

## PalArch's Journal of Archaeology of Egypt / Egyptology

### INVESTIGATION OF PHYSICAL FACTORS IN BAHARESTAN SQUARE IN THE VITALITY OF TEHRAN CITIZENS

*Bahareh Safari Sheykhali Kalayeh, Zohreh Torabi\**

Department of Architecture, Zanjan Branch , Islamic Azad University, Zanjan, Iran.

**Bahareh Safari Sheykhali Kalayeh, Zohreh Torabi: Investigation of physical factors in Baharestan Square in the vitality of Tehran citizens -- Palarch's Journal Of Archaeology Of Egypt/Egyptology 17(9). ISSN 1567-214x**

**Keywords: field, citizenship rights, vitality, physical factors**

#### **ABSTRACT**

One of the most important aspects of being in urban spaces, which creates vitality and increases it among citizens, is spaces such as urban squares. Today, several factors have caused the squares to lose their efficiency as an urban space to visit and become a geometric space for passing vehicles. In this research, survey, field, interview and questionnaire methods have been used. According to the results, what turns a place into a welcoming space is not only its physical dimension, but by considering the criteria of civil rights by creating the social dimension of this place that leads to the formation of a populist urban space. In this way, people of all ages can be reunited, creating face-to-face relationships and increasing social interactions. In general, no desirable urban quality, including the creation of a sense of belonging and vitality in urban squares, can be the product of an event. The vitality of a space is derived from a chain of activities, logical, coordinated and program-oriented actions.

#### **INTRODUCTION**

Today, several factors have caused the squares to lose their efficiency as an urban space to visit and become a geometric space for passing vehicles. One of the elements that can help to form populist spaces or reception spaces. The re-formation of this space (urban squares) by considering physical criteria is due to the creation of vitality. In this way, people of all ages can be reunited, creating face-to-face relationships and increasing social interactions. What turns a place into a welcoming space can be its physical dimension, which leads to the formation of a populist urban space. In the present study, by examining the physical factors of Baharestan Square in Tehran, we measure and evaluate the rate of vitality based on the current situation and in this regard, to formulate factors to improve the vitality of urban squares as one of the basic citizenship rights of residents. Be urban space. Kevin Lynch 2, in his book *Theory of the City*, mainly examines vitality on a large scale and believes that vitality, along with the other five factors of meaning, appropriateness, accessibility, oversight and authority, efficiency and justice, form the functional axes of a good image of the city. , Rezvani, 2010; Lynch, 2002: 66).

The biggest factor in the vitality of collective spaces is the presence of people and their social interaction with each other, and the square is one of the most important urban spaces that has been the bedrock of social life in the past. Vitality is attributed to the tuition system that contributes to the physical, mental, social and personal development of residents and is related to desirable urban spaces that create and reflect spiritual and cultural richness (Al-Sharif, 1991, 79). Liveliness is one of the main components in urban design. Lively urban environments pave the way for social interactions between people in the community, increase social capital, and develop a creative economy. However, the role of urban spaces in which the culture of society is promoted is declining day by day in our country and the vitality and populism of the city are being ignored. Therefore, paying attention to these factors is inevitable (Ahmadi Tabatabai, 2009, 14).

The main question in this article is what effect do physical factors have on increasing the sense of vitality of citizens in urban squares? Based on this and according to the theoretical foundations of the research hypotheses, it can be stated as follows:

1. Concepts of vitality can be achieved by assessing the needs of citizens from the squares.
2. There is a significant relationship between the physical principles of urban squares and the sense of vitality of citizens.
3. There is a significant relationship between the concept of vitality and the physical factors of the field.

## RESEARCH METHODS

The present study will be conducted in combination due to the complexity of the type and method. In this way, first it will benefit from survey and field research, then in the next stage of correlation research. In this research, which has been done in an applied method, according to the population size, based on Cochran's formula, 3 sample volumes have been estimated. The reliability of the assessment tool (questionnaire) was calculated using Cronbach's alpha coefficient. If this value is higher than 0.6, it indicates the high reliability of the measuring instrument. After completing the questionnaire, the obtained data were analyzed by SPSS software. The analyzes were classified into descriptive and inferential groups and in the inferential statistics section the methods of correlation coefficient, one-sample t-test, regression and if necessary factor analysis were used.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

What is most common among the various meanings for the field is the nature of the field. A gathering place for people, forces and events in this field. A group in which not only houses and shops are gathered, but also acts as a gathering place for people, activities and behaviors, and in a word, various events, events that happened in the past and are recorded in collective and individual memories (Ebrahimi, 53). : 2009). Current life events and futuristic tendencies and perceptions of a collective life improvement. This public and open place, which is mostly forbidden for cars to enter, is a space for walking and getting tired, sitting, eating, drinking, shopping, etc., which, unlike the sidewalk, is a space for pause to cross. Like what can be seen in the past architecture of Iran and different periods of Iranian urban planning.

Physical spatial values in squares due to architecture and urban planning arising from Iranian schools and urban planning styles (Khorasani style, Isfahan school, etc.) such as confinement, walls, space scale, etc. have strengthened the sense of place in traditional squares and spaces. They have created value for attendance and social interactions (Soltanzadeh, 2001: 82).

Based on the general characteristics of traditional urban spaces, the most important characteristics of traditional squares can be:

- Create a spatial hierarchy,
- Human Scale
- Special function
- Strengthen social interactions
- Relaxing and increasing social trust.

