



Investigating and Identifying the Success Components of Public Space

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ABSTRACT

Public space is a part of space that is easily accessible to the public and includes squares, streets, and paths that all people have the right to cross and is in public ownership. This study aims to identify the main physical components that can make success in space and can attract people to space. These components are not only known as success components but also, as a set of components with different titles such as components of a responsive space, components of vital public space, components of good space, are the main qualities of urban design. This study aims to study and identify the success components of public space. The research method is qualitative in terms of case study in which, the problem statement, selecting case, and observation are one in the area of Valiasr Intersection of Tehran. In the current study, first, the definition of public space is presented, its main functions are introduced, and then, the theoretical foundations related to the successful public space and urban design are studied and the main components introduced by theorists are characterized. The results show that the region has relative conflicts aesthetically. Due to the homogenous urban texture and the good composition of closed and open spaces and the mixture of artificial and natural elements, some parts of the complex leads to an improved urban image of the region, and on the other hand, in many other parts, due to the lack of proportions and inconsistency, not only the urban image is weak but also, the public image is ugly and undesirable.

Keywords: *Public Space, Public Spaces Success Components, Vali Asr Intersection of Tehran.*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Oriol Bohigas, the designer of Barcelona's spaces and sculpture, states that city is public space and he adds that creating successful public spaces helps to revitalize the space more than the reconstruction of buildings (Balarack, 2010). Public space is a body mixed with different cultural, economic, and social characteristics in which, strangers and acquaintances are welcome. In fact, this space is created to establish a communication with the new individuals and those who are strangers and is a moderating and coordinating space of the city's communication system when strangers enter it (Rafi'ian, 2002).

According to Catherine Schofield, the whole time out of the house and the workplace is a public time and all the places in which we spent time, is public space (Balarck, 2010). According to Walzer, public space is a space that we share with strangers, people who are not our relatives, friends, and colleagues. This space is suitable for politics, religion, business, sports, a space to relax, being in a crowd, and interpersonal space. Its characteristics explain and prepare public life, culture, and everyday life (Motabi, 2008). Therefore, in general, public space can be considered as a part of the city that people are allowed to enter or exit it without any permission from a person or an organization at any time. Human's understanding of space is the result of the combination of many sensory data such as visual perception, hearing, movement, smell, and temperature, each of which forms a co

mplicated system and the patterns and ideas of which, are developed by culture (Hall, 2005).

In a study, it introduces indicators that directly affect the walkability of space. Items such as security, environmental attractiveness, and desirability, accessibility, continuity, cultural and social issues, communication between land use and transportation.

Tavassoli and Parsi (2000) in the research showed that the urban space is the physical, cultural, and social environment that is dependent on the activity pattern of the social groups and the activity pattern of the social groups is the result of the function system between cultural and social forces. However, these forces lead to the production of urban space when the civil movements of the society have provided a civic space. The research method in this study is qualitative and is a case study in which, the problem statement, selecting the case, and observation are carried out in the Valiasr Intersection of Tehran. Accordingly, this study aims to study and identify the success components of public space in Valiasr Intersection of Tehran City.

2. RESEARCH THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

Public Space

Public space is a part of a city, town, or village that can have a private or public owner; however, all the individuals can have access to this place for free. Everyone can use it, enjoy it, and relax (Balarack, 2010). Francis Tibbalds considers the public space as all the parts of the urban texture to which, the public has physical and visual access and knows this area as the most important part of the structure of our towns and cities, where the most human touch and interaction occur (Tibbalds, 2004). Public spa

ce is the place of synchronization of activities. A place to present and show, to test reality, to explore differences and identities, an arena for recognition, a place where one gains knowledge of oneself and others by representing differences. Carmona divides the public sphere into two dimensions, physical and social (activity). The physical public space is the arrangement and spaces that support public life and communication. Activities and events take place in this space (Carmona et al., 2003).

