1- Full time pedestrian streets:

In this design arrival of vehicles into street is fully forbidden and usually services are in the back of street. In most cases only emergency service vehicles are allowed to enter.

2- Part-time Pedestrian Streets:

Part-time pedestrian streets are those where vehicular access is allowed only in specific periods. There are no on-street parking spaces allowed but however loading bays are available.

3- Traffic Calming Streets:

The third form of pedestrianization is traffic calming streets. They serve to reduce the dominance and speed of road vehicles. There are no restrictions to vehicle access, but footpaths are widened and parking spaces are reduced. Various traffic calming measures are used to slow down the speed of vehicles. They include speed

tables, narrower traffic lanes and use of different road textures and colors to remind drivers that they are within traffic calming zones.

2.5.4 Elements effecting pedestrian street:

The factors affecting pedestrian crossings are described below:

A. Accessibility

Undoubtedly, accessibility is crucial. Multiple entrances are essential for public spaces and transportation stations. A 5-minute walk to the nearest bus stop is a good scale. Mostly, public transportation system can attract more people around it. Considering the ability to ride a bike in certain places can be effective in improving the sidewalk as well as reducing the volume of parking. The more intersections, the more options there are for sidewalks (Nathan.M, 1997).

B. Different use

Public space is defined and created based on its functional nature. According to Gehl (2006) research, the general meaning of any space is realized by the way gathering people in it. As a result, outdoor space is directly related to the different activities that are performed in it. The higher density of people in public space leads to the greater the number of activities in that geographical area. It is suggested that urban open spaces be defined and designed as mix-use area. For example, the university is an environment of this kind, around which different spaces are formed in the same direction of the nature of the university (Gehl ,2006).

C. Design

Mostly urban centers are the cradle of pedestrian and public places. Also, a suitable public space should have a designated center and edge. In addition, adornment factors such as sculptures, clocks, fountains that can encourage people to stay in these centers must be properly designed and adjusted. The "edge effect" shall be visible in

public spaces because people tend to be along the edge of these spaces rather than in the center (Nathan.M, 1997).

"Visual interest" plays an important role in the design of the square. Due to the fact that the square is not visible from a distance, the factor of visual interest can act as a reference in the visibility of this space and attracting people. Buildings around public spaces are also known as another element of visual interest that requires varied and narrow entrances.

D. Comfort

Another important factor that should be considered in the design of public spaces is the weather. Public activities change in different seasons, which should be taken into account. For example, Europeans, especially northerners, prefer sunny weather, and Asians prefer sheltered public spaces. Physical comfort, such as protection from wind and rain, is an imperative factor in designing related to any weather conditions (Lang.J, 1971).

2.5.5 The relationship between pedestrian activity and the urban environment

The amount of physical activity of people in an urban area is directly related to the financial situation of its inhabitants. For example, in the cities of North America, because of the density and the economic level of people, their amount of physical activity is lower than the average (Song et al., 2016; Ambrose et al., 2010; Tudor-Locke and Schuna, 2012).

A study of 14 cities around the world, Sallis et al. (2016) found that there is a direct relationship between the level of congestion in residential areas and the amount of walking, the relationship between streets and sidewalks and parks.

2.5.6 Sense of comfort and security in pedestrians effecting socialization:

Separating the living environment into private and public arenas is a key component of how we organize our community. This division has been visible from the oldest settlements to the present metropolises. Although the division is simple, it covers a wide range, which is from the most private to the most public areas of society and urban space. Thus, the separation of space and society into public and private arenas affects the mental state of individuals, regulates their behavior, and adds a lasting structure to human societies and the spaces that occupy these societies.

The importance of personal space is that it gives meaning not only to an individual realm but also to a part of a group space, and is formed only in the context of social confrontations and not as an absolute realm. "Personal space is a dynamic and constantly changing field that evolves and based on it, the situation in which one finds oneself is contracted and expanded. The importance of personal space is that it gives meaning not only to an individual realm but also to a part of a group space, and is formed only in the context of social confrontations and not as an absolute realm." (Nathan.M, 1997).

Privacy:

The concepts of privacy, personal space and territory are overlapping each other .A general aspect among privacy-related concepts is the ability to control individuals or groups on the senses while communicating with others.

Privacy means the physical, mental, and emotional boundaries of each individual that prevent others from profiting and encroaching on each other's freedom. Privacy allows each person to have their own identity, beliefs, attitudes and feelings. Privacy is a fluid concept that today includes freedom of conscience and thought, control over one's body, privacy in one's home and private place, control over one's

personal information, freedom from audio and visual surveillance of others, protection of one's dignity and credibility. And support for inspections includes investigations. Privacy means the limited access of others to human beings and the ability to create barriers against unwanted and uninvited access to human beings (Lang.J, 1971).

Crowding:

One of the causes of stress in society is crowding. Crowding leads to the notion of limiting individual independence and personal privacy in open and public spaces. The more crowded in an area, the people more lose control of their surroundings, which in some cases can lead to inappropriate behaviors. Therefore, in designing spaces, sufficient attention should be paid to the privacy required by individuals as well as the number of people who are to be present in that environment (Lang.J, 1971).

Personal space:

Privacy is a reasonable area that one expects to be safe from someone else. According to Edward Hall, spaces that are owned by certain people and only they are allowed to use that space are called private spaces. It is obvious that in this space, activities and behaviors take place that have a completely private aspect; activities that we are not willing to express many of them in a semi-private and public space. Everyone reacts and changes their behavior when their privacy is attacked (Cohen, S. A., Williamson, 1991).

2.5.7 Pedestrian-friendly neighborhoods:

Social interactions are related to the neighborhood. These interactions in public open spaces are an indicator of environmental security and vitality. From this interpretation, 4 physical properties are expressed to realize dynamism and diversity: mixed uses, small blocks, a mix of older buildings, and a dense concentration of people, along with inhabitants that live there. Diversity and concentration, in addition

to aesthetic preferences, is an operational method for establishing informal oversight and promoting social cohesion (Jacobs, 1961).

2.6 Social behavior and interaction of pedestrians:

Behavioral sciences include all disciplines that explore the activities and interactions between organisms in a natural world. This science includes systematic analyzes and studies of animals and humans through controlled natural experimental observations and precise formulations. Examples of behavioral sciences include psychology, cognitive science, and anthropology. In the contemporary century, the subject of the relationship between man and the environment and its ability to be translated into the language of environmental design and architecture, has been considered by researchers in this field of knowledge. In this regard, it is important to know man and the characteristics of his living environment and how to establish a relationship between these two factors. Environmental content and human characteristics are the basis of all designs; therefore, in designs, human and environment can not contradict each other. Behavioral sciences require a better understanding of the role of the built environment in human life, a basic understanding of the nature of the environment and the nature of human behavior (Philip Roland Ross, Stephan Wensveen,2010).

The emphasis in environmental psychology has been on how human behavior, emotions, and sense of health are affected by the physical environment. Preliminary studies have emphasized how man-made environments such as buildings and cities affect behavior, especially when these building environments lead to congestion or, as the saying goes, sensory overload. In recent years, the topics studied by environmental psychologists have significantly increased with more emphasis on how natural environments affect humans and further research on the effects of humans on the

physical environment and their interactions with the dangers of man-made environment and natural environment has expanded. Application areas of this knowledge can be effectively used by designers and architects and the findings from it play an important role in the architectural design process. Behavior and performance of people in the environment is significantly affected by the conditions and physical-architectural factors of that environment, and therefore can be used by environmental capabilities, user behaviors to achieve the goals of designers that such an approach It is referred to as providing opportunities in the knowledge of environmental psychology (Jung, C. G, 1961).

2.6.1 Pedestrians individual behavior:

The layers of individual behavior are vegetative, reflective, reactive, motivational, reasoned, and conscious (Baerends, 1976; McFarland, 1981; Gerhenson, 2001). The actions we do every day are not of the same type and do not have the same form. Also, they do not have specific and similar goals. Some of them are normal behaviors, some are social behaviors and some are collective behaviors. From a psychological point of view, any movement, whether intentional or unintentional, that a person performs in a daily life without reflection and without background and only on the basis of instinctual need, is a kind of behavior. This move does not follow any specific rules and regulations. Whereas, when a number of people perform a practical act or behavior or movement consciously or unconsciously, repeatedly and similarly, at a particular point in time, such as how we interact in the social interactions that arise between us, we are dealing with a social behavior. Every geographical space, apart from its physical appearance, is a witness and representative of values, norms or, in other words, cultural complex. In other words, no place or geographical area (cinema,

café, mall, etc.) is without culture. As a result, it can be said that every physical and geographical space has a cultural identity.