The above characteristics have created a suitable background for instilling the meanings, values, rituals and cultures of a society in order to strengthen individual and group relations in the city (which results in improving the level of social interactions and urban life) or the vitality and sense of place. According to the existing definitions of vitality, the general definition of vitality can be the ability to provide a variety of activities and users (with different economic, social and cultural backgrounds) with the aim of diversifying experiences and social interactions that provide security, equality and comfort for all users. Provided; Considered. Vitality is a factor that results from the attractiveness of spaces and the satisfaction of citizens, which ultimately leads to the creation of a livable space (ibid.).

People's culture and architecture

On the other hand, color vacancies are strongly felt in the city. According to many experts, the way colors are used in the city creates a lively atmosphere. Many of the good spaces of the city lack vitality and vitality, and many of the old streets, which are considered a suitable space for interaction, are colorless and dark at night, which can be seen in the color of the people of the city. Today, most citizens use darker colors for their work situation. Whereas in the past, people also used colorful and uplifting fabrics for covering (Zare, Lotfi, 2017: 102).

In the meantime, in order to better understand the physical factors affecting the spatial identity of Baharestan Square in order to create vitality and re-presence of citizens in this urban space, we will introduce the factors:

### **Square**

In the book *Culture of Urbanism* by Robert Cowan, the square is defined as a pedestrian and green space in the shape of a closed square, all or part of which is surrounded by buildings. Therefore, the most important feature of the square is the importance of the role of pedestrians and social gatherings in it, which can be seen by looking at the ancient cities of Iran in urban squares (Lynch, 1997: 213).

Soltanzadeh refers to large open spaces as squares that had an enclosed or more or less defined area and were located along roadsides or at their intersections and had a communication, social, commercial, sports, military, or a combination of the two. Or there were several such functions (Soltanzadeh, 2006: 86).

Taghipour et al(2015), studied Risk analysis in the management of urban construction projects from the perspective of the employer and the contractor. Rezvani Befrouei & Taghipour (2015), discussed Identification and Management of Risks in Construction Projects. Taghipour et al.(2015), studied Construction projects risk management by risk allocation approach using PMBOK standard. Taghipour et al(2020), studied Evaluating CCPM method versus CPM in multiple petrochemical projects. Seddigh Marvasti MA et al(2015), studied Assessing the Effect of FRP System on Compressive and Shear Bending Strength of Concrete Elements. Jalili et al(2015), studied Utopia is considered to be the physical form of an ideal human society where the goals are met. Rezvani Befrouie A et al(2015), discussed the design of high-rise building with ecological approach in Iran (Alborz Province). Taghipour et al(2015), studied Seismic Analysis (Non-Linear Static Analysis (Pushover) and Nonlinear Dynamic) on Cable-Stayed Bridge. Taghipour et al(2018), studied the Study of the Application of Risk Management in the operation and Maintenance of Power Plant Projects. Taghipour et al(2020), studied Assessment and Analysis of Risk Associated with the Implementation of Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) Project Using FMEA Technique. Taghipour et al(2015), studied Necessity Analysis and Optimization of Implementing Projects with The Integration Approach of Risk Management and Value Engineering. Taghipour et al(2015), studied Risk assessment and analysis of the state DAM construction projects using FMEA technique. Khodakhah Jeddi et al(2016), studied The Analysis of Effect Colour Psychology on Environmental Graphic in Childeren Ward at Medical Centers.

Interestingly, in Western countries, this concept is also applied to the square, so that Lynch defines squares as places of activity that are located in the heart of crowded urban spaces and are enclosed on foot and surrounded by dense buildings along the streets. Or they are related to them that attract different groups of people and provide the necessary facilities for social interactions (Pakzad, 2006: 45).

### **Vitality and vitality**

According to the existing definitions of vitality, the general definition of vitality can be the ability to provide a variety of activities and users (with different economic, social and cultural backgrounds) with the aim of diversifying experiences and social interactions that provide security, equality and comfort for all users. Provided; Considered.

Vitality is a factor that results from the attractiveness of spaces and the satisfaction of citizens, which ultimately leads to the creation of a livable space.

### **General criteria of vitality of urban spaces** **sense of belonging**

The sense of spatial belonging is the connection between human beings and the environment so that it considers the environment as its own and establishes a relationship with it with confidence.

It is very important to provide conditions for users to be able to attribute color to their places. This is the only way that people can put their stamp on their living environment. The sense of belonging is a criterion. In

other words, the conditions that are provided so that users can add color to their places, and this is the only way that people can stamp their environment. It is important to make it possible for users to assign color to existing environments. The color of belonging brightens the pattern of activities of a place. This is the only way for most people to reach out to their personal interests, values and personalities. This is done with participation

Factors that create a sense of spatial belonging

- Internal and emotional communication
- Existence of visual relationships
- Using special routes and getting used to space
- Participation in the formation of place (Tavassoli, 1997: 76-34)

**Safety and security**

Safety and security are two categories that are strongly related to compatibility, which can also be defined. Strategies for creating compatibility for street safety and security are:

- Control and monitor the space
- Separation of activities
- Hierarchical definition of territories
- Flexibility of spaces (Kani, 2005)
- 2-1-3-Memorable

There are two major factors that make a city street memorable. First, the role of urban street means the existence of specific and distinct functions, concepts and physical features that are easily engraved in the mind, and second, to arouse the positive feelings of citizens and create a familiar environment by allowing them to enter and occupy space, and Also, increasing the participation of citizens in the maintenance of space, so that they consider space as part of their living environment, so that their minds will be filled with individual and collective memories to the point that they can no longer remain indifferent to issues (Torabi, Yalda , 2014: 85).

