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Introduction to Multiple Dimensions of a Responsive Public Space
A case study in Iran

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Uvod u mnogostruka obilježja funkcionalnoga javnog prostora
Primjer iz Irana

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Fig. 1 Location of different urban public spaces in Qazvin

Sl. 1. Lokacija različitih javnih prostora u gradu Qazvinu

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Introduction to Multiple Dimensions of a Responsive Public Space

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Uvod u mnogostruka obilježja funkcionalnoga javnog prostora

Primjer iz Irana

DIMENSION OF ACTIVITY
DIMENSION OF MEANING
PHYSICAL DIMENSION
PUBLIC SPACE
SOCIAL DIMENSION

OBILJEŽJE AKTIVNOSTI
OBILJEŽJE ZNAĆENJA
FIZIČKA OBILJEŽJA
JAVNI PROSTOR
DRUŠTVENA OBILJEŽJA

This paper tries to define a new model of responsive public space that can play a key role in meeting human needs. In this regard, personal interviews were conducted with 120 participants. The model of responsive public space was defined by four aspects of responsibility that include the physical, social, activity and meaning factors, each with its own special indicators. These results show that the physical factor has the highest importance among the four aspects of responsibility.

Člankom se pokušava definirati novi model funkcionalnoga javnog prostora s ključnom ulogom u zadovoljavanju ljudskih potreba. S tim u vezi anketa intervjuom provedena je sa 120 ispitanika. Model funkcionalnoga javnog prostora u konačnici definiraju četiri vida odgovornosti, i to fizičkim aspektima prostora, aktivnostima, značenjem te društvenim aspektima, od kojih svaki posjeduje specifične značajke. Rezultati također pokazuju da je među svim aspektima fizički najvažniji.

INTRODUCTION

UVOD

Public spaces play a key role in urban societies and can engage people in public life. The existence of such spaces in cities not only responds to citizens' everyday needs but also lead to the creation of a healthier society. Besides, these spaces provide an opportunity for a positive social interaction. Public spaces belong to all social groups irrespective of their ethnicity, status, age, sex and other demographic aspects. Oldenburg[1] describes as a "third place" a public space which facilitates informal gathering. Public spaces refer to different types of gathering spaces such as streets, plazas, parks, city halls, malls, beaches and other forms of gathering spaces. Today, creating successful public spaces and providing all social capacities of these spaces is one the most important attempts with which urban designers and architects in all cities are concerned. In all urban societies, this aim makes specialists consider the existing experiences about these spaces in the entire world as well as users' needs within different cultures.

In this regard, it is important to know that creating a successful public space will not be possible without meeting human needs and meeting human needs in public spaces will not be possible without considering users' viewpoints about these spaces. Actually, responsibility to human needs in all the aspects of public spaces leads to the creation of a "responsive public space". In this sense, this study tries to find different characteristics of such spaces from users' point of view by including citizens in the study and introducing a new model of designing a responsive public space based on these results together with taking into consideration relevant professional literature. In order to define the model of a responsive public space, there are some main questions that must be answered:

a) What are the essential characteristics of public spaces that can meet human needs?

b) How do people describe a favourite public space?

c) How can we categorize these characteristics in a new model?

In order to achieve this aim, we included in the study Iranian users of different urban spaces in the city of Qazvin by way of interviews. They were asked to describe their ideal public space and their needs in these spaces. In addition, we asked them to explain the changes that they would like to make in those public spaces. Iranian cities with a rich history of architecture and urban design comprise different types of urban spaces such as roads, squares, streets, pedestrians, stairs, gates, entrances spaces, metropolitan buildings, neighbouring spaces, bazaars and bridges. Qazvin, situated 165 km northwest of Tehran, is a historic Iranian city. The city was the capital of the Persian Empire and contains over 2000 architectural and archaeological sites. It presently has a population of 355,338. As a former ancient capital of Iran in the Safavid age Qazvin has different urban public spaces of historic characteristics which include the governmental square with a palace from the Safavid age, governmental complex of gardens and official buildings, streets, bazaar, great mosque, different religious centres and "*Sabzemeydan*" (urban gathering space). The study was carried out in different types of active urban spaces including squares, parks and streets (Fig. 1).