2.6.2 Pedestrians vegetative behaviors:

This type of behavior is the lowest level of behavior and has no effect on understanding and reacting to environmental stimuli. This type of behavior such as breathing is based on the physical and physiological needs of human beings and is often not understood by others (Philip Roland Ross, Stephan Wensveen,2010).

2.6.3 Pedestrians reflex behaviors

It is the highest and most important level of human behavior. Such as rapid human reaction and removal of an organ which is exposed to fire. In some theories, this behavioral layer is referred to as the “motor” (Blumberg and Galyean, 1995) or “locomotion” (Reynolds, 1999). Such behaviors do not require stimuli or input.

2.6.4 Pedestrians reactive behaviors

Reactive behaviors, sometimes referred to as "steering behavior" (McFarland, 1981), are the next layer of behavior that covers reflex behavior. For example, when you are on the sidewalk and see an obstacle in the path, messages are issued to stop or change direction from this behavioral layer to the lower layer to be executed (McFarland, 1981).

2.6.5 Pedestrians motivated behaviors

Motivational behavior is a behavior that is done to achieve a certain goal, such behavior requires internal stimuli (such as feeling hungry) and external guidance. Physiological deficiencies lead to covetous behavior (e.g., food search) and attachment behavior (e.g., eating). A stimulus that increases the likelihood of a motivational behavior is called a positive stimulus, and one that reduces the likelihood of a

motivational behavior is called a negative stimulus. The quality of each stimulus depends on the type of living thing and its type of life (Reynolds, 1999).

2.6.6 Social behavior:

Man, as a social being, shows social tendencies from birth. The need for support and security of caregiver deviance is perhaps the first sign of a person's need for external factors. The social smile that is seen in the baby around the first months of life is considered as his first connection with his social environment. This smile is seen in all babies, and it seems that its main function is to attract the attention of others and to establish a simple kind of communication with the community (McFarland, 1981).

Social behavior can be divided into two much broader types: pro-social behavior and anti-social behavior. Community-friendly behavior includes those behaviors that are accepted by society and comply with the laws and norms of society. These types of behaviors are constructive and in order to advance the goals of a group or community. Like altruism, on the other hand, anti-social behaviors are negative behaviors that do not conform to the rules and norms of society. They are not accepted by people in society and often have negative social consequences for the person who commits these behaviors.

Cristiano Castelfranchi stated that social action of the individual is critical and this characteristic should have a social perspective as well as being influenced by society (Cristiano Castelfranchi,2001).

2.7 The relationship between human behavior and the environmental design

The existence of public spaces in a city where people can engage in group activities is an answer to the human need for collective living and presence in open public spaces. Certainly, the quality and quantity of these spaces have a great impact on the type of social behavior and give them direction. Creating and reproducing sociable public spaces as a place of social interactions in order to create sustainable urban environments is one of the goals that has received much attention in recent decades. However, for various reasons, including the tendency to live a car, the widespread presence of vehicles, and the change in the face of the city due to the dominance of cars over the urban space, increasing speed, separating people from public spaces, ignoring social, cultural and Identity hidden in public spaces, neglect to preserve and promote collective life in previous decades, some of these spaces have lost their importance and role at different urban scales.

Urban park and green space are a type of urban land use with man-made vegetation that has social and ecological efficiency. In fact, one of the effective factors in meeting the social and psychological needs of citizens and strengthening social solidarity and closeness to nature is related to how to use urban green space, which requires proper planning and policy. The park should be quantitatively and qualitatively proportional to the physical volume of the city (buildings, streets, and roads and the needs of the community) in terms of psychology, leisure, and health needs, as well as according to the ecological conditions of the city and its future expansion. Be. Parks are important elements of urban ecosystems that provide useful environmental and social services and contribute to improving the quality of life in

cities. In general, parks and green spaces are mentioned today as one of the main indicators of sustainable urban development.

The choice of these places by people to spend leisure time, social interactions, etc. depends on the physical-functional and social characteristics of public spaces created in these scales. The homelessness of the citizens and the lack of belonging to the place is the result of the weakening of human relations in the city. In the human-centered city, however, the priority is to maintain human self-esteem and achieve comfort and security. The desirability of urban spaces creates peace of citizens and satisfaction from attending these spaces, which is a necessary prerequisite and condition for the perception of the city, so belonging to a place and developing social relations is inconceivable without the perception of the city. Therefore, in developed countries, the presence of pedestrians and socialization in the city has become the first level programs of urban management. Green public space is the type of space that has social efficiency. These spaces are used by the general public for leisure, entertainment, and socializing with friends and social and cultural gatherings. If public green spaces have a useful function, then the level of social security will increase and vice versa. These spaces are debatable because most people will be present in these spaces to spend their leisure time. As mentioned, parks are spaces to see and be seen, lands to get rid of the personal space of the house, and to be outside.

2.8 The effect of Covid 19 on urban spaces

The corona pandemic made the benefits of green spaces more apparent to people and governments; With the spread of Covid-19 disease, almost all playgrounds, parks and public places for recreation and entertainment were closed to the public. Green spaces have many positive effects on mental health, fitness, social cohesion and well-being. Although researchers say that the corona virus is more easily transmitted

from person to person indoors than outdoors, they believe that concentrated use of green spaces will significantly increase the likelihood of Covid-19 transmission.

With the reduction of restrictions on corona restraint, urban dwellers have become increasingly aware of the importance of green spaces, and this recognition has led to an increase in people tending to these places. For many people, urban nature is a sustainable resource during the corona outbreak that should be used to the fullest. But paying more attention to green spaces during the corona outbreak has created another unpleasant reality in everyone's mind, and that is the inequality of people's access to these spaces.

Existence of different green spaces and urban forests is necessary to promote the sustainability and resilience of cities to the challenges ahead. In addition, such spaces and forests can help cities in the face of a climate change crisis because it manages rainwater, heat pressure, and air quality well. Urban green spaces are very important, especially for biodiversity conservation, but unfortunately no one has seriously thought about this value until a few years ago. In fact, research shows that staring at trees for just a few minutes has many psychological benefits and can keep people alive for hours on end and prevent negative thoughts from dominating the human mind.

City officials around the world can make gradual reforms to enhance the surrounding green spaces for the benefit of all city dwellers. To do this, one of the most important steps is to enclose the old concrete infrastructure with vegetation and plant a tree in each empty spot.

Urban planners to increase green spaces in concrete structures must adopt an ecosystem design approach that uses nature-based design to create more sustainable and livable cities.

2.9 Conclusion:

Nowadays, due to the lack of appropriate spaces for urban events and social interactions to take place, the forces of the factors that can lead to citizens' attachment to the environment has declined. As a result, cities have turned into mere pathways for frequent trips. On the other hand, tendency toward modern lifestyle; growing presence of vehicles and changes in the appearance of cities due to the dominance of vehicles over urban spaces; the increase in the speed of traffic; voluntary detachment of people from public spaces; ignoring social, cultural and identity-related values implicit in public spaces; and inattention to preservation and promotion of social culture in the past decades, has caused some of these spaces to lose their significance at different urban scales. Therefore, these factors are an essential need in urban designing that must be taken into account by architects and urban planners. Some of today's urban spaces are often hardly adequate for meeting the needs of man as a social being; therefore, these spaces are merely used as a pathway. Due to the lack of citizens' presence, public spaces lose their social features and functions over time. Not only are these spaces unsuccessful in inviting people for pausing and building social inter courses, but they also encourage them to pass by. Encountering others, sense of belonging to the society, face-to-face meetings, and social interactions do not take place in a proper manner any longer.

