

The Shaping of the Abandoned Urban Spaces in Gonbad Kavoods City*

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ABSTRACT

Today, there are a few suitable urban spaces, as well as many unused and abandoned spaces with no clear use and meaning in our cities. The present study aims to create and shape urban places that are neglected by paying less attention to social, cultural and identical values and promotion of environmental qualities, communication, urban mobility, etc. and emphasizing designers' mental perception in the design of such places. In this regard, a theoretical framework is developed and the constitutive components of place-shaping (as a new concept) are introduced, based on the previous documents and studies. Then, using a field study, the city and the targeted areas (the five proposed sites) are identified. To collect the required data, a questionnaire containing the contents on the components of place-shaping and the influential variables is designed, and 405 questionnaires are distributed among local tradespeople and informed people. To analyze the data, SPSS software is used to evaluate the effectiveness of the studied criteria. The results show that in most of the studied sites in Gonbad Kavoods City, the residents have the following problems: improper commuting route (walls, sidewalks, and green spaces), lack of proper urban furniture, and lack of amenities for recreation and leisure. It is better to use appropriate urban furniture and elements, along with lighting (to be used at both daytime and nighttime) and environmentally friendly materials. Finally, in conclusion, practical suggestions are provided for each site.

Keywords: Place-shaping, Urban Space, Gonbad Kavoods City.

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1. INTRODUCTION AND STATEMENT OF PROBLEM

In today's city, identity crisis is one of the issues considered by urban professionals. This place identitylessness was due to the lack of place in cities (Kashi & Bonyadi, 2013, p. 44). Among the fundamental concepts in architecture, space and place are of complexity and special importance, and the place, that is the focus of this research, represents a combination of memory, sensory experiences, and human life (Parsaee, Parva, & Karimi, 2015, p. 368). There are many studies on the place and how it is experienced and dealt with. They have described the impact of the environment on people and their lives. The relationship between the locality of public spaces and the level of building-urban coherence is one of the most important components of urban space quality, in other words, building-urban coherence plays a vital role in the integrated perception of space and its identity (Yeganeh, Bemanian, Eynifar, & Ansari, 2014, p. 181). To properly design an urban space, it is required to study public spaces, and by understanding all the processes such as political, economic, etc., one can identify the city in order to design a suitable place for that city and its inhabitants (Carmona, 2010, p. 169). Nowadays, because of paying more attention to performance, many audience-related perceptual aspects of architectural spaces have diminished and the sense of place and meaning in the city has taken on a different form (Falahat & Shahidi, 2015, p. 27).

In the present study, the concept of place-shaping is explored, which refers to the lost areas in a city that their quality and dynamics have decreased over time. The present study aims to organize the urban physical spatial complex, develop the urban abandoned spaces and attract people to them, and obtain design strategies aimed at shaping and organizing some urban spaces in Gonbad Kavoods City. Now, the following question arises: what are the key factors in place-shaping, and how can one achieve design strategies and practical suggestions for these spaces by organizing the urban abandoned spaces using the place-shaping process?

2. THEORETICAL FOUNDATIONS

The theoretical foundations are discussed in this section. Basically, the place is first defined and then the concept of place-shaping is analyzed. Subsequently, four types of place-shaping through design, development, use, and management are described.

2.1. What is Place?

Theoretical viewpoints consider the term "place" in relation to human nature and know the presence of man in place to be crucial to experience it (Kolali & Modiri, 2012, p. 44). One can gain knowledge of himself by entering and knowing the place. In fact, the place is the intersection of form, function, and meaning, which includes identity and sense of place (Javadi, Bodagh, & Makani, 2015, p. 139). By spending time in one place, one can obtain an unconscious understanding of oneself in the environment (Beidler & Morrison, 2016, p. 5). Also, urban spaces must be open so that people can freely decide to move around and create places for themselves (Willis, Gjersoe, Havard, Kerridge, & Kukla, 2004, p. 807). In fact, the place can be described in four social roles in the public space, as an area for living, a meeting place for different social groups, a place for displaying symbols and images in the community and part of the communication system between urban activities (Mehta, 2014, p. 55).

