Assessing the Impact of Public Spaces in the Region of Soro in Bandar Abbas Based on Indigenous -Historical Architecture Approach

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Abstract

Today, with the increasing urban population, the change in the pattern of work and life, longer distance from natural origins as a platform to provide humans’ space of mind and spirit in modern life, the need for recreation and leisure among urbanites has been risen and become one of their most important needs. Recreational activities that take place in areas outside of home; have more participatory and collective aspects that need space and special amenities. In this regard, public and collective spaces play significant roles in providing the security context and integrating such activities. And, it is better to design urban spaces with the aim of improving the lives of all people in the society. The coast of Bandar has great potentials (proximity to the sea and proximity to the city's main market) for cultural, social and economic development of the users of the area, but since its open spaces have not been organized well and lack of required facilities and equipment, much of it is not used as public spaces. When the uses are balanced and margins and beaches have natural attractions, the best option is to keep them pristine. The approach of indigenous and historical architecture enables the designer to preserve nature of the area as well as fulfilling other objective such as beauty, tourism development, increasing social interaction. In this regard, the design and construction of a collective space for the public with the uses of recreational, sport, socializing with the indigenous architectural approach in Bandar Abbas give special effects and beauty to the city and increase social interactions among indigenous residents and will be a suitable place for all classes of people. In this article, it will be tried to examine the effects of establishing a suitable collective space in the area, other uses such as recreational, cultural, social, and business uses get involved in it and according to the dominant approach in theoretical basis and practical experiences, to revive the social role with indigenous and historical approach in this area through observation and to highlight its main function as a significant leisure space.

Keywords: collective space, architecture, indigenous, historical, Bandar Abbas

Introduction

Most Iran’s coastal cities are not suitable in providing public spaces in terms of quality and quantity. This means that the spaces in most cases are not based on the users’ needs, interests and characteristics. Lack or absence of adequate public spaces is not planned in most cities are due to reasons such as age and high level of tissues which are of the main problems of the urban areas. Lack of coordination in these spaces with present conditions or changing open spaces into other applications is diminishing the role of these spaces. Improper performance of existing public spaces and open spaces inability to communicate and adapt to their users have been created mostly due to neglecting the features and the physical, mental and social needs of the groups using and the time to use these spaces in designing them. Bandar Abbas is also not an exception, and requires the development of cultural spaces and recreational sports centers on the beach of its own. Since public and collective spaces play a significant role in providing the formation bed and integrating
participatory recreational activities, it is better to design urban spaces with the aim to improve the quality of life among all people in the society and due to diversity in peoples’ needs and priorities in their lives, considering urban spaces as the perfect places in terms of physical and performance, studying successful urban spaces confirms the fact that if the provided spaces have the qualities matching the citizens’ collective habits, automatically change into a persistent space in the collective memory and welcome their multiple activities.

Soro region in Bandar Abbas could be a suitable bed to design and construct man-made attractions, unfortunately, serious and purposeful actions have not been done in this regard and its long coastline have been abandoned. The approach of indigenous architecture in Bandar Abbas gives special effects and beauty to the city and increases the residents’ social interactions and will be a suitable place for all people. Considering the above mentioned issues and the lack of places to meet and talk together and meet different social needs as well as strengthening collective spirit, the need to build a public space with the approach of indigenous and historical architecture of Soro region is felt more. The aim of this study was to evaluate the effect of constructing the public spaces with the assumption of protecting beaches, natural, historical, environmental heritage of Soro coastal area at risk in Bandar Abbas will be facilitated by establishing the public spaces. It should be noted that what factors in the formation and increase public participation in the communal spaces were involved in Soro coast in Bandar Abbas and how the establishment of a public space in Soro region affect natural, historic and indigenous attractions.

The effects of space on the occurrence of different types of activities

In the case of essential activities due to their mandatory aspect, the effects of material environment and physical space on the number, frequency and timing of such activities are not so much. As the occurrence of optional activities primarily depends on the suitable conditions of the environment and physical spaces, otherwise they will be discarded. Its space and quality affect social activities; however, since the first condition of the activities is the presence of other people in the space, in case of obtaining the condition the impact of physical space is reduced. In the case of these activities, spaces act as a factor in attracting people to start new activities to provide the appropriate context. The existence of activities affects some spatial qualities. Density of activities in terms of number, frequency and duration can affect the qualities understood from the environment such as vitality and diversity.