According to Walzer's point of view, public space is a space that we share with strangers, people who are not our relatives, friends, and colleagues. This space is suitable for politics, religion, business, sports, relaxation, being in a crowd, and interpersonal space. Its characteristics explain and prepare the public life, culture, and our everyday talks (Walzer, 1986).

Warpole and Greenhalgh believe that A) urban public spaces provide an environment for citizen democratic forms to develop and their maintenance and improvement are necessary to reach a higher quality of urban life. B) Successful public spaces are formed over time and in difficult circumstances by common usage. Management and planning are as important as the physical context. C) Public spaces need not only management but also needs accessible forms for prominent individuals. D) Excessive adherence to health and safety indicators can hinder the development of a better quality of life and informal and local activities. E) new urban spaces must be designed as the result of communication and consultant with local communities and potential users. Flexibility and compatibility are the main elements. Designs for the new spaces must cover the detailed plans and be responsible for the way of budget provision, management, and planning in the long term. F) successful public space is defined with land use rather than legal ownership (Greenhalgh and Warpole, 1995).

Considering that the success of the urban space is mainly physical and functional in terms of components, as a result, definitions related to the function of public space and successful physical components are extracted from the studied definitions. The abstract of the opinion of experts and considered indicators by researcher includes a part of a natural and artificial environment in the city, having accessibility to all the classes 24 hours and without any limit and condition, open space, and space with facilities of social communication establishment. The aforementioned in the public space of Valiasr Intersection are recognizable. Kevin Lynch has considered types for the open space that are regional parks of squares, Plaza, linear parks, adventurous playgrounds, useless lands, and playgrounds. The London Planning Advisory Committee has introduced a hierarchy of open public spaces into small local parks, local parks, regional parks, metropolitan parks, district parks, and linear open spaces, respectively (Woolly, 2003).

Hellen Woolly introduces three different groups of urban open spaces including house, neighborhood, and city. She implies that this division is based on the distance from the house and social issues. House open spaces are so close to the houses in terms of location and are used by friends, families, and neighbors socially. The second open space which is neighborhood open space is not directly related to the houses but is related to the neighborhood and social units in which a person lives. Socially, not only family, friends, and neighbors use this space, but also people who are in that community and live in the sphere of influence of the space. Urban open space at the city level is a space that is located in the urban context but is farther away from homes and is located in special places (Woolly, 2003).

Table 1: Open Spaces Classification (Davies, 2010).

Main Open Spaces	Characteristics and function
Green Paths	A network of spaces that surround cycling and pedestrian paths but also serve as the focal point of animal life. They enter the animal life into the urban spaces. Usually, these paths follow the river path or railway by green rings that enter from the suburban and eventually, city center.
Canal	Including lake, lagoons, river, and watercourse channel that contains a rich animal life and have recreational values and can be applied as movement corridors.
Meadow	a public space that is located for informal entertainment that is located on the edges of the neighborhood. Sometimes, a part of the riparian zone includes natural grasses and wildflowers.
Woodland, Protected Nature	Land with trees left on natural land, which is interspersed with pedestrians, is sometimes referred to as protected natural areas and has limited access to areas with rich animal life.
Playground	A play area designed for active recreation such as a football or rugby or golf course. Their management and ownership can be shared between schools, clubs and other communities to ensure that the facilities are properly maintained.
Churchyard, Cemetery	Its place is located near to the church and sometimes presents a green land in the center of the communities.
Common agricultural lands	Semi-public lands rented for people through the aggregation of the agricultural lands by the local government.
Greenness	A non-official green space located in the center of the village and is sometimes used for Football or Cricket.
Square	A formal public space that is no larger than an urban block and is located in the center of urban importance in front of the building and has hard floors and passive entertainment.
Plaza	An open space in which business lands was expanded and has official landscaping.
Common Garden	A semi-private space that is not accessible for the public and most of the times, it is located in the area of building blocks and provides the green space for the residents.

Private Gardens	Private spaces are located inside the adjacent building blocks.
Yard	A semi-private space used for parking car
Atrium	A semi-public or private space with a glass ceiling used as a passage and has sitting places and lightwell for the buildings and users.

