



The full text of this article is entitled:  
Urban landscape from the aspects of  
Nova and Ava as a network  
Published in the same issue.

## **Urban landscape from the aspects of Nova and Ava as a network**

Aramis Javad Marouf \* Master of Urban Design, Islamic Azad University

Reza Ghorbani Nejad Sial, Assistant Professor, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Islamic Azad University

### **Introduction**

Lack of attention to the role of sound has caused that most of the noises that are heard in urban spaces today are unpleasant noises from traffic, construction activities, workshops and factories, repair shops, etc., and in general, noise pollution prevails. Therefore, it is important to address the impact of sound on the quality of urban life and provide solutions to improve and enhance the sound landscape of cities and neighborhoods and urban spaces. The role and application of the concept of acoustic landscape in the management of ambient sound needs to be explained and interpreted. In ambient noise management, noise is a waste product that has been controlled to reduce the emission of noises that cause harm to humans. In contrast, the audio-visual approach considers the audio environment as a source and focuses on the sounds that people want or prefer.

In the field of ambient sound management, sound is perceived as a waste product that is to be reduced and managed with all contaminants: at the source, in the path of propagation or by the recipients. In contrast, the field of sound vision considers sound as a resource - with the same management content as other scarce resources such as water, air and soil: that is, rational use, and support and promotion where appropriate. . Resource management focuses on the usefulness of resources for humans and their contribution to the quality of life for future and present generations (Brown, 2010).

Ambient voice management is rooted in the physical environment. Even in psycho-audio research, human perception of sound and response to sound, emphasis is placed on physical descriptors that are related to human response - parameters of sound exposure: level, frequency and temporal dimensions of ambient sound. Ambient voice management uses these physical descriptions to set standards for human exposure and, consequently, to manage and design sound modification. It is important to participate in sound policy, management and control, and objective physical assessment. Most destructive human responses are perceived to ambient sound, which is a function of the level of exposure to sound. However, from the realm of sound perspective, there is a growing understanding and acceptance that the quality of external sound (quality in relation to human preference) cannot be determined by physical measurement. Issues such as context, information in sound, and people's attitudes and expectations play an important role in judging the quality of external sound, or are more important than sound level or do not consider level (Brown, 2010).

In today's society, urban planning and design in Iran, not only the position of urban landscape in the development and strategic documents of the city is not clear, but also has faced a kind of superficiality. A superficiality that reduces it to a small concept and deals only with operational-executive actions.

On the other hand, the audio aspects are examined in the assessments related to the environmental impacts of urban plans in the form of sound restrictions (which are legally binding). But at this stage of the planning, the sound-related considerations do not have much effect on the overall plans, and the focus is more on reducing the adverse effects of high noise levels on the future of the city's future residents, and only on the sound walls of some large spaces. Urban (parks, squares, enclosed areas, etc.) are considered.

Noise pollution is one of the types of environmental pollution in cities. This pollution, which is mostly interpreted as unwanted and unpleasant sounds, usually affects human activities in terms of time and place, and may deprive him of his presence in urban spaces by creating social, psychological and physical effects. A growing environmental problem in urban areas is transportation noise. It is estimated that around 80 million people (approximately 20%) of the EU population suffer from noise levels that they consider undesirable (sounds higher than 65 decibels, called black areas) and 170 million people. Others live in gray areas that are exposed to sound levels between 55 and 65 decibels (EC, 1996).

A study in 2006 showed that sound causes anxiety and anxious people have high accuracy but low speed. This lack of coordination of speed and accuracy causes behavioral disorders and more errors. Sound increases anxiety by increasing heart rate and thus blood pressure. Give (Shariat Panahi, 2003).

An integrated approach to land use planning, urban development, urban traffic management, and the quality of life that sound is part of, brings us new perspectives. Population growth, the proliferation of motor vehicles, the rise of industry, and modern life in general, along with the growing technology in human societies, are accompanied by the creation of abnormal noises. In urban areas, the presence of buildings along the streets creates complications in the process of emitting traffic noise pollution. The presence of buildings causes frequent sound reflections, sound scattering and refraction. At present, only measures have been taken in the country to reduce noise pollution, while the principles of aesthetic landscape design in a way that in addition to improving the quality of space, attract citizens to the space has not been considered.

### **Materials & Methods**

The present research is a kind of fundamental research that can be used in the future with the help of other research in related fields. Its method is descriptive analytical and the method of data collection is library and media studies. In this research, the description of the audio landscape, its evaluation and creation in open urban spaces have been studied in a systematic way, which is related to four elements: sound, space, people and environment. Factors that affect the assessment of the audio landscape in urban open spaces include socio-psychological and acoustic characteristics of various sounds, acoustic effects of spatial boundaries and elements, demographic and social characteristics of users, and common environmental-physical conditions. The result is a system for describing the audio landscape.

### **Discussion of Results & Conclusions**

Sound landscape planning and design is complex and requires the involvement of individuals and groups in the framework of various sciences. Urban designers and landscape architects, with the mission of improving the quality of urban environments, are a group of these people who with their set of actions can to some extent manage and improve the quality of sound landscape in the city.

Creating or designing a sound landscape in an urban space should be considered as a dynamic process. In addition to controlling noise pollution, part of the qualities of an urban space is achieved through a pleasant sound landscape according to the context: such as vitality, sense of belonging and sense of place, security, etc. Because the task of urban designers and Landscape architects are an improvement of the environmental quality of an urban space, sound landscape design is one of the tools of this group to achieve this goal. This study suggests that by linking individual perceptual categories and sociological representations, the focus is on the meanings attributed to the audio landscape by citizens and their effects on cities in identifying and promoting urban beauty in architectural and urban planning documents. The country to be

considered.

**Keywords:** landscape, sound landscape, sound, urban space

---



**How to refer to this article:**

Javad Marouf, Aramis; Ghorbani Nejad Sial, Reza. (2019). Urban landscape from the aspects of Nova and Ava as a network, *Iranian Urbanism*, 2 (2), 28-36.

**COPYRIGHTS**

Copyright for this article is retained by the author(s), with publication rights granted to the Iranian Urbanism Journal. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution License (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>).

**URL:** <https://www.shahrsaziiran.com/1398-2-2-article4/>