

Urban Furniture and Leisure of Citizens (Case Study of Sabzevar Urban Parks)

Reza Kargar*, and Maryam Ghassemi

Professor of Education, Sheshtmand Region, Sabzevar, Iran

*Corresponding author's Email: rezakargar@chmail.ir

ABSTRACT: One of the most important urban management programs in the cities today is the leisure of the citizens and one of the options welcomed by the citizens is the urban parks. Urban furniture is one of the most important factors that can be effective in attraction of the citizens for the leisure. In this study, using the combined method (observation, interview, questionnaire) we investigated the factors of designing, locating and choosing furniture and cultural and psychological factors of Sabzevar urban parks and its spatial quality and subsequently in the section on inferential statistics using the linear Regression method we explored the relationship between the variables and in the end came to the conclusion that the quality of furniture (designing, locating and choosing) along with the spatial quality and the cultural and psychological factors resulting from that have a direct effect in attracting citizens for the leisure of the citizens while the furniture of Sabzevar urban parks doesn't have a proper quality.

Keywords: Urban Furniture, Spatial Quality, Leisure, Citizens, Sabzevar

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INTRODUCTION

Since early in the twentieth century urbanized humans once again paid attention to nature and the green space whose clear appearance is in creation of practical gardens instead of recreational gardens which meets the new demands of the citizens (Pirmoureh, 1994: 72). The residents of the cities today are not only in need of food by meeting whom the problem can be considered as finished; rather, good residence, proper space of life, peaceful environment and breathing clear air are considered as the main and major needs today (Shokoui, 1979: 41). However, the rapid growth of the cities can be viewed as one of the major threats to the environment whose effects will harm the residents of the cities, that is, humans and will leave a corrosive impact on the soul and body of the urbanized humans (Bahram Soltani, 2002: 41).

Establishment of urban parks is worthy of a wide study on the one hand due to the effects they have on the quality of urban life and achievement of sustainable development and on the other hand due to the financial load without return of capital and profit that they leave for municipalities (Maniun, 2003: 31). In most discussions the parks and urban green space have been emphasized has a very important solution that can increase the quality of urban social life (Girardet, 1925: 25). The green space can provide many social and psychological services and can act as a factor that can have a highly significant role in empowerment of new cities and also their citizens (Urich, 1981: 2).

Urban furniture includes all the elements that are primarily located in the urban open spaces and have public functions and secondly whose existence in the urban spaces meets one of the public needs of the citizens (Agshteh, 2000: 207). Equipments of public services in the city include the lights, traffic signs, traffic booths and telephones and ash bins that form practical equipments of

the city (Seifaldini, 1999: 472). Urban furniture is a set of equipments and facilities that improves the quality and efficiency of life in the city and streets (Tavassoli and Bonyadi, 1992: 18).

Applications that are expected of the set of urban furniture:

-Rest or haven (canopies, benches, shelters)- Light-Food (food and drink stalls)- Health services (health, vaccination)- Protection (fences, balustrades, barriers)- Special care equipment maintenance- Method of distribution or collection of the goods and products (mailboxes, stalls, newspapers)- Presentation of regulations- Redirection and presentation of information to the citizens (signposts, clocks, advertising boards)- Children's games (park rides)- Cultural signs (statues, symbols, monuments)- Register (parking meters, park and stop moving obstacles) (Mortezaei, 2003: 20-21).

Urban furniture is generally divided to four groups: 1-street furniture, 2-park furniture, 3-traffic furniture, 4-information and advertisement structures (Lahiji, 2009: 2).

Designing the furniture:

In designing the urban furniture consistency and symmetry and meeting the needs of the environment are two important principles that must be heeded by designers and planners since a design is successful and persistent which can be consistent with the features and nature of the concerned place and function and also can permanently meet the needs of its users as a dynamic design and act in accordance with the environmental tensions (Qanbari, 2002: 60).