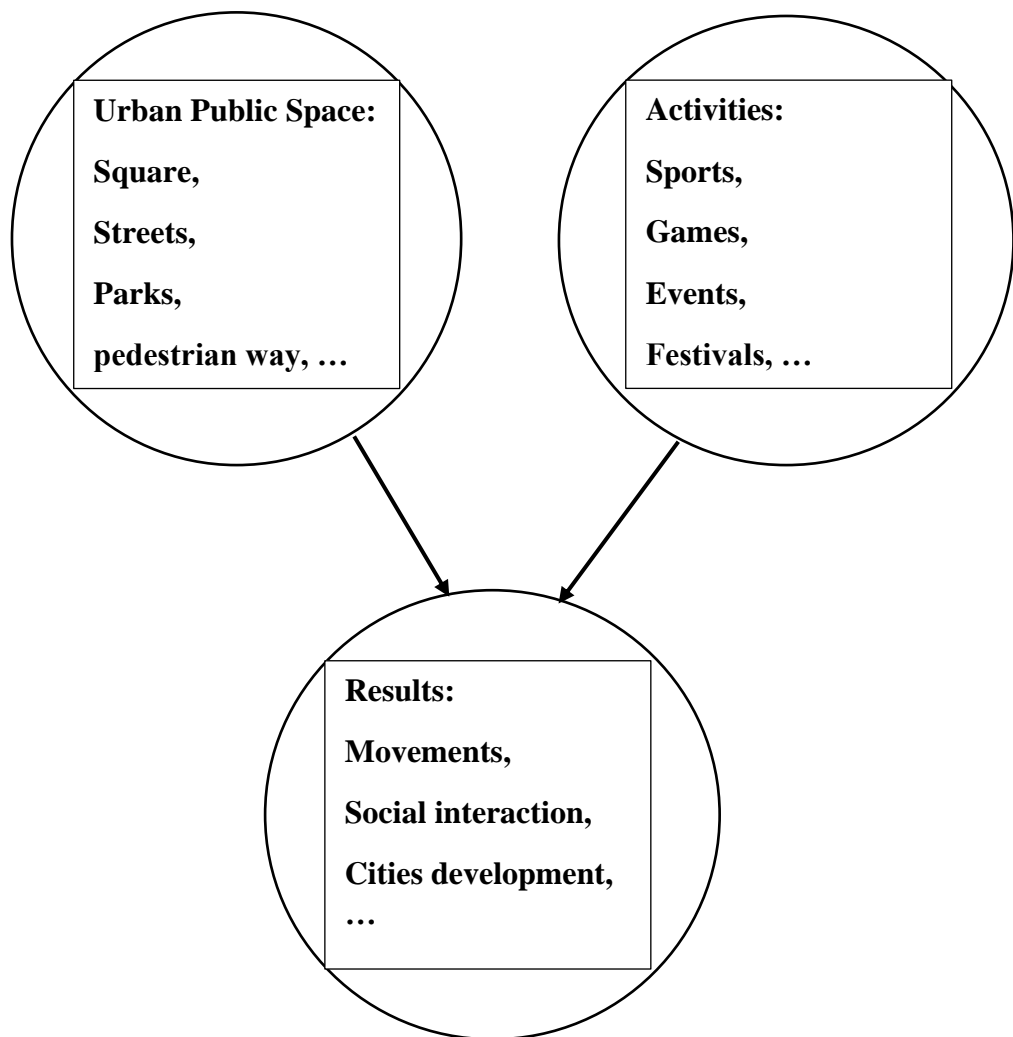


Figure 1.1. Process of improving urban social life – Source: Kevin Lynch, *The image of the city*. (1960).

Chapter 3

METHODOLOGY AND ANALYSIS

This research is basic in terms of type and in terms of information method, they have been collected by library method. All information, images, maps, diagrams and data were taken from the municipality of Tehran's 7th district, which it will be analyzed in the next chapter. This study examines the nature of public spaces, sociability, and the relationships between variables, principles, laws, and the construction or testing of theories and theories. The main purpose of this type of research is to express the relationships between phenomena, test theories and add something to the existing knowledge in this particular field. In the following, the study will define the variables and then it will be discussed how to collect the data.

3.1 Data collection

To collect research data, the study first defines and determine the research. In fact, the study expresses theories about urban spaces, public spaces, socializing culture, and so on. In the following, after defining the system, the study determines the dimensions of the components and in fact, the study identifies the subject. Then the study reviews the relevant indicators and performance criteria and collects information using library articles and resources. Then, by examining the collected information, the study extracts the results and analyze the obtained results. After analyzing the data, the study reviews the results and feedback, and finally provide suggestions by providing solutions.

Creating a desirable, dynamic, and lively urban space, in terms of its social, psychological, cultural, economic, and environmental-physical function, is one of the strategic goals of improving the quality of the artificial urban environment and is linked to social strategies. Given that urban space is a platform for dialogue of forces influencing urban developments, so the role of city designers in identifying these forces is emphasized; Because these forces themselves change over time, and forces are added and subtracted to this process, and the need for urban design to other specialties, more clearly. Today, although the texture and structure of cities have changed a lot, these various forces in the corners of cities are whispering about creating urban space.

Since civic life is a set of attitudes and tendencies that express the high human and common beliefs of society and they are transmitted through the symbolic system of society and symbols are the most important signs and elements of the form of space, so symbols with face Formalities themselves are the exterior of the civil courtyard and guide the form of space. Therefore, in this framework and through the mediation of symbols, there will be no conflict between form and content, and the controversial separation of form and function will be eliminated, and the common factor in this is attention to urban aesthetics, which creates freshness and vitality in urban spaces. Planning for the city must be considered so that physical construction can be used by the general public. In this situation, the mission of urban design is to upgrade urban spaces to places so that in the context of these meaningful places, human and social values can be expressed and the crisis of urban space can be controlled. Vitality means the ability of urban spaces to sustain life for microeconomic activities, housing, and office environments. A healthy and dynamic urban space can be a suitable host environment for pedestrians, so that it meets

different needs and space shortages in the main spaces of the city, rather than transferring these needs only to the affluent areas of the city and newly built neighborhoods.

Optimal and beautiful urban space must first meet the different needs of human beings. Another characteristic of a desirable and beautiful urban space is that each of the components and elements of the urban space is formed based on the values of society, culture, and needs of the people and are combined with each other in full harmony and harmony and are predicted in the best place. Be placed on the skeleton of the urban space to finally achieve the whole unit.

3.2 Analysis

In order to measure the conceptual model built to promote the sociability of public spaces, including District 7 of Tehran, has been selected. This area is located in two neighborhoods of primary school and Sohrevardi and district 4. In the primary school neighborhood, there are 4 parks with an area of 5785. In Sohrevardi neighborhood, there are 4 parks with an area of 6526 square meters. Andisheh Park with an area of 41,105 square meters is located in the north of District 7 and in the east of District 4. (Figure 3.1). Andisheh Park is limited to Shahid Ghandi Street from the north, Dr. Ali Shariati Street from the east, and Topchi Street from the south. The primary school neighborhood is located next to Andisheh Park. Access to Andisheh Park on foot and by bicycle is easily possible from the primary school neighborhood. Sohrevardi neighborhood is in the south of Andisheh Park and at a distance from it. The main access to this space is through Shariati Street and Sohrevardi Street. It is also easily accessible through local streets. The average distance between Andisheh Park and Sohrevardi neighborhood is about one and a half kilometers on average. Despite the distance between their residence and Andisheh

Park, the residents of this neighborhood do not avoid going to this space. (Figure 3.2 and 3.3) :(Table 3.1), (Figure 3.4).

