

## Immunization of Urban Spaces in Saqqez city, Iran

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**Abstract:** - Saqqez is the regional city of the Kurdistan region, the Northwest province of Iran. In recent years many transformations have occurred in Iranian society and women and girls still have a lot to worry about comes to urban public spaces. In order to, the aim of current research is examine the women's participation in urban spaces safety by PUA model in case study region. Methodology is based on library, documental and field studies. Results showed that the index of city street furniture in Republic street with providing more favorable conditions of women's satisfaction with (0.563) of the Quds street, south Imam Khomeini street with (0.513) and (0.448) were in north Imam Khomeini street. Other indicators also had a similar situation. Finally, presented some solve ways using SWOT model.

**Key words:** - PUA Model, Female-centric Land use, Saqqez city, Women Participation

### I. INTRODUCTION

Saqqez is the regional city of the Kurdistan region, the Northwest province of Iran. It has a 987 km common border with Iraq country. The Western border of Iran was specified by the border commission according to the Goldsmith Plan in September 1871 (Taheri, 1977). In land use planning, urban open space is open space areas for "parks", "green spaces", and other open areas. The landscape of urban open spaces can range from playing fields to highly maintained environments to relatively natural landscapes. They are commonly open to public access, however, urban open spaces may be privately owned. Areas outside of city boundaries, such as state and national parks as well as open space in the countryside, are not considered urban open space. Streets, piazzas, plazas and urban squares are not always defined as urban open space in land use planning (Sykes, 1984 & Kurdish encyclopedia, 1975)

Planning and designing safe public spaces for women and girls means creating public spaces with features that enhance women's safety and feelings of safety, and detract from features that cause women's insecurity and feelings of insecurity (Kiani & Heydari, 2011). While planning and designing safe public spaces for women, planners, designers and architects place special focus on lighting, landscaping, visibility, motorized traffic, pedestrian traffic, urban furniture, potential hiding spots, signage, security personnel, proximity to other public spaces, proximity to emergency services, and access to public transportation. Each of these areas is given particular consideration from the perspective of the women and girls who use public spaces (Plan International, 2010). Safety planning and design also involves more than just the concrete, physical features of a space, although interventions at this level may occur first in a safe cities for women program (Werkerle, 2000). It is a necessarily participatory process whereby community members (especially women) work together to create spaces that accommodate strong social relations. In order to be successful, planners and designers must pay attention to how people express themselves in, and interact with, public space (Weingartner, 2010; Rahnama & Heydari, 2013; Kyung-Hwan, 2002). The urban public spaces have important role in urban development programs. This is due to the effect of these spacing in reinforcing the cultural – social aspects of the city and as the result of the production of social capital. The main features of these spaces, gathering people with different cultures and with individual and social characteristics. It means that the city and its urban spaces are the place of use and showing groups and various sectors of society that each of them based on specific social and cultural features of each individual has different expectations from these spaces. Men, women, children, adults and disabled people are the main users of urban areas that the percentage and use rate of each of them from spaces represents ability of the space in meeting their needs. The important point about the women, children, adults and

disabled people is their vulnerability in urban areas against threats to the environment. Hence it is important to pay attention to these people in an urban area (Khammar & et al, 2011; Kolbel, 2008). Public space should belong to everyone and everyone should have a right to use it – girls should feel free to use the soccer field and boys should feel free to sit under the tree. Thus, planning and designing safe public spaces for women and girls also means analyzing the various uses of public spaces, who uses them, when, and for how long (Hickman, 2005; Banister, 2005). This kind of planning and design also focuses on who doesn't use a particular public space, when, and why. This is because when certain groups, like women or girls, do not use a space, it is usually an indication that the space feels insecure to members of that group (Hesse, 2001; Habibi, 1996). In order to, Planning and designing safe public spaces for women and girls requires constant attention to physical and social characteristics of space. It also requires constant evaluation of the social and physical implications of the planning and design process. The planning and design of a space has the potential to either reinforce gender inequality or to advance gender equality. For this reason, the planning and design process is a crucial facet of creating safe cities for women and girls.