1 OLDENBURG, 1999
2 LINDAY, 1978
3 CHIDISTER, 1988
4 KAPLAN, KAPLAN, 1982; STEDMAN ET AL, 2004
5 WHYTE, 1980; WOOLEY, 2003
6 BABA, AUSTIN, 1989; CARR ET AL, 1992
7 GEHL, 1987
8 AUSTIN, 2003
9 ABBEY, BUTTEN, 1997
10 VANRAAIJ, 1983
11 NEWMAN, 1972; FRANCK, PAXSON, 1989
12 BANERJEE, 2001; CARR ET AL, 1982
13 RISHBETH, 2001
14 MOLNAR, RUTLEDGE, 1985; LENNARD, LENNARD, 1987
15 LOKAITOU -SIDERIS & BANERJEE, 1998
16 MORI, 2005
17 BURGESS ET AL, 1988

Literature review

Pregled literature

Public spaces have been investigated in several studies. In this regard, different characteristics like climate comfort,[2] contextual features,[3] the role of natural elements[4] and activities[5] have been considered. This paper tries to explore the main characteristics that have been used to describe a successful public space in different studies. These characteristics are further discussed in what follows.

1. Comfort and security: This is one of the essential physical, mental and social human needs that have direct effect on place satisfaction.[6] Comfort refers to supporting users' activities in public spaces, and security is refers to protection of users against crime, vehicles and undesirable weather conditions.[7] There are physical and activity approaches to creating secure and comfortable public spaces. Physical approaches include effective lighting at night time, designing visible and focal gathering spaces and preventing car entrance.[8] Activity approaches refer to programming social events and different activities for different groups that keep public spaces active at all times.[9]

2. Accessibility: Accessibility comprises three types, namely physical, visual and social. Physical accessibility is defined by contextual features such as proximity to public transportation, place situation in cities, nearby activities and easy access for pedestrians.[10] Through visual accessibility or creating visually permeable space, people will be able to access help.[11] Finally, social or mental access refers to how and by whom the place can be accessed.[12] Social accessibility emphasizes mental features such as cultural and symbolic elements[13] or multifunctional places that help different groups experience a feeling of belonging to a place.[14]

3. Amenities and facilities: Amenities and facilities in public spaces are designed to keep people in these places. Providing urban furniture like benches, seating edges, multifunctional kiosks, recycling facilities, signs, useful services and vendors are essential elements in this case.[15]

4. Natural elements – a) Green spaces: not only effect users' health and satisfaction in public spaces, but also encourage them to participate in physical and social activities.[16] Design considerations in these spaces, like diversity, legibility,[17] using local plants, colour variety in different seasons, complexity, pavement, focal points and organic design create more attractive[18] and secure[19] public spaces. There are different criteria for designing green spaces such as diversity, social facilities, legibility.[20]

b) Water: can be found in many successful examples of public spaces where it has been used in different forms, such as waterfalls, fountains, water walls and sluices. The possibility of hearing the sound of water and touching the surface of water are two important features that must be considered when designing water in public spaces, since most people love to wash their hands and legs, and even swim in it.

5. Aesthetic consideration: in designs of public spaces contribute to the attractiveness of place[21] and some features like legibility, coherence[22] and beautiful natural views[23] play a key role in achieving this aim. Lennard et al also refer to this aspect by describing an image of the place. They state this feature dramatize the city and create a strong image of its character.[24]

6. Programming activities – a) Programming different activity: Physical elements are necessary for public spaces but they are not sufficient. Programming different activities such as daily and seasonal events, individual and public activities and finally active and passive engagement, not only effect quality of place but also attract people to public spaces. In addition, such activities, active or passive alike, cause places to be more liveable.[25] For instance shopping, eating, sitting, watching, sports,[26] retails like bazaar[27] striangle events[28] and active and passive recreation make places more attractive for their users.[29]

b) Active engagement with a place refers to direct personal experiences[30] and includes activities like jogging, recreation, sports, gathering, competition and other physical activities.[31] Active engagement provides an active place for new experiences based on place sociability, people's presence and their social interactions.[32]

c) Passive engagements like looking, hearing, resting, meeting and other similar activities[33] could lead to a sense of relaxation with-

Table 1 The applied questionnaire with open-ended questions

Tablica 1. Primijenjena anketa s otvorenim pitanjima

1	Which public space do you prefer when you decide to spend your time in the city?
2	What are the reasons for choosing that public space?
3	What changes in that space can improve it? What do you recommend?
4	Can you describe characteristics of a good public space?

