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**EFFECT OF URBAN PLANNING AND DESIGN ON URBAN SPACE: AN URBAN
ARCHITECTURE STUDY**

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ABSTRACT

Urban life development emerged a new window to the world; the world which demanded its specific life, followed a new collective system, and consequently created space, sub-space, places and emerging environment. Aim of this research is studying effect of urban planning and design on urban space and all its components are studied following this effect. Due to the subject, method of this research is descriptive- annalistic one. Subject of urban space is one of the attractive issues which most thinkers of urban issues attend; and relate its importance to social strategies, social construction, making emotional-humanistic quality in the society, people's active life, political activity and so on. In other words, modern urbanism and architecture movement which had started in early 20th century and reached its peak in 1960 had dramatic effects on urban open space; the kind that changed their overall formation, size, function and location in city platform and therefore, it was important to have a research of the field.

Keywords: Modern Architecture, Urban Planning, Urban Space, Beautification

INTRODUCTION

Providing proper planning and design tools important point in urban plantings. These for city designers and architectures is an tools help them to facilitate urban space and

also create qualitative urban spaces. Urban planning is quite a complex process that contains some important issues and basic components: Architecture and landscape design, urban planning, determining elements (parts) of design and more. Urban designers are always required to be aware about above issues and apply them in urban planning. Urban design is a common and interdisciplinary process and actually this process includes integrated approach. In fact, it is too complicated to identify measurable parameters of an urban structure [1].

Art of urban design means creating places for people and more complementally the relation between people and their environment around. Urban design is a key point in developing suitable condition for economic lives and proper use of natural resources in social affairs.

Government policy contains “planning policy guidance”; in fact, the challenge of this program is: proper design must be main goal of whoever deals with development process and must strengthen everywhere [2].

In this article, above concepts and the components discussed in a branch of architecture called “modern architecture. Thus, it is necessary to recognize this type of architecture. In fact, some authors believe that beginning of modern architecture is late 16

century and Francis Baken period, while others refer foundation of modernity philosophy to Decart; thus, modern means being new and perhaps most of exterior world novelty precedes by novelty in the world of thought. Most thinkers believe that “modernity” means age of human’s wisdom triumph on beliefs(legendary, religious, ethical ,philosophical and...), development of “scientific” thinking and “rationality” ;and increasing validity of “critical” philosophy perspective, which all accompanies by: reorganizing “trade” and “production”, forming “ rules of exchange of goods” and gradually dominance of “civil society” on “government”. This validity of modernity is a cultural, political, economic, social and philosophical setting which started from times ago (new astronomy, invention of printing and discovery of America) and continued till today [3].

Thus, goals of this research are:

- Studying the effects of urban planning and design of urban space
- Studying the effects of location and its components on urban space
- Studying the effects of modern architecture and its principles in urban planning and design

- Studying the effects of using proper and standard urban furniture

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research is a descriptive-annalisticone. It is descriptive because it explains all discussed parameters and expands them by using internal and external references. In addition, it is annalistic because it studies and analyzes social communication to archive and measure variables.

Urban space and urbanity

Urban life development emerged a new window to the world; the one which demanded its specific life and also specific actors, followed a new collective system, and consequently created space, sub-space, places and emerging environment. City was symbol of power and development and all human and inhuman elements of the new city were followed by modernity essence. In anthropological explanation of the concept of space, Henry Lefebvre's thought is prominent. In "creating space", he identifies space not only a natural or transcendental phenomenon but a historical integrity and a social production. Space is not evident by itself. This concept has a broader meaning than the relative simple definition of physical or natural space that is discussed implicitly, and it refers to triple dimensions of external

world: frequencies, separations, and distances between people and things [4].

This complex blend of space caused thinkers fail in expressing its complete definition. It seems that concept of space finds its specific definition due to the field of application: sociology, anthropology, architecture, urbanity, law. In social sciences, space is integrated with humans' activities as main actors of urban systems. The concept of space and urban space has formed during the history of social thinking and in the form of classic and neoclassic schools. For example, Aristotle considers space as a setting of places and a dynamic field with different qualitative symptoms [5].