In addition to the items above in designing the urban furniture and compliance with the standard in that, attention to elements that can be divided to the two physical and non-physical groups is noteworthy:

Physical elements: parameters that contain the physical and manifest features of a product which include: shape, context, color, cover of connections and consumables; non-physical elements: parameters that don't have physical content and are rather considered when using the product which include: coordination with the environment, safety, ergonomics, access, low number of the parts, ease of construction, permanence, resistance to destruction, usability for different social groups, being economical and the strength of the structure (Qolam Pour, 1990). Accurate planning for locating of urban furniture is required as a certain strategy for creation of a sustainable and healthy environment in accordance with the local conditions and in this regard the factor of environmental sustainability must be given special attention.

Observing the points below can be to some extent a guide for the urban planners and authorities in locating of the urban furniture.

-Taking into consideration the goal of comfort and convenience for the users.

-Prevention from visual disturbances and pollutions

-Locating of the elements such that they have the least collisions with the pedestrians.

-Observation of the spatial distribution in accordance with the environmental capacity and the number of local users.

-Prevention from high or low density in locating of kinds of furniture.

-Observation of proper distances in establishment of types of furniture according to the conditions of the environment and the use rate of users.

-Easy access to the required furniture (Kaveh, 2010).

Choosing and selecting the furniture:

One of the most important points that must be noted more in choosing and selecting the furniture, is different addresses and users, age groups (children, the youth, the elderly), social classes with certain physiological conditions, certain climate and not just considering economic aspects and low costs (Qanbari, 2002: 59).

In fact, it can be said that by an increase in the quality of the urban furniture specifically in terms of locating, designing and choosing and an increase in utility of the urban space and attention to cultural and psychological factors, we might be able to witness attraction of the citizens for leisure but urban furniture in our country doesn't have the necessary quality and utility and the reasons for this are non-observation of the principles of designing, locating and establishing, choosing and selecting the furniture in the urban spaces which cause the citizens not to be inclined to spend their leisure time in these spaces. As the second largest city in the northeast of the country after the holy city of Mashhad, Sabzevar city is not an exception while due to having a unique geographical and communicational position and moreover having a rich historical and cultural heritage, it welcomes millions of passengers and pilgrims annually and this has added to the importance of efficiency and quality of urban furniture specifically the furniture of parks regarding the needs of the citizens and users; therefore, in this study it is attempted to analyze the quality of furniture of the urban parks in the Sabzevar city regarding the leisure of the citizens by identification of the qualitative factors of the furniture and its investigation in

the case study of the Sabzevar urban parks so that by a proper knowledge of the present conditions and identification of the shortcomings and flaws we can take steps for improvement of the urban furniture of the Sabzevar city.

In this regard, the books and studies conducted in Iran can be referred to such as:

The book "designing the urban spaces and furniture" by Ahmad Saeidnya in 1990 which has only referred to the names of each of the urban elements and has briefly explained them; the book "approaches in designing the urban furniture" by Reza Mortezaei in 2002; this book has firstly discussed the source and history of urban furniture and has subsequently mentioned each of the elements of urban furniture and has hence investigated the features and technical considerations of each of the elements; the book "urban furniture" written by Hussain Kalantari and Payam Ensafian published in the summer 2011 that elaborates in detail on urban spaces and position of the furniture, necessity and accordance and considerations of the furniture in the space and vandalism regarding the furniture.

The article "special analysis of the urban furniture and its impact on the citizens' satisfaction (case study: Saei Park in Tehran) by Hussain Azizi and Mohsen Hasel Talab that explores the present urban furniture and the citizens' satisfaction in Saei Park and in the end provides solutions in this regard.

The article "spatial evaluation of the urban furniture of the tourist spaces of Shiraz using the topsis decision-making model" by Muhammad Sadeq Afrasiabi Rad & Amir Sabbahi, the master of geography and urban planning and military geography of Imam Hussain University (PBUH) that investigates the urban furniture of Shiraz regarding tourism and in the end describes the furniture of the study area to be improper according to the tourism feature of Shiraz.

The article "the role of the urban furniture in giving identity to the cities" by Dr. Ali Zangi Abadi et al. that explores and analyzes the elements and equipments that have a very basic role in giving identity to the space;

The thesis "organization of urban furniture of the central part of Sabzevar city (case study: Kashefi Street)" in 2010 by Zahra Beihaghi in Azad University of Tehran as a master of geography and urban planning attempts to explore organization of urban furniture of the central part of Sabzevar and in the end concludes that the furniture of the study area has a considerable difference with the common standards.