This paper deals with one of the more important changes to occur in the contemporary Kurdish city, one that has been identified in the literature as the 'privatization of public space'. This restructuring of the urban landscape has been facilitated by the interlocking components of the real estate, finance, construction and design sectors, and reflects the influence of the latter at the expense of municipal oversight. In conceptual terms, this may be of only limited importance, insofar as cities in the Iran have been both shaped and produced by corporate interests for a very long time (Kohn, 2004; Kirby, 2008). Barker, the founder of the theory of ecological psychology assesses the behavioral patterns of women in space safety. He believes that there is a relation between physical and behavioral aspects which is expressible, considering the implication that fits the environment. He believes that by being in a different manner camps, an individual can take on certain social roles (Barker, 1960). The important point about the women, children, adults and disabled people is their vulnerability in urban areas against threats to the environment. Hence it is important to pay attention to these people in an urban area. Women because of their specific characteristics lead to differences in the urban area that if this area is considered, it can be free from fear and distress for all groups (except disabled). Raggars (2003) is a scholar with consistency tendency and in his work as "cities for a small planet" defines public realm as an encouraging factor in social mobility because he believes that a sustainable city should be characterized by justice, beauty, creativity, ecology, compactness or multicenter, diversity and finally easy information exchange in a way that both face-to-face and electronic information be exchanged (Raggars, 2003). On the other hand it can be said that the need for traffic safety in public spaces is one of the basic needs and has different dimensions itself. In various sources, safety has been considered as an optimal benchmark in determining proper locations for urban usages, in addition of other criteria such as fitness, comfort, efficiency and utility, (Saednia, 2008). In terms of urban planning, urban safety includes all precautions and doings that can be applied in short, medium and long term programs in order to protect life and property of the citizens (Zangi Abadi & et al, 2008).

## II. BACKGROUND

Urban planners and other municipal officials tend to consider public space as "gender neutral". In other words, they consider public space as being experienced in the same way by women and men. However, to plan public spaces that are safe for everyone, space must be "de-neutralized". That is, public spaces cannot be considered to be the same for everyone everywhere (CAFSU, 2002). For example, spaces which might seem safe and enjoyable for young men may seem dangerous and unpleasant for elderly women (Raju, 2006; Sakthivel, 2009). Alternatively, spaces which seem fun and exciting for children may seem complicated and inaccessible to people in wheelchairs. Because space is experienced differently by different people (including men and women), people can create spaces that either promote or impede gender equality. For example, in spaces that are designed to be safer, easier to use and more accessible for men than for women, gender equality is impeded. Conversely, in spaces that are designed to be safe, easy to use and accessible for both men and women, gender equality is promoted (Todkari, 2010). Urban planners and other actors involved in the design of public spaces need to think about how the spaces will be used and by whom. The characteristics of a space (i.e. whether it is cramped or spacious, well-lit or poorly lit, full of people or empty) actively contribute to how social relations will evolve in that space. In other words, the same space may be safe or unsafe for women and girls depending on who uses it and why. For example, if a confined space like an elevator is filled with people for only a short period of time, it might not feel threatening to a woman at all. Designers of public space should be aware of how men and women use spaces together, and incorporate features that promote appropriate gender relations (Alaguraja & et al, 2010).

