Abstract

The central city squares play a significant role in creating sense of belonging among residents. Enghelab Square as the main square of the Bushehr city, connects the old context to Lian Street Market, Safa Bazaar and customs administration of the Bushehr. This paper reviewed the indicators of vitality and sense of belonging with a descriptive and analytical approach and direct observation and semi-structured questionnaire used for data collection. in the end, physical and functional strategies regarding spatial aspects of square have been proposed to improve the quality of Enghelab square.

Keywords: sense of belonging, vitality, city squares, Enghelab Square

Introduction

In this paper, man and his physical and mental presence in place will be analyzed in a way that under the absence of human, the urban context would not be considered as urban space. Simply put, blending of the presence place characteristics and continuity of human presence, are giving concept and identity to the urban space. Lively environment needs a vibrant Physical. Nowadays with increasing advances in industry and technology, this has become, as a serious problem in developing countries, a physical perspective towards the environment and ignoring the most of human needs, are serious factor in achieving a vibrant space. Providing Urban liveliness and vitality have become one of the major concerns of urban management system, especially in developed countries [1]. Hence, issues related to human presence, are his cognitive and behavioral characteristics that challenge the square as an urban space. Continued human presence in square space has a dynamic effect in space. The way of presence and behaviors, and the manner of creation of these behaviors in moment, altogether, has an influential role in dynamism and vitality of square. Same way that The resultant of these behavioral events in square and remaining mental imagery in people, can create a memorable space character in square And finally all of these factors together will create a sense of belonging. The aim of present study is to examining the paragons of enhancing the vitality in order to achieve a vibrant atmosphere and improve the sense of belonging in space with an emphasis on urban squares. In fact, urban squares can be considered as a platform to showcase locals' milling, culture and appreciation of art and strive to live. In general squares, are the venue for citizens to clash and confrontation, social, economical and cultural relations, that all of these elements together demonstrate the vitality of residents. Existence of major centers of activity, shopping, watching shops, retail stores, roaming and sightsee, to see and be seen, all of these factors change this square into the main space of city. Existence of Nader and Safavi Street as the busiest streets of the city and also connecting Lian streets with Safa Bazaar as the two important marketing branch of city, are the characteristics of Enghelab Square.

2The sense of bonding place for individual and environment

Built environment, is a complex network of various relationships that not only between individuals but also between people and the environment can occur. When the relationship between humans and the environment is based on being an experience for human, the environment will transform to place. This relationship means that
place is a part of the environmental experience, with the convergence of cognitions, influences, and behaviors of people who live with them [2].

Relationship with place can be examined from different aspects. For example, in terms of scale, it can be very large. (Country - City), has Medium size (neighborhood) or even be smaller than homes [3]. They can be tangible or symbolic, experienced or inexperienced known or unknown. Different people get different senses from the relations caused by connecting with various places that are related to physical, social and cultural features of that place. Scientific view towards the phenomenon of people's association with the location is not a new subject; different fields of science such as phenomenology, anthropology environmental psychology, architecture, sociology, geography and urban planning, gave different definitions for this concept [4] during studying people's association with place, the main problem that researchers were facing was the variety of attitudes in theoretical and practical levels, along with the different definitions that are provided in connection with this concept. In order to describe the connection between people and place, researchers, have used a number of terms such as location identity, attachment to the location and location concept [5] the sense of place comes from individual and social perception, habits and experience [6] [5].

This sense occurs everyday by changings that are made by people in their lives' geometric space [7], which gradually and unconsciously resulted from settling down in an environment, becoming familiar with the physical characteristics and belonging to an area and it mostly emphasizes on positive characteristics and qualities of an environment [8]. Factors which shape the sense of place can be categorized in two groups: physical and cognitive perceptual [9] that can be found in three kinds; difference in spatial (physical) orientation in space and space perception (perceptual and cognitive) [7]. Perceptual-cognitive factors are an individual and mental processes that its creation and preservation is associated with biological, environmental, psychological and cultural social processes and would not be manageable for designer.