Public and private spaces

Spaces include a wide range of private and public spaces. In other words, each action and behavior owns their own specific privacy and territory, and thus each space has its own sanctity. Material needs such as psychological and emotional needs are met in private and public spaces depend on their own characteristics. The spaces in culture have their own hierarchy. Simply put, the spaces in the city are generally divided into three groups in terms of how to use them: private, semi-private semi-public, public (Ian Gol, 2002). In the following, the characteristics of suitable public spaces are considered.

Public spaces

Those spaces, in which citizens are allowed to enter and participate without the need for especial payment and control, due to the performance scale and also varied range of people, have the most effects on the citizens’ collective life. Therefore, improving the quality of the spaces creates a healthy and flourishing civil society rather than other types of spaces.
All parts of urban tissues where people have physical access from squares, streets and parks to the building facades defining and limiting them are considered as the city's public spaces (Tibaldz, 1992). Public open space provides possible motivations, free choice among behaviors, actions and visual exploration for a significant number of the people in cities. (Lynch, 1972). Discovering and restoring designable spaces for public can create opportunities to develop urban public spaces (Trancik, 1986). A basic condition to call a public space as an urban space is that interactions and social interactions to be taken place there. Although urban spaces act poorly and for a short time, they have such potentials that can be retrieved by identifying their weak and strength points and strengthening and encouraging collective life.

**General expectations of a space**

General expectations of a space are those expectations that everybody has from urban spaces whether it is a square or street, or any other urban spaces (Pakzad, 2012).

- Beauty
- Unity
- Identity
- Harmony
- Order
- Durability
- Sustainability
- Robustness

**Qualitative criteria to measure space**

There are three criteria to design: quality, quantity and subst andard. These measures are along with differences depending on individuals’ willingness:

- The first group of individuals uses the design as a basis to judge their designs such as density, intensity, the ratio of land to the foundation of the building, empty or full, the number of trips, motorization coefficient, etc.
- The second group of designers is the artists emphasizing other than any other aspects. Their design criteria such as visual charm, comfort, character distinction, identity and ...are not mostly tangible and easily measured.
• The third group of planners was emerged and their heyday was in the 60s. Their emphasis was on general criteria such as social justice, efficiency, cleanliness, health and ... that mostly were immeasurable and non-physical.

According to the notes mentioned the types of criteria developed and expanded to assess the quality of space are as follow (Pakzad, 2012):
• The rate of accountability to the presence of specific social groups;
• The rate of citizens’ continuous use;
• The rate of creating sense of belonging to the society and space;
• Providing sense of belonging to a space in an individual or group;
• The rate of applying human’s various senses;
• The rate of stimulating sense of curiosity and exploring in users;
• The rate of space efficiency;
• The rate of partnership facilities;
• The rate of success in remembering memories

**Functions of public space**
Collective spaces have a variety of applications in the city, most of which can be as follows:
• A place for social interaction and gathering of citizens;
• Strengthening the citizens’ social role to achieve development;
• Using spaces to hold celebrations; exhibitions, and events;
• Strengthening identity and sense of belonging to a place among citizens;
• Creating collective memory helping public integration

