Programing Public Open Space Design Patterns with Social Capital Approach  
Case Study: Tajrish Square

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Abstract
Social interaction and urban relations requires a platform for the targeted formation. Also vibrant city will be appeared in the context of public spaces because it is a place for interaction and citizenship behaviors and it forms the social spirit and homogeneity. Social relations and interactions, as different individuals and groups in urban areas, is one of the pillars for increasing the level of social capital in the city's public spaces. In Iran, one of the lost rings in everyday life is considering the hours of fun and leisure, at the same time spaces in cities can be sufficient in terms of size or number but there is no organized targeted pattern to convert them into a public open space due to the potential of social capital and public participation. This study intended to examine the issues in which urban spaces are reflected as investment climate, it was also tried to study the social capital from among the urban social space and in views of thinkers such as Putnam and Bourdieu. This research aims to investigate the role of urban areas in the production of social capital with an analytic approach and in the following explored the urban spaces and social capital in Islamic - Iranian urbanism. The results of this study could determine the role of urban areas in the production of social capital as a catalyst and this clarifies the concept in urban planning. Developing design and programming principles for the design of public open spaces in cities were the goals of this research. The proposed case was Tajrish Square in Tehran. Because in addition to its high potential from different aspects, and it has the elements of Bazar and Imam Zadeh Saleh (AS) on its side, are the points of interest in the reproduction of social capital.

Keywords: Design pattern, public open space, social capital, Tajrish Square

Introduction
Urban spaces throughout human history have always been the realm of social functions and comprehensive institutional campaigns and many activities related to private sector institutions such as family are assigned to the public sphere and urban spaces. So not only public and urban institutions become increasingly complex and extended along with development of society, but also public and urban spaces are developed in this regard and today we are faced with a variety of public and social spaces that are in public ownership and social functions are current in them. On the other hand, urban space as a context for social functions play an important role in facilitating the functions and its related campaigns which are appeared in the forms of institutions, organizations etc., and facilitates the relations and refines the social construction. Since urban space with involvement in facilitating and refining social construction is generally involved with social strategies and sometimes reinforces, strengthens or weakens them, so because of its popularity, the certainty and repetition of its effects has a social role.
Theoretical concepts and principles

**Background**

The term social capital was raised in an article by Hani Van in West Virginia University in 1916 and it was cited later in the book "The Death and Life of American Cities" by Jane Jacobs. According to Jacobs, social networks pressed in old regions and historical urban textures and urban complex use form other aspects of social capital and can play an efficient role in maintaining cleanliness and urban security and improving quality of life in urban structure in the public arena of the urban life. [1] Glenn Lowry, economist, like Ivan Light, the sociologist used the term social capital to describe the challenges of economic development within the city and it was welcomed by James Coleman, the sociologist, in the 80s and Robert Putnam, the political scientist, raised the term for its interaction with civil society in Italy and America. The term has little background. Since the 90s, it was applied in sociology, management, politics and education by scholars such as James Coleman, Robert Putnam and Francis Fukuyama. [2]

International research and experience occurred on urban public spaces can be seen in Table 1 that have studied regarding the role of public spaces in increasing social capital:

| 1 | 1968 | Goodman | 10 | 1992 | Madani pour |
| 2 | 1986 | Berman | 11 | 1993 | Calthorpe |
| 3 | 1986 | Walzer | 12 | 1993 | Moudon |
| 4 | 1987 | Glazer | 13 | 1995 | Hayden |
| 5 | 1989 | Francis | 14 | 2000 | Wolfgang |
| 6 | 1992 | Tibbains | 15 | 2003 | Rogers |
| 7 | 1992 | Sorkin | 16 | 2003 | Meyers |
| 8 | 1992 | Vernez | 17 | 2004 | Pasogullari |
| 9 | 1992 | Worpole | 18 | 2004 | Doratly |

