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Analysis and evaluation of recreational spaces in Isfahan from the perspective of children (study sample of recreational spaces along the Zayandeh River in Nazhvan Park)

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Introduction

As a major part of the world's population, children play a limited role in changing urban spaces. The increase in population has turned houses into high-rise buildings, while children need open urban designed spaces. The World Convention on the Rights of the Child incorporates the Child-Friendly Cities project into urban development plans and projects to provide enjoyable conditions for children. Also, considering children in planning helps to promote children's mental health, and they feel more belonging with more presence in the spaces and offer valuable ideas. Considering that Nazhvan Park is one of the great recreational spaces in Isfahan, this study was conducted to analyze the satisfaction of children and their parents with the recreational spaces of Nazhvan Park.

Methodology

The research method in this research is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive-analytical in terms of method. First, through library studies, definitions, theories, criteria were extracted and two questionnaires were designed for children (age group 7-12 years) and their parents. At the same time, children drew their favorite recreational space, then analyzed it, And information analysis is discussed. The study’s statistical population is the population of children aged 7-12 years in the whole city of Isfahan is equal to 393,506. The sample size was obtained using the sample size formula for the community-finite average of 136 and the sample size for officials using the purposive sampling method was 15 people. After entering the questionnaire data into SPSS software, using statistical tests and analysis of children's drawings by the master of educational psychology, the degree of compliance or non-compliance between recreational spaces and children's satisfaction has been determined. Finally, the SWOT method and the Quantitative Strategic Planning Matrix (QSPM) are used to identify and prioritize strategies.

Results and Discussion

According to most results, children like to play in their free time with their peers and children in the family and walking or cycling to the park in the evenings and nights. Analysis of children's views and paintings on their favorite recreational spaces shows that most of them designed a combination of green space and nature in their paintings, as well as play space. Computer games have a great impact on their thoughts and they like their

game space to be designed with the characters of these games. They prefer to have fun in energetic and determined spaces, alive and full of excitement and relaxation. The identified strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats were rated from zero to one using the opinions of experts and relevant officials. Then, to determine the final score, the coefficient of each factor is multiplied by its score, and finally the sum of the final scores was calculated to obtain the final score of the factors. At this stage, the strategies are matched using the SWOT matrix, internal and external matrix. The IE internal-external matrix is then obtained based on the sum of the final scores obtained from the internal and external factor evaluation matrix, and identifies the position of the subject in question among the four positions. The IE matrix indicates the range is in the state of conservative strategies. It is time to form a small QSPM strategic matrix to prioritize strategies. Then, experts and officials assign the attractiveness score to each strategy based on the impact and attractiveness of each internal and external factor, and by multiplying the weight of each factor in the attractiveness score, the attractiveness of the strategy is obtained. Based on the score obtained from the total attractiveness of each strategy, they are prioritized from the highest score to the lowest score.

1. Creating spaces and facilities in which children can experience feelings of happiness, joy and success by providing play equipment suitable for all age groups

2.The possibility of learning and teaching healthy skills through participation by means of high population density on the playground

3. The possibility of attracting children with physical disabilities due to the lack of necessary facilities for their movement and play

4. Ensuring the physical and mental safety of children by the authorities in order to eliminate the lack of lighting in the playground

5.Promoting safety to protect them from physical hazards caused by unsuitable sports equipment

6.Provide an opportunity for close relationships and social interactions by creating opportunities for group games

7. Creating independent access of children to activities and services appropriate to their age by creating signs and symptoms in the child route navigation

8. Providing an opportunity for cooperation in planning and development in the absence of legal and transparent rules and frameworks for the role and position of children's participation in the planning and design of recreational spaces.

Conclusion

Children have different attitudes and preferences in urban spaces, and the space, with its characteristics, should allow the presence of all of them according to their needs. In fact, by recognizing the needs and talents of children, it is possible to create a bed for more children to be present in recreational spaces, and by creating a sense of cooperation and independence in children, conditions can be created for them to gain experience and self-confidence, and the children mental and physical promotion is the results. The main role of city managers should be to turn these recreational spaces into a place for children's social interactions and an environment for their education and entertainment. The results regarding the recreational spaces of Nazhvan Park showed relative dissatisfaction of

parents and children. As a result, Nazhvan Park has poor performance and quality, which has been designed without considering the special needs and conditions of all children. However, according to the mentioned potentials of the region and benefiting from the experiences of countries, officials and planners can improve the current situation with the least cost according to the needs of children.

Keyword: Assessment, child, recreational spaces, child-friendly city

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