The master's thesis "urban furniture as a reflection of the culture and identity of the city (case study of Mashhad)" by Maedeh Qasemzadeh has been written in September 2011 in Sabzevar Tarbiat Modarres University in geography and urban planning.

General goal in this study:

Our goal is the impact of the furniture of Sabzevar urban parks on leisure of the citizens and our minor goals include the following:

1- Investigation of the designing of the furniture of Sabzevar urban parks regarding the leisure of the citizens

2- Investigation of locating in establishment of furniture of Sabzevar urban parks regarding the leisure of the citizens

3-Investigation of the qualitative elements of the furniture (color, gender, etc.) regarding the leisure of the citizens

The research question:

How can furniture of Sabzevar urban parks be effective in leisure of the citizens?

The hypotheses:

It seems that there is a direct relationship between the quality of furniture of urban parks and presence of the citizens for spending the leisure time. Apparently, the furniture of Sabzevar urban parks doesn't have a good quality.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The methodology used in this study based on goal is considered to be of the applied type which is descriptive and survey based on control of variables and is considered to be a prospective study in terms of time and a field study in terms of position.

The data collection method:

1-Library including: theses, books, articles, documents, maps, magazines, publications, technical and research reports, Internet websites, table and form, krokei, etc., 2-Field and combined including: observation, interview, questionnaire or simple classification sampling.

The data collection tools:

The data collection tools include the observation card, questionnaire, interview, list, table, sampling, databases and Internet sites, computer, satellite networks, etc.

The data analysis method:

The collected data is first classified and subsequently the data is shown and analyzed using the computer and SPSS statistical software in the section on descriptive statistics by means of the table and the diagrams. In the second section of this analysis, that is the inferential statistics, we investigate the relations of the research variables by means of the linear regression method. Our study started with investigation and analysis of a set of qualitative factors and eventually in order to assess their reliability we need quantitative techniques (as the questionnaire); as a result, the present study is in order to increase their reliability and validity of the combined study type.

In this study in the sections that are related to the qualitative study tools such as the interview and the observation are used and in order to come to conclusions in sections that are quantitative we use the questionnaire.

Firstly we explain the factors introduced based on their quantitative or qualitative nature. In designing the furniture and the issue related to that and also locating and establishment of the furniture the two qualitative methods of observation by researcher and interview of the specialists and also the quantitative method of the questionnaire which is using the citizens' views is used so as to learn of the views of different users and addresses in dealing with and using the elements.

In the section that is related to choosing and selecting of the urban furniture due to specialization of the discussion and also lack of information and awareness of the users regarding the issues related to that it is attempted to use the method of the interview in which the relevant specialists are asked the concerned questions.

In the next section we assess the urban space by the method of the questionnaire according to the users that make use of it and we also try to assess the spatial utility using observation according to the author.

In the third section which regards the presence of the citizens in the urban spaces for spending the leisure time, the qualitative method of observation (by the researcher) and the quantitative method of the questionnaire (regarding the citizens) are used.

In the related questionnaire we select the five factors of designing, locating and spatial quality of the furniture, cultural and psychological factors of the environment in both Laleh and Eram parks and will try to analyze them. Our study area is the urban parks of Sabzevar.

After introducing the methods and the fact that for each of the factors what method is used, we subsequently present all the collected data during the research process and analyze them. Our population consisted of people who visited Sabzevar urban parks and make use of these spaces. Our selected parks among 42 urban parks of Sabzevar for observation, interview and questionnaire are the two Eram and Laleh Parks which were selected based on the concerned factors. These will be subsequently mentioned. Most of these parks are among the regional and local parks which weren't considerable regarding attraction of the citizens and facilities and immensity; therefore, our focus is on the parks that operate on an urban scale and by the simple classification sampling our concerned samples are selected.

Sample:

By the classification sampling method and considering factors such as the immensity of the park, easy access, existence of the least required park equipments, history, permeability, urban scale, presence of citizens for the leisure time, welcoming of different addressees and eventually accordance of the items above with the two Eram and Laleh parks, both were selected as the sample.