As a result of most land use and zoning decisions, different types of spaces with different uses are kept far apart from each other (Tavakoli & Heydari, 2012). This approach is based on the belief that spaces work more efficiently if they are divided into separate areas for recreation, work and housing. Unfortunately, this kind of spatial separation has compounded the traditional division between the public and the private spheres. The

separation of public and private spheres is problematic because it can limit women's abilities to move between different spaces in the city (Pant, 2013). For example, for women who are responsible for domestic tasks in the private sphere, including care-giving for children and/or elderly relatives, buying and/or growing food, maintaining the family home, and doing all number of errands and juggling resources, it can be virtually impossible to also squeeze in a trip to a separate part of the city for recreational activities. As a consequence, women simply may not be able to enjoy leisure time in spaces designated for recreation (Gopalakrishnan, 1997). In another example, women may have to decline an employment opportunity if it is located in a public area that is far away from their other daytime responsibilities in the private realm (e.g. family-related chores, care-taking roles). Conversely, women may opt or be obliged to take a job (e.g. due to poverty, to make a living) even if it is inconveniently located, and are thus forced to take long journeys early in the morning and late at night through areas where they feel insecure and their safety is at risk (Xang & et al, 2013).

Jacob believes that the presence of people in urban spaces will have issues such as safety and social security as its followings. Reliance on public oversight in urban space designing, creating a spatial focus, increasing intensity and mixing and utilization of the space and the proper skeletal organization, all form the sustainable and qualitative aspects of public realms. Public spaces must be open to all classes, age and gender groups and social minorities at all hours of the day. They must be safe and easy transportation must be provided. According to Golmoradi's research in university of Kermanshah, the raise of urban insecurity attracted many socialists' attention. He conclude that factors such as rate of cultural promotion ( $r=0/17$ ), rate of urban authenticity, rate of participation in subjective and objective dimension have a positive and significant correlation with the decrease of insecurity (Golmoradi, 2011). Zokin in his book –culture of cities- says urban spaces are not safe enough for citizens to participate in creation of public culture. So according to Zokin the main index is citizens' partnership in creating of urban spaces in a way that users can both use it and try to make it a safe place (zokin, 2011). Hiller believes that the movement patterns of private spaces will be increased by safety of users who present in such spaces. He projects the term "rate of the capability of urban spaces and locations in attracting citizens' participation" and says that there is a direct correlation between social crime commitment and delinquency in different age and generation groups and the safety which is the result of favorable interaction of citizens (Hiller, 2011).

According to the urban planning program of Britain, there are nine influencing factor in measuring the quality of public spaces:

- 1- Both city officials and citizens try to keep public spaces, clean.
- 2- Considering accessibility principle, with respect to citizens' mobility and spatial behavior.
- 3- Functionality of various urban works in space.
- 4- Comfort and attractiveness of urban landscapes and public spaces.
- 5- The rate of inclusion, i.e. urban spaces is designed for which groups or what purposes?
- 6- Considering factors such as refresh and mobility when designing urban spaces.
- 7- Considering safety and security of urban spaces.
- 8- Considering the difference of urban spaces in designing and urban planning.
- 9- Reconstructing and upgrading urban public spaces (according to Hanifi-e-Asl, 2009 & OUPUK, 2011).

In Britain, the institution of "women against violence" published a book titled "women and security of the society" which was about planning to have more safe societies. It is stated in this book that 60% of women complained that they are afraid of walking alone, 76% were afraid of waiting for public transportation, 83% were afraid of going to their cars in parking lots and 39% were afraid of staying at home alone, early at nights. These finding were generalizable in most societies of the world, regardless of cultural issues. Urban spaces and its inclusions have effects on each other. Spaces get their form, function and identity from human beings and their social-cultural relations and the space organization reshapes these relations. Therefore designing and structuring of urban spaces impact the process of social life and must have benefits both physically and mentally for citizens (Hanifi-e- Asl, 2009).