18 Faber Taylor et al, 2001; Moore, 1982; Parsons, 1991; Ulrich, 1984
19 Kweon et al, 1998
20 Ulrich, 1986
21 Lokaitou-Sideris, Banerjee, 1998
22 Lynch, Hack, 1985
23 Gehl, 1987
24 Lennard et al, 1993
25 Gehl, 1987
26 Carr et al, 1992
27 Spitzer, Baum, 1995; Beyard, O'Mara, 2001
28 Whyte, 1980
29 Wooley, 2003
30 Whyte, 1980
31 Carr et al, 1992
32 Lofland, 1998
33 Carr et al, 1992

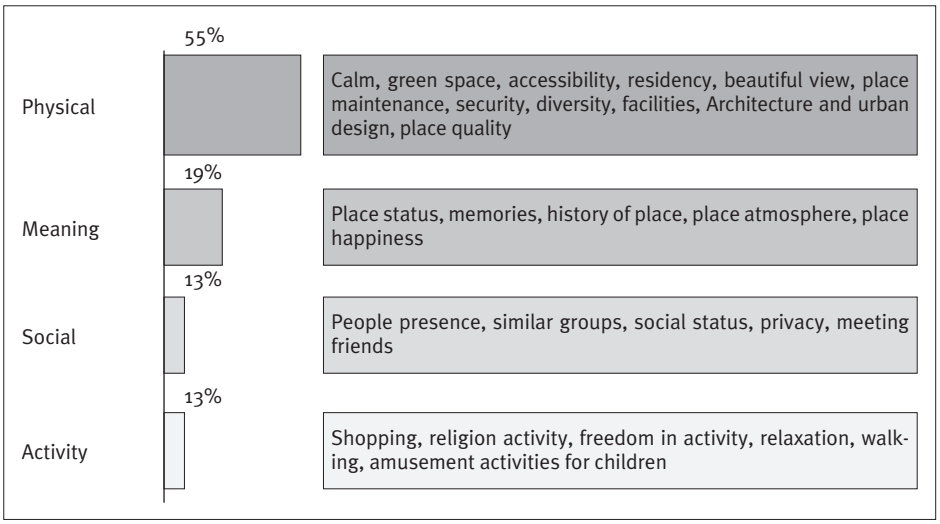


FIG. 2 PERSONAL REASONS FOR USING PUBLIC SPACES
SL. 2. OSOBNI RAZLOZI KORIŠTENJA JAVNIH PROSTORA

out active involvement. Such engagements provide different opportunities for developing a sense of place for permanent users, facilitating social interactions and interchanging information between groups[34] and enhancing users' satisfaction.[35]

7. Sociability: The social component is the most important feature of responsive public spaces. Social activities based on Gehl's theory[36] have direct effect on place satisfaction and the creation of responsive public spaces.[37] However, this cannot be possible without considering physical and activity responsibilities.[38] There are some approaches, reported in related studies that refer to designing focal points, seating areas, different forms of gathering spaces and special events such as street shows, public arts,[39] place education[40] and sports competitions.[41]

In addition, there is a dialectic relation between privacy and social interaction. This means that considering personal space and territoriality behaviour in designing places based on cultural features develops positive social interactions.[42]

8. Place meaning: Meaning is another important aspect of responsive public spaces that depends on physical,[43] social and activity factors.[44] Some mediators help develop meanings such as signs, history and cost of place and gathering spaces. In addition, the length of time, past experience and memories are very important in giving meaning to a place for their users.[45] How place experience is important for certain persons determines the meaning the place for has for them – the more important the experience of a place, the more meaning place holds.[46]

Moreover, cultural, social and individual characteristics have direct effect on the meaning responsibility of public spaces.[47] Thus, considering these characteristics by including different groups of users in the design process not only meets their needs and expectations but also develops the place meaning for them.[48]

