

The role of resorts in enhancing citizens' health in public spaces

Abstract:

In the rule of World Health Organization (1945) it has been stipulated that health is not only the absence of disease or any disability, but also it is a physical, mental, and social status. One of the fundamental rights of every human being, regardless of racial superiority, religious, political beliefs, economical and social status, is taking advantage of health benefits to be accessible to the higher standards. Although much attention has been directed to certain aspects of the health such as roads safety but most of the public health has been neglected in modern urban planning. What has been started as a basic factor in the health of citizens and the city planning board, is taking into consideration the public spaces as a place for gathering, interaction, and enjoyment in people's life, especially during their leisure time. In this article, we are going to discuss neighborhoods particularly in terms of resorts to be considered in detailed design and urban planning which their role is to pay attention to the health of the citizens.

**Keywords:** resorts- enhancing- citizens' health- public spaces

Introduction:

the first and surprising place that a person enters it is locality. After person enters locality he walks into the new world that is constantly trying to understand it, so we observed that locality is one of the most important attractive place which a person can discover larger principles except from his family. the principle of residential environment of citizens is locality. Iranian is known in locality rather than his house. In past population of localities includes people with same ethnic records and religious beliefs and have common culture and follow its regularities. in general the important and positive property of locality was united sphere and readiness to cooperate to protect locality and develop it.

Problem Statement:

Focus and fading of the locality culture

unfortunately due to political changes in recent centuries and creation of nation against government and its centrality and economic and social changes such as:  
-Immigration- The creation of large cities- Penetration of Western culture and ...  
-Locality lose its functions gradually and was converted to district as government focuses on it. In such a group of individuals having different cultures and habits and customs settled together in fact the residents of new district expect that government solve their problems.

Aims and Objectives:

In this article, we are going to discuss neighborhoods particularly in terms of resorts to be considered in detailed design and urban planning which their role is to pay attention to the health of the citizens

Research Questions:

Reasons to reduce dependency and sense of belonging to the locality :  
-Emergence of new information and communications technologies  
-Emergence of new car technology and other private transportation  
-distances of resident place and working place  
-Instability and transient nature of the relationship between people  
-Change of locality boundaries due to city-building requirements such as bridge and highway passing through a locality  
-Inducing multiple sources of values and beliefs  
-change of market nature and consume oriented and eventually reducing belonging to localities

Literature Review:

Acquaintance with the structure and identity of locality  
-Acquaintance with concept of locality requires:  
-Human dimension and the citizen concept: who is a citizen? The concept of citizenship has been emerged along with the notion of individuality and rights in Europe. Citizen is a person in connection with a government who enjoys civil and political rights and has duties against government and this relationship is called citizenship.  
-Environmental and geographical dimensions and the concept of City.  
-Social definitions  
-Urbanization perspective and urban management  
-Various definitions of locality  
-Locality has been defined by various scientific disciplines engaging with the city.  
-locality is whatever that residents know it. (YAA, DOWNIS)  
-locality is a place which familiarizing it can rest the mind and whatever you go away from locality your familiarization is reduced.  
-A brief overview on different concepts of locality in urbanization history of Iran:  
-Urban planning before Islam 8- BC 10<sup>th</sup>- AD City structure  
-Government center  
-intermediate center (position of main locality and different classes)  
-External center/Other people who were not in high class lived in scattered houses in external center)



Characteristics of localities in the old cities  
City center- relative independence (Bath, Mosque)- Common religion and culture- Peripheral and border gates- Heterogeneity,



localities of Ghajar (upper locality- Lower locality - North District (Dolat) south district (Chahmalyan)  
Maintain the spatial organization and communication networks  
Reduce dependency on unique religious villages  
Creating new locality along with new streets  
social distinctions realization



Methodology:

A self- completion questionnaire was the approach taken for data collection as it allowed greatest accessibility to the target population.

1- section A: library uses  
2- section B: use of index and abstract databases  
3- section C: type of information sources used for course- work  
4- section D: use of urban design center's data  
Limits and Limitations  
End of old localities with performing checkered streets:

Results/Findings

1. Behaviors and others: city localities must have spaces to supply its identity to citizen and vice versa also these localities required some places where social events and daily incidents can occur. (gathering, mourning, or any other social act)  
2. Culture: culture usually comes and goes with people. City without culture has no identity.  
3. Historical memory (the memory): means that it defines what has happened in each place? City with his memory is defined. Whatever these memories be greater, identity of this man or city is complete.  
The constituent elements of identity in urban localities:  
1. Human interactions: So when we say about city, it means the human interaction. So the city's identity is the identity of the man.

Elements in formation of locality in Iran Residential Houses: basic element of forming urban localities



Square and small square: Gathering place. Convergent and compatible activities- Located at the intersection of roads and transit- Place of performing religious and social ceremonies



Mosque: The central element of identity and community of locality which it was in the center



Market: Location of local shops- Other services such as water storage for daily and weekly needs was formed in squares



passage and alley: passage and alley in the locality- Access to various services and places- Alleys form lateral boundaries of localities and connect localities to external paths and gates to and differ from internal passages



Hierarchical structure: The city development was organized based on independent localities system and as semi-independent urban units. Urban centers and localities were formed according to hierarchical structure.



The main center of city- Sub-centers or urban areas- localities center- Residential Group Center meanwhile with the development of city, locality size was avoided and instead new localities were formed

Gate: The main entrance which was created in the locality- It was considered as empowerment factor of realm of each locality

features of Iranian localities

Physical and functional differentiation- Distribution public services and functions - cohesion and coordination physical environment of locality- Diversity and attractiveness of the locality environment

Discussion/Conclusion

How citizens can give meaning to their localities  
Giving meaning to locality refers to social structures in metropolitan city like Tehran, the society is strange, the community is composed of people within their individual rang and without public rang so that citizens are strangers.  
In the past in traditional urbanization of Iran existed public areas like mosques and squares and ... which all people passed by them. But today, because there is no meaning in this regard, these spaces can not be defined as before in localities



Further Research:

The most important solution in this regard using people cooperation  
If planning system in civil projects provides conditions which people can form their places it is evident that public spaces are formed and proper spaces can be constructed. Society needs people participation but in case of lack of participation, organs participation can not be formed.  
To provide conditions for people participation  
At first people must recognize as an individual, after that familiarizing them with citizenship duties and responsibilities and engage all people with creating guidelines to form real participation and people can participate in the fate of alley and localities. Council is determined in this stage, local council means group ownership and a sense which is formed due to public civil places or for group ownership

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