According to the factors and criteria of vitality presented in various sources, the general criteria of vitality of urban spaces can be categorized as follows in two types of behavioral pattern and physical pattern.

**Table 1- Factors affecting the sense of vitality of Baharestan Square and its variables (Source: Author)**

Evaluated indicators	Variables	Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Reason to visit the square</li> <li>▪ Days of presence in the square</li> <li>▪ Reference rate</li> <li>▪ Duration of presence in the field per visit</li> <li>▪ Time in the field</li> <li>▪ Companions visiting the square</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ User system and activity</li> <li>▪ Movement and access system</li> <li>▪ The bones of the experience of spaces public</li> <li>▪ Create a sense of place</li> </ul>	Behavioral pattern

**Table 2: Factors affecting the sense of vitality of Baharestan Square and its variables ( Source : Author )**

Evaluated indicators	Variables	Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Significant buildings in the square</li> <li>▪ Create a sense of security in the moments of presence on the field</li> <li>▪ Proper urban furniture and flooring , creating diversity and strengthening green space and vegetation ,</li> <li>▪ Access and how to enter the field</li> <li>▪ Create hiking trails with suitable vegetation</li> <li>▪ Understandable and imaginable field from the point of view of the clients</li> <li>▪ Management of landfill waste and cleaning of squares ,</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The F Rome, physical and urban landscape system</li> <li>▪ Revival and beautification of historical monuments and buildings adjacent to the square ,</li> <li>▪ Attachment to place</li> <li>▪ Basic lighting of the field space and use of appropriate lighting equipment ,</li> <li>▪ Improvement, organization and beautification of abandoned spaces near the square ,</li> <li>▪ Visual and memorable charm</li> <li>▪ How to access the square and adjacent historical monuments</li> </ul>	Physical pattern

cognition

**Knowledge of Baharestan Square**

Baharestan Square is located in District 12 of Tehran Municipality. District 12 includes the historical core of Tehran, which was an enclosed village during the Safavid period, became a caliphate during the Qajar period, and became important during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah. This area with an area of 91.16 square kilometers is bordered by regions 6 and 7 from the north, region 11 from the west, regions 13 and 14 from the east, and districts 15 and 16 of Tehran from the south.



**Figure 1- Geometric shape of Baharestan Square in the Qajar period (Source: Pakzad, 2009: 505)**



**Figure 2 - Map of Tehran Region 12 and access routes to the square (Source: Khodabakhshian, 2017)**

### Physical background

The physical background of Baharestan Square dates back to the time of Fath Ali Shah. The area of this square, which was called "Jalukhan Bagh Negarestan", entered the city of Tehran during the reign of Nasser al-Din Shah (Kiani, 2004: 694-695).



**Figure 3 - Body and uses of Baharestan Square during the Qajar period (Source: www.google.com:11/02/97)**

Examination of existing maps shows that this field has had a rectangular shape from the beginning of its formation (Figure 1). The disappearance of the gardens located in the bodies of the square and their replacement with residential, office, political and cultural buildings, tree planting, etc. have been among the physical changes that have taken place in the field.



**Figure 4 - Physical elements and index elements of Baharestan Square**  
 (Source: [www.google.com:11/02/97:11](http://www.google.com:11/02/97:11))



**Figure 5 - The physical body of Baharestan Square** (Source: [www.google.com:11/02/97:11](http://www.google.com:11/02/97:11))



**Figure 6- Adjacent commercial body and historical monuments around Baharestan Square** (Source: [www.google.com](http://www.google.com))



### Landscaping around the square and the empty spaces of Baharestan Square

The police station building on the north front and the courtyard building on the south front are the only buildings that have retreated to the edge of the sidewalk. There are many negatives. The plan to divide the study area into sections of square, street, sidewalk and a row of buildings. The order of streets, buildings, squares and sidewalks have the largest share.



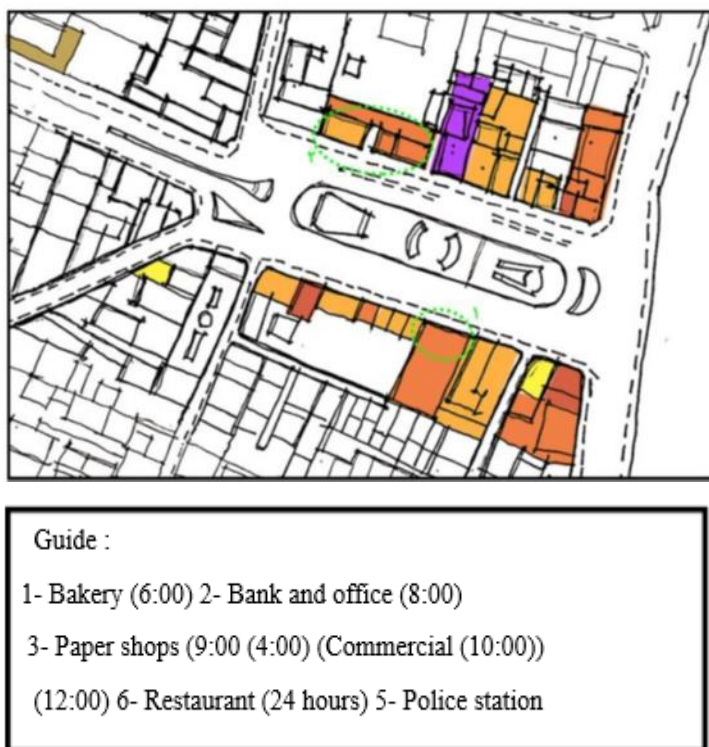
**Figure 7 - Landscape around Baharestan Commercial and Office Square**  
(Source: [www.google.com:11/02/97:11](http://www.google.com:11/02/97:11))