Identifying the Functions of Successful Urban Space

Montgomery considers successful public space to be a type of space activity, which should be as diverse as possible; according to him, without an economy-based activity, creating a good place is not possible. The place must provide the context of cultural and social activities, as well (Carmona et al., 2003). Alexander et al believe that urban space without the concept of the center is empty. There is always something in the natural path of passing through a public space, a fountain, a tree, a bench sculpture, and so on, that these elements perform the same role of triangulation. The body design is the most important element in the success of urban space (Carmona et al., 2003).

According to Yan, Gail, Ker, et al, it will be investigated in order to identify the functions of successful public space (Motabi, 2008). Activities of the public space are divided into three groups as 1) necessary activities, 2) selective activities, and 3) social activities.

1. Necessary Activities

These activities such as going to school, going to work, shopping and so on are necessary. In other words, we are obligated to participate in these activities to different degrees. These activities are not affected by the environment and they happen in all the times of the year, and in all the conditions. As a result, they are slightly independent of the external environment and the people do not have any choice.

2. Selective Activities

These activities occur when there is a tendency and the place and time provide a proper condition. For instance, walking and breathing in open space, the vibrancy of life, and enjoying the sun. these activities occur when the external environment conditions are desirable and when the air and place are inviting. The importance of this issue becomes more apparent in relation to physical planning because most of the healthy recreation activities that take place outdoors fall into this group of activities and

are more dependent on external physical conditions than other groups.

3. Social Activities

It involves activities that depend more than anything else on the presence of others in public spaces. Like children's games, short meetings and chats, all kinds of group activities and the most common social activities are passive communication such as seeing and listening to people. Social activities take place spontaneously and as a direct result of the presence of people in similar spaces and their movement in those spaces.

Identifying success components of public space

These cases include components that have been introduced in various theoretical foundations as factors affecting the functions of public space that can be changed to affect the functions of public space. These components are not only known as success components but also a set of components with different titles such as components of creating a responsive space (Bentley, 2003) components of creating a vibrant public space (Shaftoe, 2008), components of creating a good atmosphere (Jacobs, 1993). The basic qualities of urban design (Davies, 2010) have led to the identification of these components.

Success components are what create success and measure the performance. The Success components of public space are also divided into two categories: the first category is the items that are referred to as success components and the second category is the items that are known by other names. In the following, both cases are mentioned, but in summarizing both of these indicators, they are brought together because cases with unsuccessful names have also been introduced as components that affect the public space in order to attract more users and create successful performances.

A successful public space has four main qualities as these spaces are accessible; people are active in these spaces; they are comfortable and have a good mental image and finally, they are social places where people meet and bring other people to meet in this space. Diagram (1) can perform as a tool for all people to judge a space.

