

An Analysis of the Present Situation of Urban Structure in Tehran Parks

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Abstract

The most important aesthetical point of an art work is the provoking of excitements and the emotions of the viewer and their relations with the art work itself, through which one can link with the artist and other people. Accordingly, the nature owes a high potential of aesthetics and art work. Apart from the most severe social and economic crises of the cities, it is the beauty of the nature that slows down the rhythm of social and economic crises. In large cities like Tehran, where the residents spend most of their time moving around the course spaces of the city inside, the public spaces and the equipment designing of city plays a major role in the lives of these residents. On this basis, the present article aims at studying the park equipments of those parks occupying over 23000 m² (except *Danneshjoo* Park which has been taken into account in this research due to its importance in the city center), in Tehran through field and library works. For reaching this goal, we have used statistical software and finally have made some useful recommendations for improving the existing conditions.

Key words: art work , to design , urban furniture , Tehran , park .

Introduction

1-1-Elaboration of the subject

From the beginning of human life on earth and from the time that the man recognized himself; the most important matter has been defining the earth space and the manner of its utilization (Shakuei, 1383: 286).

As Laurens Hipline expresses, the final purpose of a city is to establish a creative and fostering environment for living So the city as an area for human activities and efforts interacts with itself and humans society like a living creature. City structure (perspective) is a part of an urban society that has been present

in all the experiences of reminiscent events that has made the history and the mentality of the individuals in the society. Similar structures of the present cities with the lack of unique identities and values and having heavy traffic load is in such a condition that we find little opportunities for finding social and ethical values in them, and it mentions the necessity for organizing the urban environment as a bed for creativity.

In the present cities, public urban spaces as one of the essential structural elements of the city have a general and Social concept and are very important, while in our modern and present cities, public urban spaces are subject to non-identification, structural-spatial disorganization (Headman, Yazuski, and Andrea 1371: 71).

1-2- Importance and necessity of the research

The most important point in the new era is the manner of optimal use of this space, an epoch in which the world is confronted with shortage of space due to a great accumulation of the population in big cities. For this reason, the urban design studies the space and the relevant topics such as the footpaths, streets, on the one hand and on the other hand it tries to strengthen some locations of the city which are valuable regarding urban facilities for the people and geography with its analysis studies some elements of natural biology (weather), and human biology (all the elements of human environment) on the earth and connects these two branches. We should always consider this

point that the purpose for building a city is the providing security, welfare, and satisfaction for its residents. Now with development of technology and the need to create vision and sound pollutions, these urban structures establish satisfaction and security among the rough spaces of the city (e.g. buildings and constructions).

But existing urban spaces in our country have been evaluated poorly and inefficiently in this regard. Solving this problem requires various functions and it sometimes is accompanied by planning, executive and managerial designing, and designing and organizing urban structure within the framework of urban space is one of these functions (Mortezaei, 1379: 48).

The big city of Tehran is not an exception to this rule. Tehran is a big city and the capital of Iran in which much population is located at Alborz Mountain. During the recent century, we witnessed the destruction of many historical evidences and increasing growth in this city for reasons such as modernization and industrialization which has caused illogical formation of public spaces and settlement in its suburbs. In this period of time, less attention is paid to these spaces with less investment and even if designing was performed, it was generally the sole imitation from the patterns in other countries without considering social and cultural identity of the city's residents. At present, Tehran is one of the most polluted cities in the world and even in some of its areas; the amount of pollution is much more than the other areas. In most of the parishes

and districts in Tehran, the lack of green area is observable. The role of public places in this city seems very vital, because in this big city that has become like a cancerous gland, thousands of individuals pass beside each other from these open and public places. So with improving or restoring these places, we can create marvelous effects on these cities' residents. A sample of these places is the parks in the city. The importance of these places is such that they play the role of lung for breathing and healthy air on the one hand, and on the other hand, they are some places for social interactions of the residents, and a recreation place for the tired and offended spirit of the city dwellers.

Some researchers have been done in relation with these urban structures such as the studies done by Ali Zangabadi, Nazanin Tabrizi (Dissertation and the thesis for analyzing urban structure in Tourism Limits at central part of Isfahan city), Amir Hossein Amini (Designing and decorating urban structure), Seyed Hasan Ashrafi (Recreation of the tired people in the good-perspective nature), Siamand Panahi (a city for all the people), Ghasem Motalebi (Environment psychology, a new science in the service of architecture and urban designing), Abolfazl Ghanbari (criteria, remarks and standards in designing, manufacture, finding location and installation of urban structure), but unfortunately no study has been done in relation with the structure of Tehran parks. (In this research, the researcher aims to study the

structure of the parks using statistical analyses in order to pave the way for further studies).

1-3- Data and Methods

At the beginning of work, the purpose was to divide Tehran Parks into three types of first grade, second and third grade that later several random samples are selected from each group, but due to the lack of its related information and the lack of a plot for distribution of green area in Tehran, this work was not done, and instead the index of area was used. In order to understand the importance of this matter, several cases of them were described and studied in 20 parks of Tehran with the area of more than 23000 square meters. Their spatial distribution has been in figure 1.

The name of the parks is as follows:

Niavaran, Jamshidieh, Sattarkhan, Mellat, Shariati, aleghani, Resalat, Nofel Loshato, laleh, Saei, Helal Ahmar, Goftegu, Police, Razi Complex, Park Shahr, Khalij Fars, Azadegan, Besat, Ghaem and Daneshjoo.

software and graphical methods, this information was indicated. Finally also with using the existing standards, the parks were compared.

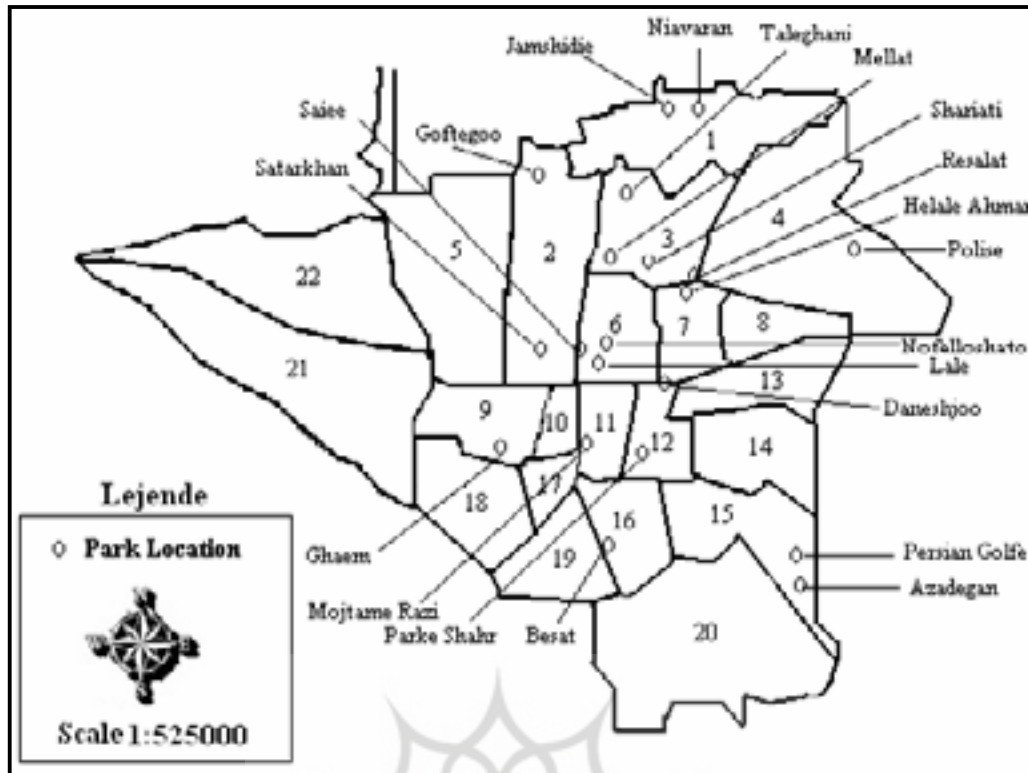


Figure 1: The plan for Tehran Parks

Urban structure or furniture is an object that has been located for recreation, comfort, presenting information, controlling the motion, and using by people in urban spaces. These objects should respond not only to physical needs of the citizens, they shall also reply to the spiritual needs of them (Pakzad, 1379: 76). The structure of the street include bus stations, benches, post box, sign boards, tel. kiosks, public toilets, newsletters kiosks, waste material bins, ... (Socdev. 2003: 1).

