Effective Socio-Cultural Factors on Sustainable Design of Urban Space

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Abstract: *The study of design and formation of urban space focuses on interaction of human and environment. This is an attractive subject that considers as interdisciplinary debates. Thinkers of urban studies pay attention to this matter empirically and theoretically in order to provide a desirable space for human being. This research is based on the theories of urban studies and urban sociology and so on. The purpose of this research is the sociological explanation of sustainability of urban space. This is a survey research and data is collected through questionnaires distributed among 470 persons based on Cochran`s formula in Tehran`s 1,6,22 city districts which taken from household residing in Tehran`s 22 city district and were selected through cluster sampling-multi stage. Findings show that significant difference exists in sustainability of urban space among Tehran`s city districts as this level in no.22 is more than the others and in two other districts are partly the same .Testing hypotheses indicates that there is a significant relationship between social and cultural factors and socio-economic status of household residing in Tehran (given districts) with sustainability of urban space. It means that attention to human needs in design of urban space leads to the improvement of quality of urban environment and consequently effects on sustainability of urban space. Also the results of the multi-variable regression test with stepwise method show dependent variable of sustainability of urban space. Totally, variables such cultural factors, social factors and socio-economic status have more effects on sustainability of urban space. Finally, these variables explain 0/47 percent of dependent variable.*

Keywords: *Urban space, design of space, sustainability of urban space, cultural factors, social factors.*

Introduction

The city considers as the greatest human need and desire that constitutes a physical presence and movement through the human comes to life and to survive. Over time the skeleton makes to meet the identity of mental culture, economy and any other manifestation that objective physical and social activities originating city residents have, or change of these factors over time is affected. People in cities are areas that show the city's identity (Jazayeri 1999: 1.) Beginning of the 60's century since the concept of urban space with a return to Mumford and other cultural thinkers and fans of preparatory human in the keep alive the concept of urban space a great service had relied to infer that: Urban space is part of construct of the city which has continuous coordination and physically as a poster is enclosed skeleton. This space should be eligible for order and beauty and find the organization of urban activities. On the other hand the urban space is part of the city living organism that is related to the socio-economic and technical changing conditions; social environment in which relations of people observed that is full of the energy exchange of information, goods, materials and rumors, also to meet, gather, and various forms of social cohesion make crystallized in space. Urban space is the basic element of city that is dealt with heart and social strategies.

Design and formation of urban spaces is a matter that experts do not agree completely about it. For example, some believe that the only issue produced beautiful perspective and artistic images of urban spaces. Another group consider problem as functions and particularly the issue primarily providing access for vehicles and then access of people know. Designers and engineers still considering the lack of a coherent framework with a view to designing your next street, road ... Continues the tradition-oriented architects and urban planners as well as with attempting to provide perspectives from the magnificent scenery and beautiful urban spaces are without attention to the needs of urban spaces in relation to human society and behavior of its users to have spaces where the social activities of human beings done primarily based on cultural norms and values, in other words it is a community cultural practices resulting regulations, habits, customs, traditions, styles, conventional ways of life .... . Architecture and

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urbanism are dealing with space activities within the different types they occur and in fact the meaning of these spaces are. These activities depend on social values and cultural characteristics of a society that owners of these activities belong thus one person identify his individual and social relationship with the spaces and components then use (fathi.2010). Urban space through the construction process can be understood in the best shape, so in order to understand the socio-economic processes in the macro-scale form urban and reshape it again. The best work, focusing on urban development processes social and spatial context that created the city. What in the design of urban space is important; purpose of stimulating other goals for the community were more critical or substantive challenges that modern cities are faced with. These goals include: development of the city (such as: empowerment and social cohesion of disadvantaged segments of society), economic development (such as: reviving central city), environmental sustainability (e.g.: raising user efficacy) and a rich and healthy urban environment (such as: safety and neighborhood vitality, creating diversity in urban spaces.) In fact, it would purposeful not shapely .the main objective of urban design is to improve the quality of life (i.e. social development - economic) not only the quality of the city `s shape. So obvious is that the quality of life so that the performance of the human environment related to construction of the seating is not related. For designing urban spaces and forming processes should pay attention to social development, economic development and improve the quality of human environment of cities and manufacturing... What is important is that do designers pay attention to urban spaces for social development or not? Consider human needs or no? Do quality of life for all groups of stakeholders, promoting, or give only benefit certain groups and some make many suffer? Urban spaces which belong to human made based on values and human needs and social and cultural elements or not... Formed in the entire city based on the design space and natural conditions of human stem is formed or not in fact on whether the human environment (urban environment) affects it has produced on the basis of cultural factors, social and human has been or No? Following the above question we are seek to recognize social and cultural factors affecting the urban environment.