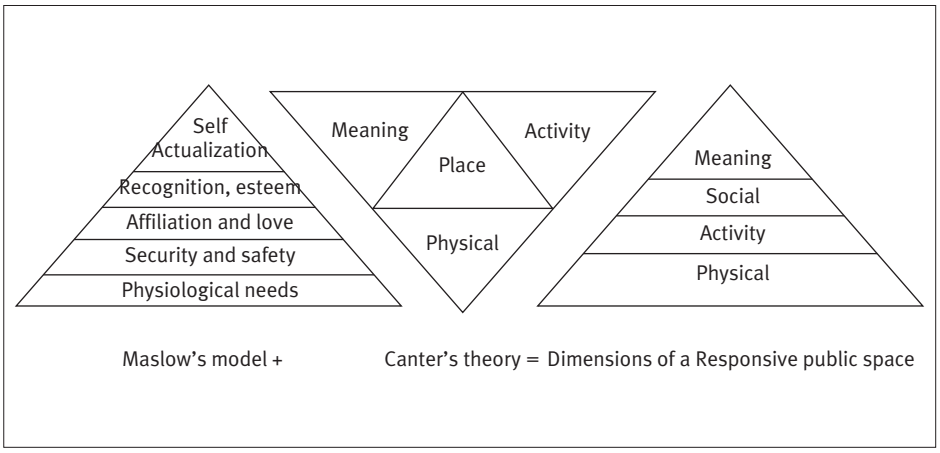
METHOD

METODA

Reviewing literature mostly entailed going through American and European studies. This paper hence tries to compare that literature with the results obtained from the case in Iran. Furthermore, among other studies that define different aspects of public spaces, this paper not only links related literature to users' opinions but extracts a new model for a responsive public space as well.

In this regard, we planned a survey by employing the method of a personal interview (see Tab. 1). We interviewed 120 participants who had been selected through quota sampling, taking into account the participants' age (between 15-70 years old), sex (46% female and 54% male), education, and social

FIG. 3 DEFINITION OF DIFFERENT DIMENSIONS OF A RESPONSIVE PUBLIC SPACE
SL. 3. DEFINICIJA RAZLIĆITIH DIMENZIJA FUNKCIONALNOGA JAVNOG PROSTORA



34 LENNARD ET AL, 1993

35 WHYTE, 1980

36 In the book Life between buildings, Jan Gehl divides outdoor activities in public spaces into three categories: Necessary, optional and social activities. In this book he states these activities influence on quality of the physical environment that can be shown in this table (GEHL, 1987):

	Quality of the physical environment	
Necessary activity	●	●
Optional activity	•	●●
Social activity	•	●

37 GEHL, 1987

class. Interviews were carried out individually, with those citizens at 5 different pubic spaces in Qazvin who agreed to participate in the study (Fig. 1). There were 24 citizens interviewed in each public space. Each interview lasted 25 minutes on average. The results were categorized on the basis of two following: a) Different meaning of the terms and phrases used by participants, b) Different characteristics of a good public space mentioned in the literature review.

The results were categorized into four dimensions: physical, activity, social and meaning dimensions. Finally, these results have been shown in the form of descriptive statistics analyzed by Microsoft Excel program.

Results

Rezultati

In this stage, we tried to analyze descriptively the responses to the three main questions in the interview. First, the responses to each question were categorized according to the meaning of the used words and phrases. Generally, Canter's place theory defines the place with three dimensions: physical, activity and meaning.[49] However, the participants' descriptions on the one hand and reviewed literature on public spaces on the other, gave rise to another important dimension. This forth dimension that must be taken into consideration in public spaces is the **social dimension**.

In the first interview question we asked participants to explain personal reasons for their presence in public spaces and choices of special public space in the city. The results have been categorized in four dimensions, namely the physical, activity, social and meaning dimension (Fig. 2). In this question the highest score belongs to the physical dimension of the place. Activity has the lowest score among all.

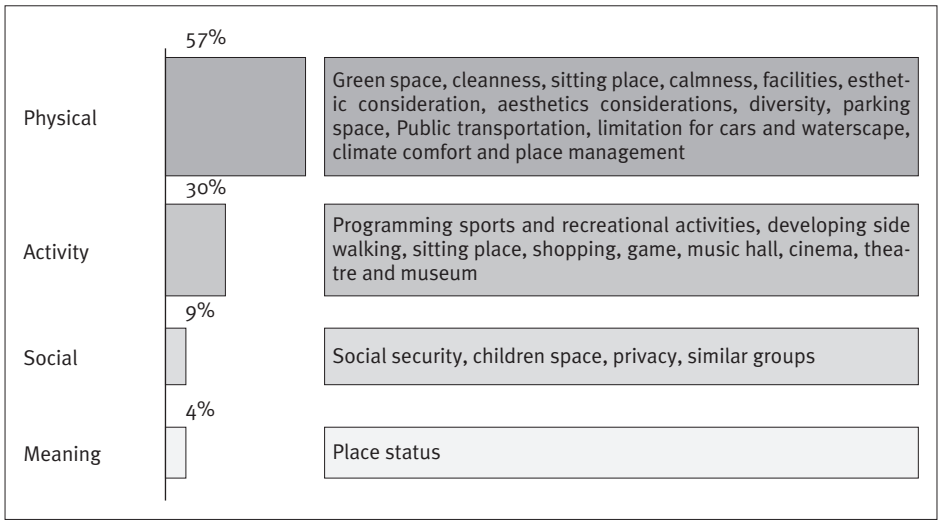


Fig. 4 Proposed changes
Sl. 4. Predložene promjene

In the second question, the participants were asked about the changes they propose to be applied in the public spaces. Different statements they provided are shown in Fig. 4. Regarding the results (see Fig. 4) the highest score belongs to the physical dimension again. However, in this question, meaning has the lowest score.