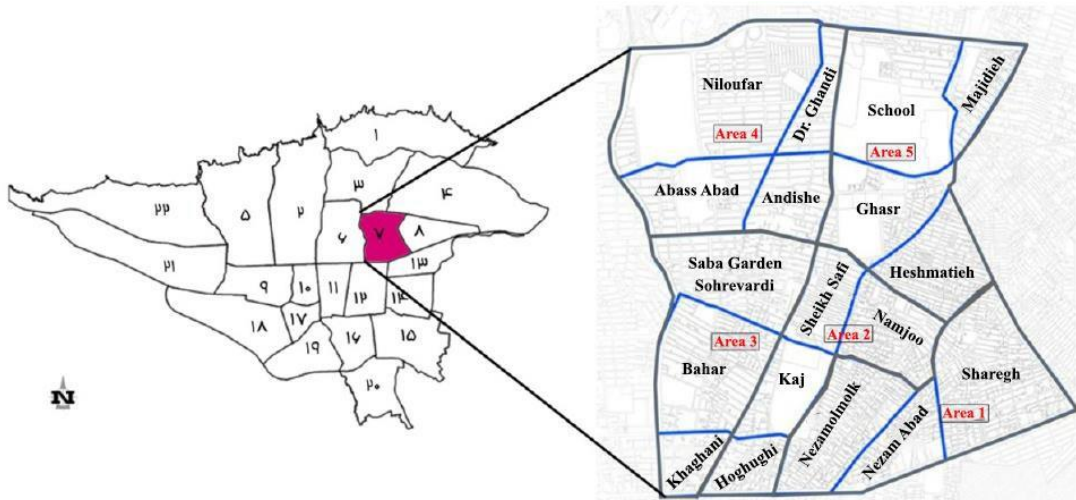


Figure 3.1. District seven of municipality.
Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)



Figure 3.2. Suhrevardi neighborhood public spaces.
Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

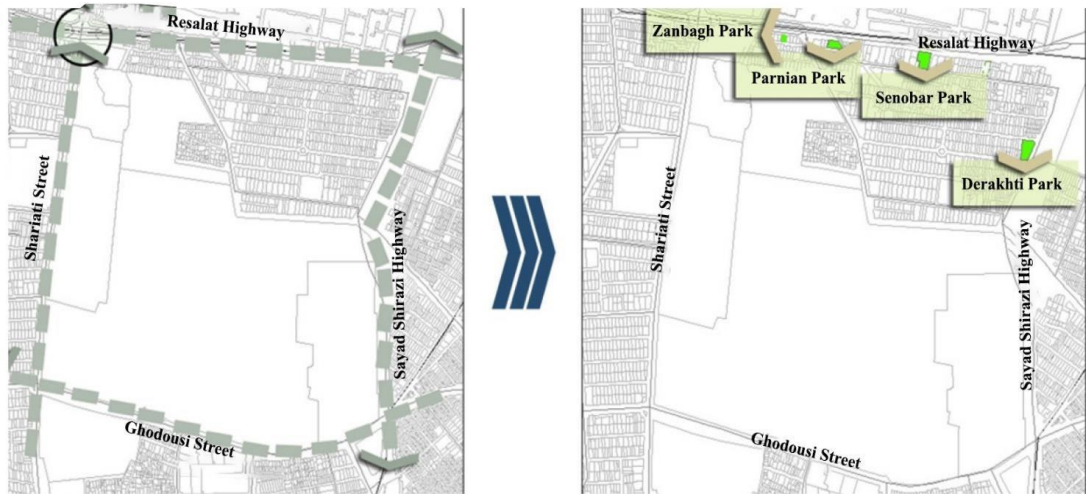










Figure 3.3. Dabestan neighborhood public spaces.
 Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)



Figure 3.4. Location of the Andisheh Park and selected examples.
 Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

Table 3.1. Introduction of public spaces in the case study.

	Public area	Picture	Public area	Picture
	Derakhti		Parnian	
	Senobar		Zanbagh	
	Mother		Avini	
	Yousefian		Narenj	



3.2.1 Physical dimension

The physical dimension consists of seven criteria that are considered as sub-criteria for measuring each criterion and three methods have been used to analyze them: qualitative, descriptive, and inferential statistics. The results of each criterion were analyzed separately. Figure 3.6 shows the results in each criterion as a comparison between the studied spaces. Andisheh Park has the highest percentage in each criterion, suitable access, sufficient facilities and facilities, high flexibility, comfort, etc., has made this space higher than the other eight spaces and attracts population from both. Neighborhood public spaces do not have a noticeable advantage over each other and have a low score compared to Andisheh Park (Figure 3.5). The interesting point in this dimension is the criterion of access to space, which was initially thought that the users of Andisheh Park are residents of the surrounding neighborhoods. A study conducted on the residents of the Sohrevardi neighborhood showed that the distance to Andisheh Park (a more social space) did not cause people to refrain from going to this space. Despite the distance, people with bicycles, private cars, and pedestrians are present in this space.

In addition to confirming the attractiveness and sociability of Andisheh Park, this also points to the silence of public spaces in the neighborhoods. Comparative results between how to refer to Andisheh Park between the residents of the two neighborhoods are shown in Figure 3.7. As can be seen in Figure 3.8, the rate of use of Andisheh Park by users in the two neighborhoods is compared with each other. Due to the proximity of the residents of the primary school neighborhood to Andisheh Park, their daily visits to this space are much higher than the residents of the Sohrevardi neighborhood.

Despite the difference in the daily use of Andisheh Park, this percentage in the Sohrevardi neighborhood is equal to the amount of local space use. This means that the residents of the Sohrevardi neighborhood use the public spaces in their neighborhood with the same number of visits to Andisheh Park. This shows that the distance dimension is not very effective in using Andisheh Park and its effect is more on the intensity of daily use of Sohrevardi residents. In general, it can be said that the success of Andisheh Park is not due to the use of the surrounding residents, but the residents of other neighborhoods, including Sohrevardi, are present in this space despite the relative distance.

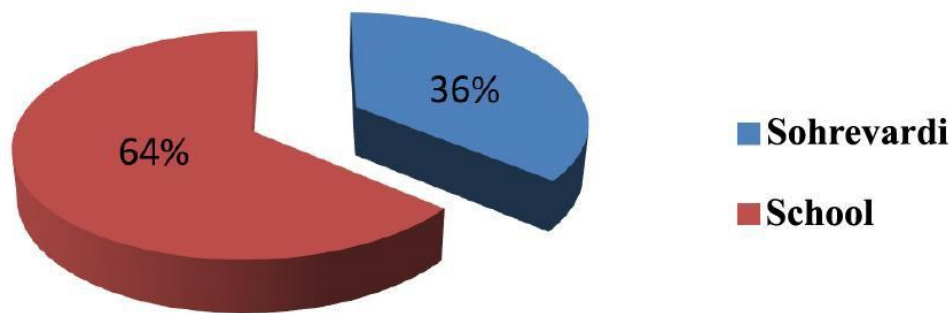


Figure 3.5. Respondents in Andisheh Park. Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

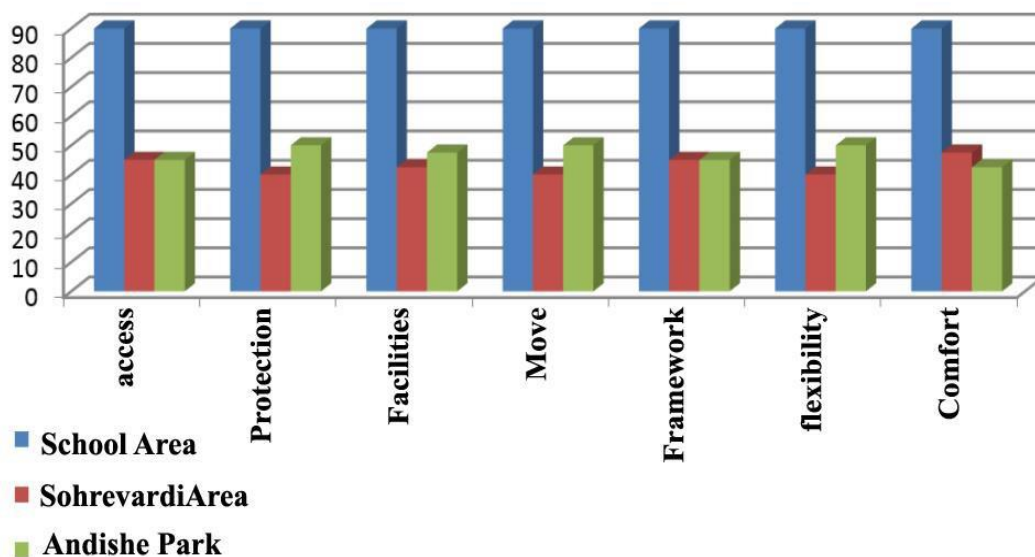


Figure 3.6. Comparison of physical dimension criteria in spaces of the case study Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