Urban furniture:

Elements like benches, bus stations, signs, light sources, mailboxes, ash bins, vases, etc. that are used for more convenience and comfort and beauty, presentation of information and control of movement and creation of safety and welfare of the users in the urban space, are called urban furniture (Zangi Abadi and Tabrizi, 2004: 5 & 6).

Leisure time:

Leisure activities are selected and optional activities that are required in the proper conditions and desired situation of people. We have considered walking in the open space, stopping in the recreational place, sitting and resting in attractive and tourist places and presence of the citizens for the leisure time as the dependent variables in this paper so as to explore their relationship with other factors and elements (of the independent variable) during

the research. Our independent variable in this study includes the items considered in designing, locating and cultural factors of the furniture.

Situation and area of Laleh and Eram Parks in the Sabzevar city:

Laleh Park (theme park) with an area of 65397 square meters is situated in region (1) of Sabzevar municipality which from east leads to the Pasdaran Blvd, from north to the east Valiasr Street, from south to Golestan Street and from west to the set of the theme park. With an area of 57314 square meters Eram Park is situated in region (2) of Sabzevar municipality which leads from east to Shahid Motahari Blvd, from north to Rezvan Street, from west to Keshavarz Blvd and from south to the residential units.

Figure 1. The position of Laleh and Eram Parks in Sabzevar city



Source: organization of parks and green space of Sabzevar municipality: 2012

RESULTS

Observation:

In this part of the study the presented data is collected through observation. Observation is of the

systematic and non-participatory type and has a process as below:

- The observation process in the two Laleh and Eram parks was conducted for four weeks such that in the first, middle and last days of each week and in four times (morning, afternoon, evening, night) this process continued until the concerned data was obtained.
- The observation process was conducted and the concerned factors that had to be collected through this method were observed at all hours and on all days on a constant and steady and equal basis and no changes were observed in them and subsequently a summary of the results of the questionnaire is presented in Table 1.

Interview:

We use the technique of interview so as to be informed of the views and goals of the managers and planners that are at the top of decision-making and implementation of the designs for the citizens and compare their views and the demand of the citizens in addition to collection of the results through the library method.

In this regard, we use the free (heuristic) interview due to its flexibility and higher accuracy. For this reason, we use four urban experts in four different areas of decision-making, implementation, planning and academia and elaborate on and investigate them as below:

Engineer Ahmadi: expert in urban designing and planning of Sabzevar municipality.

Engineer Dolat: CEO of organization of park and green space of Sabzevar municipality.

Engineer Bidi: expert in parks and green space of Sabzevar municipality.

Dr. Abbas Zadeh (architecture and urbanization): academic. The paper including the interview questions is attached to the appendix.

The interviewed factors include: 1-designing of the furniture, 2-locating of the furniture, 3-selecting and choosing of the furniture, 4-quality of the space, 5-cultural factors, 6-psychological factors.

Table 1. The results of the observations

The results of the observations	Factors observed
In an ordinary and repetitive manner devoid of creativity and innovation Ergonomics and expert coloring aren't observed and in general the design is not satisfactory.	Designing of the furniture
It was evaluated to be relatively proper and the cases of interference and visual chaos were rarely observed.	Locating of the furniture
People's presence that causes happiness and vitality in the spaces was satisfactory.	Spatial quality
There were no specific social activities during the observation. They welcomed all age and gender groups.	Cultural factors of the furniture
Citizens were present in the parks for leisure time and were fond of improving the facilities of the furniture and spaces and consequently better quality.	Leisure time of the citizens

Source: author: 2012

Table 2. The views of the interviewed experts

Items	Design of the furniture	Locating of the furniture	Spatial quality	Cultural factors of the furniture	Choosing and selecting the furniture	Psychological factors of the furniture	Score
Engineer Ahmadi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	۵
Engineer Dolat	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	۵
Engineer Bidi	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	-	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	۵
Dr. Abbas Zadeh	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	۶				

Source: author: 2011

In Table 2 the views of the experts can be observed.