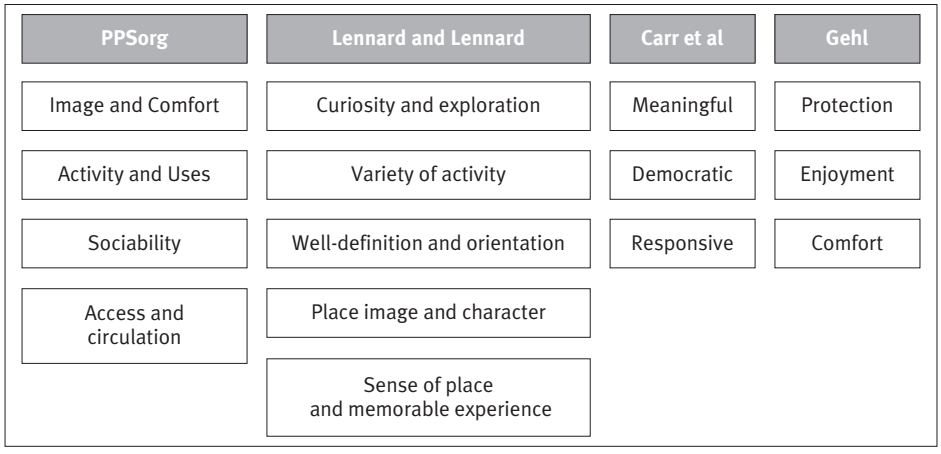
Finally in the last question, participants were asked to describe a desirable public space. The responses to this question, as in the case of the two previous questions, refer to the four categories (physical, activity, social and meaning dimensions). As it can be seen in Fig. 6, physical dimension has the highest and meaning the lowest score among the dimensions.

Conclusion and Discussion

Zaključak i rasprava

Considering the importance of public spaces in urban societies, there are many studies[50]

Fig. 5 Comparison of some of the existing models of public spaces
Sl. 5. Usporedba postojećih modela javnih prostora



38 Lennard, Lennard, 1984
39 Whyte, 1980
40 Chako, 2002
41 Carr, 1992
42 Altman, 1975 and Walmsley, 1988
43 Marcus, Sarkissian, 1986; Brower, 1988; Green, 1999
44 Fried, 1963; Cohen, Shinar, 1985
45 Prentice, Miller, 1992; Tuan, 1974; Kaplan, Kaplan, 1982; Korpela, Hartig, 1996; Riley, 1992; Gifford, 2002
46 Milligan, 1998
47 Oswald, Wahl, 2001; Low, 1992; Low, Altman, 1992
48 Rivilin, 1987; Altman, 1993
49 Canter, 1977
50 Gehl, 1987; Carr et al, 1992; Lennard et al, 1993; Marcus & Francis, 1990

