

ability to adapt to a wide range of different functions [38]. Mixed-uses ensure the continued use of public squares throughout the day [38]. The function of the surrounding buildings also has an important role in the dynamics of the space. Moreover, proximity to natural factors, the presence of trees and other plants, the use of adequate sun and wind, and playing with light and shade help to improve the efficiency of small public spaces [6]. In addition, to promote a sense of safety, it is important to ensure that views from inside of the park are not completely closed [30]. In this regard, some cases have been mentioned in Persian sources too. Pakzad considers successful local squares as quiet and not too crowded in which residents' supervision is evident and activities have a local scale. Besides, all people should have quick and easy access to space without movement barriers, car movements should be minimized and disturbing activities with loud noises should not be established [11]. Providing appropriate equipment and furniture in such spaces is important too and there should be facilities to sit in the sun or shade [25].

From a visual landscape point, from Sitte to Moughtin, beauty and originality have been identified as important factors for the success of public areas [7]. Among these, the most important factors that play a role in the beauty and innovation of public spaces are attractive buildings and landscapes, beautiful architecture of the surrounding area, enclosure, proper proportions, appropriate and varied paving, proper landscape arrangement, designing due to topography, designing beautiful furniture, using color and light in space, the difference in level, and visual complexity and diversity [7, 24]. The presence of aesthetic elements also affects enjoying of public space. Appropriate scale, aesthetic quality, and rich emotional experiences are effective in the sense of pleasure [32]. Considering aesthetic factors is the most important factor in Iranian-Islamic urban spaces too. This element includes factors related to beauty and visual attraction such as spatial diversity, proper body, proper flooring, beautiful and desirable landscapes, and visual [18]. In Islamic texts beauty, respect for the human being, creativity and perfectionism and modernity, and paying attention to meaning [28].

Successful small squares also tend to create visual beauty. Therefore, it is suggested that the width and length of the site be appropriate [30]; Of course, a strong sense of enclosure is not necessary for a small successful public space. It is also necessary to pay attention to historical, cultural, and geographical contexts, legibility of the environment, and increasing diversity and avoiding repetition in place [38]. In Iranian-Islamic cities, the small urban space is physically geometrically specific and should be stress-free in the physical elements [25]. In addition, space should have a proper enclosure and a human scale. In addition, entrances should be defined, not inviting; Of course, space should be attractive for residents [18].

From an environmental point of view, every public space should have a comfort zone in different weather conditions. The main factors that affect a person's outdoor comfort are temperature, sunshine, humidity, and wind. People are looking for places that are safe from these factors; Therefore,

these issues should be considered when designing the space and locating the sitting spaces. In addition, there should be plant diversity, attention to the height and materials of the surrounding buildings and the orientation of the field for proper lighting, using the element of water, and the protection of people from pollution [6].

In Iranian texts, the existence of environmental comfort and enjoyment of climatic conditions is mentioned as a factor in the success of urban spaces and it is stated that the fields should benefit from light, sun, shadow, and the sound of the wind among the leaves. In addition, preserving the environment due to Islamic instructions, peaceful coexistence with nature, use of natural elements and water [26] are very important in Islamic cities.

In small urban spaces, Whyte believes that sun (especially in winter), wind, water (to stimulate the senses through sound, seeing, and feeling), and trees (due to the creation of shade and natural environment) contribute to the success of space [7]. Regarding the importance of natural elements in Iranian-Islamic cities, it is also stated that light, sun, shadow, and the sound of wind among the leaves should be considered in the squares [25].

In the time dimension, using space at different hours, days and seasons have a great impact on its success [32]. In this regard, Montgomery emphasizes the existence of active activities in the evening and night. Rapaport raises the issue that cultural differences are effective in organizing the time of activities and consequently the desirability of urban space [23]. In Iranian-Islamic cities, characteristics such as maintaining historical continuity, variety in times of using space, and special function in specific or permanent times can be expressed. Flexibility is important in the role, meaning, and function of urban squares, and the square stabilizes its character over time. Different activities and actions also change easily based on needs, time, etc. [25]. Therefore, accompanying time and history and respecting cultural characteristics are valuable principles in the success of Iranian-Islamic public spaces [28]. Time-related factors have not been specifically addressed concerning the success of small urban spaces. This is because the importance of the variables of this dimension is the same in all scales related to space and all types of spaces reflect change over time.

From the management dimension perspective, it can be said that proper management of spaces leads to improving life, work, and leisure experiences. In this regard, long-term planning, short-term measures, respecting mutual rights of space and users, proper management, the absence of barriers to bureaucracy and encouraging local community participation in place management, management coordination to maintain space and create a sense of security and safety, the existence of regulations for the use of space, flexibility in decision-making at all stages, and the existence of dynamic programs are important [7]. In contrast, lack of investment and lack of coordination between activities and stakeholders can lead to reducing quality in public spaces. In addition to the mentioned factors, urban management should maintain space. High-quality maintenance and cleaning the space make it pleasant to the public [39].

with Iranian Islamic culture, and inconsistent factors were removed. Finally, the conceptual model of the research is formulated as described in Fig. 1. In the right part of this model, the criteria of successful urban space are presented based on what was studied in the cultural context section. In this column, the researcher has developed criteria that are taken from the cultural context of each society and helps to consider cultural differences in the final model. On the left side of the model, the criteria for successful small urban spaces, which are presented in Fig. 1, are given. In the middle part of the model, the criteria of this research are stated. There are seven criteria: contextualism, sociability, comfort, human-centeredness, physical and functional desirability, pedestrianism, and efficient participatory management, each of which has sub-criteria - 38 sub-criteria are provided.

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