Theoretical and Empirical Foundations of Research

French philosopher, Henri Lefebvre, describing space typology based on traditional double extended criticism with its starting point the three-sided relationship between 1 natural space, 2 mental space, 3social space (Lefebvre, 1985). The most important thing in regard to theory of Lefebvre is spatial dimensions of social phenomena. Here space and the formation of the aforementioned three are related. Natural environment and geographical sphere is somewhat clear that people in the settlement and the possibility of finding life is provided for them. People come together and fulfill their various needs in their new environment required a new production environment provides the social space Lefebvre sing. The social atmosphere is certainly influenced by the natural environment. The properties of the natural environment in shaping life in the manner of social space are effective. Living in different climates undeniable impact on the manner of life and had a role in the natural environment resulting in the formation of dialectics is mental space. According to the beliefs, myths and symbols in terms of placement in their natural environment can be an example of this interaction is considered. After the first impact on the natural environment befitting the definition of attention and space reservation are those social and mental spaces. The social space influence on the natural environment by basic needs to the available tools that will allow it to intervene and change in the natural environment gives. Besides social needs leads to the necessity of rebuilding continuous active life as a change in the natural environment or as a new benefit provides it. On the other hand in shaping the social lifestyle also affects mental space and it will determine the coordinates. Look at the history of thoughts and opinions to the emergence of social space role in shaping them from this perspective highlights. It would be as it goes up to the promises set Luckmann and Berger and features of social life to punish a role in setting limits of mental, language and understanding to play.(Berger &Luckmann 1987). Now if the third dimension of this triangular relationship considers the role of space in mental and social changes from one side of the social impact and its impact on how attitudes to the natural environment can we see a prominent manner. This aspect of the mental atmosphere of the influence of both since there is passive and receptive; their effect on the two applies.

 Rapoport (1977) considers a plan named interaction of human and environment in terms of urban design, in his opinion every urban environment is a set of interactions between environmental elements and connections of people who follow certain patterns and these are usually predictable. Maliheh Maqsoudi study urban space as follows: a new model case study in the Greenwich Millennium Village, London, England about Urban Studies, College of Arts, Tehran University and has done the following results have been achieved. Dynamic urban spaces and spaces form the main town. These places by strings and various knowledge areas studied have been analyzed, and every one of them efforts to have the process or nature of these spaces should clarify this concept, but still remains unknown and the gap between theory and measures related to the spaces The city, as it should, has not decreased. This article narrow the gap between theory and measures related to urban spaces, the discussion of research methods as the interface between theory and practice ring has been emphasized. But where many of its

intellectuals and professionals in this field of study in the first step with a world of dispersed information cannot face the factors shaping urban spaces to recognize and analysis, nor can the nature and quality of urban spaces to take comprehensive and coherent analysis, nor can it in a way that among the established order formation, therefore, the aim of this paper, relying on cognitive analysis methods, introducing a conceptual model for understanding and analyzing urban spaces in addition to this that can analyze agents and factors affecting the formation of urban spaces pay, also could analyze the most important qualities and characteristics of urban spaces as well as pay. Two sections of this paper consist of theoretical and practical. In the conceptual model for theoretical study and analyze urban spaces introduced in Part II of this model in the form of a case example in Greenwich Millennium Village has been put to the test to determine its applicability. Result of these two articles provide a conceptual model suitable for implementation with the ability and knowledge of urban spaces that can be different for urban spaces at different scales are used. Set of proposed quality responsiveness environment due to some failure, from with the time of publication was faced considerable criticism. Finally, Bentley in 1990, state about the criticism. In his short paper entitled Ecological urban design, three new criteria as complementary criteria of the previous seven presents the following order:

1. the efficiency of energy use,
2. Cleanliness (to minimize air pollution ...)
3. Protection and support of nature and wildlife and maintenance of ecosystems (Bentley, 1990)

Coleman wrote about opportunities for innovation in an article in its urban design education, which was published in 1987, a set of important quality that every successful urban design has forced attention to them, refers. He has classified such a quality in the form of some six titles as follows:

1. Protection and restoration of historic town;
2. is designed for walking;
3. Vitality and diversity of use;
4. context and cultural environment;
5. Context and natural environment.
6. Considering the values of architectural environment (Coleman, 1987).

Allen Jacobs and Donald, in 1987, an article published in the Journal of the American urban forum, entitled toward an urban design statement, to try to promote quality series that showed some can be short, respectively, by contrast, they can browse.

1. Vitality;
2. Identification and control
3. Access to opportunities, imagination and joy;
4. Authenticity and meaning
5. Social and public life
6. Urban self-reliance
7. Environment for all (, 1987 Jacobs)

Brian Goodey, prominent theorist of urban issues in 1993, the quality of urban design discussed in the following order will list:

1. Head life;
2. Harmony with the existing context;
3. Diversity;
4. Human scale;
5. Permeability;
6. Personalize Location
7. Readability
8. Flexibility
9. Possible evolution of measured and controlled;
10. Sensory richness (Goodey, 1993).