According to Rapaport, there are different ideas about concepts of space as an important dimension of environment especially in conjunction with the human relations. Some thinkers identify space as determinant of human relations who are known as "fatalists", while some assume space as material dimension of the society and consider social relations as an effective factor in forming it. Some others believe that space makes equipments and limits which people choose based on their cultural parameters [6].

Therefore, it can be inferred that space is a relative and vague concept that has limitless analysis boundaries. Space is a scope full of

different meanings, symbols, and signs. Along with the concept “time”, space plays an important role in the field anthropology. A significant issue of each urban space research is that” what kind of approach the researcher has ?” in fact, person’s attitude can distinguishes how to draw an urban area. Till now, several divisions about types of space are presented by the analyzers such as: human and inhuman space, designed and non-designed space, behavioral, emotional, psychological, cognitive, cultural, imaginary, electronics, urban space and more [7].

Since neighborhoods of a city had not equal equipments and factors of development over time, there are implicit differences seen in city portrait. While a developed city is the one that besides creating new spaces, establishes a logic and coherent relation between that spaces and also it strengthen and maintain integration and identity of the city. Thus, urban space is nothing but a space for citizen’s everyday life that is perceived conscious or unconscious during the way home to work [8].

We can study an urban space based on different environmental, geographical, architectural and... approaches. Urban space means a field that forms public activities of urban life. Streets, squares and parks of a city form human activities. This dynamic spaces

in addition to fixed and static ones (work and living places) had established main and vital parts of a city. They provide travel channels, communication centers, and public play and fun spaces [9].

Thus, attention to influential cultural, sociological, and psychological components is necessary and inevitable when designing and building residential complexes. Enthusiasm rules are also of this category. Beauty in man-made environment is always everyone’s demand and will, and today its several dimensions have attracted urban managers, expets, authors and citizens. In general, urban beautification movement choose artistic principles and methods as urban environment base; and uses memorial places and elements like wide, straight and beautiful streets, several symbols in squares with artistic plans, and also public buildings which all are designed as a memorial [10].

What complicates beautification process in metropolitan is personal incorrect and completely regional withdrawals of this seemingly simple words. Finally, someday urban managers must obtain a unit and expert definition of this word that would not change during changes of managers.

In fact, beautification is a dynamic, continual, and growing process that relates to psychology, art, culture, identity, knowledge,

time, and several functions. It can be said that urban enthusiasm movement is a developed approach that is studied in terms of social control by satisfying urban population and responding their needs. The main program of municipalities in developed or developing cities is continuous quality improvement of city's environment, perspective, and vision. Exact study and proper withdrawal about discussion of urban environment quality allows us to find out that cities are not only places of traffic, but they are also environments that must establish a mutual relationship with their residents; and meaning of citizen is achieved by this mutual interaction. Beautification projects must move toward developing this relationship; this is a universal rule [11].

Quality of urban space means "open and close spaces composition", such that be satisfactory in terms of "function and beauty". In other words, in current condition the problem of "quality crisis" is one of main challenges of our cities and naturally it is one of primary concerns of decision makers executives and users of urban environment. Therefore, urban design quality is the same as natural adjective and quality of the environment and exists independently of the observer: most of neoclassic urban designers are partisans of this theory. They know urban design quality

as a matter dependent to environment and significantly dependent to "form". For example, Aldo Rossi in book "city architecture" deals with forms' origin and their determinant role increasing environmental qualities. Thus, we want to introduce components of urban planning and also significant field of modern architecture based on expressed concepts about urban space [12].

Beautification

Art and decorating are of features that play effective role in beautification of urban space, and lots of world's great designers and artists are working on the field beautification and art in urban space. In fact, the goal of beautification is providing a setting which we all enjoy. Beautification view toward city is achieving same mentioned definitions and improving urban environment quality, and there are four general ways to achieve these goals:

1. Removing esthetics;
2. Rules, criteria and municipal regulations to establish and maintain beautification;
3. Construction and improvement of suitable urban spaces;
4. Using proper and standard urban furniture [13].