The research are common on this point that the urban public spaces should be a place for social interaction and collective life. Hayati (2010) in his thesis, evaluated the identifying component of the urban neighborhoods in Evin, Tehran. In this study, in addition to assessing the identity from various aspects, its relation with social participation is also considered. The research concluded that there is a significant and positive relation between urban identity and participation. Rafieian and Seifaei (2005) reviewed the urban public spaces by reviewing and assessing its quality, concluded that improving the quality of urban public spaces is essential to build social capital and strengthen the social integrity.In another study, the relation between social capital and quality of life in Ghochan was studied by Zokaee and Roshanfekr (2006) at two levels of analysis (individual) and macro (metropolitan area). The results indicated that the level of social capital in both mental and physical aspects is directly related to physical capital levels. Social capital is also related to the durability of local relations and neighbors, length of urban stay and urban displacement and human capital in different urban areas. Ghiasvand (2009) in an article assessed the effect of social capital on quality of life for residents of urban neighborhoods and investigated the relation between variables such as overall satisfaction with the neighborhood and interest in the neighborhood and social capital. He concluded that there is a positive relation between these two variables. Rabbani and Habibi (2011) in their article entitled “analysis of the role of urban spaces in building social capital according to a different qualitative situation, urban areas is significantly different. So that by improving the indicators of urban spaces, the mean social capital increases and vice versa. Mohseni Tabrizi concluded the social capital affected the urban development of Mahalat.

**Urban space**

Spatial information may be negated for those places in city which lost their past spatial value and in fact, space is just referred to the places and boundaries of the city which are valuable. [3] In this case, firstly, there are many places which are ineligible to be called space and secondly, definition of values is an
important issue that need to be addressed. So it is better to see the space as a neutral concept and cultural, conceptual and spiritual and identical values determine the place and dignity as its property (utility, spirituality, humanity, identity, beauty, qualitative, etc.). [4] Space is not applied for mere mentioning the situations and locations, but for the placement of people in social structures. Almost all definitions of urban design suggest that urban design deals with public arena (or public domain or public space) and its constituent elements. The mission of architecture and urbanism can also be seen in the fact that it changes space to place which is the actualizing meaning of the environment’s potential content. [5] Public space is a buffer and common material and institutional world that provided the possibility of joint participation and sets the interaction between people. Gathered at a place where others are present in it, we reach the common experience of the world and thus we will be linked to all people who have experienced the physical reality in the past or future. This linking section which connects different historical periods, stabilizes and continues the public space. We can achieve a common experience with common presence in specific institutions such as rituals, displays and performances, mass talks, etc., [6] Urban space is part of the public open space in cities that somehow crystallizes the nature of collective life. That is where citizens are present. Urban space is a scene in which the story of collective life begins in. It is a space that allows all people to access and work in it. In this space there is a chance that some social boundaries are broken and some pre-drafted meetings happen and people involve in a new social environment [7].

Public open space

In addition to the functional efficiency of urban spaces, they should be also efficient in social components and urban development should try to shape the social promoting elements, especially in the field of urban public spaces. [8] Formation of immediate relations and behaviors is the most important issue that a public urban space should be able to provide it. Modern urban structure cannot allow such immediate behaviors for citizens by dividing the city into various heterogeneous neighborhoods that are the fundamental challenges in modern spaces in Iranian cities, as if the urban structure of the modern era, after the physical changes made in the city, could not be accountable for the possibility of the formation of such interactions. Urban spaces and its more sublime form i.e. urban places can be examined in the context of concepts such as behavioral psychology, indicating that the urban areas, especially urban public spaces, are places for interaction and citizenship behaviors and shape the social spirit and social homogeneity in them. [9] Table 2 shows the main factors in the quality of urban public spaces.

| Table 2. Major factors in the quality of urban public spaces [9] |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Access and integration |
| 2 | Comfort and perspective |
| 3 | Use and activity |
| 4 | Sociability |

Urban public spaces has also indicators that are effective in assessing urban public spaces by citizens. The indicators for evaluating the quality of urban spaces can be seen in the following table:

| Table 3. Assessment indicators of public spaces from the perspective of citizenship [9] |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Cleanliness | 6 | Safety and security |
| 2 | Performance and functionality | 7 | Convenience and comfort |
| 3 | Access | 8 | Vitality and dynamism |
| 4 | Differentiation and local identity | 9 | Publicity |
| 5 | Attractiveness and acceptability | 10 | Strength and health |