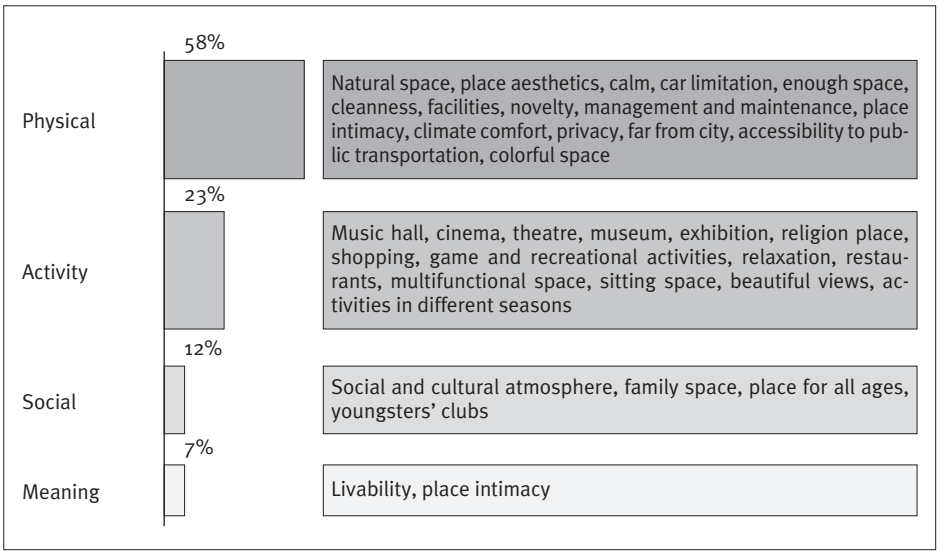


FIG. 6 DIFFERENT ASPECTS OF DESIRABLE PUBLIC SPACES FROM THE PARTICIPANTS' POINT OF VIEW
SL. 6. RAZLIČITI ASPEKTI POŽELJNIH JAVNIH PROSTORA PREMA MIŠLJENJU ISPITANIKA

that have tried to present a model of successful public spaces (Fig. 5). Some studies like Carr's[51] describe different aspects of public spaces and refer to basic human needs like comfort and security. This study also takes into consideration aesthetic values and activities. In his study Gehl not only refers to comfort but also implicitly refers to aesthetic values and activities by using the terms enjoyment (from vistas and architectural elements) and protection (users' activities). Our literature review shows that some characteristics of the public spaces refer to primary human needs such as comfort, amenities and security, whereas some of them refer to superior human needs like aesthetics values, social interaction and the sense of belonging. This hierarchy of human needs refers to Maslow's model.[52] Therefore, in the following we try to define different aspects of a responsive public space considering both the interviews results and the reviewed literature.

Firstly, most of researches refer to the **physical dimension** of public spaces (architectural design) and role of this dimension in meeting basic human needs and protecting place activities. Alongside those studies, participants' responses mostly refer to some features like calmness, climate comfort, car limitation and security. This characteristic refers to one of the basic needs in public spaces. A desirable public space has been defined by some features like residency in the place, accessibility to public transportation and the existence of parking spaces, which refer to the accessibility to the place. In addition, natural elements (water and green spaces) and the existence sufficient facilities in the place can be seen not only in the literature but also in people's descriptions. Participants have also referred to the importance of aesthetics. They have described this characteristic by applying the terms like diversity, use of architectural elements and colour, novelty and place quality. Place management and a role of managers in place maintenance is another important feature that can be seen in participants' responses. Finally, regarding the results, enough space is the last characteristic that like all of the above mentioned refers to the physical dimension of the place.

Secondly, different activities and programming diversity in users' activity in public spaces, **Activity dimension** is another dimension that has been considered in different studies. Similarly, participants have described a good public space with different activities like shopping, walking, sitting, eating, games, sports and recreational activities. Engaging in passive activities like watching people and enjoying beautiful views in different seasons has been mentioned in participants' descriptions. They have also referred to different spaces such as the cinema, theatre, museum, exhibition, music hall, restaurant, children's space and religious place. Programming different activities for different cultures is another important feature that has been mentioned by the participants.

Thirdly, another important feature that has been mentioned by Gehl is social activities. This significant aspect of public spaces, namely, **social dimension,** has also been considered in other studies. For instance, PPS

51 CARR ET AL, 1992

52 MASLOW, 1943. This model refers to different human needs including physiological needs, security and safety, affiliation and love, recognition and esteem and self-actualization.

53 Project for Public Spaces (see PPS.org)

54 Carr defines successful public space by three aspects of space: Meaning full, responsible and democratic.

model[53] defines the social aspect of public spaces by using sociability (Fig. 5). This term is explained by social capacity of public spaces in encouraging and protecting social interactions and forming social networks. Likewise, some features that have been mentioned in participants' responses refer to social dimension of the place. These features have been described by different phrases like people's presence in the place, social security, social and cultural atmosphere, presence of similar groups in the place, users' social status, and privacy. They also have referred to the existence of different spaces for families, children, youngsters, friends and different age groups.

The fourth important feature, **meaning dimension,** can be described by a person – place interaction. Lennard and his colleagues in their study explain this feature by using a sense of place and memorable experience. Carr's study is another important research that states the meaning aspect of public spaces by defining meaningful spaces. This feature refers to an aspect of public spaces that is beyond the basic needs.[54] Similarly, participants' responses refer to this dimension by applying terms such as place intimacy, place memories, history of the place, place atmosphere, liveability and place status.

Finally, in order to define our model of a responsive public space we have considered some of the above mentioned models (see Fig. 5), Maslow's model, Canter's place theory and people's opinions about a desirable public space.

