



The full text of this article is entitled:
Exploring the urban public space based
on tangible and intangible needs
Published in the same issue.

Exploring the urban public space based on tangible and intangible needs

Laleh Hesari Jabbar * M.Sc. Student of Urban Design, Islamic Azad University
Maryam Eskandar Saremi , Faculty of Art and Architecture, Islamic Azad University

Introduction

A city is a cultural-physical complex that is formed based on the needs, activities and behaviors of its inhabitants. Humans act depending on their individual or group needs and offer their own pattern of behavior. The city and its various spaces are a bed or a container for such events. Spaces and their characteristics are strongly dependent on the activity and behavioral pattern of users. Inadequate urban space in any way for the presence of these people, has a negative effect on their behavioral pattern and endangers the health of their activities in society and causes These people can become permanent residents of their homes and their social life can be limited to the four walls of their homes, and this will undoubtedly aggravate all kinds of physical and mental illnesses, and another part of health that depends on the environment. If the city has a suitable and accessible urban space in which the comfort and well-being of individuals and all groups works well, the city belongs to all members of society and the presence of a healthy and disabled person, old and young It can be seen because the facilities and facilities of their presence are also provided, the urban space and its social behaviors are in the best case of unique self-education in the field of teaching social skills and perceptions.

According to the latest statistics of the General Population and Housing Census of the Statistics Center, about 7% of the population of Tehran are elderly and disabled. The smaller the statistical population of this statistical population, the more important results are extracted as to how necessary and vital it is to design and adapt urban spaces on a small scale from small to metropolitan neighborhoods such as Tehran.

Studies of the statistical population and the number of people with physical disabilities and the elderly can be concluded how they are scattered in the areas of Tehran so that the role of urban spaces for the presence of these people in society is considered more vital.

Man's relationship with the urban space and basically the man-made environment is a civil relationship and its quality largely shapes the behavioral patterns of people. Disabled and elderly people are not able to establish such a relationship as healthy people because they do not see the environmental and physical conditions around them as conducive to communication and when they feel safe, comfortable and orderly in the public space and enjoy the quality of the environment where citizenship is respected. Will happen.

However, social life in any city is formed from millions of small, large and common activities of citizens in time and space, and the open and active social environment makes this life more lively and rich, and therefore the facilities of such an environment should not be limited to a specific group. And only people who have sufficient health status can benefit from it. In designing urban spaces, the presence of all groups with any health status should be considered. The key question now is how to prioritize the adaptation of urban spaces for the use of the elderly and the disabled. According to the latest census of

the Statistics Center of Iran, which was conducted in 2006, the number of physically and physically disabled people and people in the age group of 65 years and above were counted on the smallest scale of the urban block.

Materials & Methods

Research materials include the collection of basic information about the study area and research tools. The case study area is Laleh Park in Tehran. Laleh Park with an area of about 271246 square meters is located in District 2, District 6 of Tehran Municipality and is a park with a regional scale. This park has many main and secondary routes and has There are 3 playgrounds for children, 4 entrance paths, sports and recreational spaces, a mosque, a gallery, a center for the intellectual development of children and adolescents, bodybuilding equipment, a football field, an open amphitheater, and so on.

Considering that Laleh Park is one of the largest, oldest and most equipped urban parks in Tehran and Iran, and considering the location of this park, the features of this park have been studied (from a user-friendly perspective for the elderly). It is worth mentioning that this park is considered as a sign for users due to the public places around it.

In addition to the above information, various articles, Internet, computer software, field observations were used as research materials during the study.

Discussion of Results & Conclusions

The elderly are part of the vulnerable citizens to whom urban spaces must be made specifically. They need to interact with the urban social space and connect with nature, walking and sports. But physical weaknesses and in some cases isolation make the pattern of their use of urban spaces different.

The benefits of going out and using urban spaces for the elderly can be assessed by the fact that older people have stated in interviews how important it is for them to be able to do useful things, even if they are as small as buying a newspaper. Or take the children out. Many older people like to go out for exercise and fresh air. In particular, they preferred group walking. And certainly fresh air and exercise have a great impact on increasing their physical and mental health. Meeting and seeing other seniors and talking is fun for them, and this includes more than just planned trips to see friends and family, and informal interactions with neighbors on the street or with shopkeepers and other people in parks and spaces. Includes open positions.

Considering that Laleh Park, due to its size, age and special location, as well as its proximity to some important urban centers, has the necessary potential to fully enjoy it as an open space that can be used by the elderly. By observing the following:

- Proper tables along the gardens to prevent the sidewalk from getting wet, which makes walking difficult for the elderly.

- Improving the night security of the park through adequate lighting and increasing police surveillance.

- Replacing metal benches and suitable wooden benches.

- Use of climate-friendly paving, which in winter does not cause cracks and breakage.

- The installation of restaurants and coffee shops, creating a warm place to chat in the winter, also attracts older women.

- Installation of separate playgrounds for young people away from the gathering place of the elderly.

In general, because aging is associated with physical and motor disabilities, for this reason, this period is always referred to as "tail of death" and "end of life" and no one plans about this stage. If a person should enjoy life as much as he is alive and make the most of his time. Contrary to popular belief, aging is not a waiting period for death, and it should not be the case that older people only think about life after death. That man should behave in every way of life in a way that considers both the world and the hereafter.

Keywords: Public outdoor space, elderly, urban design criteria



How to refer to this article:

Hesari Jabbar, Laleh; Eskandar Saremi, Maryam. (2019). Exploring the urban public space based on tangible and intangible needs, *Iranian Urbanism*, 2 (3), 10-16.

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/1398-2-3-article2/>