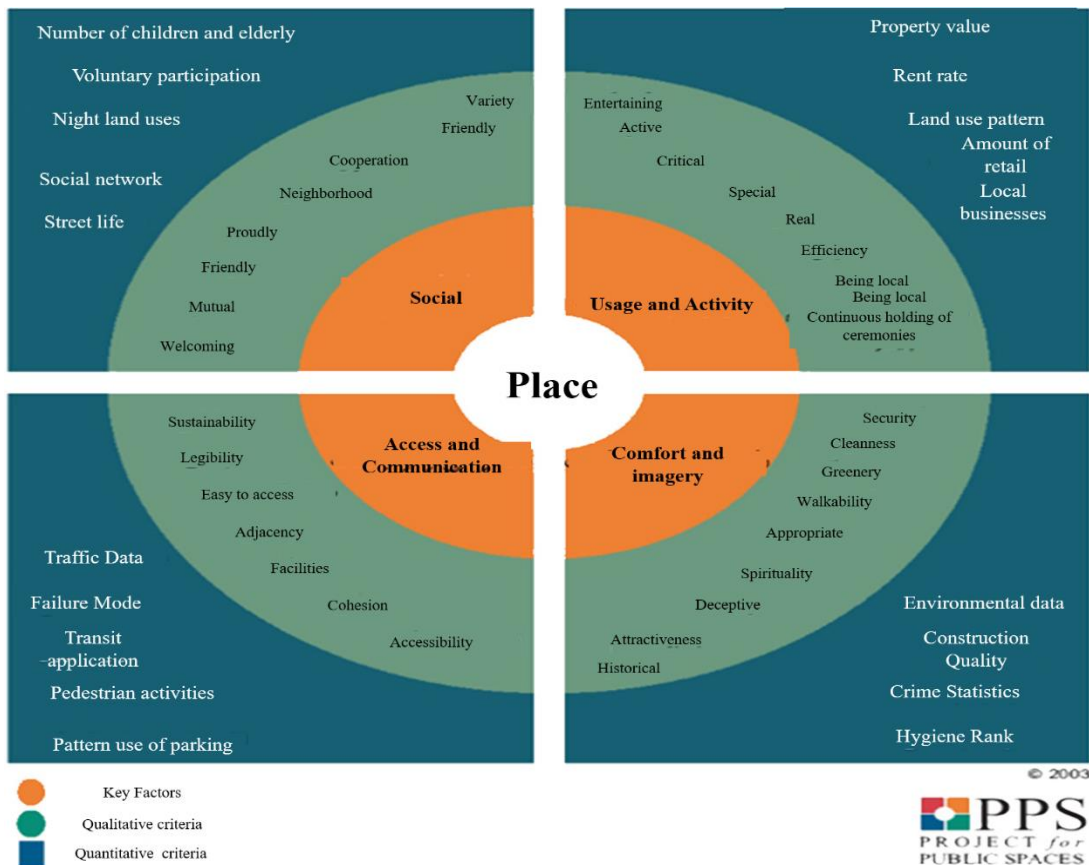


Diagram 1: PPS Diagram

Assume that the center of the circle in Diagram (1) is a special place, for example, a street corner, a playground, a square out of a building and you can assess this place based on four main factors around the circle. In the next section, out of these main factors are qualitative aspects to judge the space and in the next section, there are quantitative aspects that can be obtained by statistics and research (pps, 1999).

1. Access and Connection

A successful public space makes it easy to enter and exit. This space is visible from far and near. The edges of the space are as important as the presence of shops on the street is much more attractive and safer than an empty wall. Accessible spaces have a high volume of parking rotation and are suitable for public transportation.

2. Convenience and imagery

A Convenient place that presents a good image gains the success factor. Convenience is perceived based on understanding the security, cleanness, and places to sit. Women are the fair factor

to assess the convenience and imagery of the place because they select their considered public spaces with a special vision.

3. Land use and Activity

Activities the initial bases of building blocks of a place. Having work to do gives people a reason to participate in the space. When there is nothing to do, something is definitely wrong.

4. Social

This quality is gained hardly for the places but when a place earns it, there is no more a problem. When people see their friends and meet their neighbors and are comfortable with strangers, they tend to a feeling stronger than belonging to their community as well as a place that nurtures different social encounters.

Investigating components with titles of other than success components of public space

Ian Gail introduces some cases of success components of public spaces through which, the space performance can be affected in Table (2).

Table 2: Summary of Ian Gail comments (Motabi, 2008)

Small towns with fewer buildings	Create facilities for a quick space experience
Having common characteristic	Existing a reason for a person to refer to the space other than body and based on the ideological interests
Creating a hierarchy of spaces	Creating areas by grading outdoor spaces as semi-public, private and friendly spaces

The importance of the ground floor and the importance of low-rise buildings	Pay attention to the visibility limitations that horizontal surfaces are seen more than vertical ones
Experience time	The power of experience is directly related to time and inversely related to the speed of movement.
Duration of use of space	The duration of space use is directly related to the quality of the environment.
Integration	Age/movement integration (riding and walking) / activity (living and working)
Welcome space	Creating a hierarchy from the public to private: This allows people to participate in activities and have a close relationship with the ability to see what is happening in public: This causes mothers to be calm and affects children's decisions to go out. Having a short and controllable way: Having short access between public and private space Having a place to go and something to do: Having a place or something special is considered as an incentive to go out.
Space for walking Places to stop	The quality of each part of the external environment is important and the design of each one of the spaces and details and the smallest components is determinant.