As can be observed in Table 2, the total of the scores is 24. By giving 1 score to each factor the score of our interviewed factors is 21, that is, they have obtained 85% of the total scores and this shows that the urban management experts have considered our factors to be important in conducting the study and have heeded them in their responses to the questions of the interview and have eventually confirmed our standards during the research process. The highest attention of experts and urban managers in the interview has been drawn to the standards of designing, cultural and psychological factors and the spatial quality.

The questionnaire:

According to the research subject, urban furniture and presence of the citizens for the leisure time, we have taken measures to provide 320 questionnaires so as to compare the real needs and demands of the citizens with the results obtained. The needs and demands of the citizens are the most important and the main parts that must be taken note of in the planning and decision-making.

Method of implementation of the questionnaire process:

The distribution of the questionnaires was conducted approximately for 15 days in the two parks under study, 7 running days in Laleh park and 7 running days in Eram park. For the estimate of the number of the required questionnaires the G*POWER Software was used and consequently due to the demand 226 samples were obtained and according to the possible missing 320 samples were obtained (160 from the Eram Park and 160 from Laleh Park) and after the statistical analysis 270 questionnaires (150 from Eram Park and 120 from Laleh Park) were obtained which were analyzed.

Analysis of the Questionnaire Data:

Descriptive statistics: The table of frequency (Table 3) shows the mentioned factors in the two parks together.

Inferential statistics:

In the second stage of the analysis using the linear Regression method we managed to obtain the relationship which is established between the presence of the citizens for the leisure time and the 5 factors mentioned, as Table 4.

The level of the Regression obtained from the data analysis is 0/662 (66%) of the participation of the independent variables in the dependent variable (presence of the citizens for the leisure time) which is a widely accepted number and also the obtained sig is zero. In fact, a significant relationship is established between the factors (designing, locating of furniture, the quality of space, cultural factors and psychological factors) and the dependent factors (presence of the citizens for the leisure) which will be explained as Table 5.

It should also be noted that in this study and in the data analysis we based the level of significance at 0.05 and conducted the analysis based on that.

Table 3. Frequency of the concerned factors in the two Eram and Laleh Parks

Items	Very much	Much	Average	low	Very low
Beautiful appearance	5	10.3	55	19.7	10
Harmony of color and environment	4.2	15	36.7	28.9	12.4
Attention to colour	40.6	30	21	5.4	3
Attention to form	40	35.4	14.2	7.2	3
Attention to convenience	63.1	16	9	7.9	3
Attention to easy access	55.6	24.4	15	2	3
Attention to gender	25	37	31	5.9	1.1
Quality of sport	28	30.6	24.6	9.8	7
Quality of study	6	19.7	28.5	32.9	13
Quality of meeting friends	18	29.9	33.5	11.7	7.9
Quality of sitting	25.1	34.8	25.5	12.6	2
Walking	42	23	23	8.9	3
Shortage of ash bins	9.4	21	26.3	22.9	20.4
Shortage of benches	9	22.1	34.6	22	12.4
Shortage of drinkers	10.7	23.6	33.3	18.3	14
Shortage of light	21.6	14	36	20	8.4
Shortage of clocks	24	20	19.8	16.8	19.4
Shortage of statues	19.6	22.9	20.5	24	12.9

Source: Kargar, 2012: 81

Table 4. the level of Regression obtained from the data analysis in Laleh and Eram Parks

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.813 ^a	.662	.655	.44074

a. Predictors: (Constant), PSYCHO, LOCATE, CULTURE, QUALITY, DESIGN

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	100.321	5	20.064	103.290	.000 ^a
	Residual	51.282	264	.194		
	Total	151.603	269			

a. Predictors: (Constant), PSYCHO, LOCATE, CULTURE, QUALITY, DESIGN
b. Dependent Variable: HOZOOOR

Source: author: 2011

Table 5. The relationship between the factors under study and the presence of the citizens for leisure