In Table 4, the results of reviewing the mentioned factors indicate the focus of both physical and non-physical aspects in criteria:
Table 4. Factors affecting quality of urban public spaces [10]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public space experts</th>
<th>Physical</th>
<th>Non-physical</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Camillo Sitte (1889)</td>
<td>Closeness, field should be proportional to the building as a whole and in proportion to the surrounding buildings.</td>
<td>Activities on the order of priority order visual, mixed use, monitoring and control, richness of actions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane Jacobs (1961)</td>
<td>Flexible, permeable, accessible</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith (1980)</td>
<td>Closeness, proportions, visual permeability, coordination between different parts</td>
<td>Diversification, imagibility</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roger Trancik (1986)</td>
<td>Maintaining the continuity of motions and closeness of spaces, continuity of edges, controlling axis and perspectives</td>
<td>Sense of place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Francis Tibbalds (1988)</td>
<td>Anticipating and considering the space before buildings, flexibility, readability, human-scale design, respect for the existing texture, combination of uses</td>
<td>Meeting the needs of all groups in society, enjoying the environment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marcus and Francis (1990)</td>
<td>Space visibility, walkability, ability to pause, providing entrances, green spaces, parking and bike</td>
<td>Possibility of holding special events</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daters and Cabello (2000)</td>
<td>Cleanliness, accessibility, attractiveness, comfort, health, safety, distinction</td>
<td>Integrity, vitality, security, performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPS Institute (2003)</td>
<td>Access, comfort and perspective</td>
<td>Sociability, uses and activities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As can be seen, often views rely on physical aspect of the public space. However the views are more recent, they are more comprehensive. Most of public spaces are considered to be limited to squares and urban public space and deal with its physical aspects. The aspects are generally kind of short expression of their characteristics and had no identified category. What is valuable among these views, are approaches in the recent decade which, in addition to the scientific category, emphasize the balance between physical and non-physical factors and see them on one level [10].

**Attitude of PPS Institute**

Among the theoretical approaches, attitudes of PPS Firm (managed by William H. White) can be introduced as the most complete and effective definition of public space as well as providing the best criteria and quality keys to measure public spaces. A position that because of a 37-year study period and by studying more than 1,000 public spaces around the world, presented the quality keys and quality measurement standard questionnaire. PPS Institute presented one of the most comprehensive urban public spaces evaluation criteria; because the institute cares for the social dimension of a space besides the beauty and attractive landscapes and comfort of users. Because the institute provided the components by studying 1,000 public spaces around the world and a survey of people who used those spaces, so it has a high credibility. By examining more than 1,000 public spaces around the world, PPS found that the most successful and efficient public space has four quality keys:

- These spaces are available.
- People are involved in them.
- It is comfortable and has beautiful sceneries
- They are sociable places, where people can meet each other.

In addition, it uses the place diagram as a tool to judge the people in assessing a convenient or inconvenient places.

![Figure 1. Place diagram of PPS Institute (Source: pps.org)](image-url)
Social capital
Social capital is simply the product of familiarity of people together, and it is based on the expectations that is originated from familiarity and develops with the passage of time and has positive results in the lives of people, hence the term "capital" is used in the concept of "social capital". In recent years, the scientific concept entered the language and everyday life and everyone believe that this phenomenon can cure many of society's problems [11]. Kian Tajbakhsh, in his study entitled "social capital: trust, democracy and development", for the first time seriously examined this issue on social capital and its status in Iran. In the perspective of Tajbakhsh, social capital is the "knowledge and attention to sociopolitical affairs as a source of collective action in which people knowledge interacts with concepts such as civil activity, social mediation and the value of life "[12] Accordingly, the table below shows the definitions of social capital and its position in the urban structure:

| James Coleman | Coleman was the first researcher who experimentally examined the concept of social capital. Coleman focuses on social capital function. In his opinion, social capital is part of the social structure that allows the actor achieve its resources by using it. This aspect of social structure includes obligations and expectations, information channels, norms and sanctions that encourage or prohibit certain types of behavior. [13] |
| Peter Bourdieu | For Bourdieu, social capital is the sum of the actual and potential resources which are the results of enduring network ownership of relationships established between people and to put it more simply, membership in a group. Of course, the social capital requires condition much more than mere existence of an associative network. In fact, network connections should be of a certain type, i.e. positive and based on trust. Institutionalized relations based on mutual trust is not possible without observing the obligations so the concept of citizenship which are rights and duties are closely related to the concept of social capital. [13] |
| Robert Putnam | According to Putnam, social capital refers to connections among individuals (social networks), norms of trust and interaction arising from these links. |
| Stephen Bass | Bass believes that social capital theory is not focused on the development of propositions about the circumstances under which governments and local communities are able to achieve the common goals of cooperation, it determines the horizontal institutional arrangements that have positive effect on creating networks of trust, better governance of issues and social justice. Social justice dictates the duties and rights of citizens which is necessary affected by social capital. [13] |
| J. S. Baker | According to Baker, social capital refers to many sources which are available through the individual or organizational networks. These resources include information, ideas, tips, business opportunities, finance, power, emotional support, good will, trust and cooperation. [14] |
| Francis Fukuyama | Francis Fukuyama knows social capital as a set of norms in social systems that promote the cooperation of members in the society and reduces the cost of communication and transaction. [15] |