Table 3: Summary of Francis Tibbalds (Tibbalds, 2008)

Importance of places	Attention to place as a whole / Possibility of communication with pedestrians / Attention to human scale / Attention to the principles of identity, unity, contrast and difference / Harmony with the current situation / Variety of styles / Existence of different users
Learning from the Past	Attention to the factors of past cities such as attractiveness, humanism and convenience/scale diversity, the hierarchy of the main land uses and road network/city density that allows pedestrians to move from another place / creating order, unity, and contradiction / must learn from the past And respect the texture of the buildings
Integration of land uses and activities	Complete design of the skyline and not designing it optionally and randomly / Recognizing and defining public and private spaces / Permeability of urban spaces using arches, passages, etc. / Enclosure of public spaces that create human scale and comfort / Paying attention to urban furniture in order / Creating attractive bodies / not blocking pedestrian vision / Maintaining the scale and coherence of the street as a whole / Paying attention to simplicity and uniformity
Freedom of pedestrians	Solving air and noise pollution and reducing the possibility of accidents/ not blocking the pedestrian movement through hard and impenetrable barriers
Accessibility for everyone	24-hour accessibility for everyone with any level of ability and economic and social / Organizing the homeless and beggars and drug users to reduce the fear of using space
creating clarity	Understandability of the spatial arrangement/ Sequence of spaces and signs/ paying attention to the skyline/ organizing new buildings using nodes, signs and paths/ lighting the public spaces using 24-hour functions/ having a vision to the prominent and memorable buildings/ paying attention to the connection between high-rise buildings and skyline/ paying attention to the building's details due to being a sign (Form, color, and materials)/ paying attention to the role of roofs in the quality and clarity
Making small changes	Large scale changes should not be done at once.
Persistence environments	Factors such as place, scale, materials of the adjacent buildings, costs, and durability must be considered for the building's persistence/ the maintenance of the public spaces/ durability and persistence are the important factors in design and maintenance is an important factor in sustainability/ responsibility for the ancient monuments/ keeping small scale and local land uses

Allan Jacobs presents a paper on the great streets and claims that the aforementioned are necessary for the creation of the best streets. Great streets lead to the convenience of people's functions; also, they result in the communication that is creating what that cannot be achieved alone. He claims that great streets create

cooperation. It is obvious that his claim is based on the social activity in the streets as a successful function of public space. Therefore, it can be said that what he considered are the factors of success factors of public space even though he has not mentioned it directly.

Table 4: summary of Allan Jacob's ideas (Donald et al., 2003).

A place for walking and people's comfort	Pay attention to the priority of pedestrian movement over vehicle movement
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Physical comfort	Creating human proportions to understand and define the street using buildings and width and height + creating comfort in hot and cold seasons
Transparency	Existence of a range of public spaces, semi-private space and private space as well as creating a level of permeability between public and private space
Complimentary	Constructing new buildings with respect to the principles such as floor line/ skyline/ edge and so on of the present buildings
Maintenance	Maintenance of the street and its facilities and equipment
Trees	Planting trees in proper distances with respect to the special principles
Strat and end	having a prominent element in the beginning and end of a space to define an area that implies a sense of entering and exiting
Building’s variety	Putting buildings together to create variety in vertical lines and create mixed land use and thus different users
Details	Paying attention to the entrance, fountains, sidewalks, lights and creating a place to sit as well as creating designed spaces for standing and shelter and public art
Places	Creating openness in street as prominent places
Accessibility	Creating a different way to access the space and creating public transportation facilities
Density	Creating high building density leads to the 24-hour activities in the space
Length	Creating different attractions along the street to sustain its attractiveness
Slope	The slope of the street should be such that it does not tire healthy people and deprive disabled people of space
Parking lot	Creating parking in the street can increase the safety of the pedestrian.
Contrast	Creating special and contrast buildings in the entrance and exit as well as the special design of the street
Time	The growth and development of the street must be done step by step so that the definition facilities be prepared for the users.