2.2. Place-shaping

In 2014, Carmona expressed urban design process theory as a place-shaping Continuum. Urban design is a multi-pillar system that represents its legitimizing theories from different intellectual roots. Similarly, it applies professional theories and activities of architects, planners, legislators, stakeholders, engineers, and managers wherever it can. There are two critical factors in this context: 1. the history and traditions of the place and the policy context through which the political economy is directed to defined design/development ends; 2- these contexts influence four main place-shaping processes, including design, development of the public realm for use, use of space, and management of public realm (Carmona, 2014, p. 2).

2.2.1. Shaping through Design

In this way, a range of factors provides design strategies for public spaces through which the aspirations for mediating public space will be defined to create spaces for use (Kasprisin, 2011, p. 5). In this regard, it is necessary to generate an idea that is associated with the public and private needs and interests of the community, while simultaneously linking a specific land-use to urban space in order to innovate, as well as considering general public space policies in the urban system (upper-level studies). This general design process is empirical and sometimes logical and often a mix of the two (Dobbins, 2009, p. 8). In any case, each process generally has five related but distinct themes: the establishment of a vision, making of trade-offs, innovation, value creation and shaping constraints (Table 1).

Table 1. The Process of Place-shaping Through Design

Shaping through Design	
Establishment a Vision	Creating a space that is significant within itself and attracts users through its physical design
Making Trade-offs	Relationship between public and private interests of society and equality of them and their adaptation to the urban system

Innovating	Innovation in use versus innovation in style, giving land-use to the used space
Creating Value	To maximize value, it is necessary to use spaces, the value of aesthetics versus the value of the use
Shaping Constraints	A similar mutual relationship with processes in the valuation of design through public space policies

(Retrieved from Kasprisin, 2011; Dobbins, 2009)

2.2.2. Shaping through Development

Some models of urban design have used the development process extensively, in which design is achieved as a transitory phase within an ordered and precise process of larger projects. In this way, the opinions of the individuals in the target community are extracted and then the stakeholders are attracted. In the meantime, it is essential to negotiate with

relevant bodies such as municipalities and maximize public participation to support the project under development (Tiesdell & Adams, 2011, p. 843). Despite the variety in practice, the following five common processes have been identified: lead and coordination, marshaling resources, negotiation of consents, injection of quality, garnering support (Table 2).

Table 2. The Process of Place-shaping Through Development

Shaping through Development	
Lead and Coordinate	Directing and coordinating different interests to counter conflicting views on how to shape a place
Marshaling Resources	Arranging shareholders' relationships through combinations of public and private investment to support design capital
Negotiating Consents	Project Negotiation: Mayors' abilities to intervene, their abilities to deliver versus other stakeholders' abilities to deliver
Injecting Quality	Return of capital and spatial potential using planners' idea, space utility through a redesign
Garnering Support	Creating a campaign to know the comments and suggestions of local residents and other project stakeholders

(Retrieved from Tiesdell & Adams, 2011; Carmona, 2014)

2.2.3. Shaping through Use

How to use a new place and realm can never be predicted, but a use can be given to it by different activities that give a meaning to space and encourage users while simultaneously meeting market demand for future development and adaptation (Carmona,

De Magalhães, & Hammond, 2008, p. 11). In some studies, places have been defined in a number of ways, including through day-to-day activities and human associations in space, through commercial amenities for its supports, and through processes of adaptation and appropriation to different uses over time (Table 3).

Table 3. The Process of Place-shaping Through Use

Shaping through Use	
Activities	Different uses give meaning to space and shape the experience of it.
Associations	Where space enables users to differentiate themselves, by age, through the appropriation of different sub-areas of spaces by different groups.
Amenities	To satisfy market demands to improve quality in order to develop developers' projects.
Adaptation	Over time, different buildings and land uses will change and the place transforms into another place.
Appropriation	Places will be used by different groups for purposes different from those expected.