Parsi indicates results of research as content understanding urban space is stated: The issue of urban space, including an attractive topics that many scholars of urban issues and to consider it fundamentally important to know that the relationship social strategies, social construction of refining, the production of human quality – an

emotional society, people express an active life, political activity, urban and healthy life is like that. But because the mainly cognitive, analysis and production in these spaces often with an emphasis on aesthetic aspects of form and space with emphasis on content and less accepted if space is considered. So it is the attention to form, according to its content. The title of this article expressed the theoretical framework of urban space with content emphasis and attention to social forces and factors - determine the content of cultural space. We understand the context and content analysis of urban space and delivered them to assist in the production of these spaces has a strategic effect. On the other hand, providing the framework defining the concept of urban space and developing it as a public realm - social, cultural and Physical introduced that not only must meet the aesthetic features may not be life as urban space Platform City is civil. The specificity of the action of social forces - is cultural. Forces that are operating space of civil society to support scanning the civil space are provided, to achieve production of urban space come. Thus, urban space, not just form but contents are defined.

Habibi search about urban space: a collision of such a theory show the result: Understanding the concepts of existence of each phenomenon based on the recognition of general principles and philosophical dimensions of understanding the nature of the phenomenon, regardless of time and place depends. We recognize that the concepts of inventory to the phenomenon that certain principles at the heart of the historical evolution of the process is formed and this is related to the observer, the phenomenon of formation and how it changes over time and place to be discovered. Such that correct perception of general principles and specific principles with the help of sense, imagination, intellect and heart of cognitive phenomena as real and effective nature of falls. Whenever a new system based on principles and concepts derived from the existence and recognition of germ undermines inventory of discipline, integrity and Coordination is playing in the new system. Socio - economic, ideological, cultural changes - in the context of the political history of our country form a new social situation - the economy and culture has created. City as the presentation of physical – spatial of social relations create a new form. Form transformation, evolution and the transformation marker, and in many cases, in contrast to previous concepts, values and identity in other urban spatial meanings - physical, for the city and citizens has brought the city to place value and no value has been exchanged.

Recognizing the existence and meaning of existing concepts, urban demand that the "city - the place" to "city - the time" becomes: urban identity, as a place filled with memories of yesterday, mixed with memories of today provided for shaping the memory of the citizens of tomorrow. In this case the city has the most prominent human desire and need for civil society, civic life and urban life. Vital that people dealing with the world series of subjective world with objective environment, with their relationships with others. Over time to put identity is made consisting of norms and behaviors - economic, social and cultural generation which have made the city and urban activities have resulted in the relationships that these beliefs and desires different forms accumulated and are mixed together and are manifested as a city mentality. "A city considers alive which has experience and the accumulation of cultural and social situation and the places to find expression in these situations and places that urban feel and perception is formed. In these places and situations that are carried out meetings, event and incident occur and the citizen at a time will be the role of actor and audience. The relationship between form and design of urban space in social life, the certificate is clear, the relationship between buildings and spaces that made it. Street and squares show spatial expression of such physical relationship in which there are spectacular and the audience in the blend, and if this is other than that is, reference sites in the city went through the roots and familiarity with urban space is eliminated never be another for future generations perceived the city, based on the material will not face the next generation space never know will not understand. "Based on creating urban spaces and civic life with a sense of belonging to place citizens, urban identity Results and possible accumulation of experiences and memories a memorable place regardless provides comes after. In this case the intuitive understanding of mental perception and beauty blend in together.

Location and the center of the field can be considered real and important cities, where urban life is in the Sari current and, in this case, this place not just an ordinary point of the map of the city, the accumulation of years of social investment - Cultural City and people with any form and any amount of old, the value space can be desirable in urban areas should be considered H.R. Parsi in his research as architecture and urbanization of urban space, analyzes civil force and social – cultural subject of urban space by urban planners repeatedly been analyzed. But still the key questions that remain: - how urban space is and what are the spatial dimensions? – Why it is necessary to focus on urban space and its social function. What comes forth the factors and forces that affect the mood - and the urban space under what conditions are and what manner is produced? This paper tries to answer to the above questions 0.1 - the physical aspects of urban space in spite of his physical and conceptual space kind, symbolic, material and real, with the systematic nature and nature is combined with social time and culture of each society graft have unbreakable cultural relativism and social perception in the community is effective. On the other hand; urban space in addition to its key role in building physical and conceptual space carrying his symbolic historical