**Table 1: Guiding criteria in designing public spaces (Ian Gol, 2002)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection against traffic and accidents</th>
<th>Comfort</th>
<th>Pleasure</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Protection against traffic and accidents</td>
<td>4. Facilities to walk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Car accidents</td>
<td>Enough spaces to walk</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fear from traffic</td>
<td>Attractive plan of streets</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other accidents</td>
<td>Attractive facades of suitable surfaces</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Absence of physical obstacles</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Access to key points</td>
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<td></td>
<td>7. Facilities to see</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seeing long distances</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visual perspective</td>
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<td></td>
<td>without any obstacles</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Pleasant perspectives</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Lightening</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10. Scale</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Creating buildings and spaces appropriate to important humanity aspect related to senses, movement, size and performance</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2. Protection against crimes and violence (safety)</th>
<th>5. Facilities to stop</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Facilities to sit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Places to sit</td>
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<tr>
<td>Advantages of most: Primary sitting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Secondary sitting</td>
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<tr>
<td>Benches to sit</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Facilities to play/explore/activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interesting environment for physical activities, play and amusement at day and night in summer and winter</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Facilities to enjoy good weather conditions</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3. Protection against bad weather conditions</th>
<th>8. Facilities to talk</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6. Facilities to sit</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Places to sit</td>
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<td>Advantages of most: Primary sitting</td>
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<td>Secondary sitting</td>
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<td>Benches to sit</td>
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<td>9. Facilities to play/explore/activities</td>
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<tr>
<td>Interesting environment for physical activities, play and amusement at day and night in summer and winter</td>
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<tr>
<td>12. Aesthetic quality / experience of positive emotion</td>
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<tr>
<td>Good design and considering the details</td>
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<tr>
<td>Perspectives / views Trees, plants and water</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Indigenous-historical architecture**
In architecture a space is beautiful when the specific features of space is in harmony with the functions of the space and this is a principle obvious in studying old and traditional architecture. An
architectural work before being presented as a building structure reflects a series of ideas reflecting the way of life of the people of his era. Evaluation of past architectural works either considered as a symbol or as indigenous architecture show that these works in addition to introducing the architectural culture of the land is a basis to develop theories creating new architecture. The use of signs and symbols of past cultures, new built spaces of architecture is a new knowledge in the field of architecture. In this study by following such a method it is tried to consider a set of space physical elements and distinctive them from each other and determining their mutual relationship along with classifying their specific performances. It is obvious that using indigenous architecture has great effect on improving the design quality and services.

**Research findings**

Since the parameters considered in this study included a wide range of variables in the design of public space; therefore, statistical population should consist of specialties, skills and diverse business fields associated with the flow. To obtain the sample size Cochran equation can be used (Mansurfar, 2008):

\[ n = \frac{Nt^2pq}{Nt^2 + \pi^2pq} \]  \hspace{1cm} (1)

In this study, since generalizing the results to the community was regarded, possible sampling method as well as Cochran’s sampling equation was used to determine the sample size (n). In this population, Statistical population was 50 people, the error level equal to 5% (95% of confidence level), normal distribution value of the normal curve was 1.96 with 95% confidence and p and q values of past data were replaced with a value equal to 0.5. Cronbach’s alpha coefficient was used to estimate the reliability and accuracy of measuring instruments and techniques. According to the test result, the value of Cronbach alpha for questionnaire was 0.74 representing appropriate internal consistency and reliability of the questionnaire.

**Evaluating current status**

According to the results in circle diagram in figure 2-a, 52 percent of questionnaire respondents considered the current status of Bandar Abbas really poor in terms of collective cultural historic recreational centers which indicated neglecting the issue. In a question regarding the evaluation of the efforts of indigenous historical architecture of Soro in Bandar Abbas only 10% of the responses were positive (Figure 2-b).

(a) Assessing the current status of Bandar Abbas in terms of the cultural collective centers and coastal resorts

(b) Assessing the extent of efforts done to maintain indigenous historical architecture in Soro


**Reviewing the specific objectives of creating public spaces**

In order to review the goals and effects of designing and constructing of collective spaces on the coast of Soro the following results were obtained:

The respondents considered the two choices of "functional quality improvement and expansion of the region’s facilities and public spaces and recreational centers on the coast of Soro" and "creating a space for social interaction and social life and collective needs of the different groups to allow interaction in the region "as the most important goals for construction of public space installations on the coast of Soro. It can be understood that according to their quality and expansion of facilities and spaces for social interaction in the region, good results can lead to satisfy residents and development of the region (Figure 3). Lack of indigenous collective recreational spaces, lack of public areas for interaction and social movements and the construction non-synchronized with the shape of the land and reducing natural identity of the region are among major weaknesses in the construction of collective spaces in this area (Figure 4). The most positive strengths of collective centers in Soro are cases such as convenient access, possibility to create recreational areas with public uses in the area, most proximity of the sites to nature (Sea in North, mountains and pristine natural spaces in South), clean air and the peace and quiet on the site, historic architecture of the region.