### Vegetation

Among the vegetation defined in the square, pine, oak, acacia, alder, willow, and palm are in the category of trees, netting and boxwood are in the category of shrubs and flowers are in the category of shrubs. In Baharestan Square, the number of old trees despite They are less well-shaded than young trees. Most of the trees planted in the square wall, such as pine, evergreen oak and willow, are tall. The rest of the trees that have more ornamental aspect and make up a smaller percentage of square trees are of short base type (Khodabakhshian, 2017).



**Figure 9- Urban furniture, pedestrian crossing and citizens' gathering place in Baharestan Square** (Source: [www.google.com:11/02/97:11](http://www.google.com:11/02/97:11))



**Figure 10: Waking hours and sleep functions (Source: Khodabakhshian, 2017)**

### **RESEARCH METHOD, FINDINGS AND PROPOSED MODEL**

In this research, we have provided ready-made statistics from questionnaires. This research consists of two separate sections. The first part will present descriptive statistics of the samples and the second part will present analytical statistics of the sample. Finally, the end of the analytical statistics section will present the result of the analysis factor for Baharestan field. It is worth mentioning that data analysis in both descriptive and analytical sections was performed using SPSS 23 software. To draw graphs, SPSS output tables were entered into Excel software and in this software, the drawing process was performed.

First, it is dedicated to the characteristics of presence in Baharestan Square and then to the evaluation of items that affect the vitality of the field from the perspective of the respondents. The characteristics of the presence in the square to evaluate such things as (index buildings adjacent to the square, the reason for referring to the square, the amount of visits, days of presence in the square, duration of presence in the square in each visit, time in the square, companions visiting the square, amount The sense of vitality and vitality of the field from the point of view of the respondents, the degree of cleanliness of the field and the comprehensibility and conceivability of the field area from the point of view of the respondents).

Respondents were asked to express their number of visits to Baharestan Square and its adjacent area in the form (daily visits, a few days a week, weekly and monthly). The answers indicate that 19.3% stated that they visit this area daily. Most of these people are those who work in this area. The highest percentage of referrals to this range is weekly referrals with 34.5%. 31.1% also stated that they visit this place several days a week. 15.1%

also stated that they travel to this Baharestan Square and its adjacent area once a month.

**Table 3- Responsible number of referrals to Baharestan Square (Source: Author)**

Percentage	Abundance	Reference rate
19.3	74	Daily
31.1	119	some days in week
34.5	132	Weekly
15.1	58	monthly
100	383	Total

Respondents were asked to rate the vitality in Baharestan Square and its surrounding area in the form of a range of five options (1- Very High, 2- High, 3- Medium, 4- Low, 5- Very Low). As can be seen in the table and chart below; 32.9% of the respondents rated the field as lively and 26.9% as very high. 22.7% rated vitality as moderate and 9.1% as low. Only 8.4% of vitality and vitality have been underestimated in the area of Baharestan Square.

**Table 4- Respondents' assessment of the vitality and vitality of Baharestan Square (Source: Author)**

Percentage	Abundance	Liveliness and vitality
26.9	103	very much
32.9	126	Much
22.7	87	medium
9.1	35	Low
8.4	32	very little
100	383	Total

Historic monuments and buildings are among the places in the city that attract people. The adjacent area of these historical areas, if organized and improved, can create spaces in our cities, which today are called 24-hour spaces. Spaces that, in addition to having life during the day, also experience nightlife. Such spaces can greatly contribute to the city's overnight economy and increase vitality.

**Table 5 - Evaluation of the respondents from the revival and beautification of historical monuments and buildings adjacent to the square (Source: Author)**

Percentage	Abundance	Revival of historical monuments and buildings
46.2	177	Very much
45.2	173	Much
8.6	33	To some extent
0	0	Low
0	0	Very low
100	383	Total

Respondents' assessment of creating diversity and strengthening green space and vegetation. It is worth mentioning that 78.3% of the respondents stated that creating diversity and strengthening green space and vegetation in Baharestan Square can be effective in revitalizing the square.

17.5% of the respondents evaluated the role of this item in the vitality of the medium field.

It is worth mentioning that 4.2% of the respondents underestimated the role of diversity and strengthening of green space in increasing the vitality of Baharestan Square.

**Table 6 - Respondents' assessment of creating diversity and strengthening green space and vegetation (Source: Author)**