and cultural heritage community and shared values of mass transfer of local cultures and urban civilization. Thus, urban space involved with social strategies. The operating over the physical aspects is influenced by social aspects so it become a social phenomenon, under suitable conditions of production and cause social recognition.2 - the concept of urban space and content of social space is indicated. The overall outcome of logical space all economic activities, social and cultural institutions and social institutions originated from - including civil society - is. Urban space is so social function .- The beneficial atmosphere powerful economic, social communication in order to strengthen security and confidence in establishing good public space, social control, energy and information transfer, transactions, rumors, science, stylized emotions and increase joint collective sensibilities mental - emotional balance and human creation and expansion of aesthetic sensibilities and tastes of people, socialization and culture, population and context variability important ceremonial, ritual, rituals, showing, trials and ... Collective emotional life and establishing relevance between the people and political events is 0.3 - urban space than any other space in the field of applied social interaction and overcome social and cultural norms and values was needed rationality behavioral, social control, social participation and values actions and more than other places with social investment - the people and areas of cultural self-expression of the people, freedom, and various amplification, coordination, and social tolerance. In short, urban space Platform is a comprehensive civil life.4 - the product of historical and social urban space - the cultural community and personality than the space or geographical factors, technological and physical space due to variable elements include: systems and elements of sustainable activities space include: the capacity of civil society and urban social forces - such as their cultural influence: the system of institutions, culture, Urbanization, rationality, power and active participation of the people of the two strains and how people in social investment .5 on the other hand, urban space is the best context for capacity of urban civil society, but in expanding mutually it, refining strategies, socio - cultural and facilitate economic and social construction is effective.6 - civil capacity; community participation and rationality to the same expression in all urban areas will not. Background events, location, how people communicate, cultural traits and the degree of growth of urban civilization in this regard is effective .7 - every street can be based on various factors, multiple urban space - the field of physical, mental and social - is homogeneous and heterogeneous. Study shows: Street of karegar, despite having several functional areas of the association varied elements of urban space and the system and continuous activities due to serious flaws in how space and social participation of people in general pedestrians, residents and workers into the street and crossing There are spaces and traffic belonging to security forces still an absorbing and beautiful urban space as a vital civil society is far from the context. Kevin Lynch with the publication of a good theory of city form in 1981, access to good quality of urban design and consequently the quality of urban life depends on five criteria and two of these criteria is the following quote:

Happiness: the concept of biological possibility of survival in the environment and human sociological City; 2. Meaning (sense): the concept of intellectual thought and the significant role of urban places; 3. Adaptability: to adapt the concept of urban form, with various activities and behavioral circuits; 4. Access: easy concept to different parts of the physical intrusion of urban texture, and 5. Control and surveillance: the concept of providing choice and interference in the affairs of citizens associated with the management and use of public areas of the city (Lynch, 1384). Louise Mumford described the social cohesion and face to face interactions, mobility of ideas and aesthetic significance of urban spaces and emphasizes communication and unilateral thrust is rejected. He believes that urban design is similar to rebuilding civilization possibility of coexistence and partnership for collective life changes. Accordingly, considering is opposed to private spaces, because in that case social values are ignored, and ultimately the more urban people are isolated from the past and collective life in urban spaces is pale (Pakzad, 1383: 403).

He believed in the basic functions of the city, including the city's mass. Many possible functional meetings, numerous meetings and plenty of competition between individuals and groups provided different and even the ground will be considered, so that views social life where they can come on stage (the urban spaces View scenes as knows.) actors and audience, respectively, have changed their role, social function of free spaces in the city, offers individuals rally. He wrote when the public and private spaces in a manner and at the same time to be planning a way, these social encounters in very favorable conditions occur. He expressed regret that the heavy congestion in the city, has caused quite a bit to the side of free space is too clear. Social spaces in many cities has led to very little free space to the side over be much appreciated. Many of the socially open spaces can serve a lot more time to be responsible. Before the specific dimensions of free space must be quality - the new attraction and access. Mumford also warned that let the game space seems to be a result of heavy condensation caused false attitude. An objective and abstract space does not mean functional space also it is equivalent to a space game that could land and private gardens to be conjoined. His empiricism of any new and bold designs that can also alter the traditional patterns and stereotyped patterns so toned contemporary style make the change in total and all reconstruction and new urban open spaces would lead to support conditional on the past. Also he believed that urban spaces should be necessary to open the observers. (Shavay, 1384: 365-363). Rapoport studies about the

importance of cultural context and focused on the city. He organized the built environment, organizing means also that the physical properties of materials such as color; height, size, and symbolic communication are property. Physical elements in the environment have different meanings and connotations as a system has culture are linked. People in different physical collections, the behavior fits the culture is defined by, are updated. They look at the environment based on their perception, should understand the language and it forms the basis for creating the urban environment that ((Rapoport, 1969. semantics approach to the main axis of his questions are summarized below:

1) How people experience and interpret with the city?
2) How they perceived what they mean?
3) How can understand the city?
4) How to bring elements of identity environment?
5) How mental images environment designed to reflect desired?
6) How they affect behavior?
7) How can choose?