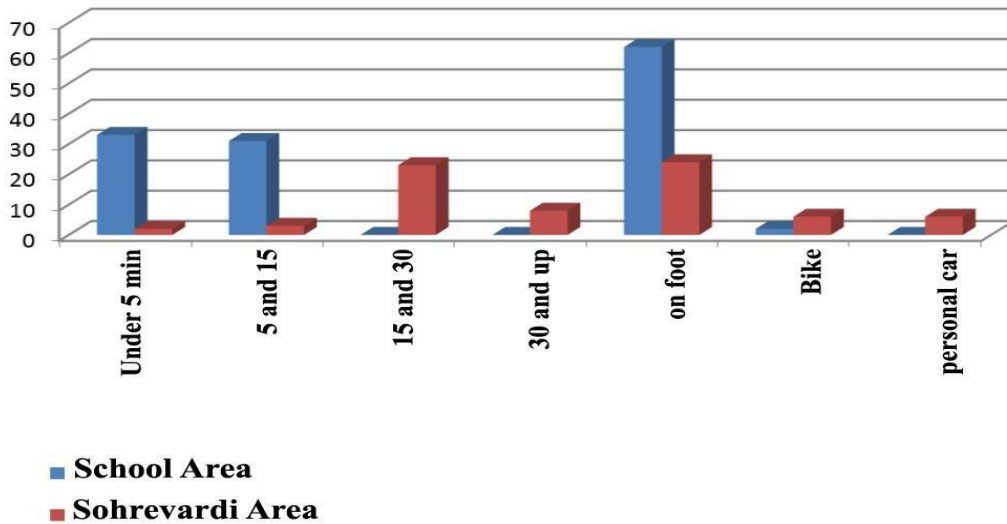


Figure 3.7. Comparison of frequency of visiting Andisheh Park.
 Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

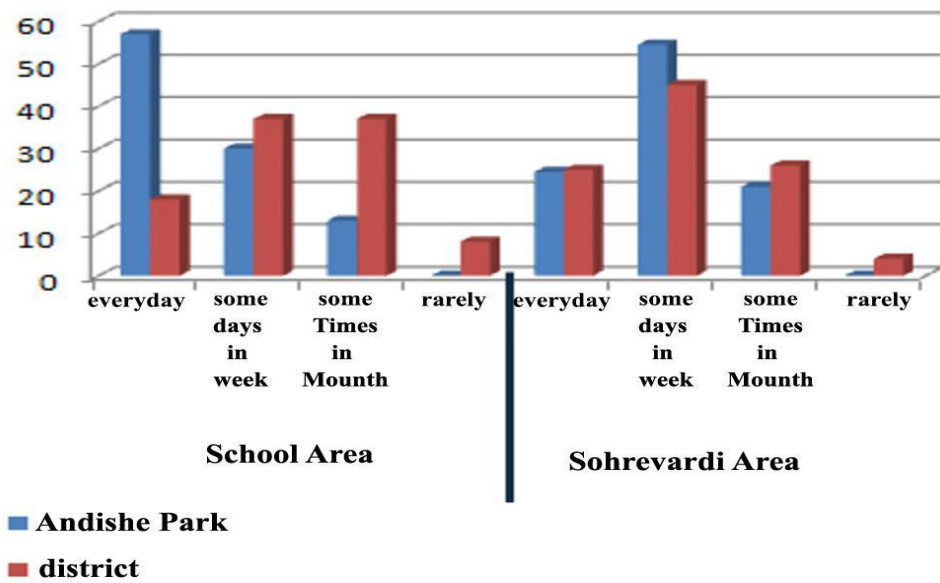


Figure 3.8. Comparison of using rate of Andisheh Park.
 Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

3.2.2 Social dimension

In order to study the social dimension, five criteria have been considered separately, in which qualitative analysis, descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to measure each criterion. The results are shown separately for each criterion in Figure 3.9. According to these criteria, Andisheh Park is more social than other spaces. According to the proposed criteria, this space has advantages such as relative calm in the space, the strong presence of people in the space, security, use of all age and sex groups, etc. compared to other spaces, which has been able to cause the presence of people at different hours of the day. Social interactions, which is an important factor, have been achieved due to this presence. In other words, it can be said that social interactions themselves cause more socialization of space.

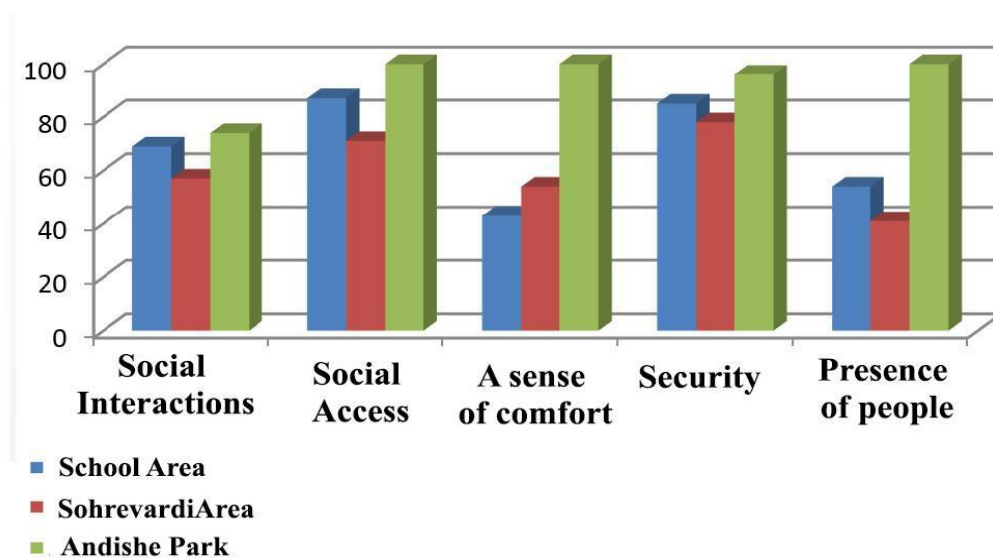


Figure 3.9. Comparison of social dimension criteria in the spaces of the case study spaces. Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

3.2.3 Active dimension

Two criteria have been considered to measure the activity dimension. The test results are shown comparatively in Figure 3.10. In the form of this dimension, it can be clearly stated that local public spaces have a weak activity and Andisheh Park, despite having used such as coffee shops, restaurants, food stalls, etc., causes more people to be attracted to space and as a result, the community. It has become more flexible.

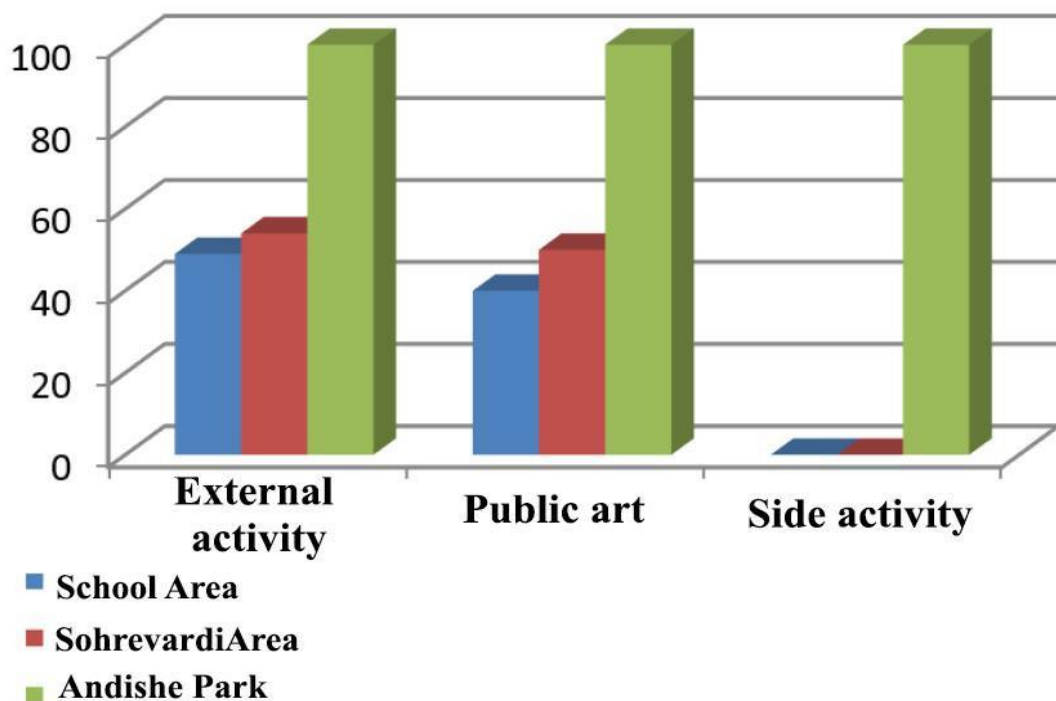


Figure 3.10. Comparison of the activity dimension criteria of the case study spaces.
Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

3.3 Comparative analysis of public spaces on two scales

In the studies that have been done, the study can point to similar results. The reason for choosing the local public space is due to the lack of other space and the lack of other options for the residents of the neighborhoods and the reason for choosing Andisheh Park is due to the success of this space in attracting people. Andisheh Park, despite its services, facilities and attractions, has acted as a successful space and has a high level of socialization. It should be noted that the use of their local public spaces by the residents of the neighborhoods is not due to the attractiveness of these spaces, but the lack of other space or the proximity of these spaces to the place of residence forces them to use.