### III. CHANGES OF POPULATION IN KURDISH CITIES

The number of Kurdish cities increased from 6 in 1976 to 23 (10 main cities and 13 minor cities as subset cities) in 2012. In the different National development plans in before and after revolution point on increase urbanizations related to industrialization of these urban Settlements in these areas. Cerate cement factory in Bijar city was the first step to access this purpose in after Islamic revolution and caused the migration of hundreds of thousands of villagers to the cities and also growth of private subdivisions. On the one hand, a cheap workforce for economic activities in cities in industrial and building services was provided; on the other hand, production and consumption within the villages was subsumed into the urban capitalist economy. During the implementation of these plans, most of industrial activities in Sanandaj and Saqqez and its surrounding areas

have been centralized. In this period, both the urban and the master plan had a great impact on physical changes of Sanandaj city as a big city in Kurdistan province. The foreign engineers and consultants along with their indigenous colleagues with modernizing tendencies tried to make a master plan. As a result, the act of owning apartments was approved in 1996 (Habibi, 1996),

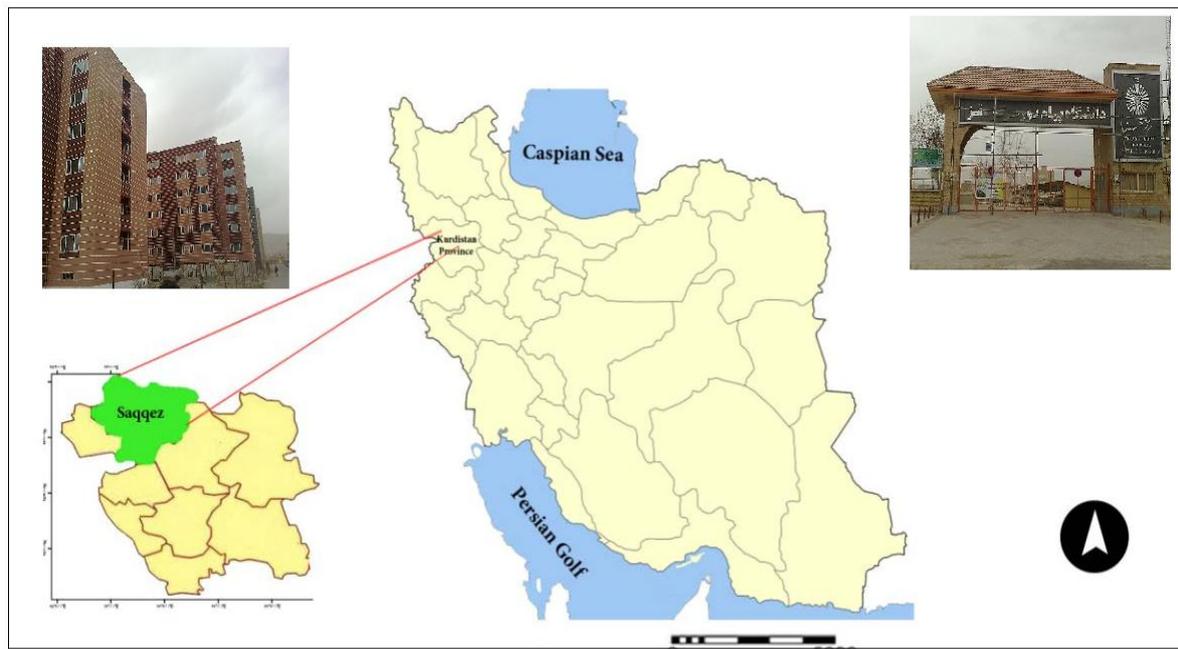
**IV. CASE STUDY**

Saqqez city is located between 46°13'-46°16' eastern longitude and 36°11'-36°15' northern latitude within north-west of Kurdistan province in northwest of Iran and covers of approximately 1474.8 ha. At the 2006 census, the city's population was 135037, whereas its current population is about 145000. Building area was 618.26 ha. The average elevation of the city is about 1496 m above mean sea level. Saqqez is characterized as a mountainous area which is located within Zagros Mountains rages from south-east to north-west. This area comprises about 15.5% of Kurdistan province. The difference of height between the highest elevation point (Chehel-Cheshme Mountain, 3173 m and Symone-Rood basin, 1150 m above mean sea level) is about 2023 m. Saqqez River emanates from western mountains (Khan valley) and continues its path across the city toward north-east. Fig. 2 shows location of study area in Kurdistan province, Iran (Rahimi, 2012). Also it has a 987 Km<sup>2</sup> common border with Iraq country. Western border of Iran was specified by the border commission according to the Goldsmith Plan in September 1871 (Taheri, 1977). This borderline has separated parts of Kurdistan from Iran (Sykes, 1984) and today a majority of the Kurdish population (about 25 million people) live within Turkey (a group of Kurdish people also lives in Iran, Iraq and Syria Countries.(Kurdish Encyclopedia, 1975). Kurdistan province within the Iran has the lowest level of Development (Rahnama & Heydari, 2013; Heydari & Tavakoli, 2012).