(Retrieved from Carmona, De Magalhães, & Hammond, 2008; Carmona, 2014)

2.2.4. Shaping through Management

Natural processes usually lead to small changes, new street furniture, signage, planting, etc. but they are less likely to give rise to more significant social or "space in use" changes in the way spaces are used

(Leinberger, 2010, p. 4). Management refers to create the conditions under which the three preceding components of the shaping process are realized. Of course, management can be raised at different levels. Here, social attributes such as establishing

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security and safety through traffic and lighting at night, appropriate and more accesses are considered. Therefore, these are the combined outputs of design,

development, use, and management that can lead to major changes in urban spaces (Table 4).

Table 4. Process of Place-shaping Through Management

Shaping through Management	
Access to Place	Access to place in a way that conditions are controlled and managed.
Establishment of Security and Safety	Using social and environmental tools to create a safe environment.
Traffic at Night	Organized activities appropriate to the place, desirable realistic assessment of utility and vitality in the shaping process.
Night Lighting	Encouraging and not encouraging the use of urban spaces and controlling the public use of land uses.

(Retrieved from Leinberger, 2010)

2.3. Summary of Theoretical Foundations

Urban spaces should have properties for activities such as shopping, walking, talking and resting, and the urban public spaces are of importance for social interaction (Oktay & Jalaladdini, 2011, p. 665). The creation of an attractive environment that embraces the culture and lifestyle of a city is of great importance as an important indicator of the urbanism system (Cilliers & Timmermans, 2016, p. 7). In fact, the quality of urban place has a significant impact on the form and structure of the city, contributing to the viability and compatibility of a successful urban place and making it vital (March, Rijal, Wilkinson, & Firidin Özgür, 2012). In other words, in urban places, form and function of buildings lead to the creation of human relations, walkways, and urban green spaces, that are influential in urban place-shaping (Brookfield, 2016, p. 3). Finally, public space cannot be formed without understanding the full range of factors affecting each other. To theorize and examine its effect, it is required to consider it as a process. This process looks like a continuum of place-shaping aspects, that must act in relation to each other and in a dynamic and coherent way. In fact, in this regard, after designing an urban space, injection of

proper land-uses, and gradual synchronization of other functions, the creation of a secure social context and process control can be important. Therefore, design, development, use, and management factors are playing a key role in place-shaping at different levels and by designers, people and involved persons.

3. METHOD

The present study is quantitative, descriptive-analytical research. The data were analyzed using SPSS software and then, the researchers interpreted the results according to the software outputs.

3.1. Statistical Population, Samples and Sampling Method

Gonbad Kavuos, with about 300,000 people, is the largest city of Golestan province and located on the east of it. What distinguishes Gonbad Kavuos City is various ethnicities living in it, including Turkmen, Turks, Kurds, Fars, and Sistanis. Some areas in the city have no use and are abandoned because they have been not managed and organized under the urban system. To shape urban places in Gonbad Kavuos City, five sites were selected, as shown in Figure 1.