Types of social capital
In the literature on social capital, three investment companies are referred to:
Binding social capital: Putnam defines the capital as deep and strong links within isolated communities (such as family or class segregation networks) which refers to the strong internal ties in groups or communities [16] Connecting social capital: This type of social capital involves long-term social relationships which is possible with the separating boundaries of social class, race, ethnicity, religion or type of social institution and refers to the social interaction between social groups, which is formed on the basis of mutual trust for the mutual interests of groups (such as the relation between two immigrant minorities in the guest society [17]. Bonding social capital: The World Bank research group defines this type of social capital as vertical links of people in the community with communicating forces in it (such as links between low income people and state-owned service providing institutions) [17].

Social capital approaches
Since social capital is considered as a result of social interaction in the urban environment, based on studies by Durkheim, Marx, Weber and Simmel, it has four sources:
1. Humanitarian approach
A. Values that people learn through socialization processes that involves presenting financial resources out of ethical obligations, parents’ grants to children and giving alms to the poor.
B. This approach cannot be considered based on common values, but it is based on the private loyalty shaping within a group or social institution that involves presenting financial resources outside of ethnic and tribal affiliations, awarding scholarships to youth and more opportunity for loans to partners in private unions.
2. Tool-oriented approaches
A. This approach is based on simple mutual relations that assumes social capital as bilateral deal that the beneficiary group expects the maximum profit and gains.
B. This approach guarantees a full refund of credits by donors, if social capital is assumed as gain exchange in the great social structure.

In this approach, there is no difference that the donor belongs to beneficiary groups or is in the community that we can refer to paying loans without collateral to social strata. Accordingly, social capital results from factors such as religion, traditions, history and culture of a nation or people and its excellent results involves not only the individuals but also the whole society [9].

Measures to increase social capital
Fukuyama expresses measures that governments should take to increase social capital in social structures as follows: "Encouraging and strengthening civil institutions, strengthening and enriching public education, securing citizens to attend optionally in social institutions, presenting from the tenure of the economic and social sectors, especially the micro-level managerial, assignment of popular activities to citizens to increase citizenship participations and facilitating the creation and strengthening institutions and social networks".

Regarding the social institutions, by having transparent approaches in the context of affairs like awareness, being promising, avoiding stress and reformism and unification, it is also expected that to make it possible to form social capital in the community. Accordingly, the government should increase the social capital through measures such as increasing efficiency, reducing corruption, eliminating structural conflicts, citizen participation and appreciation of effective social strata [9].

The achievement of social capital in urban space
Urban space is the product of socio-cultural and historical forces in the society and its personality more than technological or physical geographical character results from the space variable elements (including system of activities and spatial sustainable elements) and it is the civil capacity of an urban society that social and cultural forces of the society created the culture and dynamics of urbanization of the elements by factors such as the agent system or institutional system, and form the urban space through social groups and their activities [18]. To explain the elements of factors and forces shaping the urban space, first we need to note disciplines that deal with the effect of social life on spatial organization, secondly, urban space should be considered the context for public and social life of people and thirdly the social content of the space should be deeply examined which introduces it as a social – physical phenomenon more than ever. Many urban planning theorists believe that urban public spaces as a major component, have an important role in a healthy city. The idea is beyond the functional role of public spaces that focus on when the spaces increase social capital when many social interactions occur in these places. The importance of public spaces is also emphasized in the study of citizenship policies, to the extent that it is considered necessary to generalize the urban policies. "Lefebvre" believes that any society in its history created a certain social atmosphere that all the diverse needs of the community - from economic production to social products – are met in these places [9].

Hypotheses
- It seems that vehicle traffic within Tajrish Sq. are the factors for discomfort and improper perspective.
- It seems that there is a relation between the method of establishing visual communication with space and coordination and communication of the adjacent buildings around the square.
- It seems that there is a relation between the facilities and choice in seating, pausing and moving along the way and tranquility of the area.