Perception, stimulating effect on the human sensory organs and interpret symbols within it. Influenced perceptions of information through the senses that environment and we get recognition, knowledge and experience that is stored in the brain. Messages are hidden in the phenomena and must be through the process of perception (Rapoport, 1977). But the theory of interpretation of what lies behind the words mean that it should recognize, Understand, discover meaning in an event or action through the understanding of certain signs. When analyzing a physical phenomenon is possible to find out where the culture what it means to have respect. The most important criteria, coherence and communication components together and interpreted to create a meaningful whole and is consistent. The true measure of coherence, consider the people. For understanding the urban environment we have to understand the meanings and values that the users are compared to. We need that sometimes symbolic, sometimes focused purpose. (Little, 1374).

When Rapoport to organize space, including the building, discipline and activities visible signs must be compatible, meaning much clearer and more readable, and the city is more memorable (Rapoport, 1977). Organizing of space include design and planning of regional-scale to furniture of house. Organization is in accordance with different goals and different rules. Space considers as a three-dimensional range about our world in which people and objects come together or are separated. In other words, the space is related to objects and objects, and people and people and objects and people. Elements that organized the space are as follows:

A) Fixed elements: a fixed element those elements that are essentially fixed or slowly and rarely change. Many architectural elements such as walls, floors, ceilings or elements such as city streets and buildings into this category are. It is clear that these elements organized manner, size, location, communication and arrangement and the means to induce specific; this way in traditional cultures have meanings of transporting more clearly. Another point with the fixed elements of semi-fixed and moving elements is completed.

B) Semi-fixed elements: semi-fixed elements contain the type and arrangement of furniture example, street furniture, business signs, window shops, and other elements of urban plant can quickly and easily to change. This means transition elements play a crucial role in the environment or even - more cultural elements are proven means qualify.

C) Non-constant elements (animated): To the non-fixed or movable elements, humans that are present in the environment, spatial relationships in the changing situation and mode, hand gestures, facial expressions, head shaking, and other non-verbal behavior is. Therefore, elements of non-verbal behavior studies moving subject are totally include. Reciprocity elements in determining the physical environment and behavior play a vital role. Yet people give meaning to the environment their behavior. People who are simultaneously may also be compatible or not ((Rapoport, 1981 & 1984.

Rapoport to "discipline" or a set of relationships associated components of a specific section or sections of elements and relationships with one another. These ties in many ways appear. Ties, makeup, rules, patterns, such as its organization and discipline are concepts that can recognize and predictable. All environments have some kind of order and individuals through a close relationship with the environment to achieve a mental, it establish their mutual relationship and react to it. Subjective based on the received order or relationship between environmental components is obtained. Then, that person can occur in the environment to predict and to "identity" realized environment (Rapoport, 1969).

In fact, relations between objects and people environment that makes sense, so it is necessary to design the way the relationship between these elements and organize them, to show more attention and realize that integrating certain elements of "how to create specific meanings and are expressed. Rapidly changing cultural, personal thinking, modernity, development and the factors that led to such territory create meanings and identities to make space and modern cities with the plurality of meanings and lack of common sense has to face. So it is important that the components connected to the city so that we have common sense. Download this means only referring to the common culture is possible. Lang `s model of human needs based on the needs had raised five Maslow believes that for sustainability of urban space and urban design should enhance the quality of humanitarian needs following) physiological (food, shelter, health) b) Safety and Security (remain immune, Confidentiality and peers) c) dependence (sense of belonging to the total group) d) and self-esteem (being identified) e) realization of self (creativity) and) cognitive - aesthetic (sensory and intellectual stimulation)

Table (1): the quality of urban design model based on human needs (Lang)

Lang `s model (human needs)	the quality of design in the intervening in sustainability of urban space
■ A) physiological (food, shelter, health)	■ housing, adequate facilities and equipment ■ comfort (temperature, sunshine, rain, climate regulation and micro ...) ■ strength and balance, based on ecology
■ B) Safety and Security (remain immune from pollution…)	Passages immune surveillance (security) ■ Confidentiality (private areas) ■ permeability and flexibility
■ C) dependence (sense of belonging to the group)	social facilities (exchanges neighborhood) ■ sense of place, identity ■ readability, relevance, visual
■ D) and self-esteem (being identified)	■ ownership ,individuality, belonging to the location and group
■ E) realization of self (creativity)	opportunities for private participation in the design of building space and diversity
■ F) Cognitive - aesthetic (sensory and rationality stimulation)	possibility of cultural activities - recreational and urban landscape ■good natural landscape