In this regard, we can describe a responsive public space with four dimensions: physical, social, activity, and meaning aspects (Fig. 3). Each of these dimensions refers to a level of human needs based on Maslow's model. Therefore, achieving a successful public space will not be possible without responsibility to those needs. These four dimensions can be categorized as physical, activity, social and meaning responsibility (Fig. 7).

Dimension of activity	Physical dimension	Social dimension	Dimension of meaning
Diversity of activities	Comfort and Security	Privacy and Territory	History of place
Active engagement	Accessibility	Social events	Common signs
Passive engagement	Natural elements	Gathering space	Place character
	Aesthetics features		Meaningful experience
	Facility and Amenity		Place status
	Enough space		Cultural and social consideration in design

Fig. 7 Model of a responsive public space
Sl. 7. Model funkcionalnoga javnog prostora

In addition, results indicate that the participants have stated the physical and meaning factors as the most important reasons to be present in public spaces. However, in participants' descriptions of desirable public spaces and their statements of proposed changes, physical and activity responsibilities have been mostly mentioned. Considering Maslow's model of human needs and the obtained results, we can conclude that people primarily want to respond to their essential needs rather then their superior needs. Also, comparing the results, we can add another feature to the place meaning mentioned by the participants, and that is the place status. This term, according to the participants' explanation, refers to the social status of users, quality of architectural and urban design, place maintenance and place management.

Future studies can be based on discovering different dimensions of the place status and internal relations between different dimensions of a responsive public space. In addition, to generalize the findings of this study, it needs to be applied on other similar cases.

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SOURCES

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FIG. 1-7 Authors

Summary

Sažetak

Uvod u mnogostruka obilježja funkcionalnoga javnog prostora

Primjer iz Irana

Istraživanje predstavljeno u ovom članku sastoji se od dva dijela – teorijskog i praktičnog, koje je provedeno u jednom iranskom gradu. S obzirom na to da je nastao u doba starih civilizacija, Iran posjeduje bogatu povijest arhitekture i urbanizma pa njegovo urbano tkivo čine različite vrste prostora poput ulica, trgova, pješačkih zona, gradskih vrata, važnih građevina iranskih metropola, gradskih četvrti i mostova.

U povijesti iranskih javnih prostora moguće je izdvojiti dva značajna doba: iransko-helenističko doba s mjestima poput agore, foruma, javnih mjesta, te islamsko-iransko doba koje karakteriziraju bazari, ulice, trgovi i džamije. No proces razvoja urbanih prostora u Iranu prekinut je nakon što je 1900. godine nastupio modernizam. Uvođenje novih elemenata, poput kružnog toka i raskršća, u gradsku strukturu rezultiralo je odvajanjem ljudi i urbanih prostora.

Iranski grad Qazvin, u pokrajini Qazvin, nalazi se oko 165 km sjeverozapadno od Teherana i broji 355.338 stanovnika. Smješten je na južnoj strani krševitoga planinskog lanca Alborza na 1800 m nadmorske visine, a obilježava ga hladna i suha klima. Qazvin je nekadašnji glavni grad Perzijskog Carstva s više od 2000 arhitektonskih i arheoloških lokaliteta. Tijekom povijesti, pa sve do danas, kada ima ulogu glavnoga grada pokrajine, Qazvin je bio važno kulturno središte Irana.

Ostavština Qazvina kao antičkoga glavnog grada Irana u doba Safavida predstavlja različite povijesne urbane javne prostore poput državnoga trga safavidskog doba s palačom, kompleks državnih vrtova i službenih državnih građevina, ulica, bazara, velike džamije, raznih vjerskih centara i prostora za okupljanje građana, odnosno gradski trg (*sabzemeydan*).

Unatoč društvenoj važnosti koju javni prostori imaju u današnjim urbanim društvima, u Iranu postoji samo nekoliko studija o njima. Osim toga, modernizam i globalizacija u Iranu, kao i u drugim zemljama, promijenili su izgled javnih prostora. Zbog te dvije pojave istraživanja u zapadnim zemljama postala su glavna referenca za iransku arhitekturu i urbanizam bez sagledavanja kulturnih i geografskih specifičnosti.

Upravo iz tih razloga ovo istraživanje pokušava dati pregled postojeće literature i razmotriti je u specifičnom slučaju u Iranu kroz uključivanje građana u istraživanje. Ono definira novi model funkcionalnoga javnog prostora na temelju dosadašnjih rezultata. S tim su ciljem ispitane različite karakteristike javnih prostora koje mogu zadovoljiti ljudske potrebe, i to putem ankete intervjuom koja je provedena sa 120 sudionika na nekim od najznačajnijih javnih prostora u gradu Qazvinu. Rezultati koji su u konačnici dobiveni analizom intervjua i literature doveli su do definiranja modela funkcionalnoga javnog prostora.