![Figure 3: The main objective for the construction of public space on the beach Soro](image-url)
Figure 4: The most important weakness in the construction of public spaces in the area

- Lack of legibility and identity in new development
- Lack of public arena for conflicts and social movements
- Doing not coordinate with the construction of identity and loss of natural areas
- Confusion and ignorance of the rules and regulations density, topography and natural features
- Construction without permission and coordination with the Municipality of the institutions,…
- Lack of recreational space for local

Figure 5: The strength of collective centers in Soro

To review the most favorable opportunities and favorable conditions, the project of questioning from interviewees was proposed and the following results were obtained:
Creating new amenities and attractions, such as facilities, recreation centers, etc.

Reviving old customs

Preserve and protect traditional landscapes and ancient monuments

Cultural exchange among locals and tourists

The possibility of improving the living standards and improving social services and facilities after the…

The ancient history of the region

Possibility of benefit from favorable winds in the area

Figure 6: The most favorable project opportunities and favorable conditions

Traditional values and cultural confrontation with cultural tourism

eating with constant changes in materials during the project

Less attention and lack of funds for restoration and maintenance of historic sites and ancient

Increasing and density of the population of the city

Endangering cultural and historical society constantly visited by tourists

Lack of quality of materials

Inconsistency of materials

Existence precious historical monuments

Figure 7: The most desirable coastal threats and problems in the construction of public space in the region of Bandar Abbas Soro

Creating new amenities and attractions, such as facilities, recreation centers, etc, the ancient history of the region, the possibility of improving the living standards and improving social services

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and facilities after the operation of the public space, cultural exchange among indigenous and tourists, preserving and protecting traditional landscapes and ancient monuments, reviving old customs are the first to fifth priority in terms of favorable conditions and opportunities of the project.

Endangering cultural and historical resources of the society due to continuous visits by tourists, lack of materials quality, lack of attention and funds for restoration and maintenance of historical and archaeological sites, inconsistency of materials, constant changes in materials during the project, in order had the highest number of answers. Therefore, designing such centers should be done in a manner not to damage the cultural and historical resources and indigenous materials and equipment to be used.

**Most important cases to achieve the objectives of providing public spaces**

Based on the results in the following diagram, the priority of the answers in this question are as follows:

1. Creating specific spaces and activities to provide suitable context to communicate and social interaction;
2. Creating vitality, exhilaration and enjoyment in public spaces through indigenous-historic architecture;
3. Focusing the main activities on exploitation of resources and attractions available in order to make income and employment and regional development;
4. Utilization of private sector support in Soro, Bandar Abbas through the articulation of government policies and indigenous programs;
5. Making coordination between related institutions and different sectors in order to optimize public spaces;
6. The use of indigenous architecture;
7. Developing recreational and entertainment centers through developing indigenous attractions;

**The most desirable goal**

The most important objectives of the present research include diversifying the resources, activities and services to satisfy residents and tourists in the city of Bandar Abbas, strengthening the physical tissue of the city and increasing the visual quality of the spaces, increasing the budget allocated for the construction of collective spaces in Bandar Abbas, determining the optimal capacity of population density in several places of public spaces in order to reduce the pressure and overcrowding in these places and attractions and preventing loss and destruction, increasing publicity and awareness activities in the media about the benefits of historic preservation. The results of the questionnaire are presented in Figure 8.

**The most important options on the way to less damage to the region**

Order of priority of the option is as follows (Figure 9):

1. Developing specific rules and regulations for the efficient use of attractions and preserving the architecture of Soro region;
2. Applying proper and efficient management;
3. Training and informing public on how to interact with tourists;
4. Rehabilitating and restoring historical monuments against human and natural hazards;
5. Handling urban governance and preventing insecurity, disorder and delinquency in the community, especially in the old neighborhoods;
6. Trying to present a healthy perspective of the country in order to correct international thoughts toward Iran in order to participate citizens in founding Non-Government Organizations (NOG);
7. Facilitating and encouraging people to participate in the development of infrastructure, tourism facilities and making income.