3The sense of belonging resultant from activity and environment interaction

According to the VARIOUS evaluation and different attitude approach based on the environmental semantic model, the sense of belonging in architecture, is the resultant of three other factors of individuals, others and environment. Meanwhile environment is an effective factor in creating the sense belonging to the place. Enhancing the city experimental quality is one of the urban design objectives, which means the creation of environments that expand city favorable experiences. And as we know, the quality of the urban environment is a result of a complex combination of urban physical elements, the urban activities and elements of the natural environment [10]. Lively environment is very effective in achieving dynamic places. Meanwhile environmental - physical factors are considered as one of the most important factors. These types of factors based on location-behavior theory in environmental psychology, would classify the environment into two important factors of body and activities. The dominant activities in an environment are defined based on social factors, human general actions and interactions physical along with form's variables and organizing components, is evaluated as the most important in formation of the sense of belonging of environment.

Structural elements create the sense of belonging by make an environmental Distinction, space inside and outside relationship. Shape, size, color, texture and scale as the characteristics of form, each one have a significant role in shaping a sense of belonging and also the other factors are the method of organization and arrangement of physical components. Hence it can be said that there is an almost unbelievable amount of potential at different levels in the architectural environment and the use of this potentials depends on the psychological, spiritual and physical characteristics of individuals and users of these potentials [11]. All human activities are such activities that are performed in order to satisfy one of human needs [13] [12]. In general, the activities can be divided into two categories of individuals and group activities based on perpetrators. Also the influential factors on enhancing activity's characteristics in an overall view, are humanism or environmental. Human factors include physiological capabilities and his other activities along with intended activity, Environmental factors too, are considered in both natural and artificially form. In other words, Behavior is the mode of doing each activity. Human behavior in an outcome of motivations and needs of the individual, the environment capability, the mental image of the outside world that comes from his perception and meaning of that picture for him [14].
Attitudes, both individual and collective subjects, have features that distinguish them from activities [15]. While the environment is full of opportunities for human behavior, perception of the environment and its use depends on the needs and merits of individual [14]. Actually we can say that perception as a complex process is in fact a consciously sensing data and outside environment [17][16]. Essential activity, are more or less mandatory and are included in the people daily activities and individuals are inevitable to do each of these activities. Selected activities, are those kind of activities that are done in the absence of yard field and carried out just when the condition is favorable for them, otherwise the person see no obligation to necessarily do them. Social activities include those activities, which are dependent on the presence of other people in the space and primarily cannot be done outside of a group [18]. Three theoretical-behavioral stances about the relationship between the environment and behavior in square, such as necessary activities, optional activities and group activities, can be observed (Table 1).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of activities in the square</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Essential</td>
<td>Administrative, going to school.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Shopping, Stroll.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optional</td>
<td>Shopping, and entertainment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collective</td>
<td>Dramatic activities, funerals, protest.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Research Methodology

In this study, Enghelab Square, the oldest square of the city of Bushehr, is selected. Of the characteristics of this Square can mention its age, being a connector of the traditional context and old bazaar, existence of the major business centers, closeness to the beach. That can be considered as one of the most important node in the Bushehr city. In this study, six factors has been selected to examine the sense of belonging and vitality in this city Which are included being memorable, adaptation of Form - Space and related functions with each other, mental and physical health, circadian activity, diversity of attractions. This study had been done by analytic - Descriptive approach and through direct observation, using interviews and questionnaires, to assess quality of customer satisfaction or dissatisfaction and visitors of the Enghelab Square. In the following six factors that have been chosen to ass the sense of belonging and vitality, will be define and Results of surveying questionnaire as a visual expression along with indicators of strength and weakness of the square are shown in Table (2). And at the end, policies and strategies aimed at improving the quality of the sense of vitality and belonging in the Bushehr Enghelab Square have been proposed in Table (3).