**Table 1** Population information of Saqqez city in 1996 to 2016.

Divisions	Are	Population of 1996	Population of 2006	Residential Area	Number of households 2006	Gross density 2006	Net Density 2006	Population estimate 2016
District 1	179.56	13427	13427	43.73	3570	75	307	5150
District 2	183.92	24700	23599	59.6	5686	128	396	27500
District 1	363.48	40954	37026	103.37	9256	102	358	49150
District 3	372.53	38965	46127	116.99	10792	124	394	54500
District 4	211.07	9637	13262	34.91	3056	63	380	20000
District 2	583.61	48602	59389	151.90	13848	102	391	74500
District 5	311.36	18103	20224	40.01	4357	65	505	34000
District 6	274.92	7735	14710	41.81	3406	54	352	20500
Region 3	586.28	25838	34934	81.83	7763	60	427	54500
Total	1533.27	115394	131349	337.10	30867	85.66	389.64	178150

Note: Statistics Organization of Iran 1976, 1986, 1996, 2006 and estimate of 2016.



**Fig. 1.** A landscape of case study region. Source: Authors, 2013.

## V. MATERIAL AND METHODOLOGY

The research method we have used is based on the descriptive- analytical approach. We used a documental method to collect information. In order to applied methodology is based on correlation, field and survey methods. Statistical society of current research was including 200 citizens, experts and urban officials. According to characteristics of population, sampling method is simple random sampling without replacement and each expert is considered as a sample. Morgan's sample size estimation table was used to determine size of sample, so 59 experts were selected as final sample. In final presented some solve ways. A precondition for this methodology lies in the fact that the transport and land-use system can be influenced or should be controlled by policies and regulations, although it has been suggested that the regulatory influence may be unelectable. However, the argument here is to develop a methodology which can control, steer or "govern" the transport system, as required principally by approach. The topical constraint to "empirical research" does not need to be required and can also be applied to "strategies", for yielding successful actions.

## VI. RESULTS

Interest in the issue of women communication with city and the view that perception and experience of women in city areas may be quite different from men was created from "second wave" of feminist efforts to overcome the sociological theoretical model in 1970. Critics have highlighted the failure of social theory and began investigating of the structural differences of gender and gender inequality. This fight was made not only just in further symbolic composition and materialistic interior of space and family atmosphere but also was required for the claims based on that presence in public space.

**Table 2** Physical Division of Saqqez city according to Zone, district and Sector

Zone one		Zone two		Zone three	
Subdivisions	Area (ha)	Subdivisions	Area (ha)	Subdivisions	Area (ha)
<b>District One</b>	<b>179.4</b>	<b>District Three</b>	<b>369.50</b>	<b>District Five</b>	<b>301.13</b>
Sector 1	69.98	Sector 8	95.45	Sector 16	
Sector 2	53.29	Sector 9	56.2	Sector 17	
Sector 3	56.13	Sector 10	30.15	Sector 18	
		Sector 11	42.84	Sector 19	
		Sector 12	37.03		
		Sector 13	107.83		
<b>District Two</b>	<b>184.2</b>	<b>District Four</b>	<b>208.56</b>	<b>District Six</b>	<b>271.51</b>
Sector 4	52.38	Sector 14	124.66	Sector 20	117.60
Sector 5	53.33	Sector 15	83.9	Sector 21	63.11
Sector 6	28.38			Sector 22	90.80
Sector 7	50.11				
<b>Total area of Zone one: 363.60</b>		<b>Total area of Zone Two: 578.06</b>		<b>Total area of Zone Three: 572.64</b>	
<b>Total area of Saqqez city: 1514.31 ha</b>					

Source: Authors, 2013.