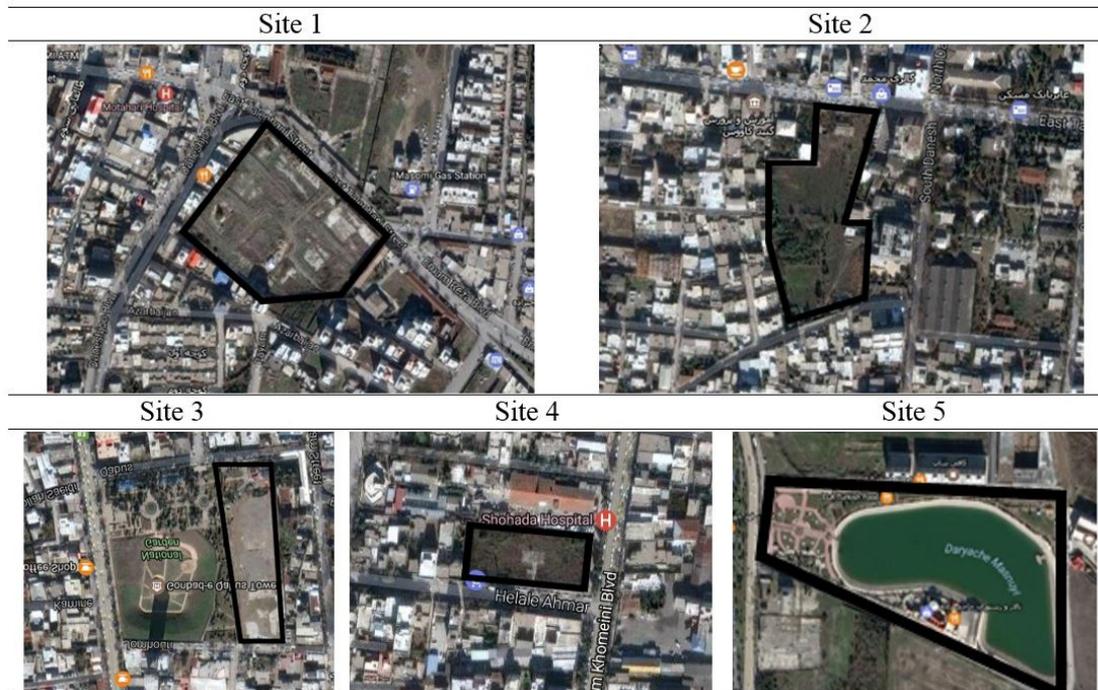


Fig. 1. Location of the Five Selected Sites
(www.maps.google.com)

According to Krejcie and Morgan's (1970) table, the minimum sample size was estimated 384. That is why 430 questionnaires were distributed among the residents of different sites. Some of the questionnaires were excluded from analysis because of being incomplete, and finally, 405 questionnaires

were analyzed. Human samples included local people (tradespeople and informed peoples) influencing polls and selected urban sites. Samples were selected from influential urban spaces (the five selected sites) in the city, as shown in Table 5.

Table 5. Aerial Photographs and General Characteristics of Selected Sites



Site	Ethnicity	Land-use (past)	Land-use (present)	Surrounding land-uses
Daneshjoo (1)	Most Fars	Cotton production company	Abandoned land	Residential, commercial, services
Taleghani (2)	Social mixture of ethnicities	Farm land	Abandoned land	Commercial, educational
Imam Khomeini (3)	Most Turkmens	Recreational complex	Abandoned land	Residential, commercial, educational
Helal Ahmar (4)	Most Turkmens	Abandoned	Abandoned land	Residential, commercial, services
Daryacheh (5)	Social mixture of ethnicities	Abandoned	Abandoned land	Residential, commercial

3.2. Research Variables and Tools

Various theories of place-shaping were discussed in the theoretical foundation section and summarization of them led the researchers into four main aspects and

determinants. In this regard, after the initial examination of the population studied, more important variables were considered to be included in the questionnaire (Table 6).

Table 6. Documentation of Research Variables Based on Theoretical Foundations

Place-shaping Factors	Research Variables
Design	Sidewalk- main entrance path- the creation of different land-uses- attractions of the surrounding environment, colors and textures in the area
Development	Walls of sidewalks- recreational amenities- the presence of different functions- public space for leisure
Use	Green spaces of walkway and motorway- urban furniture-movement of pedestrians and vehicles-movement of vehicle traffic place-spaces between blocks and spaces of square and alley
Management	Maintenance- control of space- access to place- security and safety- night lighting- night traffic

According to the study on the statistical population, five different sites across the city were selected and a research tool (i.e., questionnaire) was designed and presented. In this questionnaire, some questions on the shaping of urban spaces in the selected areas, with the aim of optimizing the use of urban land, were included and then the questionnaires were distributed among local people (tradespeople and informed peoples). Physical and social components such as walkway and motorway, green space and amenities, urban furniture and security are of important issues covered in the questionnaire. Ultimately, it was attempted to examine the status of urban abandoned land, people's needs and expectations of the selected areas, as well as to provide some strategies to design urban abandoned spaces.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

Table 7. Specifications of the Studied Mortuary Buildings

	Urban Area					Total
	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	Site 4	Site 5	
Frequency	78	88	89	72	78	405
Percent	19.3	21.7	22.0	17.8	19.3	100