In his book, Convivial Urban Spaces, Henry Shaftoe fully and precisely even in one of his chapters considers vitality as the

success of public space and presents them together without any special distinction between the two concepts.

Table 5: summary of Henry Shaftoe’s ideas (Shaftoe, 2008).

Physical	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A place to sit 2. Proper quality of materials 3. Adaptability (time and land use) 4. Variety and beauty of details such as trees, bushes, and using color 5. Attention to the adaptation of general surfaces (to create functional and aesthetic appeal) 6. Not too large and not too small
Geographic	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A place in the center (city or neighborhood) is a place that is the center of people’s gathering. 2. Land use mixture 3. Security around the space 4. Connection to all the public transportation systems
Management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Meeting individuals’ needs 2. Creating facilities for 24-hour use of space 3. Inclusion (space’s welcome to everyone with any level of ability) 4. Be clean and considered. 5. Having enough light. 6. Vibrancy (facilities for human activities) 7. Traffic flow must be forbidden or controlled.

Psychology and sensory	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Human scales 2. Special identity in space 3. Security 4. Protection against weather changes 5. Visual comfort in space (lighting) 6. Using natural elements in space 7. Hearing pleasure in space (not too busy and not too reclusion) 8. Facilities to eat and drink in space
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In Urban Design Guide, Lelvin Davies summarizes the basic qualities of urban design. Although he has not directly emphasized

success, the issues he is considering are of great importance from an urban design perspective.

Table 6: summary of Lelvin Davies’ ideas (Davies, 2010)

Qualities	Description
Places for people	In order for places to be well used and loved, they must be safe, comfortable, different, and attractive. They must also be distinctive and offer differences, choice, and pleasure. Vibrant places make it possible for people to meet, play in the street, and watch life go by.
Enrichment of the current situation	New developments should enrich the existing qualities in the urban space. These two meanings encourage different answers from different layouts and complete this layout. This can be done at all scales, whether in the region, the city, the neighborhood or the street
Connection	Places should be able to enter easily and should also be physically and visually connected to the surrounding places. This issue requires special attention to the methods of transportation of walking, bicycles, public transportation, and cars.
Working on landscape	A place that strikes a balance between the natural and man-made environment and uses the site’s inherent resources, such as climate, land form, landscape, and ecology, to increase energy conservation and utility.
Mixed land use and forms	Exciting, comfortable, and enjoyable places meet different needs of different users and social groups. They weave different building forms, different users, and different densities.
Investment Management	In order for a project to be developed and considered, it must be economically viable, properly managed, and maintained. This means recognizing the characteristics of the market, involving the community and local management, finding the best way to involve investors in the planning process.
Design for a change	New development must be flexible enough to meet the changes in use, lifestyle and collective characteristics in the future. That is to say, design with the purpose of energy efficiency and resources. Creating flexibility is in using properties, urban spaces, and service infrastructures and introducing new approaches in transportation, traffic management and parking.

In the book, Bentley et al. introduce other nominal environments for components that affect the performance of public space. At the beginning of the book, they introduce a responsive environment

as an environment with democratic facilities to offer to all the people and consider indicators to achieve this quality.

Table 7: Components affecting the performance of public space (Bentley, 2003).

Factors of Spaces’ responsivity	Description
Permeability	The ability to access to public places visually and physically
Variety	Mixed land use
Legibility	The ability to identify the paths and the clarity of mental images
Flexibility	Facilities to change the land use and replace the new land use
Visual appropriateness	Considering the details of bodies and the façade forming public places
Sensory richness	Involving different feelings of people in the space
Sense of belonging	The ability to mark its own sign to space

Urban Semiotics

Urban semiotics can be defined as the study of signs and symbols that either belongs to the city or are directly related to the city

y. Urban semiotics studies the meanings of these signs, their function, their relationship with each other, to the city as a whole, and to other signs, as well as to the interrelations of these signs.