Being Memorabilia

In The process of making memories, spaces and places have a huge role. Place attachment, is semantic, which we feel it in familiar places and place’s identity is in relation with physical environment. In fact, the sense of place’s identity is forming along with improving place attachment but their difference is on pronominal, which is related to each of them. Memorable Environments are those kind of environments that leave a visual expression in our minds. Every environment causes a little irritation in the sense of the visual, aural or touches. Therefore the behavioral environment is the cognitive image of the objective environment that forms the basis of behavior [19]. In this paper, Enghelab Square is reflecting social, economic and cultural structure of the society, more than being the engineer of physical structure of the Bushehr city. Among these functions, most significant function is religious performance of the squares that have had cultural and social implications and effects, and many squares also due to numerous reasons have had religious overlay [20]. Holding Religious ceremonies, feasts and New Year’s ancient celebration, all of these, have transformed this square to a reminiscent space for citizens. Existence Of significant signs such as Fatima al-Zahra mosque's dome and also sighting docked boats at the Customs dock, and being next to the Old Bazaar and the historic context of the city, all of them contribute to create a reminiscent space in citizens’ minds.
Pedestrian's accessibility and movement

Accessibility is the criterion that provides citizens' comfort in of comfort in reaching the desired location [21]. It is very important if it is possible to provide the feasibility of choice and variety in availability of activities, resources, information and different places for all classes of society. Urban environment should be available for everyone regardless of age, ability, background and income and also it should be possible for everyone to have a choice in accessing activities, buildings and various resources [22]. To this matter walking is the oldest and the most natural and essential form of human movement in environment and walking is still the most important possibility to see places and activities and feel the passion and mobility of life and discovering the values and hidden attractions in the environment [23]. According to the obtained results by Shi and colleagues (2009) various relationships between pedestrian traffic had been revealed. Meanwhile facilities related to the crossings and adequate condition of sidewalks was more related to Pedestrian's Commuting than other pedestrian facilities [25] [24]. The feature of the City would be felt mostly through walking in urban area. Walking has an essential role in understanding the spatial identity, sense of belonging to the environment and receiving the environmental qualities. Walking is the only activity that all types of people in all age groups and from all cultural, social classes can do constantly. Also in many investigations, it has been shown that the amount of residents’ walking is in relation with physical quality and design. Sense of safety, pleasant environment, convenient traffic, easy access to all facilities and services, all of these factors have affect on residents’ physical activity in the environment and must take into consideration in environmental planning [25]. In overall, rate of residents’ walking in the neighborhood, is one of the most important characteristics of life quality and as the same way that Sir Colin Buchanan says: "The situation in which a person can walk freely in the urban environment and be able to look around, is the most important sign of that environment quality [26]. In field assessment we have encountered two categories of disruptive and disturbing factors of accesses in the square. The first category includes factors that we face due to negligence of officials in both the public and private sector, Factors such as irregular transport network around the square, shortage of park space absence Suitable stations for passengers' transportation and public vehicles can be expressed within this range. The second category includes those factors that can concern pedestrians that if they would not put in the appropriate position, can become a barrier in walking on the path. Fences on the sidewalk are a Barrier for pedestrians and are regarded as a serious obstacle to the passage of the elderly and disabled. Motorcyclists’ transition from sidewalks and threatening the lives of the people in the sidewalks, are among the factors that disrupt safety order for pedestrians. Vendors’ disorderliness and bothering of the poor are of the repellent and Disruptive factors of the square appearance. In some parts of square, the existences of vendors are causing Excessive accumulation and clutter in some portions. Most of the Enghelab Square problems are resulted from conflicts of pedestrian and vehicles traffic. On the other hand functions distribution and centers of activity are on both sides of the square so that they are very connected to each other, Therefore in this Direction we face Transverse motion of pedestrians and in some parts Citizens' Excessive accumulation before Some functions, more than other parts of the city.