Table 8. Distribution of Samples by Gender

	Gender		
	Male	Female	Total
Frequency	182	223	405
Percent	44.9	55.1	100

Table 9. Frequency of Sample Members by Occupation

	Occupation						Total
	Housekeeper	Employee	Self-employed	Unemployed	Student	Other	
Frequency	40	28	121	4	172	40	405
Percent	9.9	6.9	29.9	1.0	42.5	9.9	100

Table 10. Index of Dispersion and Central Tendency of Sample Members

Variables	Mean	Median	Mode	Minimum	Maximum	Standard deviation
Age	28.89	25.0	25.0	18.0	60.0	9.714

4.1.1. Residents' Satisfaction with the Studied Areas and their Willingness to Use them

Since the frequencies of the "residents' satisfaction" variable have abnormal distribution, the one-sample T-test cannot be used and its nonparametric alternative should be used. Table 11 shows the results of the binomial test used to investigate the residents' satisfaction. If in the binomial test, the hypothesis of $P \geq 0.6$ (P : the proportion of scores greater than 3) is confirmed, it will mean the residents' satisfaction with the studied area and vice versa. It should be noted that in the binomial test, the null hypothesis implies the proportion of scores less than 3 and to test

In this section, the data from questionnaires are presented and analyzed. The analysis will be presented in two separate sections: 1. Descriptive findings, which include the demographic characteristics (gender, age, etc.); and 2. Inferential findings which include the results of the Kolmogorov/Smirnov test, binomial test, Friedman test, and T-test. In fact, researchers have used these tests to investigate the frequency distribution of quantitative variables, identify influential design criteria, and prioritize design criteria.

4.1. Descriptive Findings

Table 7 shows the frequency of sample members by urban areas. Tables 8, 9 and 10 show the distribution of subjects by gender and occupation, central tendency and index of dispersion of sample members' age.

the hypothesis of equality, the proportion of scores less than 3 is compared with the test proportion (0.6). If this hypothesis of equality is confirmed¹, $P \geq 0.6$ will not be approved, meaning that the residents' dissatisfaction with the area is not influential. If this hypothesis of equality is not confirmed², the proportions observed at scores less than 3 will be compared with those observed at scores greater than 3; if the proportion of scores less than 3 is greater than the one of scores greater than 3, it will mean the residents' dissatisfaction with the studied area and vice versa.

Table 11. Results of the Binomial Test: Study of Residents' Satisfaction

Attribute	Groups	Number	Proportion	Test Proportion	Sig.	Satisfaction
Site 1	≤3	58	0.7	0.6	0.006	Not satisfied
	>3	20	0.3			
Site 2	≤3	58	0.7	0.6	0.153	Not satisfied
	>3	30	0.3			
Site 3	≤3	47	0.5	0.6	0.102	Not satisfied
	>3	42	0.5			
Site 4	≤3	44	0.6	0.6	0.474	Not satisfied
	>3	28	0.4			
Site 5	≤3	76	0.8	0.6	0.000	Not satisfied
	>3	2	0.2			

shown in Table 11, in all areas, the hypothesis of $P \geq 0.6$ is not confirmed; in other words, in all the five sites.

4.2. Inferential Statistics

In this research, Kolmogorov/Smirnov test, binomial test, and Friedman test are used to investigate the

frequency distribution of quantitative variables, to test research hypotheses, to identify influential shaping criteria, and to prioritize design criteria. The Kolmogorov/ Smirnov test shows the normality of the data distribution. Parametric tests can be used if the data have a normal distribution; otherwise, the nonparametric test should be used. Table 12 shows the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

Table 12. Results of Kolmogorov-smirnov Test

Variable	K-S statistic	Sig.	Distribution quality	K-S statistic	Variable
Walkway	0.341	0.000	Abnormal	0.283	Night lighting
Access to Place	0.319	0.000	Abnormal	0.243	Attractions of Surrounding Environment
Main Entrance Path	0.280	0.000	Abnormal	0.254	various and Attractive 24-h Activities
Green Spaces of Walkways and Motorways	0.303	0.000	Abnormal	0.334	Presence of Various land-Uses
Urban Furniture	0.267	0.000	Abnormal	0.256	Night Traffic
Creation of Different Land-Uses	0.345	0.000	Abnormal	0.304	Movement of Vehicle Traffic Place
Walls of Walkway	0.310	0.000	Abnormal	0.206	Shapes, Colors and Textures in the Area
Recreational Amenities	0.283	0.000	Abnormal	0.316	Spaces between Blocks, Square, Alley
Establishment of Security and Safety	0.252	0.000	Abnormal	0.304	A place for Leisure
Movement of Pedestrian and Cars	0.270	0.000	Abnormal	0.128	Satisfaction with Area