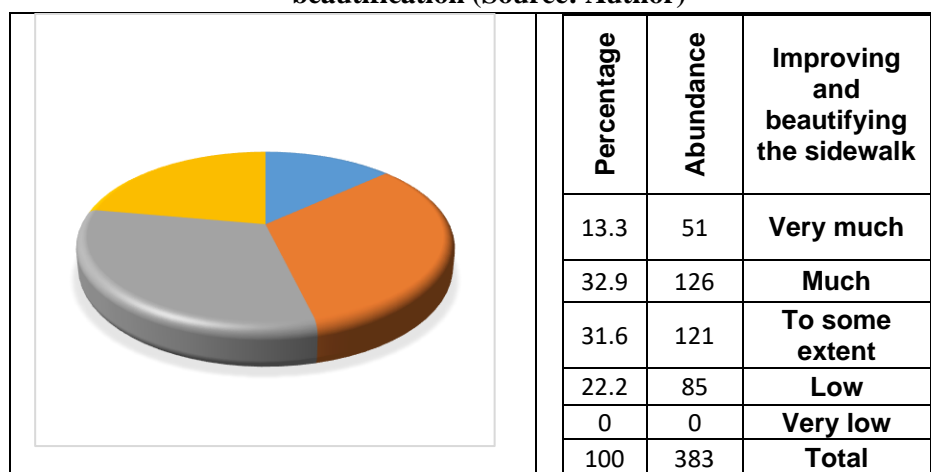
Percentage	Abundance	Diversity and strengthening of green space
36.3	139	Very much
42	161	Much
17.5	67	To some extent
4.2	16	Low
0	0	Very low
100	383	Total

Respondents' assessment of the role of improving and beautifying the sidewalk is assessed. It is worth mentioning that 46.2% of the respondents stated that improving and beautifying the pedestrian space in Baharestan Square can be effective in revitalizing the square.

31.6% of the respondents evaluated the role of this item in the vitality of the medium field.

It is worth mentioning that 22.2% of the respondents underestimated the role of improving and beautifying the sidewalk in increasing the vitality of Baharestan Square. This percentage is very significant.

**Table 7- Respondents' evaluation of pedestrian improvement and beautification (Source: Author)**

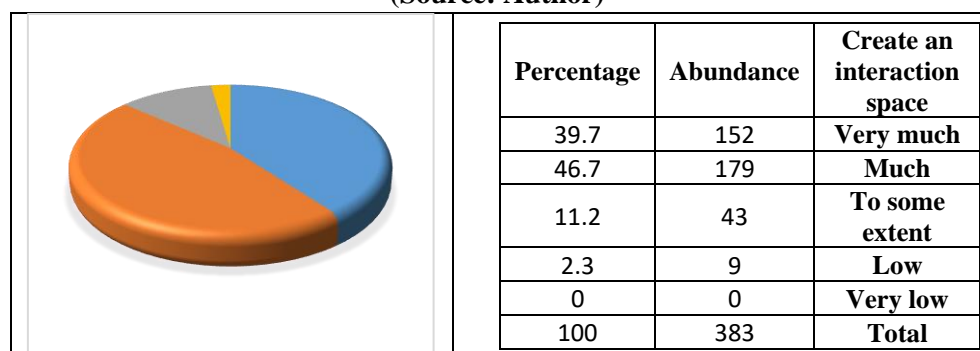


Respondents' assessment of creating an interaction and sitting space and sufficient space for pedestrians to cross in pedestrian spaces is measured. It is worth mentioning that 86.4% of the respondents stated that creating an atmosphere of interaction and sitting in Baharestan Square can play a significant role in the vitality of the square.

11.2% of the respondents evaluated the role of this item in the vitality of the medium field.

It is worth mentioning that 2.3% of the respondents underestimated the effect of creating an atmosphere of interaction and sitting in increasing the vitality of Baharestan Square.

**Table 8- Respondents' evaluation of creating a space for interaction and sitting (Source: Author)**

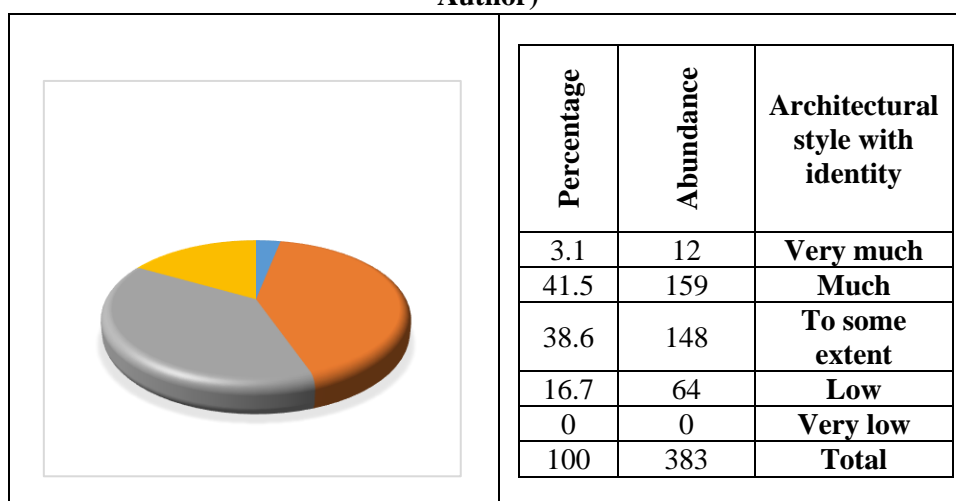


Respondents' assessment of the emphasis on architectural style with identity and organizing the appearance of buildings is assessed. It is worth mentioning that 44.6% of the respondents stated that the emphasis on architectural style with identity and organizing the facade of the building in Baharestan Square can play a significant role in the vitality of the square.

38.6% of the respondents evaluated the role of this item in the vitality of the medium field.

It is worth mentioning that 16.7% of the respondents underestimated the effect of emphasizing the style of architecture with identity in increasing the vitality of Baharestan Square.