Using the furniture or urban structure was created from the time of establishing the cities. Iran was not also an exception to this rule. Unfortunately, despite the fact that Iran is a leading country in application of these urban evidences, there is no evidence in the world about their development in Iran. It's clear sample is finding the carved stones that Iranian natives hang in downtown several thousand years before the Medes and it worked like the present sign boards. In post-Islamic period, every time that an authoritative ruling existed,

Drawn by the author For gathering information in this research, the methods of library and field (observation, questionnaire) study have been used. In the related questionnaire, urban furniture (bench, bus station, flower pot, garbage bin, bicycle position, green bridge, lighting sources and etc.) were inserted in its rows and in its column the indices were inserted (color of the area, ease of maintenance, resistance against destruction, durability of color and cover, simple shape and the elements, existence of proportion between the considered array and the environment, observance of the standards for correct finding place, observance of visional beautification principles, observance of partial principles with total principles, etc.). In the next stage, a research about the present status of the furniture was performed with regard to the related standards using the observation method. Then using statistical

1-4- History of using urban structures:

Finally with appearing the 20th century's design from throughout the world, designing and planning these elements also became very varied and widespread. Innovation in the materials and the procedures of production and technology created more complete and comprehensive designs and the concepts such as integration, coordination, conduction, and constancy were the base of work for planners (Mortezaei, 1388: 45).

With entrance to the 20th century and modernism, the space of cities was changed. With increasing the number of automobiles, the streets were widened and the accumulation of the population in cities increased. At that time the streets, squares, public places were not important any much and most of the gardens were destructed and got usable. But after a while, urban designers found increasing importance of public places. They concluded that these spaces are not only passageways for people, but also a place for citizen's life and they found their vital role in daily life of people.

2- To study the status of the structure in Tehran parks

The necessity and importance of green spaces and parks in urban areas, particularly in great cities is obvious for every one, because green spaces in the cities act like breathing lungs of one body regarding this point that they are considered as one of the important public places in city, and each type of failure in it causes disorder in the whole system. We shall confess that this requirement in a city like Tehran is increased regarding its pollution and accumulation of its population.

while designing green areas in the cities is necessary, the rate of designing structures is also essential for them and leads to more satisfaction and welfare for the residents. For example, consider play ground of the children. In case the soft materials are not used for the floor of this region, the children are injured and / or you imagine what will happen in a park in a case of not having a dustbin.

2-1- Bench

Today urban designers create some areas for conversation, safety, getting rest and social

its authority has been shown in the grandeur of the cities.

For example in Islamic architecture of the Safavid era, always each house had such a platform that were used by pedestrians and the way of enlivening these passages were adjusted with these platforms (Kristopher, 1381: 425).

So we can say that in each period, urban furniture is existed and its designing is rooted in the ideas and thoughts of that period. So each period and place had its special conditions and needs its appropriate pattern.

The planners often only regard complete form for using the patterns and for this reason, they are criticized very much, because they do not consider the users and the environment which they will place in it, and these patterns usually do not enjoy required adaptation (litviv.2004.26). The important points for selecting the pattern are coincident with culture, land, environment, as well as other social and economic conditions of the society.

In the middle Ages especially in Greek and Rome, the open spaces were used for showing power and also to the same extent they were used for decorating and beautification of the city. From that time on, using bench, statute, inscription, image, was started.

The old Romans regarded the two factors of comfort and pleasure as the basis for a good designing and they applied their feelings in designing. (Moreh, 1373: 106).

In the ancient times, art was promulgated in the form of visionary or 3- dimensional in Greek and Rome which originated from their beliefs and ideas, but in Iran the art of statute making did not progress very much due to the religious beliefs, and the existing arts were 2-dimensional, like painting and the pictures that are observed on the stones. In the Western countries after accepting Christianity as a unique religion in the middle Ages, the urban structures such as the other cases were used for praising God and the thoughtful men in this case call it the epoch of stagnation for space beautification. After several years and the beginning of Renaissance and then Industrial Revolution, some of these urban structures missed their old application and the vehicles in coincidence with the modern era were created instead of them.

1379: 17). The materials for the public benches are those materials that do not change their quality against cold, heat, moisture and dryness (Mortazaei, 1379: 52). As it is observed in figure 2, 55 % of the benches in selected parks at Tehran had good resistance, 25 % had medium resistance, and 20 % were also weak.

interaction in cities with designing the benches.

In designing a bench or a street chair, some points shall be regarded; comfort, resistance, attraction of heat in the used materials, accumulation of water on the surface, easy repair and maintenance and resistance against vandalism are some of these points (Mortazaei,

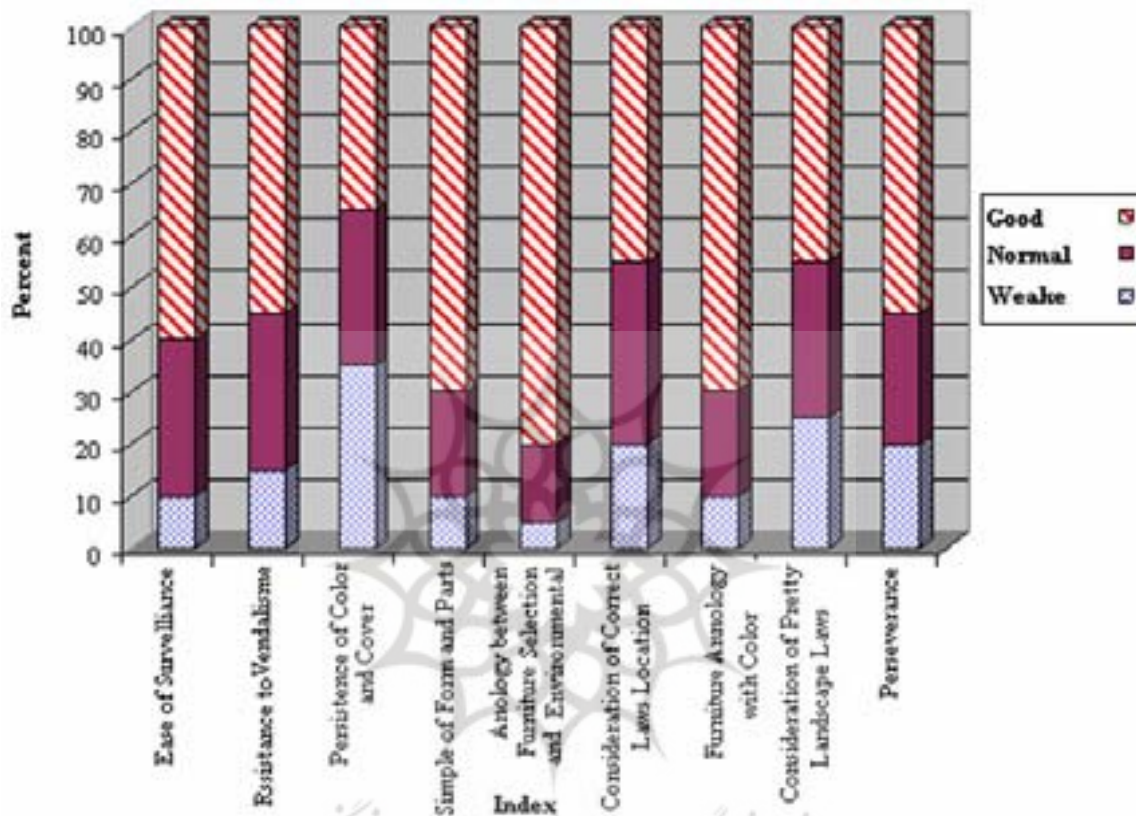


Figure 2: A diagram for analysis of the present status for the benches with regard to presented criteria