As shown in Table 12, the null hypothesis, which implies the normality of all criteria and the "satisfaction with the studied area" variable, is not confirmed ($P < 0.05$). In other words, the distribution of all the above-mentioned variables is abnormal.

4.2.1. The Effectiveness of Urban Space Shaping Criteria (Physical and Social Aspects)

Tables 13 and 14 show the results of the binomial test performed to identify the physical and social criteria influencing place-shaping, respectively. A binomial test is a nonparametric test in which success and failure are evaluated according to a value or an attribute. If in the binomial test, the hypothesis of $P \geq 0.6$ (P : the proportion of scores greater than 3) is confirmed, it will mean that the studied attribute

is influential and vice versa. It should be noted that in the binomial test, the null hypothesis implies the proportion of scores less than 3 and to test the hypothesis of equality, the proportion of scores less than 3 is compared with the test proportion (0.6). If this hypothesis of equality is confirmed, $P \geq 0.6$ will not be approved, meaning that the studied attribute

is not influential. If this hypothesis of equality is not confirmed, the proportions observed at scores less than 3 will be compared with those observed at scores greater than 3; if the proportion of scores less than 3 is greater than the one of scores greater than 3, it will mean the ineffectiveness of the studied attribute in community and vice versa.

Table 13. Results of Binomial Test: Identification of the Physical Criteria Influencing Place-shaping

No.	Physical Variables	Groups	Number	Proportion	Test Proportion	Sig.	Effectiveness
1	Walkway	≤3	129	0.3	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	276	0.7			
2	Creation of Different Land-uses	≤3	107	0.3	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	298	0.7			
3	Main entrance Path	≤3	173	0.4	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	232	0.6			
4	Green Spaces of Walkways and Motorways	≤3	104	0.3	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	301	0.7			
5	Urban Furniture	≤3	64	0.2	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	341	0.8			
6	Walls of Walkway	≤3	88	0.2	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	317	0.8			
7	Movement of Pedestrian and Cars	≤3	181	0.4	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	224	0.6			
8	Movement of Vehicle Traffic Place	≤3	156	0.4	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	249	0.6			
9	Shapes, Colors and Textures in the Area	≤3	108	0.3	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	297	0.7			
10	Spaces between Blocks, Square, Alley	≤3	68	0.2	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	337	0.8			

Table 14. Results of Binomial Test: Identification of the Physical Criteria Influencing Place-shaping

No.	Physical Variables	Groups	Number	Proportion	Test Proportion	Sig.	Effectiveness
1	Access to Place	≤3	99	0.2	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	306	0.8			
2	Recreational Amenities	≤3	94	0.2	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	311	0.8			
3	Establishment of Security and Safety	≤3	180	0.4	0.6	0.038	Effective
		>3	225	0.6			
4	Night Lighting	≤3	199	0.5	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	206	0.5			
5	Attractions of Surrounding Environment	≤3	180	0.4	0.6	0.000	Not effective
		>3	225	0.6			
6	Various and Attractive 24-h Activities	≤3	210	0.5	0.6	0.001	Not effective
		>3	195	0.5			
7	Presence of Various Land-uses	≤3	125	0.3	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	280	0.7			
8	Night Traffic	≤3	172	0.4	0.6	0.038	Effective
		>3	233	0.6			
9	A Place for Leisure	≤3	102	0.3	0.6	0.000	Effective
		>3	303	0.3			

As seen in Tables 13 and 14, for all criteria, except for criterion 6, the hypothesis of $P \geq 0.6$ is confirmed. In other words, all criteria influence the place design from the respondents' perspective.