**Table 9 - Respondents' assessment of the emphasis on architectural style with the identity and organization of the facades of buildings (Source: Author)**

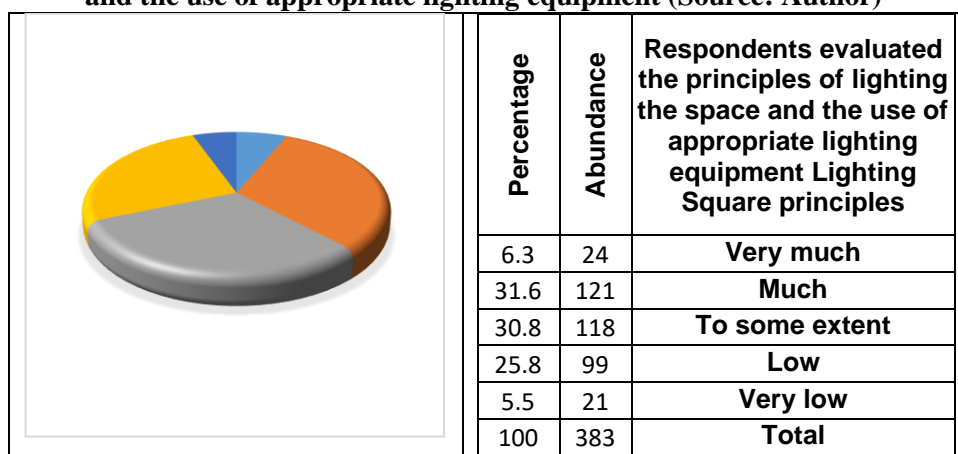


Respondents' assessment of the principal lighting of the square space and the use of lighting equipment is measured. It is worth mentioning that only 6.3% of the respondents stated that principled lighting in the area of Baharestan Square can have a great impact on its vitality. 31.6% of the respondents mentioned the effect of this item on high vitality.

30.8% of the respondents also evaluated the role of this item in promoting vitality in the medium field.

It is noteworthy that 25.8% of the respondents, ie a quarter of them, considered the basic lighting to be insignificant in their vitality. 5.5% have underestimated the role of this item in promoting vitality.

**Table 10 - Respondents' evaluation of the basic lighting of the square space and the use of appropriate lighting equipment (Source: Author)**

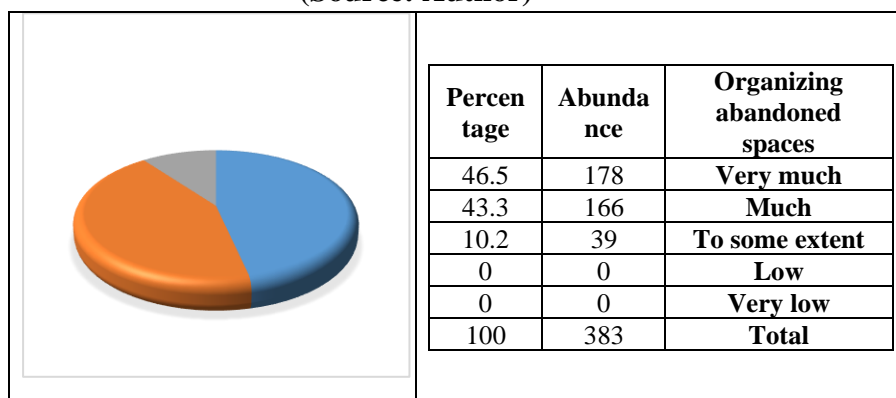


Respondents' assessment of the improvement, organization and beautification of abandoned spaces in the vicinity of Baharestan Square is assessed. It is worth mentioning that 46.5% of the respondents stated that organizing the abandoned spaces in the vicinity of Baharestan Square can have a great impact on its vitality. 43.3% of the respondents mentioned the

effect of this item on high vitality. This policy is also in the group of policies that urban management can take steps to really improve the vitality of Baharestan Square and its adjacent area.

10.2% of respondents also evaluated the role of this item in promoting vitality in the medium field.

**Table 11- Respondents' evaluation of the improvement, organization and beautification of abandoned spaces in the vicinity of the square (Source: Author)**

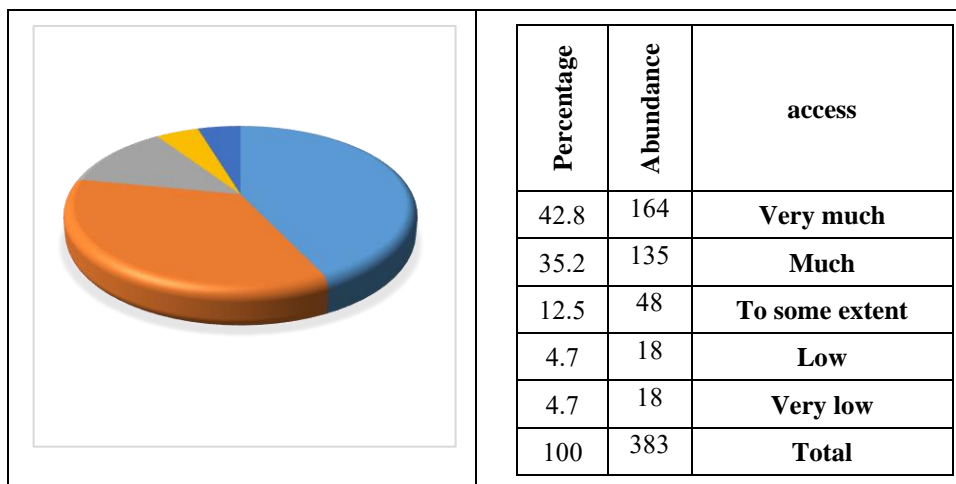


Respondents' assessment of how to access the square and adjacent historical monuments. It is worth mentioning that 42.8% of the respondents stated that access to the square and its historical monuments can have a great impact on its vitality. 35.2% of the respondents mentioned the effect of this item on high vitality. In total, 78% of the respondents considered the improvement of access to the square and adjacent historical monuments to be effective in increasing vitality.