stone and brick have been used less than these rates (figure 3). Of course, we shall declare that metal has good resistance against vandalism compared with wood, but we shall not forget that in a city such as Tehran with great heat difference in summer and winter, metal benches seem unusable, because in summer particularly during the noon, they become very warm and in winter, particularly during the night, they are very cold. The finished coverage on the benches shall be wood or dye or special protective lacquers which are resistant against weather changes.

Using different materials has various effects. The wood has a warm nature. The metal and stone are cold surfaces naturally, although they are comfortable and are used very much. The masts in the wooden ladders for the bench not only have a modern tissue, but also are regarded as traditional and classical. The woods shall have smooth and polished surfaces with the corners that have been rounded. The chips and the additional materials on the wood surface shall be removed (Mortazaei, 1379: 50).

For building the benches under study, 35 % wood and 35 % metal have been used and

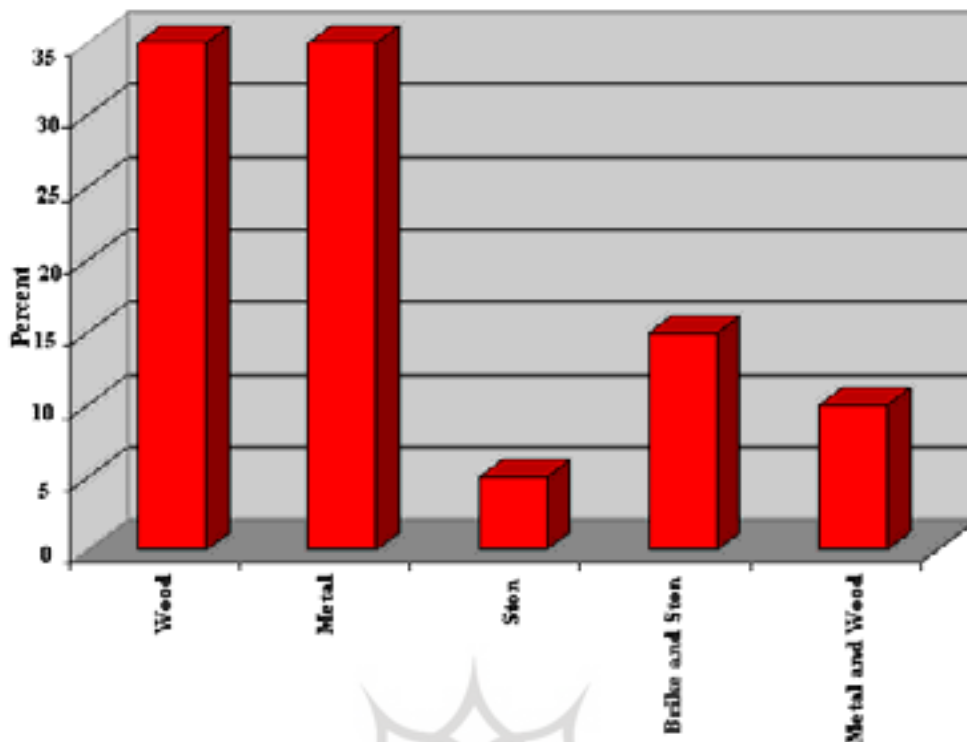


Figure 3: A diagram for analysis of the present status for the benches with regard to the type

standards. These structures shall not be very far from each other that their number in the park to be very little and also they shall not be very close to each other that the users are not ready. From some studies done on the case samples in Tehran, the researcher concluded that in 45 % of these parks, the benches were in a standard location, and in 35 % of the parks, they were mediocre and in the rest, their locations were weak.

It is suggested that the benches are located in the form of retrogression from the passageway, in order that it creates one type of separation for the peace of the users despite uniqueness with the passageway.

With a general evaluation, we understand that in designing benches in Tehran, the maximum coincidence with designing standards belonged to such standards as the existence of proportion between the required array and environment, simplicity of form and parts as well as proportion with the used color and the rest are in further levels (figure No. 1).

As it is shown in Figure 4, the colors of yellow, green and green were mostly used in Tehran parks and the other colors are used less. Due to the fact that parks themselves are green, green color of the benches is used in this space. In order to observe the coordination and contradiction principle, yellow color is suggested; because it is coordinated with green, and it also is presented nicely in green in order to create happiness. Obviously it differs depending on the park application, if a park is used for play grounds, it is suggested that pink is used, since yellow increases the power of vandalism done by children.

The benches and street chairs which are subject to vandalism should be fixed in the ground with stabilizer and maintaining bolts or they should be planted directly in the ground, but if the floors are heavy, for example if they are made of concrete, there is no need to be fixed. In some cases, we can also put them near the wall or on the short walls (Mortazaei, 1379: 51).

One of the important points that help more to their resistance and comfort is their location

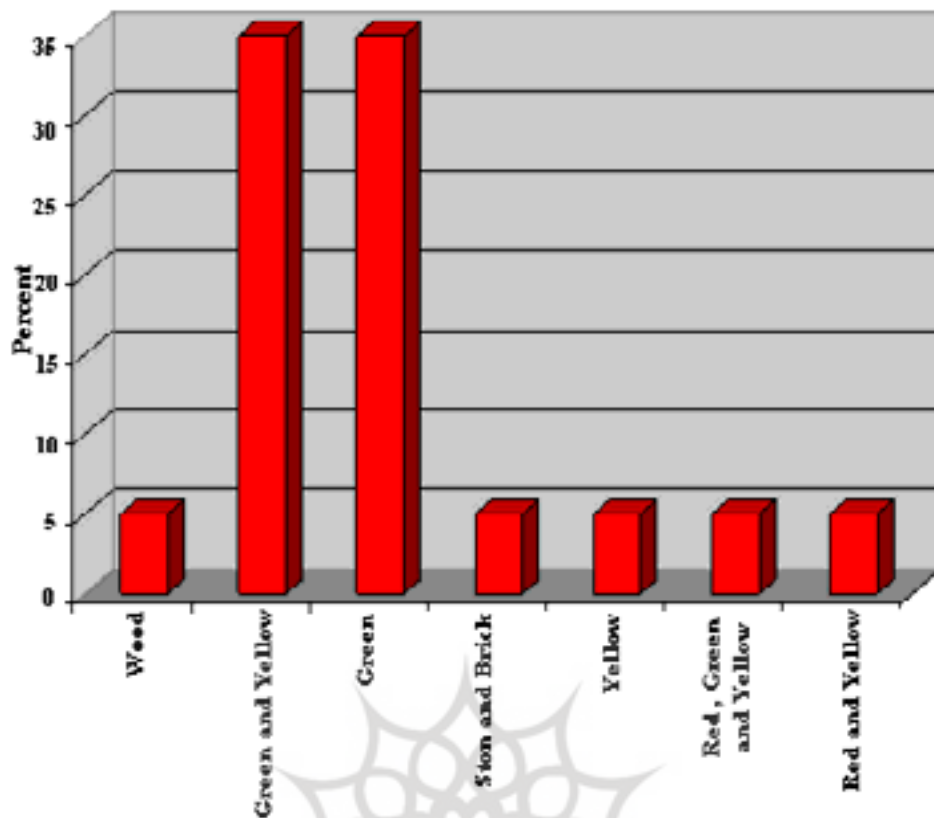


Figure 4: A diagram for analysis of the present status of the benches with regard to the color index

2-2 Dustbins

The present cities are a place for producing some types of urban wastes due to large population and high consumption, in a manner that if the garbage is not collected from city for several days, the life will be impossible. So the necessity for having dustbins becomes evident for every one.