Methodology
In this study, some methods are used such as documentary, field and survey. In analysis of the design context, it is a qualitative research. The researcher asks general questions by relying on opinions of research participants. He collects data which are mainly verbal and textual and describes and analyzes the words and texts. Residents and domestic clients, traders and tourists are also considered as samples of the study.
According to the research hypotheses and concepts, we change independent and dependent variables into measurable components and indicators. In this study, variables include access, visual communication, comfort, view, type of use, interaction and sociability. This study is a correlational research, and it is applied in terms of objective. The method is a survey and data collection tool is a questionnaire consisting of 20 items and its unit of analysis are all citizens using Tajrish region in 2016. To reach respondents, we referred to Tajrish region and Cochran's Formula was used to calculate the sample size. It was determined 120 by confidence level 95% and 5% error. In this study, sampling was done by simple random and convenient sampling. In this study, the arbitration agreement method was used to determine the validity of research and content validity of concepts. To assess the reliability of variables in this study, Cronbach's alpha test method was used. For this purpose, a preliminary study was conducted with a sample size of about 30 citizens using the elements in the region who were randomly selected. Cronbach's alpha was 0.89, which demonstrates the high reliability of the questionnaire. For the analysis and processing data, SPSS 16 was used. Testing and verifying hypotheses was done by using f and t-statistics and Pearson correlation.

**Results**

For data processing, statistics related to descriptive and inferential statistics were used. Tables 6 and 7 show the frequency distribution and percentage of the characteristics of respondents and descriptive statistics of the variables.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Respondents’ features</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Valid percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sex</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>71</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Marital status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Married</td>
<td>64</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Age</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Less than 30 years</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31 to 40 years</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41 to 50 years</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More than 50 years</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Job Status</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Employee</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housewife</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retired</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Businessman</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Table 7. Descriptive statistics of variables** |
| Index                          | Mean  | Standard deviation |
| Access                         | 3.4   | 0.96              |
| Visual communication           | 2.46  | 0.58              |
| Comfort                        | 3.06  | 0.43              |
| Perspective                    | 2.83  | 0.99              |
| Type of use                    | 2.55  | 0.48              |
| Socialization and interaction  | 3.03  | 0.59              |

Due to the fact that variables are in the scale level, Pearson's correlation coefficient was used to determine the relationship between two variables.

**First hypothesis testing**: It seems that vehicle traffic within the square are causes for discomfort and inappropriate view.
Table 8. Pearson correlation coefficients to examine the relation between traffic of vehicles and discomfort and bad perspective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation type</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Coefficient of determination</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vehicles’ traffic and discomfort and lacking proper perspective</td>
<td>0.297</td>
<td>0.088</td>
<td>0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to Table 8, Pearson correlation test results show that there is a significant correlation between the traffic of vehicles and discomfort and inappropriate view and the correlation between the traffic of vehicles and discomfort and inappropriate view in confidence level 99% is statistically approved (P < 0.01). The relationship between the two variables is positive which indicates that by increasing the traffic of vehicles, discomfort and inappropriate view increases. The correlation between two variables equals to 0.297.

**Second hypothesis testing:** It seems that there is a relation between the visual communication and space, coordination and communication of the adjacent buildings to the square. Pearson correlation test results are presented in Table 9 to examine the relation between establishing visual communication and space, coordination and communication with the adjacent buildings to the square.

Table 9. Pearson correlation test to examine the relation between establishing visual relation and coordination of neighborhood buildings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation type</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Coefficient of determination</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Establishing visual relation and coordination of neighborhood buildings</td>
<td>-0.027</td>
<td>0.001</td>
<td>0.774</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Pearson correlation test results show that there is no significant correlation between establishing visual communication and coordination of neighboring buildings and the two variables are independent (P > 0.05). The significance level is more than 0.05 that shows rejection of the second hypothesis.

**Third hypothesis testing:** It seems that there is a relation between facilities and power to choose where to seat, pause and move along the way and comfort. Pearson correlation test results are presented in Table 10 to examine the relation between facilities and choose where to seat, pause and move along the way and comfort in the communication range.

Table 10. Testing Pearson correlation to examine the relation between facilities and power to choose where to sit and move with comfort

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Relation type</th>
<th>Correlation coefficient</th>
<th>Coefficient of determination</th>
<th>Significance level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facilities and power to choose where to sit and move with comfort</td>
<td>0.481</td>
<td>0.231</td>
<td>&lt; 0.001</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results of Pearson correlation show that there is a significant correlation between the facilities and power to choose where to seat and move and comfort and the relation between these two variables at a confidence level of 99% is statistically approved (P < 0.01). The relation between the two variables is positive. Correlation between the two variables equals to 0.481 that shows the mean significant relation between the two variables. The coefficient of determination shows that about 23% of the variables’ variance is common.