**Figure 8:** The most important thing in order to achieve the objectives of making public space

- the use of vernacular architecture
- Creating vitality, exhilaration and the enjoyment in public spaces through native-historic architecture
- Creating space and specific activities for preparing the ground for conflict and the social interaction
- The main focus of activities and the attractions available the resources necessary to gain income and...
- Utilization of private sector support through transparency of government policies and the programs...
- Coordination between the different institutions and sectors, in order to optimize public spaces
- Promoting and the teaching residents to spend time in the series
- Planning for the development of handicrafts and the other related businesses, to create jobs and generate...
- Development of recreational spaces and the entertainment through the development of local...
- Strengthen and the increase the possibility of national and international importance

**Figure 9:** The most important option to achieve optimal results with the construction of communal spaces

- Capacity and the to determine the optimal level of population density in different places public space in...
- Diversification of resources, activities and services to satisfy residents and tourists in the city of Bandar Abbas
- Strengthening the physical fabric of the city and the increase the visual quality of spaces
- Increasing publicity and the awareness activities in the media about the benefits of historic preservation
- Increase the budget allocated for the construction of communal spaces in Bandar Abbas
Strategic plans of strategic cultural development for physical planning

- Clarifying the history and indigenous identity and culture;
- Changes in urban management and applying urban partnerships by founding NGOs;
- Preventing the decline of the city and its preparation to maintain the richest culture;
- Creating delicacy in the artificial environment;
- Emphasizing creative ideas in collective spaces;
- Giving freshness to public spaces;
- Paying especial attention to the center of the building;
- The combination of arts and significant cultural activities in order to open the incarnation of the city;
- Creating a divestible culture and creative industries;
- Especial attention to interactions;
- Holding indigenous cultural festivals as an effective way to improve the perspective of the centers of the city associated with tourism;
- Creating economic development resulted in economic activities.

Reviewing the architecture of the designing region

Bandar Abbas is the capital of Hormozgan province and located in the Latitude of 27 degrees, 13 minutes North and longitude of 56 degrees, 18 minutes East at an altitude of 16 meters above sea level on the Northern coast of the Persian Gulf and overlook to Strait of Hormuz. The city is limited to Persian Gulf and Qeshm Island from South (Homayun, 2001).
Indigenous architecture of the region

Indigenous architecture of Hormozgan was shaped based on its climate

• Hormozgan hot and humid climate imposed the city the following conditions:
  • High temperature and humidity all year;
  • Less and yearly irregular rain;
  • Subtle changes of day and night temperature;
  • High differences in annual temperatures and less differences in seasonal temperatures;
  • Winds with medium velocity and high periods with constant air flow winds and without moving.

In this climate, interior comfort to a large extent depends on how to use airflow and protect against the sun's thermal radiation. Accelerating the convoys around people is essential to allow rapid evaporation of moisture from the skin and prevent the sun's energy impact on residents. Buildings after sunset should be quickly cooled to provide comfort zone during the night (Moshiri, 2006). The requirements and climatic conditions of Bandar Abbas need buildings with insulated walls and ceilings, facades reflecting sunlight, using protections to avoid direct sunlight and to create shadow to channelize the air flow. In this situation, with the help of Mahoney tables, the building should have the following characteristics:

• Buildings should be placed on East - West axis with facades overlooking North and South to be less exposed to the sun's rays;
  • Buildings should be designed in a way to have large open spaces to use airflow;
  • Long-lasting airflow should be regarded for all rooms;
  • The interior and external walls should be thick and their materials should pass heat more than 8 hours;
  • The openings should be at northern and southern walls and in the wind direction and at a height in which the wind touches the human body and protect them from direct sunlight;
  • Suitable size of the openings is between 25% to 40% of the surface of northern and southern walls;
  • Ceilings should be light and isolated from heat.

The features of tissues of Soro region in Bandar Abbas can be mentioned as follow:
  a) Central semi-dense tissue;
  b) Relatively open marginal tissue;
  c) Semi-enclosed spaces;
  d) Tissue direction toward sea.