In the urban spaces with various urban structures, dustbins shall be in full coordination with the above said elements. But in the garden, park, recreation center, and so on, it is better that dustbins is used in relation to the passageways, routes, and ways

(Mills, 1985:97). Also closeness of the dustbin to the bench has greatly been recommended (Mortazaei, 1379: 67).

In designing dustbins, the most important factor is its shape and color. We shall always consider that in designing dustbins for the parks, their color shall match the benches and environment, or else it will make the perspective so ugly. (Figure 5). Although in Tehran, the dustbins are mostly green and gray.

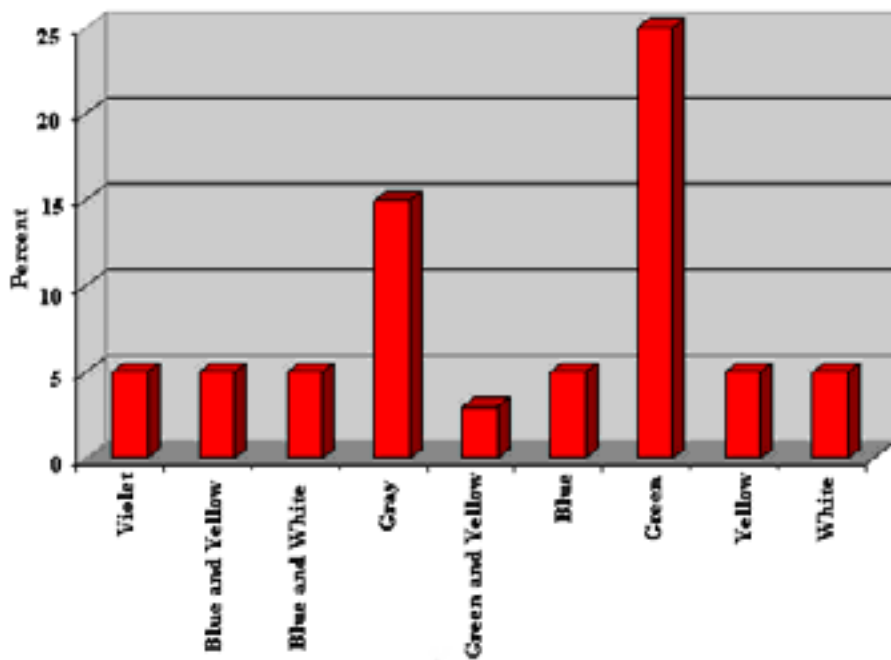


Figure 5: A diagram for the analysis of the present status of the dustbins with regard to the color index

One of the other important points in designing urban structure is resistance against vandalism.

90 % of the dustbins in Tehran have shown good resistance against vandalism. (Figure 6)

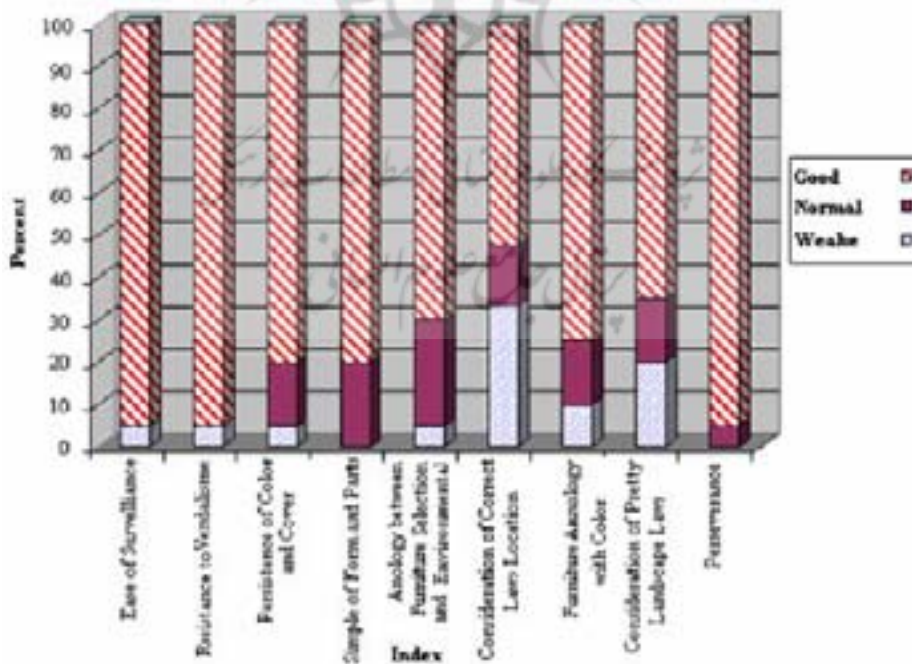


Figure 6: A diagram for the analysis of the present status of the dustbins with regard to the presented indices

Regarding durability, color and volume, 80 % of them are in good status. The important

point in designing dustbins is finding their place. These urban elements shall not be

placed somewhere that are not visible, or placed close to each other. About 55 % of the studied cases in Tehran had good situation. In the studied cases in Tehran, 75 % were acceptable regarding the proportion with the used color, and observance of visual beauty 75% (Figure No.5).

2-3- Waterscape jet

With a glance at Iran’s previous architecture, we will observe that water and waterscape have essential role in it. Considering the plan of ancient homes in Iran, particularly in desert areas, the importance of this affair is reflected, since except the role of water which is symbol of cleanness and life in culture of Iranian people, it has caused partial micro-climate in these warm houses without cooling equipments.

In spring water can be a symbol of ice, in summer water expresses sense of evolution. In fall, water can be the most serious thing for the ground. In winter, water enlivens hope for the growth with the expectation for a new season

and new life. The cities with no water are not appropriate for looking, visiting and swimming (Turner, 1376: 369).

Water, is an element of life for creating rejoice in urban life. This necessity justifies return to waterscapes. From the time of beginning development for green areas in the 19th century, particularly in Paris, water became one of the elements in landscapes. After a period that continued to 1970 and the waterscapes particularly waterscapes in Paris were disappeared, now we again witness their placement. The old models are observed with the new models (Moreh, 1373: 236).

For designing the urban structure, the most important point regarding the waterscapes is selecting an appropriate place for them. The waterscapes shall not be designed in manners that are covered from the public view. As it is observed, 83 % of the Waterscapes under study are located at the center of parks and they are observable by the public.