According to the model presented by John Lang who in turn borrowed from the theory of Abraham Maslow hierarchy of needs has been developed, the quality of urban design can be different species according to human needs can be classified. In fact, Lang's model, a new attitude from the viewpoint of urban design in the light of Maslow and recent research is finding. Based on the said framework, it is necessary to meet the needs of urban design breadwinner different human is as follows:
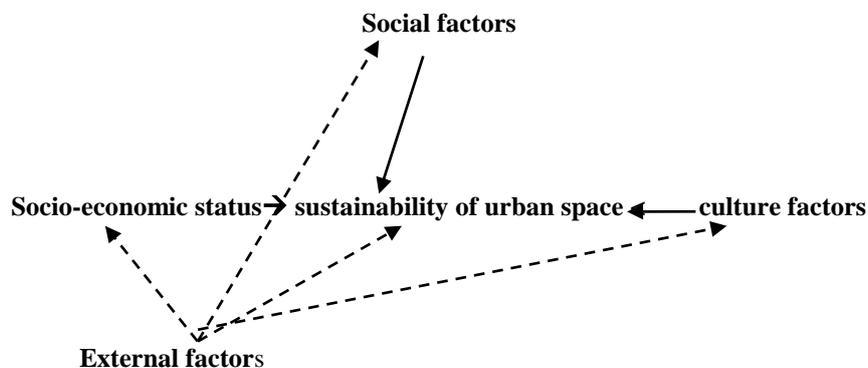
1. Physiological needs: needs such as food, shelter and health. Such needs through quality housing, adequate facilities, equipment, comfort (temperature, sunshine, rain, climate regulation chopped) balance and the local ecology is in urban design terms is provided.
2. The need for safety and security: including needs remain immune from such hazards and pollution, the enjoyment of the private realm required (confidentiality), and the aristocracy is observing the problem. These needs by providing quality safety passages possibility monitoring, permeability and accessibility and flexibility of spaces are met.
3. Dependency needs (or need a sense of belonging together and having a particular group) This need through the provision of social facilities, so that will encourage local social dealings, by strengthening a sense of place, identity, legibility, visual fit to be followed in urban design.
4. Need for dignity and self-confidence: the security needs through quality and how land ownership and, creating a sense of individuality and belonging to place and are looking for a specific group.
5. The need for self-realization and actualization (creative activity): This needs through urban design opportunities for Personalize participation in the design space and provides and also by the diversity in design will be answered.
6. Cognitive needs - aesthetic: that based on sensory and intellectual motivation occurs. These needs by providing the possibility of cultural activities - recreation by urban design, urban and natural landscapes created good and quite environment can be created in Ghana are responding (Lang, 1994).

Canter`s famous model, the pioneers of conceptual studies, architecture and urban design, can be other theoretical frameworks that can explain the components of urban design quality is considered to be. According to the mentioned model, urban environment as a place consisting of three dimensions intertwined anatomy, activities and perceptions (Canter, 1977). Since the quality of urban design of a space inevitably appropriate response to different aspects of urban environment, the component manufacturer can make quality urban design components parallel to the component manufacturer be defined location. In other words borrowed from the Counter-place theory (Punter, 1991) can be said of quality urban design outcome is simply that each of the three components responsible for them to meet one of three quality of physical activity, and imagine the city's environment. Canter`s attractiveness and efficiency model has led other scholars of urban design inspired by or borrowed from the narrative shall provide a variety of models. For example, the model of sense of place that John Panter of the three components involved in creating a sense of place implies, the narrative can be considered sub-model country.

John Panter `s three components based anatomy models, and meaningful activity, involved in creating a sense of place that greatly Strike three proposed components, are similar. Although the theory proposed location counter, the theoretical foundation for efficient and significant urban design is, however, in light of advances in knowledge of urban design in recent decades has required that some of the theories mentioned failure, which was organized in 1970, was elevated be. Stability of topics based on the ecology and environment and natural habitation, including the cities of the 1980 discussions that were raised and some of the most important theories of urban design terms due to the lack of it have been challenged. For example, theory of urban design in the book, Bently and his colleagues responded environments, due to lack of attention to environmental issues were considered insufficient with regard to the criticisms against it eventually had to Bentley in 1990, three related criteria With environmental issues and ecology-based (i.e., efficiency of energy consumption, minimize pollution and protect and support .... and nature and wildlife) to add to his seven previous criteria (Bently, 1990).

It seems that the country can place the model by adding after the ecology as it remains a good theoretical tool used. Model can be point out the sustainable location; theoretical basis for recognition of quality urban design components should be constructive. Combination of four environmental aspects, the three components of performance, quality experimental - aesthetic and environmental quality as the forces forming the overall quality of urban design inference can be a place.

Theoretical Model of Research

Social factors

Socio-economic status → sustainability of urban space ← culture factors

External factors

Research Hypotheses

- It seems to be that social factors affect the sustainability of urban space.
- It seems to be that cultural factors affect the sustainability of urban space.