Claims of representation, identity claims, demands of public rights and citizenship, demands on public life were based on the demands for visibility in public space. Feminists believe that men with the public realm and women with the private sector are identified. It has been argued that the conflict between public and private, and the seemingly comprehensive order, egalitarian and its individualist has caused that subordination of women to men remain hidden. The problem caused public world or in other words, civil society has been raised as a separate entity from the private realm of home and thus it is ignored in theory, while in reality these areas are closely related and world of work and world of home life cannot be separated from each other. In fact, "the field of house living is located in the heart of civil society, not apart from it." Similarly, with the further presence of women in the public realm of work and policy, the natures of public field and opposite forms of are changing. The sample size of the present study includes 200 women's which living and working in Saqqez city. Therefore for more comprehensive of the sample, 50 were selected from 17-34 year old women, 50 from 34-51 year old women and 50 from 51- 65 year old women and 50 up to 65, for field studies and taking part in PUA meetings. The present study has considered different factors with respect to current usage status of the studied area. In the first step, a questionnaire was distributed and women were asked to specify level of their satisfaction, using a qualitative range: excellent, very good, good, acceptable and weak.

**Table 3** The results of women's satisfaction in age 17-65 year's old resulted analysis of usage conditions in studied areas:

Age 17-65 years old				
indexes	Northern Imam ST	Southern Imam ST	Jomhoori ST	Quds ST
recreational spaces	Acceptable	Acceptable	Good	Good
negative sense of the place	Weak	Very good	Good	excellent
Parking lots	Excellent	Weak	Weak	Very good
Places without social usage	Good	Good	Acceptable	Acceptable
Protect children	Excellent	Very good	Weak	Acceptable
Urban Safety	Weak	Acceptable	Weak	Weak
diversified places	Excellent	Good	Acceptable	Excellent

Resource: Authors, 2013.

According to the obtained data, the land uses in general, as one of the quality indexes was not in a good state. According to the women views in this study, lack of recreational spaces in addition of work places, negative sense of the place, non-diversified places, tourism usage, lack of social usage, limited places for children and oldness of the urban spaces were the main mentioned issues.

**Table 4** Quantitative results of providing women's satisfaction in case study streets according to studied indexes:

Ranking Indexes	Age	17- 34	34- 51	51- 65	Older than 65
recreational spaces		30%	26%	30%	32%
negative sense of the place		46%	32%	28%	28%
Parking lots		25%	8%	20%	34%
Places without social usage		26%	24%	18%	18%
Protect children		16%	16%	32%	26%
Urban Safety		10%	34%	52%	2%
diversified places		14%	8%	16%	22%

Resource: Authors, 2013.

## VII. URBAN FURNITURE OF SAQQEZ CITY

A "gendered perspective" occurs when planners, designers, decision-makers and community actors look at problems with the needs of both women and men in mind. In the planning process, this means that all policies and design interventions should be reviewed by women and by officials in order to determine whether or not they will make women's lives safer and more convenient. Women and men experience the city differently. This difference is due in part to the different roles in society that men and women are expected to fulfil. Actors involved in any planning project should consider what opportunities women have to use, enjoy and work in public spaces. These opportunities will define women's perceptions of whether a place is safe or unsafe. In addition, women's personal experiences with private and public forms of violence will influence their use of space. All of these points should be taken into consideration at the outset of any planning project. For example, middle-aged men might use a park with groups of other men on their lunch break from work. Young mothers might use the same park in the morning with their children and other young mothers. At night, teenaged boys might use the park with their friends as a social meeting place. For older women, the park might not feel like a safe place in the afternoon or evening because it is filled with men and/or teenaged boys.