Noncompliance of form, space with corresponding functions

Review of maps and patterns of behavior indicates that critical circumstances arise when there is not a reasonable relationship between form, space and corresponding functions [27]. Incorrect placement of some functions and disruption of their surrounding environment, inappropriate size of some spaces in proportion to their performance and also in some cases non-homogeneous form with space function can be named as disruptive factors of urban space. Existence of a bakery and large gathering in some hours in a part of the Enghelab Square has practically made the sidewalk space unusable. Ice cream stores, fast foods and vendors and drink stalls that are located in the entrance of Square, allow users for a tariff to eat and drink, but due to the inaccurate location of these functions and also Noncompliance of form with function, it led to Crowding and congestion in a corner of the Square so that Such a way that with placing people directly in the transit space, the possibility of standing is not feasible.

Mental and physical health

In current topic considering factors such as continuity and smooth surfaces, Existence of places to pause and
rest, Allocation of sufficient width to pedestrian pathways and taking measures for Sheltering from sun and rain would bring comfort to citizens at the time of walking activities [25]. Generally, the purpose of immunity is Care and Quick Handling of desired locations and its users against the possible risks [28]. Although Today's technology and civilization have brought utilities for human, but also have imposed issues and problems such as contamination to the natural environment. Existing Traffic In some hours of the day is associated with environmental and noise pollution, also, due to Orientation of some of the Sewer valves in the pedestrian pathways and Bad odor caused by aqueduct, some problems in some days of the year would arise. Of features of this square can mention shading of square's body on walking path and also shades that shops have been built for this purpose so that they provide pedestrian's climate comfort in different seasons regarding Bushehr's climate.

Circadian activities

Urban Landscape can be defined regarding Several factors; On the one hand, urban activities' texture that are done by the citizens, have doubled the needs of creation urban spaces and On the other hand the manner of definition and designation of active urban spaces that encourage users to attend such spaces. These two issues, in the reason and manner of formation and strengthening dynamic urban spaces during the day and night are influential. One of the most common roles in this square is trading and commencing. Existence of functions related to this role has caused that economic transactions take place in this part of town mostly. So that this part of town has the highest economic efficiency compared with other parts, This is an influential factor on this claim that most of functions are open till late hours of the night. In the Conducted examination and perceptions of the square, this square is crowded till late night, which is the reason of this place vitality. The establishment of characteristic elements such as the main bazaar and daily bazaar have caused for this square to serve as one of the most important economic organs. The high price of land and key money and rent in this part of town, is indicative of the importance of trading activities. In addition to the bazaars, other various activities are included in this category, that are considering as reinforcing elements of commerce function of city center. More than 80% of shopping centers are located around the square, which can be considered as another reason. Banks and finance and credit institutions are also another activities that have a high compression in the central part. Being near to the customs and clearance services that are located around the square, are included as these functions. Altogether we can say that the existence of these activities with other deployed wholesalers or retailers, have given a specific role to the commerce function.

Variety of Attractions

A place designation should increase the space capacity to absorb and compliance activities [29]. There are some common points among the variety in the activities and function of mixed land. The diversity is a multidimensional issue, which promises a desirable urban future. Therefore, it expresses the diversity of social and cultural terms and urban form [30]. Another important function of the central part is entertainment and leisure time, which contain activities such as trips, shopping, talking, walking and activities similar to these. This function has considerable social, psychological burden and despite the lack of Deficiencies has been able to respond to the needs of citizens to a great extent. [31]

Other advantages of the land's function diversity are contribution to environment vitality and increased safety sense at the neighborhoods. This sense of immunity helps people to in addition of private vehicles use other methods of transportation such as bicycles, public transportation or walking, more [32]. A city increases its opportunities whatever that it is successful in interlacing diverse and daily performances in its streets [32]. Variety of available activities and functions around the square and also existence of the major centers of activity, such as schools, government offices, banks and vegetable markets, fish traders as well as custom, all of these point out the variety of activities in this square. This activity variety is effective in making attractions around the Enghelab Square. Other attractions are old mosques of the city and performing Muharram and Safar rites, Bushehrian Sanj and Dammam, passion play and gathering of all of these mosques in this square. All these factors, together help to consider this square as an attractive space.
### Table 2: strengths and weaknesses Indicators of the square.