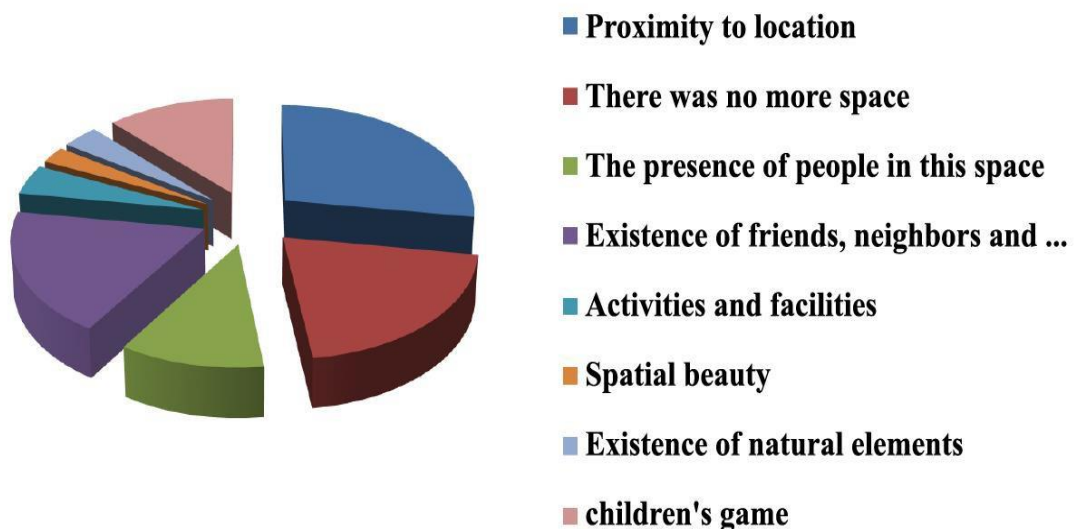


Figure 3.11. Reasons for choosing a neighborhood public space.
Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

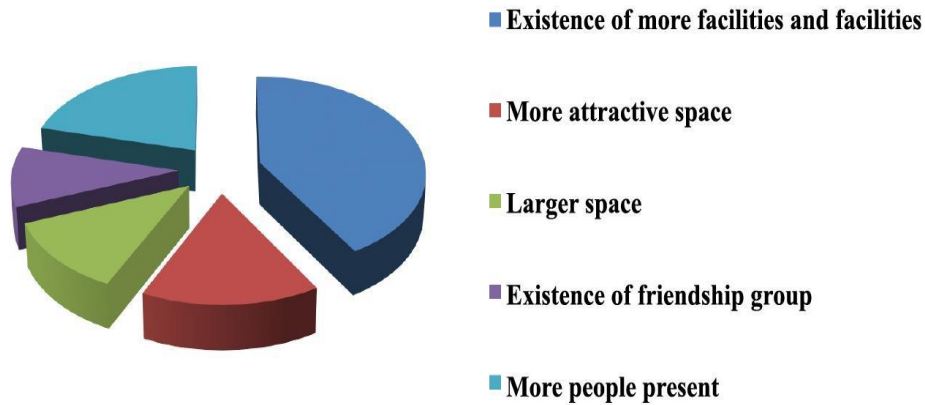


Figure 3.12. Reasons for choosing Andisheh Park.
 Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

3.4 Rate public spaces

Based on the points that the public spaces received according to the criteria, the most social space is Andisheh Park. The features of this space have been able to have a relative advantage for socialization. The degree of sociability of other spaces in relation to each other has also been examined. Figure 3.13 shows the socialization results of 9 spaces. As can be seen in Figure 3.14, the degree of sociability of the regional space, i.e., Andisheh Park, is very different from local spaces, and this indicates the lack or absence of components and criteria of sociability in these spaces.

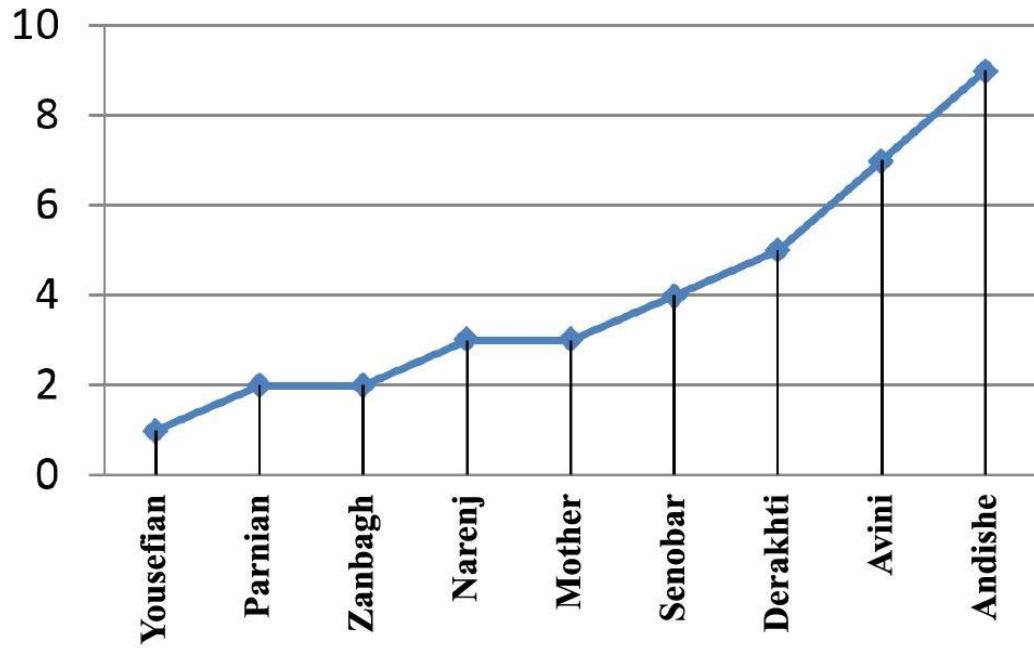


Figure 3.13. Comparison of sociability in case study spaces.
 Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

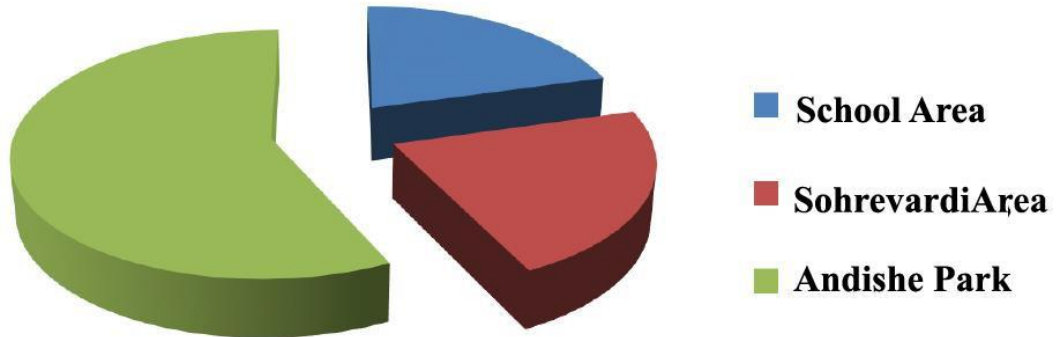


Figure 3.14. Comparison of sociability in case study spaces.
 Source: Courtesy of the municipality district 7. (<https://www.tehran.ir/>)

3.5 Results and discussion

In this study, 2 neighborhoods had been selected and a park from District 7 of Tehran as an urban space and a case study. As can be seen from Figure 3.4, Andisheh Park with an area of 41,105 square meters is located near the primary school neighborhood and a little distance from Sohrevardi neighborhood. Dabestan neighborhood has a total of 4 public spaces with an area of 5006 square meters and Sohrevardi neighborhood has 4 public spaces with a total area of 4116 square meters.