Sasaki, a Japanese scientist, presents a thesis on this regard that in fact, is close to the aesthetic perspectives of Roland Barthes (1970), including the emperor of signs and is different from what has been mentioned about seeing according to Kevin Lynch (including City Image). In this thesis, he tries to define the aesthetics of the city in the form of a wider sensory experience beyond the experience of seeing. Sasaki sees the beauty of the city in a set of values of urban life that are themselves the result of the human direct emotional experience of the city. The city enters our minds through the senses and leads to our urban behaviors, and in this experience, what should be defined as beauty is the pleasant feeling of joy and comfort that may (but may not) be the result of this experience: "my thesis is this: the most important factor in the aesthetics of the city is not its visuality but its tactility. I assume that the first ability must be considered in the perspective of a tourist who visits the city and the second ability must be found in the residents of the city; I also believe th

at the deepest and the most aesthetics of understanding and recognition of a city must be found with the inhabitants than its visitors. I tend to say that this is the tactility (If I am able to use such a term), that is reflected in the city image as a deep beauty" (Shakouyi, 1999).

Studied Area

The scope of the project is limited to Taleghani Street from the north, shortly after Khark Street from the east, Jomhuri Street from the south, and Vesal Street from the west. The approximate length and width of the range are 1370 meters by 1100 meters. The study area corresponds to the intersection of the main and most important north-south streets (Valiasr street) and east-west street (Enghelab street). These two streets are the main backbone of Tehran. Valiasr Street and Enghelab Street, which are outside the core of old Tehran and belong to the modern era of physical expansion of Tehran, are the two axes that have the most growth and expansion of the contemporary era of Tehran formed in its surrounding and along.



Figure 1. Map of the location immediate and pervasive area and interfering design area

According to the divisions of districts and neighborhoods in urban areas, the study area is located in districts 6 and 5 of district 6, district 1 of region 11, districts 17 and 16 of region 6, and districts 3 and 4 of region 11. The study area as one of the seven main centers of Tehran, introduced as the cultural center and new economic activities of Tehran, is an area that extends from t

he north to around Keshavarz Boulevard and from the south to Jomhori Street and the University of Tehran, Amirkabir University of Technology, Farabi University of Arts, Faculty of Art and Architecture, Azad University, Central Tehran Branch; It is defined from the west by the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine and Im

am Khomeini Hospital, and from the east by Tarbiat Moallem University and the House of Iranian Artists at the national level.

Analysis of Collective Spaces and Social Dimension

The studied area and its surrounding was the resident place of middle-class people, elites and new middle class and prosperous classes who resided in this area over the past years and moved to the northern neighborhoods of the city. The social structure of the housing and its establishment in Enghelab Street and its pervasive range was free of prosperous class in this area and

the middle class of the society such as employees and workers and so on was the main residents.

Through studying and identifying the collective spaces of the region, it can be concluded that multiplicity of collective spaces, the scale is in the range of urban scale and due to the weakening and lack of attention to the collective spaces, the scale is local and regional such that in the parts in which there is the frequency of functions and urban and extra-urban scale elements, the lack of local and regional collective spaces is tangible.

Table 8: General spatial-physical characteristics of collective spaces of the indicator of the studied area