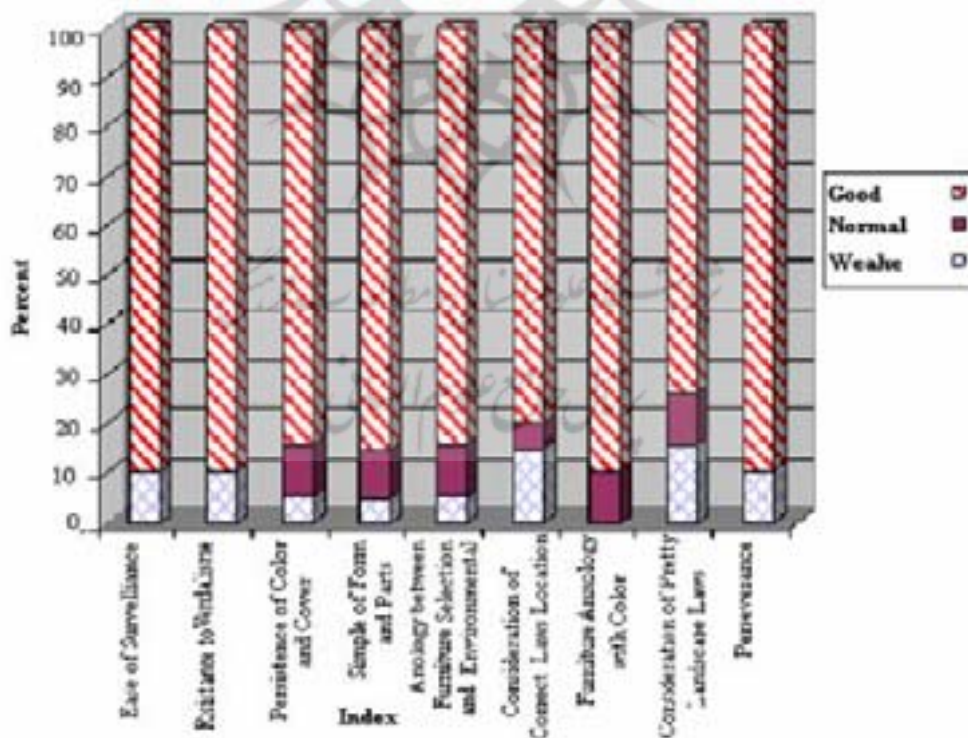


Figure 7: A diagram for the analysis of the present status for the Waterscape jet with regard to the presented indices

The waterscapes have various designs. The best types of them are those that have been designed artistically and match with their environment. 85 % of them are in full coordination with the environment. In relation to the field consequences in the studied cases in connection with other criteria of the urban structures some conclusions obtained that were indicated in figure 7.

2-4- Flower Pots

Flower Pots are the main elements of beautification in the street views and they create an appropriate visual sight in a complex coordinated with other urban

elements. We can usually use these elements for creating some obstacles and adjusting some effects of the slopes and erosion in some places such as the hills. As it was shown in figure 8, these elements did not exist in 60 % of the parks. In relation with using the standards, the most coordination with the standards of observing visual beautification principles were 30 %, observance of location standards were 30 %, resistance against destruction was 30 %, and ease of maintenance was 30 %.

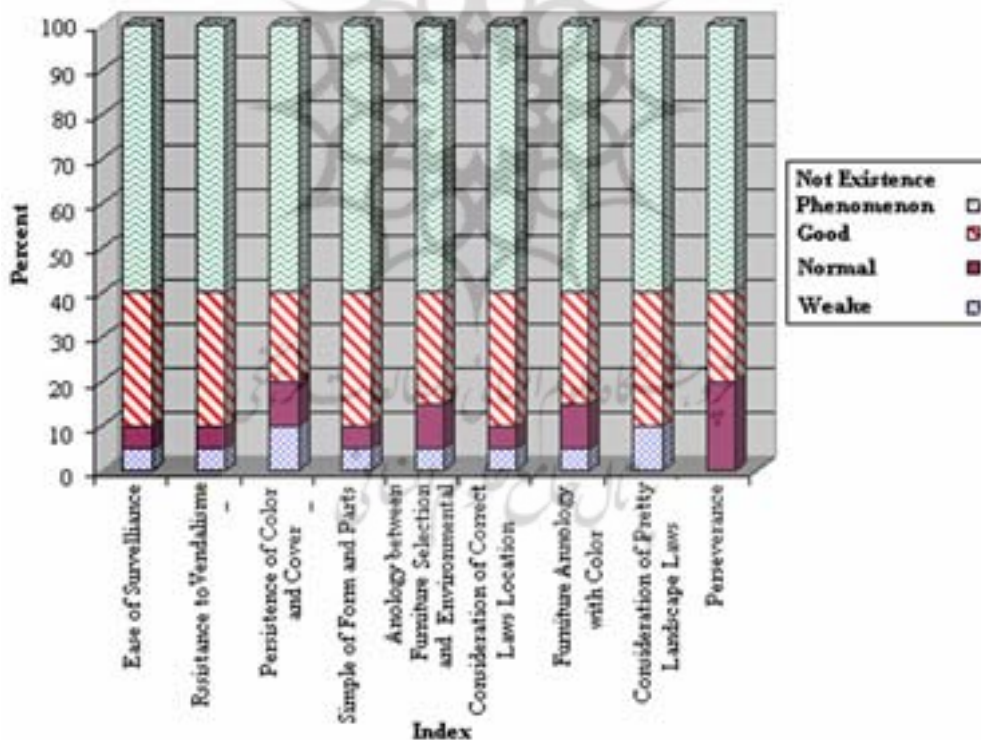


Figure 8: A diagram for analysis of the present status for the Flower Pots with regard to the presented indices

2-5- Fence

The reason of using fences is for safety and support from the individuals in the changes of

ground surface. The fence for the stairways shall generally cover a height up to the 90 cm above the horizontal edge. Whereas the safer

fences are usually 110 cm or more. In the book of "Human Dimensions and Internal Spaces" (1), this size has been suggested between 76.2 to 86.4 cm. Metal and wooden fences are the most common types. Both of them are well matched with types of

environments, they both are regarded official and unofficial, and they are used together (Mortzaei, 1379: 54).

In designing the fences we should at first use resistance materials, and then its selected color should be observable at night.

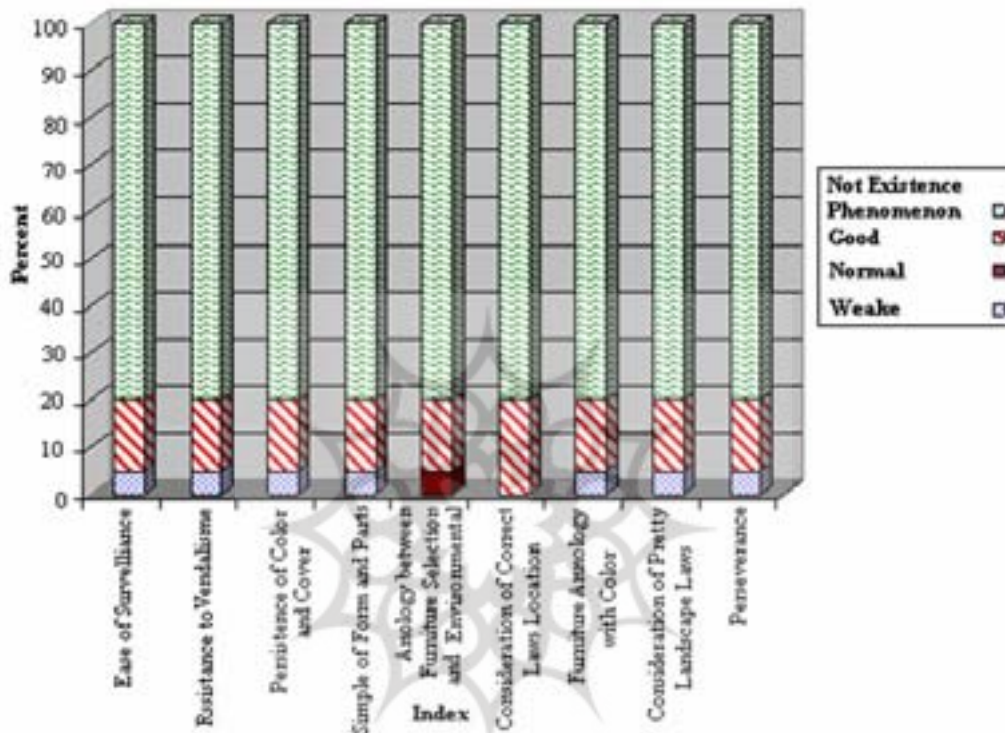


Figure 9: A diagram for analysis of the present status of the Fences with regard to the presented indices

2-6-Signs and Tabloids

Tabloids and signs are some sets of spatial elements that are used to convey some information to citizens and we can use their visual beauty observing some rules and regulations.