Features of enthusiasm:

1: High quality of design

- Strong structural arrangement
- Apparent relationship of the components: in terms of form, color, dimensions, size, material quality, graphics and design.
- Design consistency
- Resolution of elements: changes of form, apparent contradictions, color and text, design proportions.
- Harmony with production, user, repair and maintenance.
- Logic design: choosing proper material, production process and design applications.
- Meaningful and worthy enthusiasm: no visual disturbance.

2: Stimulation of sense and intellect

- Comprehensive effects to establish below modes in user and observer:
- Stimulate a sense of satisfaction and desire for vivacity and happiness
- Stimulate curiosity, passion to play and creativity
- Designing that induces type of recognition and identity [13].

On the other hands, beatification is a continual and growing process which relates to psychology, art, culture, identity, knowledge, time and several functions. Urban

enthusiasm movement is a developed approach which is studied in terms of social control by satisfying urban population and responding their needs. Beginning of “urban and enthusiasm philosophy” refers to 19th century and nowadays it is used as beautification and identity in urban space [14].

There are several foundations proposed in the field of enthusiasm which we can express its goals by them; and comparative enthusiasm is one of them. In fact, goal of enthusiasm is that its thinking and artistic findings of different cultures and fields of knowledge must study beside their traditional; and local achievements. But other authors who are at the other end of spectrum believe that comparative enthusiasm must also enter other enthusiasm traditions in its discussion to learn something new and therefore, it reviews development of insights, new approaches and also the assumptions of its culture, and organizes its local experienced knowledge. In a comparative study, we face with several interpretive problems; the most important one is how to introduce enthusiasm art and thought of other cultures to our areas of work, while we establish a relative consistency [15]. Now two important fields of this research will be discussed.

Planning and urban design

Urban design is a process which leads to physical formation of several rural and urban regions. It contains design of buildings, spaces and landscapes and finally creates a flow that helps to urban development. In fact, design is part of organizing space which deals with several scientific and artistic fields like urban planning, architecture, technical engineering, traffic and transport engineering, psychology, sociology and economics; and yet it also relates to politics and culture. Therefore, we see that it has a very broad range of activities.

Broadness of urban design shows that the activity is not an architecture project or designing a park that starts or ends with a specific project. An architectural work starts from a point and ends at the other, but a square as an element of urban space organization configures, alters, changes and/or repeatedly substitutes during history [16].

Urban design emphasizes on environmental quality and organizing this aspects in order to improve functional, experimental, enthusiastic and environmental quality. It is the art of designing city threedimensionally, which is something between urban architecture, engineering and planning. Urban design deals with deigning cities without buildings that means “public places” here. On the other hand, it mainly includes the space between

buildings and it is clear that the public spaces between buildings are streets and squares [16].

In other words, urban design is the study of planning and urban development considering social and economic needs in order to minimizing urban problems and responding to public needs of urban population. It is a group work and a social effort with participation of experts of sciences who can study about urban issues and determine programs in order to recovery and improve their future situation [17].

Modern architecture

Here we refer to different definitions of modern architecture which has a complicated definition similar to definition of any modern history. We can explain modern architecture in urban space as follow: in the first perspective, things create a domain of the perception of the space around which the farther away they are, the less power they have; and in the 2nd perspective, they imagine spaces that there is nothing created in them, but they are placed toward perceptive powers and became dense; so that we distinguish them as a visual nature and vice versa. However, we use this definition to explain space in the current study: the human who perceives space and the framework which exists in the space or threatens him. If

the aim of a comparative study is space of local architecture and of modern one, then this dichotomy knows about what refers to the study of relations between natural and man-made architecture [18].

It should be noted that “modernism” means renovation and modernization; and modernization is an action derived from modernism and based on modern thoughts. Beginning of the modern age was accompanied with the rise of rationalism, enlightenment, scientific and religion orientation. The main motivation of modernism was decreasing ability of industrial capitalist that had acted as intermediate between capitalists who had developed cities; the ones which were built without desired quality just for construction [20].