4.2.2. Prioritization of the Variables Influencing Place-shaping from Residents' Perspectives

Table 15 shows the results of the Friedman test used to prioritize the place-shaping criteria from the residents' perspective. It should be noted that the criterion 6 was not considered in the prioritization, because, in the previous section, according to the respondents' perspective, this criterion does not affect their willingness to use them.

Table 15. Results of Friedman Test: Prioritization of Place-shaping Criteria from the Residents' Perspective

Physical Variables	Mean Ratings	Chi-square Statistic	Number	Proportion	Mean Ratings	Variable
Access to Place	11.90				11.05	Movement of Pedestrians and Cars
Recreational Amenities	13.17				10.40	Night Lighting
Establishment of Security and Safety	11.13				9.60	Attractions of Surrounding Environment
Night Lighting	7.39				12.19	Presence of Various Land-uses
Attractions of Surrounding Environment	6.06	1561.630	17	0.000	9.21	Night Traffic
Various and Attractive 24-h Activities	12.56				11.31	Movement of Vehicle Traffic Place
Presence of Various Land-uses	6.85				7.79	Shapes, Colors, and Textures in the Area
Night Traffic	9.68				6.27	Spaces between Blocks, Square, Alley
A Place for Leisure	9.68				7.46	A Place for Leisure

As can be seen in Table 15, the hypothesis of equality of mean ratings is not confirmed from the residents' perspective ($Z = 1561.630$; $P < 0.05$), in other words, there is a significant difference between the mean ratings of different criteria. The mean ratings also show that the criteria of "access to space" and "urban furniture" have the highest and the lowest ratings, respectively.

The results of this study show that in most of the sites studied, the residents have the following problems: improper commuting route (walls, sidewalks and green spaces), lack of proper urban furniture, and lack of amenities for recreation and leisure. Given the theoretical foundations, field studies, and the results of statistical tests, some suggestions are provided for shaping urban abandoned spaces, as listed in Table 16.

5. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

Table 16. Main Problems in the Five Selected Sites and Practical Suggestions for Them

Site	Main Problems	Practical Suggestions
1	Commuting route (walls, sidewalks and green spaces) and the lack of amenities for recreation and leisure	To widen walkways and motorways and to separate them using a boulevard or a square. To build compatible complexes between the constituent elements of urban space (design or use approach or using innovation and element matching)
2	Green space in walkways and motorways, lack of proper urban furniture	To create a wide green space and sometimes a boulevard or square for use and sitting (design approach, perspective generation and value creation for environmental elements).

3	Green space in walkways and motorways, lack of proper urban furniture	To use symbolic elements and symbols in the design of urban furniture and green space in accordance with the values of the site (design and management approach using value creation).
4	Commuting route (walls, sidewalks and green spaces) and the lack of amenities for recreation and leisure	To assign a variety of functions according to the residents' needs and to redesign the continuous walls with the elements related to the surrounding environment (development, guidance and coordination approach).
5	Night lighting, lack of proper urban furniture	To build 24-hour complexes, to install lighting signage in the area, and to make the walls transparent (development and management approach and control of space).

It is suggested to future scholars to perform broader research on the place-shaping in urban textures and to collaborate with related agencies such as municipalities and the Construction Engineering Organization to organize the shaping of the whole city project. Another suggestion to accelerate the process of such projects is to select a group of well-educated people from different parts of the city and to collaborate with related bodies such as the City Council in groups to develop some strategies for the

overall shaping of urban places.

According to studies and field research on urban space, it seems that these are people that influence the place-shaping in urban space. Of course, with long- and short-term policies, urban managers are also effective in organizing this shaping. Moreover, the owners of places, designers' skills and their freedom to build, individuals' resources and abilities and long-term management of the project process, greatly influence the shaping of space and the creation of urban spaces.

END NOTE

1. If the significance level is greater than 0.05, the hypothesis of equality will be confirmed. $\begin{cases} H_0: p = 0.6 \\ H_1: p \neq 0.6 \end{cases}$
2. If the significance level is less than 0.05, the hypothesis of equality will not be confirmed.

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