One of the important points in designing tabloids are their legibility and their visibility. In painting tabloids, the use of some colors

such as phosphoric colors that reflex light to the eye should be avoided and the used colors should be visible at night. White is the best color for tabloids because it is so easily seen and the writings and signs in it are so visible. In this research, white is used in 85 parks.

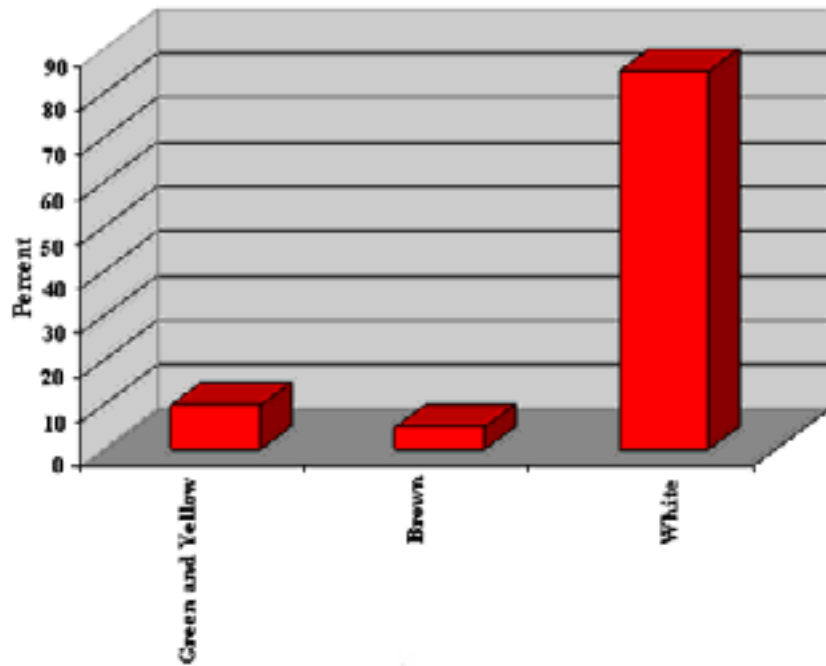


Figure 10: The diagram of analyzing the existing situation of Signs and Tabloids spatially of color

In designing tabloids, their locations should be in visible place till pedestrians entering to these parks are not confused by them. In the

studies cases, 40 of these tabloids were in the right place and this amount is so low in our parks.

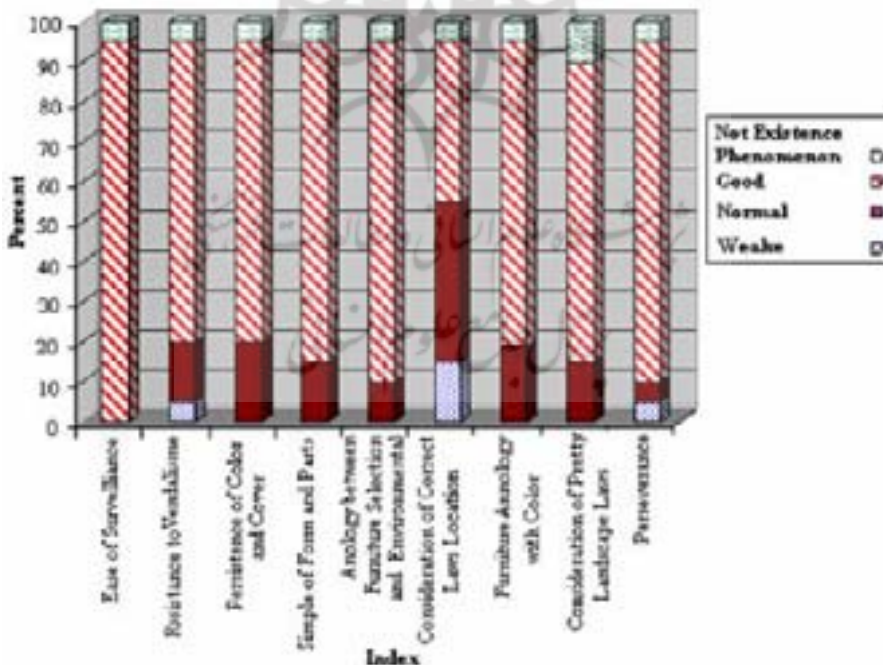


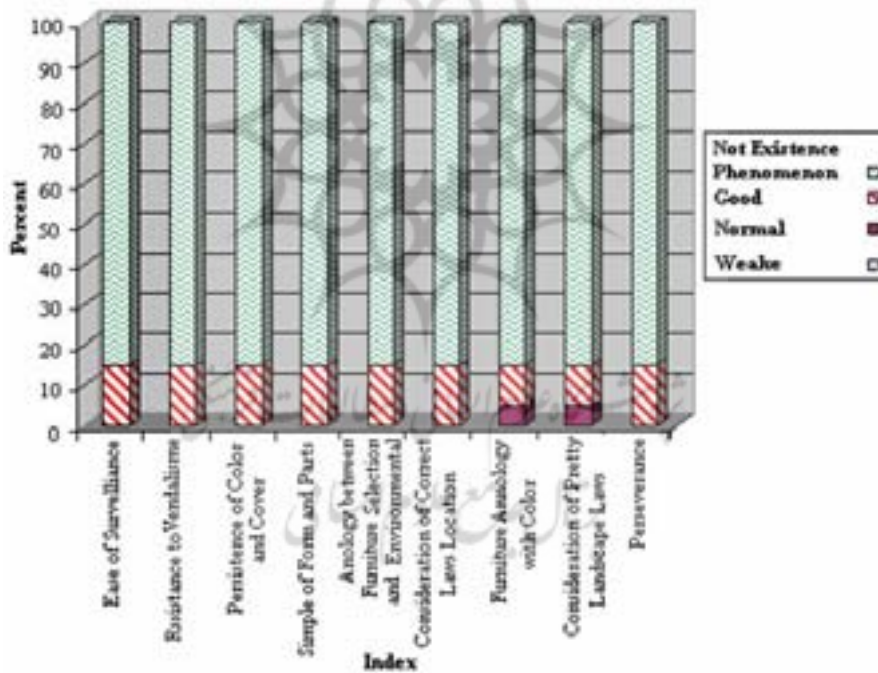
Figure 11: The diagram of analyzing the existing situation of tabloids considering color parameter.

2-7- Balustrade and wall

Balustrade means wooden or metal latticed wall which was installed around the garden or portico. The wall also has such a meaning. In the present cities, the balustrade and wall are mostly physical obstacles which are used for creating security and visional dam. Also these elements are used for showing the limits and borders, creation of private place, definition of a special space or preservation against the storm blowing (Mortazaei, 1379: 55).The walls have various sizes and they are built of different materials such as concrete, wood, plastic, metal,... (Moreh, 1373: 232). (The used materials in the sample balustrades are metal and wood).

Where the flowering and meadow requires to be supported against passage of the pedestrians, the short walls with the height of about 30 cm can order the manner of walking. All the materials and joints that are used for this purpose shall be preserved against corrosion like other elements of urban structure (Mortazaei, 1379: 55).