Modernism has a type of continuity with social goals. The need for public residential projects in Europe and Russia, caused modern approaches between architectures and city planners; and modern urban genesis was not possible but after important technical, economics and social changes which is known as “ industrial revolution” and was happened during the second half of century 18 at west of Europe. In between, there are some theories about modern architecture that we refer to the best of them:

- Lukorbauzier: soul of modern age has geometric feature that is the spirit of structure and composition. That will motivate enthusiasm of the century.
- Fritz Schumacher (A German city planner): this not architectures who build the modern cities; lawmakers created a framework and businessmen filled it.
- Gaudis: design of the cities should be based on scientific information like history, geography, geology, climatology, soil science, demographics, sociology, etc. thus, we can consider urban organism as a human association that is always influenced by its environments around.
- Henry George: he cited metropolitans as tumors. He mentioned that urban population is deprived of contact with nature and consequently is sentenced to a kind of physical, emotional and cultural decline [21].
- Philip Coke: for a long time, local features were neglected by extreme centralization, mastery-oriented and modernist culture.

- Harvy: logic of modernism was around efficacy, functionalism, and being impersonal. And as it destroyed sense of space, it destroyed sense of identity from inside or rather the relationship between identity and tranquility was interrupted [20].

The flow of modernism caused understanding of this reality that city is an organ which physical body and individual buildings are just parts of it; and residents of city are its main part that found new demands. At this time, the main issue of change in the cities was not physical distance, but it was change in demands and behaviors of city residents that followed physical changes [22].

Features of urban modernization

Modern planners considered goals of cities and solvable social problems of future. Modern architectures designed the cities that developed industrial qualities; and yet in contrast to the lack of mass construction, they began standardization of the mass-produced housing types.

Features of modernization:

- Separation of functions as one of the main fundamentals of organizing new cities
- Segmentation in urban structure
- Unity of form

- Architectural decoration means designing based on architecture's personal demands

- Publicity

- Inequality

- Mass transportation systems means to remove gap distances using electricity

But there are some disasters in city modernization that are classified briefly; in fact the crisis caused by city modernization divided into two groups: first, scale of physical and social problems in a modern city (inequality, separation of functions,...) and the second one are issues that raised at highest level: what is the aim of city existence? What are values? What is identity of the city? (it seems that modern urban settings and systems are far away from culture's traditional ideas and urban life [20].

Making space: a framework for design and retrieved from heart of communities

Making space has a polyhedral and public approach toward planning, design, and management of public spaces. Simply, it includes "looking to", "listening to" and "asking" people who live, work and play at specific places of a community; thus, making space is discovering people's needs, aspirations and their meanings that eventually will create basic insights and public thinking in order to improve physical- spatial quality.

This vision can quickly transform to implementation strategy, so that it is possible to obtain a tangible and realizable advantage, profit or quality for public places of small scale and their users. Making space invests on visible and physical properties of local community (available places and current activities), beliefs, and values of its users; and finally it can create good, real and operative public spaces to enhance people's health, their happiness and making good feelings in them. when designers focus on components of location, then they can do everything different from journal researches ; so making space itself has the process of creating a location as a collective, collaborative and argumentative matter, and also it attends to routine philosophy, real life and rights of low-power people like women, elders and children [23].

Of course it should be noted these concepts and actions are achieved when community could express its desires and needs about living place freely and by collective processes; even if they have no defined, clear and practical program in mind. In fact, designers can unify people of a community about a broader insight to designing, organizing, implementing, and managing public places. In this regard, the design team should think about strategies until people have a fresh look to the available potential of

parks, city centers, plazas, neighborhoods, streets, markets, university campuses and public buildings [24].

CONCLUSIONS

The quality of urban deigns and performing its parameters are presented in the article. Also, there is a overall view about parameters of making space and urban plantings which in fact provides significant challenges for designers and planners in the near future.

In fact, we consider the field of beautification based on modern architecture. Thus, according to presentations we can conclude that urban space and its planning is a category in contrast to social strategies, social construction, producing emotional quality in society, expressing people's active life and even political activities. On the other hand, it was concluded that modern architecture movement has great effects on urban space; the kind that their form, size, function and location has changed urban overall context. In other words, all different dimensions of urban space and its sub-categories are impressionable and have a significant role in this process.

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