(Source: authors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Image</th>
<th>Weaknesses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Memorabilia |  - Holding The religious ceremonies.  
 - Annual and ancient celebrations.  
 - Existence of significant city signs. |       | - Lack of design in the centrality of square middle space.  
 - Lack of clear mental picture of square space.  
 Take the appropriate place to sit in consideration, so that it does not interfere with surrounding activities so to this consideration the middle space of the square is suggested. |
| Accessibility |  - Suitable paving.  
 - Easy access to the square. |       | - Inaccurate location of vendors in pedestrians' pathway.  
 - Inappropriate placements of newsstand and gatherings in the early morning hours.  
 - Lack of a suitable place to park the car and motorcycle.  
 - Bothering of the poor for pedestrians on the sidewalk path.  
 Electric and communication utilities located in route of sidewalks. |
| Compliance of Form, Space, related functions together |  - Attractive functions located in the square's body.  
 - Existence of activity center in the square's body. |       | Inappropriate Locating of some functions in main body of square, such as bakeries.  
 - A part of the square's body's rustiness and creation of undesirable visual environment. |
| Mental and physical health |  - Cleanliness of streets  
 - Located in downwind of the sea and natural ventilation  
 - A sense of emotional openness |       | - Noise pollution  
 - Bad odor caused by aqueduct  
 - Lack of defined green space  
 - The lack of space to sit around the square in order to welfare of the elderly. |
Conclusion

In general, no eligible urban quality such as fulfilling the sense of belonging and vitality in urban squares cannot be the product of an event or incident. Vitality of a space is taken from a chain of activities, logical Measures, consistent and programmed based. Motivating citizens' sense experience of city squares and Personalizing and engaging space for active presence in space can have an effective impact in creating a sense of belonging to the space in city squares. To speak of city squares, it should take to the consideration several dimensions such as social, economical, cultural and physical vitality. Considering the field surveying and presented indicators for analyzing the sense of belonging in city squares, a fundamental change in the function, the character and identity of the Enghelab Square is neither desirable nor feasible, In general and from the conducted observations and analysis in this square, the current situation can be improved through promoting some measures, In this regard, some proposals about space improvement of Enghelab Square would be presented that will resulting in sense of vitality and sense of belonging improvement in this square.

Table 3: existing Suggestions and guidelines to improve the giving quality to the sense of vitality of Enghelab Square (Source: authors)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Items</th>
<th>Suggestions and Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Memorabilia</td>
<td>• Designing the middle space of square in order to improve and give quality to the people's mental image.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Create a comprehensive plan for uniting the whole square.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accessibility</td>
<td>• Complete elimination of obstacles and flooring, tables, bridges, fences’ repair and restoration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Determining the appropriate places to park the car on the side roads and also organizing available parking around the square.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Electricity and telecommunication facilities’ transition to the specified location.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Establish limits to preserve pedestrian’s Privacy against motorcycles and vehicles.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Limiting pedestrian's accessibility to unauthorized areas by using Trees, gardens and fences.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Compliance of Form, Space, related functions with each other

- Unity of Available body in square and rebuild it based on taken concepts from Bushehr culture and climate in order to create desired visual environment.
- The establishment of urban facilities in specified location.
- Using traffic lights and signs to guide pedestrians.
- Strengthen the visual character of square's space.

Mental and physical health

- Using the tree to control climatic factors, especially the summer sun around the walking paths for shading.
- Using Suitable flooring (rock, break.) and minimal usage of concrete due to overheating.

Circadian activity

- Providing enough light in sidewalks' space in order to give security to the square’s space.
- Organizing restaurants and coffee shops to provide the Circadian needs.

Variety of Attractions

- Organizing attractive function of around the square. Up around the square.
- Using lighting in square in order to create diversity.

References

[29] Paumier, Cy,(2007),"Creating a Vibrant City Center", (ULI)Urban Land Institute, Washington, D.C.