12.5% of the respondents also evaluated the role of this item in promoting vitality in the medium field.

4.7% of the respondents considered the improvement of access to Baharestan Square and adjacent historical monuments as insignificant in vitality. 4.7% also underestimated the role of this item in promoting vitality. In total, 9.4% of the respondents stated that this item does not have a significant effect on improving the vitality of Baharestan Square.

**Table 12 - Respondents' assessment of how to access the square and adjacent historical monuments (Source: Author)**



According to the observations, questionnaires and face-to-face interviews of space users, we conclude that behavioral patterns in space: how to enter and access the square, how and when to travel and physical patterns: type of walking routes with Proper flooring and lighting to create a sense of security against empty spaces (abandoned) and reconstruction of the body around the square to attract the attention of visitors and encourage the next presence in the stability and sense of belonging and vitality of an interactive urban space will play an important role.

**CONCLUSION**

In the new developments and trends of urban planning, there are signs of designers and urban planners paying attention to urban spaces and reviving urban squares. It was the morale of the people who have lost their prosperity and vitality over the years due to negligence. The public space of the cities, as the seat of the collective life of the citizens, must be more lively, dynamic and lively than anything else. While these spaces are often surrounded by cars and ignore the free presence of humans in themselves. Today, it has become clear that indicators can help better evaluate the success or failure of projects and improve the quality of life in urban spaces.

Based on this, 6 criteria can be measured to measure the vitality of Baharestan Square as follows:

- From the pattern of behavior
  - User system and activity that includes how to access and travel time
- And from the physical pattern
  - Physical form system and urban landscape system
  - Revival and beautification of historical monuments and buildings adjacent to the square
  - Attachment to place
  - Improvement, organization and beautification of abandoned spaces near the square
  - Visual and memorable charm

Introduced. The planning process for improving the quality of a public urban space is based on strategies and criteria that engage with the expectations, needs and type of behavior of space users; That is, functions, methods of exploitation, activities and social concepts. Design recommendations along with planning criteria can bring about



communication, vitality, diversity, richness of ideas and quality of appearance of a public space.

## REFERENCES

- Aristotle. About the soul, translated by Ali Morad Davoodi, Tehran, Hekmat, 1977. P.27.
- Ebrahimi, Mohammad Hassan (2009). "Undefined spaces of Iranian cities" square. Journal of City Identity. Third year. No. 4. Spring and Summer.
- Ahmadi Tabatabai, Seyed Mohammad Reza. (2009). Citizenship rights with emphasis on the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. First Line Quarterly. The approach of the Islamic Revolution. third year. Issue 8.
- Torabi, Zohreh: and Sima, Yalda (2014). Designing the entrance of the city with an identification approach to the urban space (case study: the eastern entrance of Zanjan). (85 ص). Urban Management. Issue 36.
- Tavassoli, Mahmoud (1997). Principles and methods of urban design and residential spaces in Iran. ج اول. Tehran: Simaye Danesh
- Pakzad, Jahanshah (2006). Guide to designing urban spaces in Iran (p. 45). Tehran: Shahidi.
- Khasto, Maryam: and Saeedi Rezvani, Navid (2010). Factors affecting the vitality of urban spaces. Creating a vibrant urban space based on the concept of <pedestrian shopping center>. (Pp. 74-63). Journal of City Identity.
- Khodabakhshian, Anya: and Shafiee, Nooshin: and Nikofard, Mahsa. (2017). Investigating and recognizing the different dimensions of Baharestan Square in order to make policies for the improvement of Tehran. The first national conference on knowledge-based urban planning and architecture.
- Zare, Alireza: and Atfi, Kourosch (2017). Color in the city with the approach of creating diversity and vitality in the urban space. (Pp. 99-110) Journal of Urban Planning. Volume 8. Issue 28. Spring.
- Sultanzadeh, Hossein, (2006), Iranian markets, (p. 86). Tehran: Cultural Research Office,
- Katie, Mahmoud. (2005). Regarding the design of urban space "with an approach to the street". Tehran: Technical Office of the Faculty of Architecture and Urban Planning.
- Kiani, Mustafa. (2004). Architecture of the first Pahlavi period. (Pp. 694-695). Tehran: Institute for the Study of Contemporary Iranian History.
- Lynch, Quinn. (1997). The theory of the good shape of the city. (Hussein Bahraini, translator). (P. 213). Tehran: University of Tehran Press.
- Majedi, Hamid: and Mansouri. Elham: And Haji Ahmadi. Azin. (2011). Redefining urban space (Case study: Valiasr axis, the distance between Valiasr Square and Valiasr intersection. Urban management. No. 27.
- Naghizadeh, Mohammad. (2006). Islamic architecture and urban planning Theoretical foundations. (P. 17). Tehran: Rahian.