Rezultati dobiveni prema opisanim kvalitetama koje bi po mišljenju ispitanika trebali imati javni prostori uključuju sljedeće:

- zelene površine, dostupnost, lijepi prizori, privatnost, različiti sadržaji (odnosi se na fizičku dimenziju prostora)
- kupovina, sjedenje, relaksiranje, odlasci u kazalište i kino, sportski prostori i rekreativne aktivnosti te slično (kategorizirano u dimenziju aktivnosti)
- nazočnost ljudi, slične društvene skupine u prostoru, društveno i kulturno ozračje, društvena različitost u prostoru, prostor za sastanke s prijateljima i obitelji (odnosi se na društvenu dimenziju javnih prostora)
- status mjesta, sjećanja, povijest i ozračje mjesta te slični elementi (mogu se kategorizirati kao dimenzija značenja javnih prostora).

Karakteristike javnih prostora moguće je podijeliti na one koje se odnose na primarne ljudske potrebe i one koje se odnose na više potrebe ljudi. Ova se hijerarhija ljudskih potreba oslanja na Maslowljevu teoriju koju bi urbanisti pri projektiranju svakako trebali uzeti u obzir. S obzirom na ishod ovog istraživanja moguće je iznijeti tvrdnju da i teorija i praksa pokazuju kako postignuća u kreiranju kvalitetnih javnih prostora nisu moguća bez odgovornosti prema ljudskim potrebama. Pa se zato funkcionalni javni prostor može definirati prema četiri navedene dimenzije: fizičke, društvene, te dimenzije aktivnosti i značenja.

Istraživanje ukazuje na činjenicu da su značenje i fizičke karakteristike najvažniji čimbenik u korištenju javnih prostora. No u opisima poželjnih karakteristika javnih prostora i promjena koje su predložili ispitanici najviše su se spominjale fizičke karakteristike i aktivnosti. Dobiveni rezultati vode do zaključka da je ljudima prioritet prostor koji omogućuje zadovoljavanje ponajprije osnovnih, a tek onda viših potreba. Nadalje, s obzirom na rezultate još se jedna karakteristika može dodati značenju mjesta, a to je njegov status. Ovaj se termin, prema objašnjenjima ispitanika, odnosi na društveni status korisnika prostora, kvalitete arhitekture i urbanističkih rješenja, održavanje i upravljanje određenim mjestom. No, kako bi se došlo do sveobuhvatnih rezultata, ovo je istraživanje u budućnosti potrebno provesti na drugim sličnim primjerima. Povrh toga, različite dimenzije javnih prostora trebale bi se proučavati s aspekta korisnika u različitim kulturama i na različitim primjerima te obratiti pozornost na načine interakcije svake od dimenzija.

Maryam Charkhchian
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Biographies

Biografije

Maryam Charkhchian, MA in Architecture and PhD in Urban Architecture, Iran University of Science and Technology, Faculty of Architecture and Urban Studies. She is currently an academic member of Payame Noor University (PNU), department of Architectural Engineering with teaching experience at different Iranian universities. Her research areas comprise public spaces and emotional relationship between people and place, "place attachment" in urban spaces.

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Dr. sc. **Maryam Charkhchian** nastavnica je na Odsjeku za arhitektonski inženjering Sveučilišta Payame Noor (PNU). Stekla je brojna iskustva predavanjima na drugim iranskim sveučilištima. Magisterij i doktorat iz arhitekture grada stekla je na Fakultetu arhitekture i urbanih studija na Iranskom sveučilištu znanosti i tehnologije. Područje njezina interesa obuhvaća javne prostore, emocionalni odnos ljudi i mjesta te poveznice s mjestom u urbanim prostorima.

Dr.sc. **Seyyed Abdolhadi Daneshpour** nastavnik je na Odsjeku za urbanizam Fakulteta arhitekture i urbanih studija na Sveučilištu znanosti i tehnologije u Teheranu, Iran. Magisterij iz arhitektonskog inženjerstva i doktorat iz urbanih studija stekao je na Fakultetu lijepih umjetnosti Sveučilišta u Teheranu. Istraživački rad obuhvaća mu teme poput urbanog projektiranja i njegovih karakteristika urbane morfologije, javnih prostora i strategija te smjernica urbanog projektiranja.