Name of Collective Space	Approximate value	Prominent elements	The dominant pattern of movement	Enclosure	Pause Possibility	General Form
Enghelab Square	The intersection of Kargar Street and the Enghelab-Azadi Axis	Sina, Bahman, Central Theater, Agricultural Jihad Building, the element of the square	Composition of pedestrian and vehicle	Relatively weak	Relatively weak	A diamond shape whose dominant diameter is in the direction of the Enghelab-Azadi axis
Valiasr Square	Intersection of Keshavarz Boulevard, Karim Khan and Vali Asr Street	Ghods Cinema, Iranian Cinema, Handicraft Building, Northwest Glass Building and South East Green Space	Composition of pedestrian and vehicle	Relatively weak	Relatively weak	Circular space along with the green space in its center
Valiasr Intersection	The intersection of the north-south axis of Vali Asr and the east-west axis of the Enghelab	The most important element of the city theater complex and the student park	Overcome the vehicle on pedestrian	Weak	Weak	Intersection
Student Park and City Theater Complex	Corner of ValiAsr crossroads (intersection of ValiAsr and Enghelab streets)	City Theater Building	Pedestrian	Relatively good	Proper inside and average in the surrounding	A quasi-rectangular park to the center of the main square of the park
Taleghani Intersection	Intersection of Taleghani and Vali Asr streets	Jame’al Sadeq and Commercial units	Composition of vehicle and pedestrian	Weak	Weak	Intersection

Table 9: Major Planning and physical barriers to the success of the function of collective spaces

Collective Space Name	Planning barriers	Physical Barriers
Enghelab Square	Overcoming of the vehicle traffic plan and its accessories over traffic conditions and pedestrian gatherings	Different degree of enclosure and in inappropriate parts, turning into a defenseless urban space, pedestrian bridge of the south of the square, lack of urban furniture suitable for gathering and pausing
Valiasr Square	Overcoming of the vehicle traffic plan and its accessories over traffic conditions and pedestrian gatherings	Adjacent to the incompatible functions
Valiasr Intersection	Overcoming of the vehicle traffic plan and its accessories over traffic conditions and pedestrian gatherings	Lack of proper urban furniture for gathering and pause, lack of independent identity of a collective space, turning into a defenseless urban space
Student Park and City Theater Complex	Lack of an integrated spatial plan between park’s space and the surrounding significant cultural and artistic elements	Lack of connecting paths between the surrounding elements and the Park’s complex, turning in to a defenseless urban space
Taleghani Intersection	Overcoming of the vehicle traffic plan and its accessories over traffic conditions and pedestrian gatherings	Lack of allocated area for a gathering space, lack of proper urban furniture for gathering and pause
Campus in front of the University of Tehran	Lack of a specific plan for beneficial use of this very proper space for gathering and pause	Lack of allocated area as an independent space, lack of proper urban furniture for pause and gathering

3. CONCLUSION

Collective living space should not be a waste space but should be a planned and meaningful space with careful design in which there are various public and private constructions. If this urban hierarchy is not created, the city will be destroyed; As seen in many suburbs and several European cities, they have strayed fr

om their urban values. Public space is a common platform in which people perform functional activities and ceremonies that connect members of the community. Public space is a scene in which the display of social life is exposed to the public. It is a space for politics, religion, trade, and sports. It is a space for peaceful coexistence and impersonal encounters. The main feature of the public space is that it expresses and influences our collective

life, urban culture, and everyday topics. The purpose of this study is to investigate and identify the success components of public space in ValiAsr intersection in Tehran.

The results showed that the region has relative conflicts in terms of aesthetics. Homogeneous urban texture and the proper composition of closed and open spaces and the mixture of natural and artificial elements such as wide sidewalks and rhythmic and regular skyline, and urban furniture of some parts of this region lead to the improved city image; on the other hand, due to the lack of appropriateness and inconsistency of the elevations, inconsistency in materials, damaged skyline, extra extensions, improper enclosure rate and inconsistency in forms aesthetically in many parts of the city, the city image has infirmity but also, the public image is undesirable and hideous.

The area under study has second-degree legibility due to signs, nodes, paths, and prominent neighborhoods in the trans-regional scale which is one of the most prominent ones; one is the legibility of the region in Tehran city, and the other one is legibility inside the area. In general, according to the general analysis and evaluation of aesthetics, identity, and legibility, the city image of the area can be considered a valuable museum of architectural and urban monuments that due to lack of care and maintenance and due to unnecessary extensions and lack of control has a worn-out image.

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