According to the statistics obtained from the municipality of Tehran's 7th district, in terms of physical dimensions, which includes 7 criteria, in fact, Andisheh Park is located in a higher position than Sohrevardi and primary schools. According to Figure 3.2, the level of access and framework for Andisheh Park is higher and the primary and Sohrevardi neighborhoods have equal access. Andisheh Park is much higher for the criteria of protection, facilities, movement, and flexibility, but in these criteria, the primary school neighborhood also has a higher position than Sohrevardi neighborhood. In terms of comfort, Andisheh Park and Sohrevardi neighborhood are higher than the primary school neighborhood. Although due to the distance of Andisheh Park from Sohrevardi neighborhood compared to the primary school neighborhood, access to this park is more difficult for the residents of Sohrevardi neighborhood, it is still used by these residents. As can be seen from Figure 3.4, in the daily use in the primary school neighborhood, which has more access to Andisheh Park, the use of Andisheh Park is much more than the neighborhood parks, but considering that the Sohrevardi neighborhood is a little distance from Andisheh Park, almost daily use Neighborhood Park, and Andisheh Park are equal, but for use several times a week, the discussion is different, and this time in the primary school, the use of neighborhood parks is higher, but in Sohrevardi neighborhood, the use of Andisheh

Park is more. Also, according to Figure 3.3, It has been founded that due to the proximity of Andisheh Park to the primary school neighborhood, the pedestrian use of this park is much more than the primary school neighborhood, but the citizenship neighborhood is more used by the car. In fact, all these cases indicate that the residents of Dabestan and Sohrewardi neighborhoods prefer Andisheh Park to the public spaces of their neighborhood. Also, from a social point of view, Andisheh Park is located above the primary and Sohrewardi neighborhoods. According to the criteria of the social dimension, in terms of the presence of people, Andisheh Park is located first and then the primary school neighborhood. The feeling of comfort is much higher in Andisheh Park and this time Sohrewardi neighborhood is in second place. There is more social access in Andisheh Park and then the primary school neighborhood and also social interactions in Andisheh Park are more than our two research neighborhoods. From the perspective of activity, Andisheh Park is one head and neck above the neighborhoods. Side activities, public art, and outdoor activities are the next criteria of activities that are much more in Andisheh Park than Dabestan and Sohrewardi neighborhoods.

As we saw in the previous chapter, the reason for choosing neighborhood parks was the proximity to the place of residence, the lack of other space, the presence of people, neighbors, and the presence of the primary school, and the children's play were more colorful than other reasons. The reason people use these spaces is the proximity of these spaces and the lack of other suitable places. But Andisheh Park is used more than the public spaces of both neighborhoods due to more facilities, attractive space, large space, and more people. Also, socialization in Andisheh Park is much more than Dabestan and Sohrewardi neighborhoods.

3.6 Analysis of research results

3.6.1 Factors affecting socialization in urban public space

Various factors affect the formation of social relations in public spaces of different societies. According to research, four basic factors are effective in this field, which are:

- 1- Activities of public space;
- 2- Physical characteristics of public space;
- 3- Socio-cultural structure of society;
- 4- Background of the person.

And among the four factors mentioned, designers and environmental planners have an important role in creating the first and second two factors, which are discussed in the continuation of the research.

3.6.2 Activities of public space:

Activities and events are among the most important qualities of public spaces. The functional characteristics of the public space can affect the quality and quantity of attracting people to stop and interact in these spaces. The occurrence of special events in space, such as street performances, public arts, and similar events, that connect people, add to the charm of these spaces. In the process of such events, opportunities are created for people to communicate and want to talk to each other. Studies show that public spaces where people are able to engage in the environment by looking at others, sitting, eating, retailing, sports activities, cozy events, or in other words, active and passive entertainment is more attractive.

3.6.3 Physical features of public space:

Social relationship occurs in space and time. Proximity can be the reason for starting a social relationship, but it is not a sufficient condition and a degree of homogeneity is necessary to maintain these relationships. The physical structure and functional divisions of space may open up or limit communication opportunities. Design in different scales including urban planning, site design, and detail design can affect the group of people in outdoor spaces

3.7 Conclusion

In this study, 9 public spaces at the neighborhood scale including parks in two separate neighborhoods (primary school and Sohrevardi neighborhood and at the scale of public space (Andisheh Park) were examined and the criteria and indicators of socialization were analyzed. Including access, facilities, and facilities, social interactions and activities are more important factors in attracting people to public spaces, other criteria such as protection, flexibility, security, side activities, etc., each, in turn, has a significant impact on socialization. They have public spaces, each of which was discussed in detail, and as mentioned in the analysis section, the results indicate that local public spaces are used more by residents only due to their proximity to the residence and the lack of other space. District public space is still used by neighborhood residents despite having a greater distance than the local public space.

According to the observations and results, it can be inferred that the public space of the area due to having more facilities, services, spatial attractiveness, etc., on the other hand, has a greater ability to attract people and as a social space is known to be successful. On the other hand, it has imperceptibly left the public spaces of the neighborhood scale abandoned. One of the origins of this issue of abandoning local public spaces is absence of consideration to the concepts of design and planning in the development of public spaces at a local scale. Selecting abandoned spaces between buildings, abandoned lands, sidewalks of main or local streets, space to connect main streets to local, etc. and turning them into public space on a neighborhood scale is one of the measures to make local public spaces unused and Their abandonment has fueled. Allocating such spaces to public space on a neighborhood scale has the only advantage of proving the existence of public spaces on a neighborhood scale because these spaces

have no criteria for becoming a successful public space either from the beginning of its establishment or over time.

According to the results of the analysis of local public spaces in the two neighborhoods studied, it was not attractive to residents and the reason for the use of neighborhood residents was forced and lack of other space. This has caused the spaces to lose their social dimension and not be able to have their defined function. As the social dimension of public spaces in the neighborhood decreases, the spaces take on the color and smell of a muted space, and over time, other components also lose their success in the space and become a space just for passing. By designing and planning such spaces, the needs of residents in neighborhoods to use public spaces will not be met. As a result, residents are still looking for a favorable environment to meet this need.

According to the study, public spaces on a district scale are the first choice to meet this need. Because these spaces are far more efficient than spaces designed for neighborhoods and have a greater ability to meet the needs of neighborhood residents. After the residents of the neighborhoods do not use the local public spaces and refer more to the regional public space, there is a functional interference between these spaces in such a way that the public spaces at a higher scale compensate for the shortcomings of the space at a lower scale. Although this makes the space more prosperous on a larger scale, i.e., the area, and ensures the success of this space over time, it also causes the space to be pushed back on a local scale. The general result of the research in the form of the research hypothesis is confirmed by considering the study of public spaces in two scales. That is, not paying attention to the scales of public spaces leads to disruption or functional interference on the public space of the area,

and also the public space at the lower scale, i.e., the public space of the local scale, loses its relative efficiency and does not reach the set goal.

In response to the question of whether the existence of public spaces on a scale close to the neighborhood and district is necessary to promote the sociability of public spaces, it can be said that public spaces have their own role and function in different scales and the existence of these spaces is essential. The absence or lack or improper functioning of space on one scale has imposed the role of this space on other spaces on other scales and other spaces must accept this role. Designing and planning public spaces based on the dimensions of successful public spaces at different scales can prevent this. Spaces should exist on different scales so that people can choose the space they want and attend according to their situation, taste, needs, etc. Improper functioning of spaces on a local scale, in addition to forcing people to use the spaces, also causes these spaces to be emptied and abandoned. Therefore, it is necessary to consider different dimensions in the design of these spaces so that the spaces at different scales can play their role together.