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t	Sig.	Correlations		
		B	Std. Error	Beta				Zero-order	Partial	Part
1	(Constant)	.211	.139			1.523	.129			
	DESIGN	.280	.061	.249	4.582	.000	.689	.271	.164	
	LOCATE	.055	.034	.064	1.593	.112	.365	.098	.057	
	QUALITY	.466	.046	.541	10.153	.000	.775	.530	.363	
	CULTURE	-.088	.043	-.089	-2.032	.043	.389	-.124	-.073	
	PSYCHO	.127	.034	.159	3.722	.000	.518	.223	.133	

a. Dependent Variable: HOZOOOR

Table 5 illustrates the effectiveness of each of the factors in the dependent variable (presence of the citizens of the leisure). Such results have shown that among the 5 factors under study only one factor of locating of the furniture hasn't established a significant relationship with the presence of the citizens for leisure but the three factors of the designing of the furniture, quality of the space and psychological factors each have shown a level of significance of sig: 0 and the cultural factors also show sig: 0.043. The factor of spatial quality has 60% of effectiveness and afterward in order: designing has 47%, psychological factors of the environment 26% and cultural factors 15%. Yet the notable point in this analysis is the existence of the negative sign in the part of cultural factors which despite significance with the dependent variable indicates that both of the parks under study can have a negative and inverse impact on the factor of presence. Now if each of the numbers related to the zero-order column can be amounted to two it shows the rate of effectiveness of each of the independent factors; that is, all these factors have had a positive impact on this variable except the cultural factor (including holding of the exhibitions, ceremonies, plays, etc.) that has had negative effects on that. In fact, it can be said that citizens mostly demanded peace and avoided noise.

According to the table above, if we intend to express a numerical and quantitative relationship between this factor and the factor of presence by means of the first column of b, we can have a linear equation as below.

$$Y=0.280D+0.466Q-0.088CU+0.127PSYCHO$$

That is to say, if 0.280 is added to the factor of the designing of furniture, 0.466 to the spatial quality, 0.127 to the psychological factors of the environment and 0.88 is deducted from the cultural factors one unit is added to the presence of the citizens for leisure in these spaces.

Table 6. the level of correlation between each of the factors and the presence of the citizens for leisure

		Correlations					
		HOZOOOR	DESIGN	LOCATE	QUALITY	CULTURE	PSYCHO
Pearson Correlation	HOZOOOR	1.000	.689	.365	.775	.389	.518
	DESIGN	.689	1.000	.412	.712	.508	.462
	LOCATE	.365	.412	1.000	.343	.358	.281
	QUALITY	.775	.712	.343	1.000	.483	.488
	CULTURE	.389	.508	.358	.483	1.000	.425
	PSYCHO	.518	.462	.281	.488	.425	1.000
Sig. (1-tailed)	HOZOOOR	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	DESIGN	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	LOCATE	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	QUALITY	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	CULTURE	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
	PSYCHO	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000	.000
N	HOZOOOR	270	270	270	270	270	270
	DESIGN	270	270	270	270	270	270
	LOCATE	270	270	270	270	270	270
	QUALITY	270	270	270	270	270	270
	CULTURE	270	270	270	270	270	270
	PSYCHO	270	270	270	270	270	270

In Table 6 you can observe the level of correlation between each of the factors and the presence of the citizens for leisure. The highest correlation is related to the spatial quality with a number of 0.775 (based on Guildford Rule of Thumb) and subsequently in order of priority the factors of designing are 0.686, psychological factors 0.518 and cultural factors 0.389.

Conclusion of the questionnaire data analysis:

Investigation and analysis of the questionnaire data show a very strong relationship between the factors of the spatial quality, designing of the furniture, psychological factors and cultural factors of the environment and leisure of the citizens in these spaces. Citizens are in need of the furniture with standard quality and facilities and the results show that citizens are not satisfied enough with the design and quality of the furniture and demand its improvement.

CONCLUSION

In a general summing of the previous chapters the following results can be inferred:

A: Among the factors of the urban furniture the factor of design of the furniture which includes colouring, harmony with the environment, shape, form and ergonomics and its convenience, has had the highest impact on the citizens.

B: The factors that affected the presence of the citizens for leisure included the following:

The factor that has had the highest impact on the presence of the citizens for leisure among the factors considered has been the factor of spatial quality with 60% of effectiveness and afterward in order: designing with 47%, psychological factors of the environment with 26% and cultural factors with 15% and despite the negative sign in the results it can be said that the citizens mostly demanded peace and avoided noise and the presence of this factor can have an opposite impact on the presence of the citizens for leisure.