In order to, in relation to the status of urban furniture of Saqqez City, some meeting were held and there, urban furniture was defined for women and they were asked to write the related problems in a piece of paper, starting with the most important ones. The first problem that was mentioned by women was that the urban furniture was not compatible with cultural status and identity of residents. Most of this furniture was designed regardless of climate elements of the region, so for example one urban element was not compatible with other elements. In Jomhoori Street, from Kosar Institute to Adami, there were suitable places for sitting, but they were not enough, especially for women, because of high number of users. Most of women complained about the inappropriate distribution of taxi stands and bus stops across the city, for example in Imam Khomeini Street, there is no place for sitting and waiting for bus. Just in Jomhoori Street and in two points far from each

other, few places are provided for waiting for bus and resting. This is the same, in Quds and Northern Streets. Thus in the studied area, taxi stands and bus stops are not distributed appropriately and women have to cross the streets several times to access them. Another problem is that zebra crossings are not just close to taxi or bus stops to make traffic, easier.

After complementary studies were done, the following results obtained as shown in figure (2).

The following results will be taken from figure (2):

- 1- In the case of lack of urban furniture, Northern Imam Khomeini Street had been the worst (35% out of 100%) and Quds street was the best (18% out of 100%).
- 2- In the case of light at night, Southern Imam Khomeini Street was the best (40% out of 100%) and Northern Imam Khomeini Street was the worst (6% out of 100%).
- 3- In the case of disharmony of used elements in a place, Northern Imam Khomeini Street was the worst (35% out of 100%) and Quds street was the best (18% out of 100%).

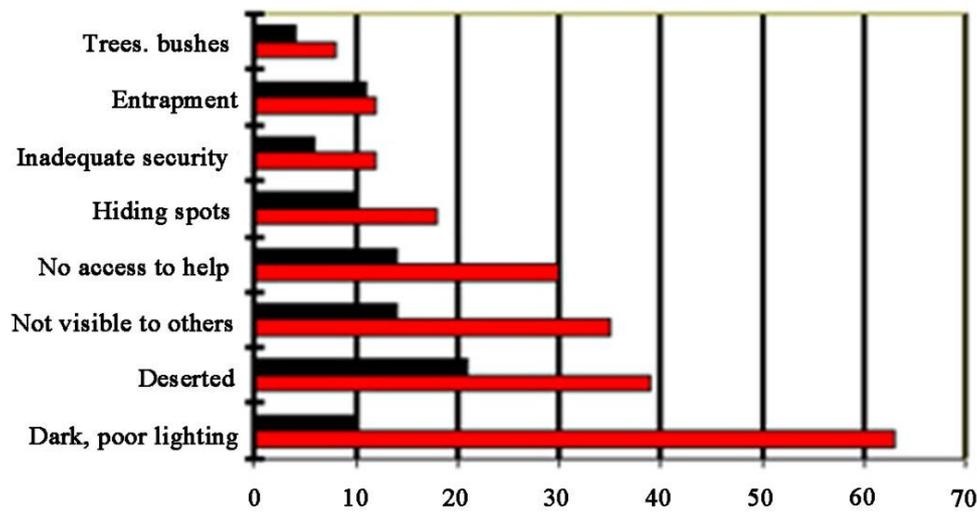


Fig.2. Percent of women's satisfaction of urban furniture's in Saqez city.  
Resource: Authors, 2013.