Chapter 4

CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATON

4.1 Review

Review of urban open spaces for use in free times in Iranian cities shows that most cities are not successful in providing these spaces in terms of quantity and quality. These spaces in most cases according to the needs, interests and characteristics of users are not suitable. This causes a lack of coordination and belonging between person and environment and not used properly by people, especially young people.

4.2 Physical solutions to improve the quality of current activities in the park

1. Proper location of activities: decentralization and separation of space;
2. Appropriate visual connection with various ongoing activities in the park;
3. Creating synergistic environmental conditions: for example, watching children play by the elderly;
4. Creating a suitable physical space for different activities and paying attention to the needs of the leading groups using local parks.

4.3 The following addresses these groups and their needs for local parks:

A. Retired and elderly people: The opportunity to talk and socialize with others, as well as relocation, is very limited due to some disabilities due to old age; Therefore, for this group, the existence of neighborhood green spaces is a desirable opportunity for access.

B. Women, especially housewives Women, are one of the main groups using neighborhood parks, because they are more present in the neighborhood, and have more leisure time. Women use neighborhood parks for various purposes such as exercising, walking, accompanying children, socializing with friends, and so on.

C. Preschool children: Green spaces in today's neighborhoods that do not have a safe and suitable place for children to play, suitable and accessible spaces for children to play with their peers and get them out of apartment spaces. Parents, kindergarten supervisors, and babysitters often bring their children to the park to play, and in addition to the children's play, this allows the parents to get to know each other and also to watch and enjoy it by others. Using new and innovative designs for children's play space provides opportunities to increase children's skills. Old playgrounds limit children's opportunities for play and creativity.

D. Users 6 to 12 years: Physical activities, playing with peers, satisfying curiosity, and discovering new things from the environment. Creating equipment that causes physical struggle and mobility and leads to a sense of competition is suitable for this age group.

E. Adolescents: Local parks are a great gathering place for teenagers. The space of the park should meet the needs of the youth and be designed in such a way that it

allows them to have active activities and gatherings, and at the same time does not disturb the peace of others and does not hinder other activities.

F. Teenagers often use the park's volleyball and basketball courts, but they are often present in the park for purposes other than organized sports, and maybe vandalized if their needs are not met in public. Bring. Privacy is the most important need of this age group. One of the problems that teenagers face; Lack of suitable places to hang out and gather without the direct supervision of adults. Sometimes, due to the lack of a suitable place, this group disrupts the use of the parking space by other groups, causing conflict and reducing the peace and security of the environment.

4.4 Solutions to improve the physical quality of the parking space

Availability and invitations: The existence of suitable walking paths and ease of access to the local park on foot and its proper physical and visual connection with the surroundings are the main factors in the number of people using it.

Creating an identity for the park and a sense of belonging for the residents: Spaces that are in line with the social and cultural habits and behaviors and lifestyle of the residents, create a greater sense of belonging. Preservation of historical monuments and the use of cultural symbols and signs can strengthen the local identity. Creating a defined territory and area for park spaces and considering specific places for different groups using the park, taking advantage of the natural conditions of the park, creating conditions for the formation of collective memory, etc. in increasing the sense of belonging of local residents to Park space has a great share.

Creating suitable and various sitting places in the park: The existence of suitable sitting places in public spaces is considered as an important factor in measuring their quality.

Must have places to sit in the park:

1. Suitability of the type of bench or seating position: The bench should be suitable for sitting for a long time as well as when sitting and getting up;

2. Proper location of benches and attention to proper orientation and vision in choosing a place as a seating area: It is usually not appropriate to place benches in a place where no activity takes place; Unless it is done for specific purposes such as creating a cozy atmosphere;

3. Existence of seating right for users, by creating enough seating with different conditions and positions in the park, so that people with different tastes can choose the space they want;

4. Creating space for seating areas: Unprotected benches in the middle of the public space are less used;

5. Design of furniture in accordance with climatic conditions: The materials used in the manufacture of furniture should be in harmony with the climatic conditions and relatively strong sun during the summer days and also the cold of winter;

6. Attractive appearance and attention to aesthetic dimensions in the design of benches.

How to arrange the furniture of sitting spaces: How to arrange the furniture of sitting spaces can increase or hinder social communication. Designing seating areas as "one-corner units" is more suitable for small groups and as "multi-corner units" or "sets" is more suitable for gathering larger groups. Providing physiological comfort: Since physiological comfort is related to basic human needs, how to respond to it is also effective in how to perceive other qualities of space, and meeting this need can be assessed by the amount and continuity of people in space.

Creating focal points and indicators such as aggregation centers in park design: Indicators in the park, such as an aggregation space, can be an effective factor in increasing social interactions. This gathering space can be used as a multi-purpose space for holding various ceremonies or rituals or group activities, such as watching TV programs (such as TV series and football) used by local residents.

Stimulating the audience's emotions: Stimulating the audience's emotions has a great effect on attracting people and increasing their time in the park. For this purpose, paying attention to the aesthetic dimensions of the space such as creating a beautiful and natural landscape, providing plants of different colors, textures, and species and the existence of different effects of the presence of water are effective factors in this field.

Flexibility in design: Public space should have some flexibility (neutrality); Such as considering a space in the park that is not directly designed by designers for a specific activity, and people use it according to their taste.

Readable design: The concept of readability of the environment refers to the degree of clarity and transparency of the environment for the viewer, which is meant as the degree of understanding of the environment. The legibility of the park is such that its users are able to draw a clear plan of the park in their minds. The ability of people to find their way helps to create a sense of calm in visitors.

Creating security in the park: Considering the issue of safety as an important factor in the park, is divided into two subsets of safety in equipment and facilities, and socio-psychological safety. Therefore, considering the standards of park equipment and paying attention to the discussion of socio-psychological security are considered as ways to increase the attractiveness of parks and public green spaces.

4.5 Conclusion

Criteria for designing local parks with a social relations development approach as mentioned in this study, to create and develop social relationships in local parks, first provide the necessary conditions for attracting and attending people in the parks and then apply the necessary measures to increase interactions between people. It is essential. According to studies, some of the mentioned features are more effective in attracting people to the park. Such as availability and having invitations, etc. Others are more effective in increasing the duration of people in the park, such as; Physiological comfort, establishing security, stimulating the audience's emotions, etc., and some also have a more important role in facilitating the establishment of relationships and social interactions between people, such as the existence of a gathering place, the flow of various activities, the arrangement of sitting spaces and... Finally, according to the research and studies conducted in this study, criteria for designing neighborhood parks have been proposed.

Activity feature

Non-physical aspect

1. Variety in activities
2. Consider the needs of user index groups

Physical aspect

1. Creating a suitable physical space for various activities
- 2- Proper location of activities
- 3- Appropriate visual connection with various current activities in the park
- 4- Creating environmental synergy conditions

Physical characteristics

- 1- Availability

2- Inviting

3- Creating an identity for the park and a sense of belonging for the residents
and creating pauses

4- Convenient and varied sitting places in the park

5- How to arrange the furniture of sitting spaces

6- Providing physiological comfort

7- Creating focal points and indicators such as gathering centers

8- Stimulating the audience's emotions

9- Flexibility in design

10- Readable design

11- Creating security

Required spaces in neighborhood parks

According to the mentioned contents and considering the needs of the leading groups using local parks, the spaces mentioned below are suggested for local parks.

Required spaces in local parks

1. Convenient and varied seating areas

2. Proper walking paths along with maintaining continuity along the route

3. Creating focal points and indicators such as multipurpose gathering spaces

4. Create a hangout space

5. Children's playground at a convenient distance from the street

6. Sports fields such as volleyball, basketball, and ping pong table

7. Chess tables in sunny and shady spaces (especially for the elderly)

8. Install a large screen for mass TV watching, especially to create nightlife

9. Provide the possibility of cycling and skating without disturbing others

10. Provide the possibility of playing with water for children and teenagers

11. Space to serve food like a buffet
12. Flexible spaces without design for a specific purpose, such as a large lawn
13. Creating a cultural collection including a library and

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