In 80 % of the parks under study there is no wall and balustrade. The rest (20 %), all the criteria and standards have been observed except visional beautification and matching with the used color (figure 12).



(Figure 12) : A diagram for analysis of the present status for the Balustrade and wall with regard to the presented indices

2-8- Light resources

The movement for beautification of the cities (1) had a vital role in determining the manner of using lightning for nightly beautification.

The color of the light has much importance in the design of lightning for creating safety. The lamps of Sodium dust scatter light with red like ray. This extra ray distracts the colors of

the objects which shine on it. For example when this light shines on a red object at night, it seems that the object is black.

(M., 1379:45). Regarding lighting resources in Tehran parks some conclusions were made

which have been indicated in the following figure.

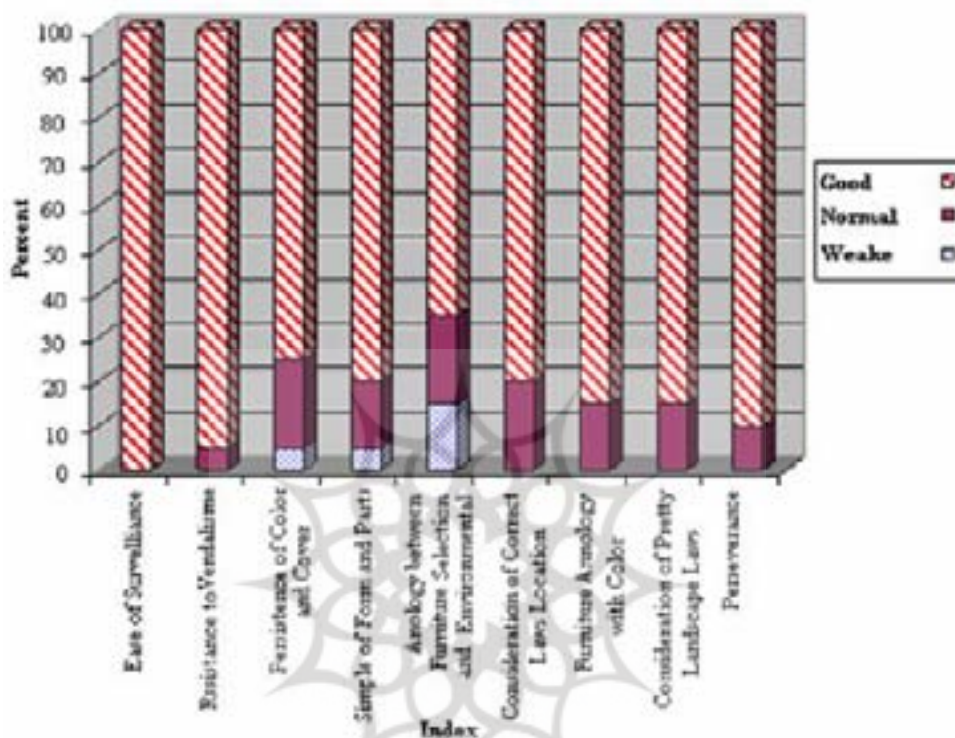


Figure 13: A diagram for analysis of the present status for the lighting resources with regard to the presented indices

Safety is one of the major determining elements for the manner of using light in public spaces. Fear from darkness and strangers are one of the oldest and most known fears. Creating proper light for recognizing the figures can help to removing the fear from the strangers.

Lack of shadows and closeness to light resources creates visual recreation for the pedestrians.

We shall use light more carefully and some parts of the views that helps our safety shall be turned on at night and in this case, the quality

of light is changed to a secondary factor. Such a thing can only exist due to unique coincidence with visual capability in human beings (Valando, 1380: 50).

Light can be used for creating some areas with various qualities by variation to the locating situation or upon the type of used tools in particular areas for helping the pedestrians in understanding complex places. Lightning for a curved passageway usually shall be in the direction of one side or in the direction of downside toward its center. Dislocating the light shining center to the front

or back in the direction of curved route can create disorder in the sight field of the pedestrian. At night we can create array for the set of the passageways with the higher level of lightning which has been considered for the major route (Valando, 1380: 50).

2-9- Structure

One structure can be a support against weather; of course it is not always used in this sense.

We can imagine various concepts for the structure, creation of a type of space and a concept of a place; one joined and attached element, forming, definition of entrance gate and entrance (Mortazaei, 1379: 53).

In the performed studies, 45 % of the parks lacked structure and regarding placement, 25 % of the parks had good situation. In general, following results were obtained for the structures.

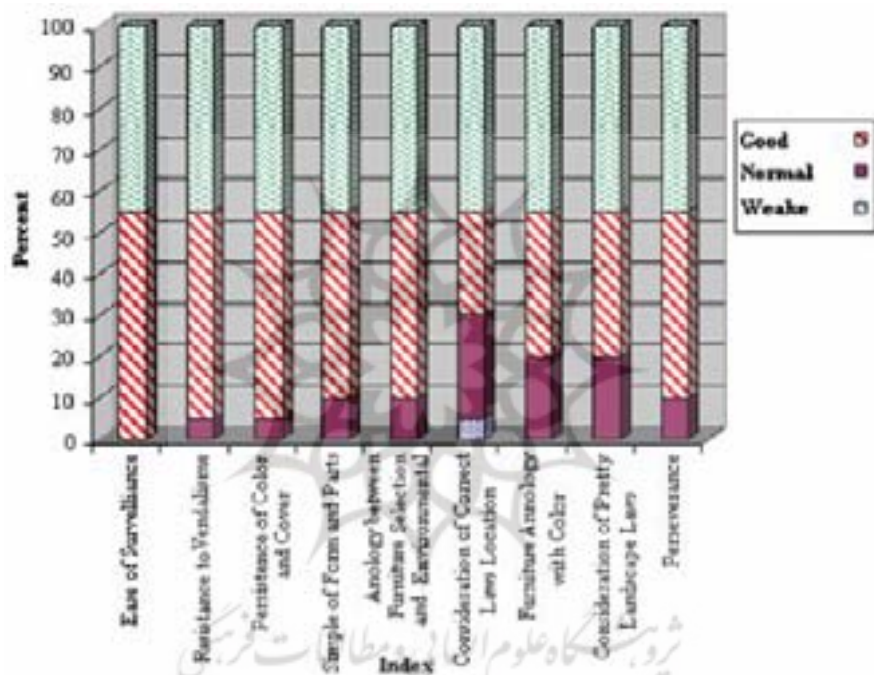


Figure 14: A diagram for analysis of the present status for the Structures with regard to the presented indices

The raw materials of these structures shall have these conditions : resistance against changes of temperature (+75 centigrade degree to -25 centigrade degree, resistance against firing and resistance against erosion and corrosion; the clothes which are mostly used are cotton cloth and plastic PVC with

polyester coverage. We can consider the tents with one layer or two layers. Several part structures have more insulation work and they are capable to form a permanent cover as well (Mortazaei, 1379: 54). In the performed studies, 10 % stone, 10 % cement, and 35 % brick were use (Figure 15).