Research Method

This is a survey-documentary and field study research. Statistical population of this study includes 20-64 years old household residing in Tehran`s22 city districts. According to Statistics, Tehran`s 22 districts in 2002 totaled 7,414,590 inhabitants. Then based on 2006 census, district 22 of Tehran's population counted 7,797,520 persons have been mentioned areas, but the area has not changed. Sampling and sample units: Unit Sampling in this study is the household. So having a number of 212,254 households living in three regions of choice, the level of 95 percent (Z = 96 / 1) sure 4 / 4 percent and the variance of the average 4 / 0 for the stability of urban space obtained

from the test samples against 450 households will receive respectively. listed in the table before the number of households in this region have a ratio of the number of households in every region and then an equal number with equal probability within the specified areas to allow each area are compared and generalized results is provided in areas. Due to limitations in terms of research time, cost, number of interviewers and in consultation with respected professors.... Help and advisers will be 20 percent of the neighborhoods selected areas see. Table 2 Sample number, number per area and number of localities neighborhoods of choice (20%) of the total sample shows: Unit analysis of household and individual units are observed.

Table (2): the number of samples and neighborhoods a case study of Tehran

Urban district	Sample	Number of neighborhoods	Neighborhoods 20%	Total sample
1	220	21	4	220
6	150	17	3	150
22	80	8	3	100
total	450	46	10	470

Research Findings

4-2) the overall characteristics of statistic society in urban area
Considering that the study in three selected regions of Tehran was continuing to examine the characteristics of each of these three zones. In the index pages in the table common areas for each subject will be presented.
1 District no. 1
This area has a 9 / 3603 hectares, 372,758 inhabitants, 112,911 living in households (3 / 28 percent of households in Tehran) and the gross density of 103 persons per hectare (Statistics 1385) and growth in the period 85-1381 7 / 8 percent has experienced.
2 – District no.6
This area has a 3 / 2144 hectares, 217,127 inhabitants, 70,295 living in households (6 / 17 percent of households in Tehran) and the gross density of 101 ha (1385 statistics) and negative growth in the period 85-1381 4 / 1 percent has experienced.
3 - District no.22
This area has a 5 / 5996 hectares, 105,661 inhabitants, 28,986 households living (3 / 7 percent of households Tehran) and the gross density of 17 persons ha (Statistics 1385) and growth in the period 85-1381 6 / 14 percent has experienced.

Testing Hypothesis
Main Hypothesis: It seems to be that social factors affect the sustainability of urban space.

Table (3): Pearson correlation between "social factors" and " sustainability of urban space"

sustainability of urban space	Statistical indicators	variable
0.920	Pearson correlation	
0.000	level of sig.	social factors
460	numbers	

Thus, According to Pearson correlation and level of sig 0.000, the hypotheses is confirmed.
Main Hypothesis 2: It seems to be that culture factors affect the sustainability of urban space.

Table (4): Pearson correlation between the "cultural factors" and " sustainability of urban space

sustainability of urban space	Statistical indicators	variable
0.911	Pearson correlation	
0.000	level of sig	cultural factors
470	numbers	

According to the figures in the table above these two variables the correlation coefficient 91 / 0 and in 000 / 0 is significant. In other words, whatever the design of urban space, urban culture and cultural factors, according to cultural values and cultural norms as well needs and cultural consider these features in a space city in accordance with the needs of citizens be created, just as in the stability space of the city at residents urban space. But not a

hundred percent but 91 percent of cases it is possible and this result extended to all regions studied is in Tehran. So the main hypothesis is confirmed.

Multi-variable regression test with stepwise method

Also the results of the multi-variable regression test with stepwise method show dependent variable of sustainability of urban space. At the end of the calculations which have variable levels significantly lower than the level is determined by the equation will be absent. Regression analysis "factors explain the sustainability of urban space" shows that among the variables which method of hair Jude "step" into the equation are three variables in the model Yi whom regurgitation remains with the equation that approximately 48% of total variance in the dependent variable (persistence of urban space). Coefficient, multiple regression analysis, 68 / 0 = MR and the square of the defining factor, i.e. 48 / 0 = Adjusted coefficient of explaining the 47 / 0 = will be with. In other words, finding the adjustment mode 47 / 0 percent of the variance in the urban atmosphere of stability by the independent variables can explain and predict. The results of multiple regression analysis variables in the equation of the form can be standardized, the following mathematical relationship showed

$$Y = \beta\, Z + \beta\, X + ...\, ... + B\, Z + \epsilon i$$

ϵi + (social base - economic) 0.28 + (cultural factors) 0.31 + (social factors) 0.29 = sustainability of urban space totally, variables such cultural factors, social factors and socio-economic status have more effects on sustainability of urban space. Finally, these variables explain 0/47 percent of dependent variable.