#### Analysing the design of women's favorable spaces:

People who plan and design public spaces need to be aware of all of the ways the space will be used. Planners and designers can take measures to combat space being used in ways that feel threatening to women and girls. For instance, in the case of the park, planners and designers might include different areas for different groups of people – by providing an area for men to get together with their friends that is separate from exercise equipment that could be used by women. This way men and women could use the park independently, but at the same time. In order to avoid gender roles being prescribed by public space, spatial planning and design can be linked to the objective of achieving gender equality. It seems that gender structure or the way that social duties are divided between men and women and its consequences during the history, are all based on the assumption of a required relation of normal sex. Thus women are linked to private spaces and men to public spaces. on the other hand, in cities public spaces were always dominated by men. But today, women's presence at work or other public activities has changed the dominant norms of the society and as its consequence, the space organizations have changed too. The most important problems about designing women's favorable spaces that were mentioned by women, included:

- 1- multiplicity of visual symbols , 100 out of 200 women considered Southern Imam khomeini Street as the worst, 44 women (Jomhoori Street) 33 women (Northern Imam khomeini Street) and 25 women (Quds Street).
- 2- Disharmony of residential and commercial buildings in terms of oldness, frontage and height. The results showed that 13 women out of 200, considered Southern Imam khomeini Street as the worst, 47 women (Northern Imam khomeini Street), 55 women (Quds Street) and 85 women (Jomhoori Street).
- 3- Absence of special rooms for mothers and their children and also absence of places for sitting or studying in bus stops or crowded places were other indexes mentioned by women. Questionnaire data showed that 87 women considered Northern Imam khomeini Street as the worst, 55 women (Southern Imam khomeini Street), 45 women (Quds Street) and 13 women (Jomhoori Street).
- 4- Most of the women in the present study, believed that when walking in the street (in the afternoons or when going to work), diversity in color and type of used tiles, roughnesses, the difference in the ramp of adjacent

sidewalks and alleys, are the main threatening factors in relation to women's physical and mental health. Thus in respect to this, 85 women considered Quds Street as the worst, 5 women (Jomhoori Street), 45 women (Northern Imam Khomeini Street) and 65 women (Southern Imam Khomeini Street).

### VIII. CONCLUSION

The first hypothesis that this study is going to prove its truth or falsity is: "The physical body and conditions of the central part of Saqqez is not providing comfort and safety for women in the current conditions" According to our results, although there are differences between the considered ideal quantities and the current situation, but women's safety and comfort in the central part of the town as well as in the studied area have been provided to an acceptable level. The negative effects have not been limited to a specific group of users of these spaces. Thus, the first hypothesis was rejected with certainty.

The second hypothesis investigated in this study was "There is a significant difference between the current status and the ideal status of women's participation in the urban spaces of Saqqez, with respect to qualitative indexes of participation."

In relation to this assumption, the field and the participation studies in the area have shown that there is a significant difference between the present situation indexes and that of the ideal situation of these indicators and the potential participation of women is not only actualized but also due to the existence of different definitions and sometimes violating each other the capabilities were not understood and no efforts has been done to achieve the majority of these indicators. These problems in different dimensions such as shortage of comfortable furniture, excessive density of urban elements in a special area, and lack of some in another neighborhood, failure to meet the needs of clients and combination of usages of lacking of part of area and etc. have hindered the comfort and convenience of users of urban spaces, especially women. As the result, according to the data obtained, the second hypothesis of the study was proved.

### IX. SUGGESTIONS

After reviewing the current status in all fields and discovering the truth about each of the indicators, it is necessary to provide guidelines for the second hypothesis of the present study. In this context, the Executive and practical proposals will be presented to resolve problems and to utilize the opportunities in the best way.

1. Attention to the construction and development of recreation usages and places to sit (seats located at bus stations, parks).
2. Optimal distribution of parking in the area, particularly in Quds and Jomhoori Streets which are in lower positions in this respect.
3. Removing the flaw in lighting systems especially at night, and in the areas leading to Southern Imam Streets and its secondary streets.
4. Establishing some furniture matched to local and cultural identity the local people that match.
5. Attention to eliminating visual distortion caused by the multiplicity of urban symbols which threaten women's comfort, safety and welfare.
6. Providing region and climate based urban designing and the compatible architecture.
7. Reducing traffic and population by planning in a suitable way in relation to usages for the studied area.
8. Designing of paved streets and pedestrian pathways in a safe way.

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