Testing the hypotheses:

In the first hypothesis "it seems that there is a direct relationship between the quality of the furniture of the urban parks and the presence of the citizens for leisure." The results obtained from observation of the author and the questionnaire of the citizens and interview with the urban experts and managers can be confirmed. As a result, it can be said that an increase in the quality of the furniture of the urban parks (the factors of designing and locating and choosing of the furniture) as a result of an increase in the quality and utility of the urban space along with its cultural and psychological factors will have a direct impact on increasing the attraction of the citizens for leisure; that is, if 0.280 is added to the factor of the designing of the furniture, 0.466 to the spatial quality, 0.127 to the psychological factors of the environment and 0.088 is deducted from cultural factors, one unit is added to the presence of the citizens for leisure in these spaces and this means that there is a direct relationship between the quality of the furniture of the urban parks and presence of the citizens for leisure. Therefore, the first hypothesis is proved.

In the second hypothesis "it seems that the furniture of the urban parks of Sabzevar doesn't have a satisfactory quality". Now after comprehensive study and investigation of the hypothesis presented by the multiple methods of observation, interview and questionnaire it can be finalized and as was investigated in the section on questionnaire, more than 78% have answered below average to the question of how much of the selected colors of the park furniture is in harmony with the environment

and also 85% have answered the appearance of the furniture existing in the park to be below average and also in observation we witnessed the improper repetitive and common and sometimes worn-out designs. As a result, the second hypothesis is confirmed as well, that is, the urban parks of Sabzevar don't have a satisfactory quality.

In the end, it can be noted that by an increase in the quality of the urban furniture in terms of designing, locating and choosing them in the parks and the urban space and an increase in the utility of the urban space in terms of the quality of the spaces and by attention to the cultural and psychological factors of the environment we will witness more presence of the citizens for leisure and this is the very direct relationship between the quality of the furniture of the urban parks and the presence of the citizens for leisure; yet unfortunately the quality of the furniture in the urban parks of Sabzevar was evaluated to be below average.

Suggestions:

Based on the items mentioned and the investigations carried out and the field studies, the concerned suggestions and solutions are as below.

- Research, study and needs assessment regarding urban designing, installing and locating and facilities
- Proper locating of the urban elements according to the population and the used need
- Using the benches in these passages that can act as versatile furniture
- Construction of drinkers by compliance with ergonomics and health issues
- Using advertising columns instead of steel scaffolding
- Using versatile furniture for economy and less need in the space
- In designs special attention to be given to the disabled for these people's optimal use of these urban elements
- Education and promotion of the public culture of maintaining and protecting these elements to struggle against vandalism
- Provision of complete information regarding urban furniture including the list of these elements, its location and physical conditions and map
- Taking into consideration the culture and traditions of people in the urban beautification planning
- Implementation of education programs for the citizens concerning familiarization with the role and function of the urban furniture
- Constant supervision over the urban equipments in terms of protection and prevention from destruction by the management of the urban unit
- Provision of adequate human resources in the related organizations supervising urban furniture for establishment of the facilities required for optimal performance of different stages of designing and constructions of the urban equipments
- Supervision and control of the stages of designing, installing and locating of the urban furniture under the supervision of a unit organization
- Compliance with order, harmony, unity and cohesion and visual comfort in different stages of implementation of urban furniture

-Considering color and form in designing the urban furniture for creation of a peaceful and at once vibrant and beautiful environment

-Increase in the number of light poles and light bases for provision of adequate light

-Designing and installing statues and symbols that can reflect the history and culture of the region in addition to giving an identity

-Urban tools that, besides their functional and practical roles, can meet the needs and demands of the citizens in terms of beauty and decoration

-Allocation of required and adequate credit to the involved institutions and attention to the climate of the region and coordination of the furniture with that

-Using color and light and a variety of materials for construction of the urban spaces

-Using renewable and sustainable materials in designing and building the urban furniture and equipments

-Attention to lighting of the urban spaces besides considering the energy consumption and using the sustainable energies

-Repair of the worn-out and unusable contexts and creation of variety in urban spaces in addition to coordination with the city and the urban environment

-Distinction of the furniture of play for different age groups- creation of facilities for children's access to the furniture of play

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