Great wind catchers are especial elements of the architecture of this region which has significant impact on transitioning cool weather into the rooms and gives especial form to the tissues of the residential complex. The height of rooms in this area is higher than any other climatic regions of Iran and sometimes its height goes up to 4 meters or higher. It is due to the fact that warm weather goes up inside the space and consequently the room temperature decrease in lower height of the room. In these areas, due to the proximity to the sea and the high groundwater level and high humidity, basements are not built. It should be noted that in terms of trade exchange between the coastal ports and Arab countries and India, building decoration and arches forms and openings in buildings are really similar to the buildings in Arabian Peninsula and India (Homayun, 2001).
The results of the questionnaire

By analyzing the data of the questionnaire the following results are obtained:

Table 2: The most important weak points, strength, opportunities, and threats in providing collective spaces in the region of Soro of Bandar Abbas

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Opportunities</th>
<th>Threats</th>
<th>Strength</th>
<th>Weakness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Improving the functional qualities of the region and developing facilities and public spaces, recreational centers along the coastline of Soro</td>
<td>Endangering cultural and historical resources of the society due to continuous visits by tourists, lack of materials quality, lack of attention and funds for restoration and maintenance of historical and archaeological sites, inconsistency of materials, constant changes in materials during the project, in order had the highest number of answers</td>
<td>Convenient access, possibility to create recreational areas with public uses in the area, most proximity of the sites to nature, clean air and the peace and quiet on the site, historic architecture of the region</td>
<td>Lack of indigenous collective recreational spaces, lack of public areas for interaction and social movements and the construction non-synchronized with the shape of the land and reducing natural identity of the region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Providing spaces for social interactions and meeting the needs of social life to create the possibility for interactions among all people in the region</td>
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Suggestions and strategies to achieve the objectives of establishing a multi-purpose public space in the region of Soro, Bandar Abbas

- Creating vitality, exhilaration and enjoyment in public spaces through indigenous-historic architecture;
- Creating specific spaces and activities to provide suitable context for social interactions;
- Creating coordination between related institutions and sections to optimize the applications of collective spaces;
- Applying the elements of indigenous architecture;
- Developing recreational spaces through developing indigenous attractions;
- Suitable strategies to increase the efficiency of collective spaces;
- Giving diversity to the facilities;
- Activities and services to attract the residents’ and tourists’ satisfaction in the city of Bandar Abbas;
- Strengthening the physical tissue of the city and increasing the visual quality of spaces;
- Increasing the allocated budgets to build collective spaces in Bandar Abbas;
- Developing specific laws and rules to optimally use the attractions and preserving the architecture of the region of the Soro;
- Applying efficient management;
- Training and informing people on how to interact with tourists;
- Trying to present a healthy perspective of the country in order to correct international thoughts toward Iran in order to participate citizens in founding Non-Government Organizations (NOG);
- Facilitating and encouraging people to participate in the development of infrastructure, tourism facilities and making income.
Conclusion

The coast of Bandar Abbas, like most ports is the main factor shaping the landscape of this part of the city. From the beginning of Bandar Abbas, the main urban activities and institutions have been established in the coastal area. At present time, this region is also the place to form the main activities of the city. Social and economic activities and institutions at the edge of the coast often in the form of building and space have created the physical line of urban coast. The line created gradually gets completed as time goes. The edge of the city body in the coastal edge is connected to the body of the city and any physical planning and design for its landscape should rely on restoration and repairing the main body and in fact the soul and its inner flow because the appearance cannot appear to restore and revitalize the body. The main considerations of the program are the balanced and appropriate application of the natural forces of the site, its history and collective spaces for cultural links between residents and tourists to this place. Considering the role and improvement of collective spaces from the time of formation of the cities, especially over the last century has always been considered. So that today urban spaces are the places belonging to all citizens and are not limited to physical aspect and in fact it is meant by the presence of human beings. Public spaces can become a focal to direct creativity among citizens. However, it should also be considered that public spaces and public attention need the proper urban management. Because the lack of proper management of public spaces not only causes lack of development of public and collective spaces but also causes its destruction and the damaging the residents’ peace. As a final result it can be concluded that multi-purpose collective spaces with the advantages such as enjoyment, type, identity, excitement, economic value and partnership lead to city advancement in all aspect and help to attract tourism and transmission of indigenous culture. Developing collective centers with local architecture approach in each city are necessary in social and cultural life of cities. The buildings on the one hand are the logical consequence of social and cultural activities and entertainment of a society or a city and help to establish social relations and public life and register and transfer subcultures and fill the residents’ leisure time optimally.

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