**Conclusions**

Reviews by thinkers on social capital and urban space provided important insight into the role of urban planners in creating social capital and social stability. In this study, it was found that urban space as a catalyst, created groups, connectedness, links and social trust. In other words, if the urban space leads to
the formation of social interactions and creates identity and a sense of belonging, will increase social capital. It was also found that in cities rich in desirable urban space, crime is less, health and vitality is more, economic growth is desirable and social capital is higher. Examining this concept in Iran Islamic and traditional cities showed that urban areas are the arena for civic life of the city and the formation of social capital. Urban spaces provided values and national and religious traditions, norms and etc., by relying on spatial – physical features of their performance and enabled the presence of citizens and formation of social interactions and consequently social capital. In the end, it was found that the concept of social capital in its modern sense in the past is influenced by Islamic elements in the Iranian cities. Social capital should be considered a set of actual or potential resources which are created as a result of social networks in the context of institutional relations which can improve urban life and increase satisfaction of citizens. In the meantime, social capital is considered a major issue in sustainable human development which are expanded in the form of social networks, social norms and common values, trust and reliability and trust among them. On the other hand, since social capital can be defined not only by what it is, but by what it creates, accordingly the functional concept of social capital appears. In addition, urban public spaces can be seen as an arena in which the story of collective life begins in it and provides not merely physical space to create social interaction and civic engagement, so that according to many scholars, urban public spaces are considered a basic component in the improvement and increase of social capital in the urban structure. In addition, looking at the structure of urban public spaces in other countries, it can be found that the spaces are a place to create and form friendly and family ties, meeting friends and establishing social networks, while still in Iran, the constructive role of these spaces in citizens' sociability or satisfaction and improvement of quality of life, is ignored. Undoubtedly, all of us in line with the views of thinkers, accept that urban public spaces in structural, relational and cognitive dimensions, can provide the scope of effective interventions to promote social capital, especially in the urban structure. On the other hand, citizens’ sense of security, the level of mutual trust in social networks in horizontal or vertical relations of social participation, socialization and healthy and constructive engagement and interaction in the social, political, economic, cultural and religious areas are considered as the basic principles in providing a framework for assessing the social capital.

Table 11. Pattern of programing public open spaces with social capital approach

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Macro goals</th>
<th>Micro goals</th>
<th>Strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Making a good and special sense in space</td>
<td>- Creating a sense of belonging by building spaces with high memorability</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Creating comfort and convenience by using spaces with open view and controlling the field</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Safety and security at day and night due to the integration of field and street and proper lighting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- Transforming desire for users to interest in using the space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Increasing the power of choice in space</td>
<td>- Different choices to rest and sit in space</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving traffic</td>
<td>- Solving the problem of traffic by using an underpass from Tajrish Sq. to Qods Sq.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving transportation</td>
<td>- Embedding outdoor restaurants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Considering pause besides movement</td>
<td>- Creating places for taxi and bus after the square and predicting vertical access for proper communication</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Improving access to space</td>
<td>- Creating a square after Tajrish Sq. to facilitate traffic load to the surrounding streets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Potential to connect with space and illustration</td>
<td>- Connecting the subway to sidewalk in Municipality St.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creating proper perspective</td>
<td>- Creation of successive and varied sequences for a better illustration of the users</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visual proportions</td>
<td>- Attention to view of mountains and sky in designing the sky line</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visual appeal</td>
<td>- Emphasizing the water and plant in design</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Using water motion lane as a symbol in the direction to the field</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Creating space for children game due to the height proper for them</td>
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<td>- Attention to rise and fall in designing shelters and elements of the area</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Creating attractive and different perspectives on the road and the main area of square</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Considering the creation of spaces for photography attractions in square</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enhancing the sense of sociability</td>
<td>- Creating different spaces for collective use in the field</td>
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<tr>
<td>Creating the potential to use different classes and ages in space</td>
<td>- Creating suitable venues for meetings and group meetings</td>
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<td>- Creating the potential to connect different groups using the space</td>
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<td>- Considering the inclusion in different spaces and uses</td>
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<td>- Considering and appropriating entrance to the old market, Tekye and Imam Zadeh Saleh (AS) for user groups</td>
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<td>- Using an outdoor amphitheater with high capacity for religious events on different days</td>
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<td></td>
<td>- Proper connection of Tekye and Shrine spaces for more systematic and more widespread planning in different ceremonies</td>
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</table>
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