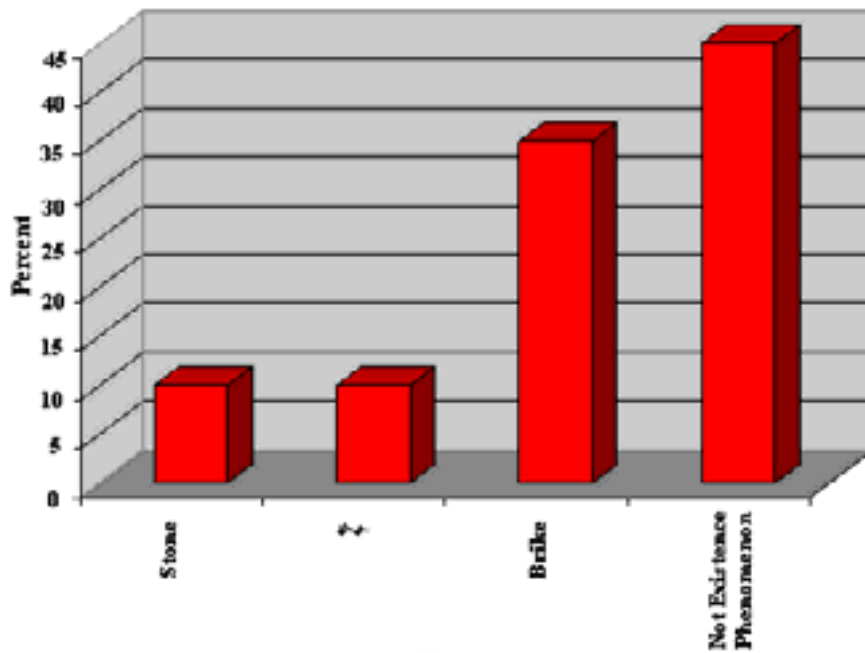


Figure 15: A diagram for analysis of the present status for the Structures With regard to the presented indices

The structure is used in the following cases:

The site for concert playing, speech platform, theatre scene, pavilion, festival summer position, information budget, telephone kiosk, public toilet, entrance of train and metro, exhibition, sport club, swimming pool,..., each one of these spatial structures demand its particular requirements. Some of them include lightning, sewage, access, signs, benches, visional and audio, ventilation, safety, special equipments for special cares... (Mortazaei, 1379: 137).

2-10- Vandalism and resistance against destruction

In the oxford dictionary in 1663 Christian year, vandalism was defined for knowingly or unknowingly destruction of each nice, respectful and preserved thing. Later on,

gradually the word of Vandalism spread little by little and included each destructive, rude, cruelled and non-cultured behavior, but it seems that only defining Vandalism is not sufficient for a definition from violent or destructive behaviors and this definition can not separate Vandalism from other types of human behaviors which consist of the said states.

For example if a person damages his own property, this behavior is not regarded Vandalism despite the fact that it includes the former definition. So we can regard a behavior as Vandalism that causes to damage other individuals' properties (Mortazaei, 1381:12). The following picture indicates resistance of parks against Vandalism.

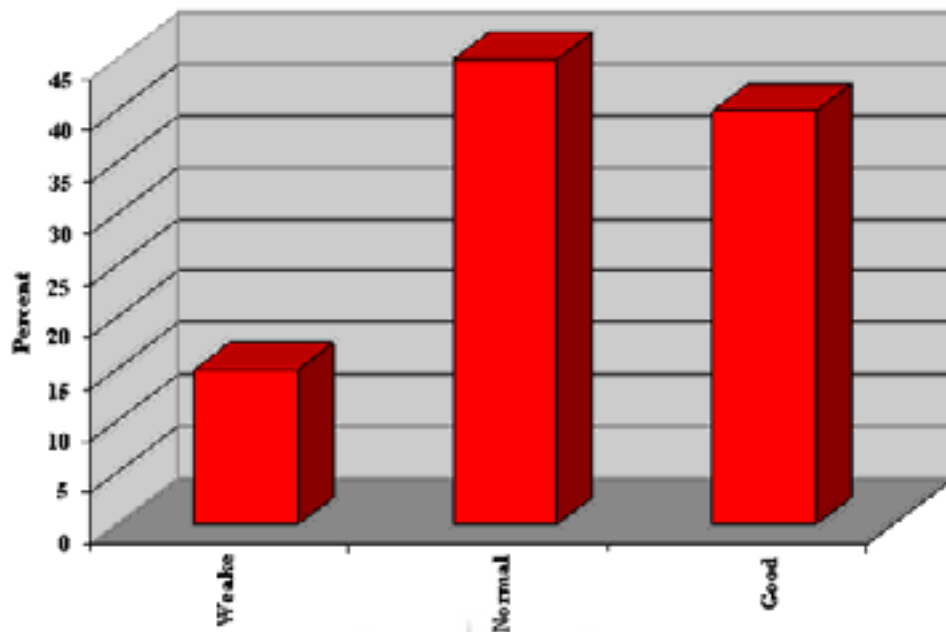


Figure 16: A diagram for analysis of the present status for Vandalism of Structures in selected parks

Based on the existing standards and performed evaluations, we can state that the parks of Ghaem, Goftegu, and Police are in the first ranks regarding facilities and the remaining parks are in the next ranks.

3- Conclusion

As the furniture for a house is regarded necessary, and its designing shows the taste, tradition and thought of the landlord, and a house without any furniture can not be used, these conditions also exist for a city.

Consider a city without any equipment. You will see that this city has a boring environment. So we studied several cases in this essay and obtained the following results:

- 1- Regarding the benches, they were mostly made of metal and the used color in them was mostly green and yellow. Considering placement also 45 % were acceptable. The indices such as the simplicity of shape and elements, existence of proportion between the required array and environment as well as their matching with the required color had the highest percent.
- 2- For manufacturing dust bins, metal was also used and 90 % had good resistance, and in the case of color, the colors of green and gray were more than the other colors.
- 3- The waterscapes and jets are regarded one of the main elements in a public environment in the culture of Iranian people, particularly in the arid areas,

and they can aid to make a healthy air with a partial microclimate. With these interpretations, 85 % of the jets had good match with the environment.

- 4- The flower pots are some of the elements which are used for more beautification or separation of some parts of parks. In the case samples, coordination with the indices such as the principles of artistic beautification, observance of orientation standards, resistance against destruction and ease of maintenance was 30 % equally.
- 5- The fence is used in some parks like Goftefu and Saei that are in grooves, so 80 % of the parks have no fence.
- 6- The boards and signs in 80 % of the parks are white.
- 7- In the case of balustrade and walls all the criteria were also acceptable except visional beautification and color.
- 8- Lighting resources are the main and inseparable elements in a public environment and they are more necessary in urban parks. In the studied samples, the index for ease of this maintenance has not been observed 100 % and the other indices are within the limit of standard.
- 9- The used materials in the structures were 10 % stone, 10 % cement, and 25 % brick.

4- Suggestions:

1. For a city like Tehran that has high temperature changes, it is suggested that the used materials in furniture should be resistant against these climate changes and should be usable during summer or winter.
2. In designing urban structures, the most important point is making the patterns on time and coinciding them with the traditions of the society in order that they find sufficient agreement with related time and place. it is suggested that in designing urban structure in Tehran , the samples are used which coordinate with the history of this city in order to communicate with the observer.
3. Coloring is the most important point for designing urban structures. The used colors shall not be very dark or wearisome. For Tehran and its environment, some colors such as yellow, green, and yellowish red are suitable in order to change the environment from the gray status and create more rejoice. These colors shall create a type of variety while they are unique with the environment as well.
4. Regarding the used fence, its color shall be in a manner that be observable at night and from far away.
5. In the case of dustbins, it is better that they are placed close to the benches and they do not be so much far away

or near each other. These elements should not be hidden or awkward.

6. Efforts shall be made that for designing the benches, one withdrawal is considered from its place in order that while being unique with the environment, a feeling of privateness is felt.
7. If more waterscapes and jets are used in the parks, the environment will become more pleasant.
8. In vast parks such as Mellat, the lighting resources shall be put in a place that the surrounding

environment is enlightened and its safety is provided.

9. It is suggested that the dustbins match with the other elements and we can use combined dustbins or other elements.
10. It is better that the boards to be installed in observable places and it is better not to use the dark colors. It is suggested that white color is used for them.

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