Table (5): coefficients obtained from multi-variable regression test

Multiple	0.68
R square	0.48
Adjusted R Square	0.47
Standard Error	0.53
Constant	1.32

Table (6): regression coefficients of sustainability indicators of urban space and independent variables

Sig.	t	Beta	B	variables
0.206	1.32		0.38	Constant
0.002	2.422	0.27	0.29	Social factors
0.003	2.842	0.30	0.31	cultural factors
0.006	2.78	0.26	0.28	Socio-economic status

Table (7): regression analysis of sustainability of urban space

Sig.	d.f	F	R^2	R^2	R	model
0.000	1	84.6	0.40	0.41	0.62	1
0.000	1	11.08	0.44	0.45	0.66	2
0.000	1	8.01	0.47	0.48	0.68	3

1-social factors -2 social -, cultural factors 3 - social factors, cultural factors and social economic status

Table (7): analysis of variance of multi-variable of sustainability of urban space

Level of sig.	F	Mean of square	Sum of square	d.f	source	model
0.000	85.010	41.280	41.200	1	regression	1
		0.511	66.321	450	Residual	
0.000	51.271	25.071	49.101	2	regression	2
		0.469	61.810	465	Residual	
0.000	37.987	18.561	50.982	3	regression	3
		0.455	59.458	465	Residual	

1-social factors -2 social -, cultural factors 3 - social factors, cultural factors and social economic status

Analysis of the Results of Multi-Variable Regressions

Three variables influence social factors, cultural factors and the social - economic status variables on the sustainability of the urban space into the regression we have obtained (68 / 0) is strong and significant. These three variables to size 47 / 0 had effect on the dependent variable, ie 47 / 0 changes stability of urban space have produced the above three variables, 53 / 0 of variability in the other independent variables into the problem have not been created Results have indicated cultural factors than the other variables of importance, and enjoy social factors in second and social base - the economic importance of these two variables is less a result of increased cultural factors to a single dependent variable size 31 / 0 increase in the dependent variable (persistence of urban space) is a unit with variable social factors vary sustainability of urban space 29 / 0 increase in the dependent variable finally, variables such cultural factors, social factors and socio-economic status have more effects on sustainability of urban space
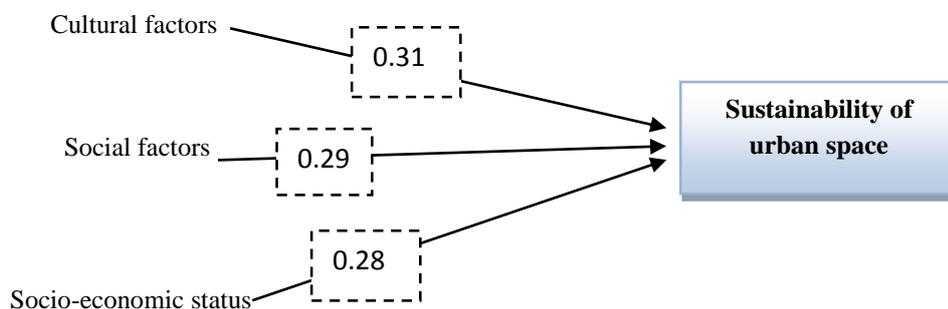
The final model of research

Fig (1): beta and sig.

Conclusion

As the research findings show that design and formation of urban space focuses on interaction of human and environment. This is an attractive subject that considers as interdisciplinary debates. Theoretical Studies of the findings and experimental results can be inferred according to the presence of widespread migration of people in towns and villages and move into other cities today discussed the formation is raised and discussed since the centrality of development to environmental sustainability and development Environment, economy and human society and technology has raised desirability and quality of life and wellbeing specialized field of science and the incidence and causes the fields in various studies done in the cities and urban spaces discussed This is also not excluded as the study of urban space is a major interdisciplinary study because in the present study related to urban planners, architects, sociologists, anthropologists and anthropologists and geographers, economists. With the theoretical study and literature review of this paper was identified different approaches and theories. The other hand, failure to perform theoretical literature on conflicting views in this area is presented, r the design and quality design and also field of urban sociology was determined that the axis of human thinking about this valuable space planning is expanding urbanization and biological global developments and demographic changes prevents designers looked to the human shape urban spaces and its requirements is that there human looking shape urban spaces, traditional planning the final product in the form of behavior and possible locations of the experimental design and urban spaces to suit the real needs of people in the process and shape than before the city offers. The planning of urban spaces that is the main task of city planners based on human and social approach according to the needs and values of sustainable human. As these categories in the Tehran`s 22 districts can be somewhat control. This development approach to create a suitable ground and therefore the two designers at shaping urban spaces with human nature because it provides the look of urban designers to focus on the primary indicators of sustainable development and design of urban spaces have in this study - we also saw the empirical findings of this study also confirms this has any built environment Since the institutional sustainability of the presence of human wishes and their attention to the culture and mind-made symbol of his presence to answer part of the humanitarian needs in the urban space according to cultural norms that analytical urban diversity, difference and identity, so is the city section found in this study is quite evident . The findings of this research adapt to scientists ` work such as (Rapoport, 1969, 2002) Jane Jacobs, Lynch also with sustainable environmental model is implemented.

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