- Al-Sharif Al-Radi, Abul-Hasan Muhammad (1993). Nahj al-Balagha, ed. Subhi al- Salih, Qom, Iran, 1st ed., 79. (in Arabic).
- Lang, J. (1994). Urban Design: American experience. New York: Van nostrand Reinhold.
- Ebrahimi, Mohammad Hassan. (2009). Square "Undefined Spaces of Iranian Cities". City Identity Magazine. Third Year. No. 4. Spring and summer.
- Ahmadi Tabatabai, Seyed Mohammad Reza. (2009). Citizenship rights with emphasis on the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran. First Line Quarterly. Islamic Revolution Approach. Third year. No. 8.
- Torabi, Venus: and Sima, Yalda (2014). Designing the city entrance with an identity approach to urban space (Case Study: East Entrance of Zanjan). 85. Urban Management. No. 36.
- Tavassoli, Mahmoud (1997). Principles and methods of urban design and residential spaces in Iran. C First. Tehran: Knowledge
- Pakzad, Jahanshah (2006). Handbook of Urban Space Design in Iran (p. 45). Tehran: Martyr.
- Khostou, Maryam: and Saeedi Rezvani, Navid (2010). Factors affecting the vitality of urban spaces. Creating a vibrant urban space based on the concept of a 'pedestrian shopping mall'. (Pp. 74-63). City Identity Magazine.
- Khodabakhshian, Anya: And Shafi'i, Nooshin: And Nicofred, Mahsa. (2017). Investigating and Identifying Different Dimensions of Baharestan Square in Policies for Improving Tehran City. The first national conference on knowledge-based urbanism and architecture.
- Zare, Alireza: And Tofi, Cyrus (2017). Color in the city with the approach of creating diversity in the urban space. (Pp. 99-110) Urban Planning Journal. Volume 8. No. 28. Spring.
- Sultanzadeh, Hossein, (2006), Iranian Markets, p. 86). Tehran: Office of Cultural Research,
- Katy, Mahmoud. (2005). On the design of urban space "with approach to the street". Tehran: Technical Office of the School of Architecture and Urban Development.
- Khodakhah Jeedi, Ialeh, Fereidoon Kasrayee, Sanaz Khodakhah Jeedi & Mohammad Taghipour (2016), The Analysis of Effect of Colour Psychology on Environmental Graphic in Children Ward at Medical Centers, Psychology and Behavioral Sciences magazine,5(2): 51-61.
- Kiani, Mustafa. (2004). First Pahlavi period architecture. (Pp. 694-695). Tehran: Institute for Contemporary History Studies of Iran.
- Lynch, Kevin. (1997). Good city theory. (Hossein Bahraini, Translator). (P. 213). Tehran: Tehran University Press.
- Majidi, Hamid: And Mansouri. Elham: And Haji Ahmadi. Azin (2011). Redefining Urban Space (Case Study: Valiasr Axis between Valiasr Square and Valiasr Intersection. Urban Management. No. 27.
- Naqizadeh, Muhammad. (2006). Islamic Architecture and Urban Theory. (P. 17). Tehran: Roads.
- Al-Sharif Al-Radi, Abul-Hasan Muhammad (1993). Nahj al-Balagha, ed. Subhi al- Salih, Qom, Iran, 1st ed., 79. (in Arabic).
- Lang, J. (1994). Urban Design: American experience. New York: Van nostrand Reinhold.

- Taghipour .M; Seraj .F; Amir Hassani .M; Farahani Kheirabad .S. "Risk analysis in the management of urban construction projects from the perspective of the employer and the contractor". *International Journal of organization Leadership*. 2015, 4, 356-373.
- Rezvani Befrouei .M; Taghipour .M. "Identification and Management of Risks in Construction Projects". *American Journal of Civil Engineering*. 2015, 3(5):170-177.
- Taghipour .M; Hoseinpour .Z; Mahboobi .M; Shabrang .M; Lashkarian .T, " Construction projects risk management by risk allocation approach using PMBOK standard". *Journal of Applied Environmental And Biological Sciences*, 2015, 5(12), 323-329.
- Taghipour .M; Seraj .F; Amin, M.; Changiz, D.M. "Evaluating CCPM method versus CPM in multiple petrochemical projects". *Management, International Technology and Science Publications (ITS)*, 2020, 3(3), 1-20.
- Sedigh Marvasti, B.; Beheshti, S.M.A.; Chegini, H.; Taghipour, M. studied Assessing the Effect of FRP System on Compressive and Shear Bending Strength of Concrete Elements. *International Journal of Innovative Research in Science. Engineering and Technology*, 2015, 4(11): 11511-11524.
- Jalili, L; Ghafourian, M; Toopal, T; Taghipour, M. Comparative Study of Khaje Rashid al-Din Views on Rab-e Rashidi Islamic Utopia and Kevin Lynch Ideas. *Journal International Journal of Archaeology*. 2015, 3(5): 39-47.
- Rezvani Befrouei .A; Ghobadian, V.; Taghipour, M. The design of high-rise building with ecological approach in iran(Alborz Province). *International Journal of Modern Trends in Engineering and Research*, 2015, 2(10): 455-464.
- Taghipour, M; Yadi, H. "Seismic Analysis (Non-Linear Static Analysis (Pushover) and Nonlinear Dynamic) on Cable-Stayed Bridge. ". *American Journal of Civil Engineering*, 2015, 3(5), 129-139.
- Taghipour .M; Sharifzadeh .S; Seraj .F. " Risk assessment and analysis of the state DAM construction projects using FMEA technique" . *Trends in Life Sciences An International Peer-reviewed Journal*, 2015, Vol 4, Issue 2.
- Taghipour .M; Seraj .F; Seraj .M. " Necessity Analysis and Optimization of Implementing Projects with The Integration Approach of Risk Management and Value Engineering". *A Journal of Economics and Management*, 2015, 5(1), 330-346.