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Stamping Ground for Young People with an Approach of Upgrading Thinking Levels

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Abstract: *The purpose of this research was designing a physical environment to motivate and provide the experiences of social thinking that ultimately can improve the level of thinking in line with the advancement of culture. To achieve this goal, the relationship between the thinking environment and the ideas of the plan has been addressed. The method of research was descriptive-analytical and field studies and its data collection has been done using library documents. By specifying a variety of set spaces and examining the same case examples for identifying features and achieving design solutions for spaces, the results have been presented in the form of solutions for designing open, semi- open semi-closed, and closed spaces of such sets. The results of the research showed that designing strategies, by creating a sense of social interaction, meeting the audience's need and encouraging them for collective thinking, leads the culture of society. Achieving this goal by designing and implementing a stamping ground design is an approach that the current research has intended to investigate. Having calculated the location of the project by AHP method and having determined the criteria, sub-criteria and their numbering, Taleghani Street site (Zandieh Water Reservoir), earned the highest score as the project's platform.*

Keywords: *Stamping ground, Thinking, Interactions, Culture*

INTRODUCTION

The power of thinking is a fundamental human element, and education is a process that trains human thinking. The importance of thinking for humans is such that human life is not possible without it (Namvar, 2009). Today, moral development in adolescents and young people, is one of the most important discussions of growth psychology, which many psychologists have studied, and theorized about (Razavi and Robat Mili, 2016).

Human beings` effort is intended to increase the level of intellectual freedom of individuals and the sense of calm and comfort of thinking and creating an interaction between them in architectural spaces, especially cultural and artistic spheres, which is seen as one of the most important goals. The culture of society have played a decisive role in all aspects of the individual and social life of human, and cultural centers seem to be a platform for the formation of simple and complex young people's thinking between associations, private and local formations, and is a creator of the interaction of thinking in a society (Mazlom, 2011: 31).

Public spaces as parts of the artistic environment can respond to the basic needs of their users and by attracting people to themselves lead to create the fixation and vitality of the environment and play an important role in creating the desired environment (Yazdanfar et al., 2013). The existence of such social spaces that provides a suitable platform for gathering, in addition to the presence and abilities of various individuals, can encourage the creation of thinking in these places (Mohammadi and Ayatollahi, 2014).

Today, in cities, the population is increasing and the possibility of intellectual interactions is declining, neighborly relations are weakened and in the metropolis, it has turned from horizontal to vertical. Because of the type of housing in the neighborhoods, the intellectual and social interactions between individuals are affected. Hence, the existence of urban stamping ground seems more necessary. The international stamping ground promotes the creation of active centers in the city centers and makes interaction, vitality, education, exchange of information and promotion of thinking.

Stamping ground is a part of the public space of a city or village, and current conversations are part of the conversations of the public domain. Thus, a city whose public space is limited or the public domain of a society is faced with various social problems, such as the relations of individuals or relations between the ruling system and society, cannot be a good platform for the creation of stamping ground relationships thus cannot expand the relations between its citizens (Hashemi, 2013).

The existence of such centers will bring people together and provide defining frameworks together. These centers have played a platform for the formation of simple and complex young people's thinking between associations, private and local formations, and are a creator of the interaction of thinking in a society (Mazlom, 2011: 31). For this reason, this research has tried to develop an idea of the concept of promotion of thinking to understand which ideas and guidelines provide a unique space for the youth of Shiraz.

Theoretical Foundations and Framework of Basic Concepts

Stamping ground

The topic of stamping ground in the city is mostly for the current content that occurs while staying in space. In fact, this concept is the general capacity of space, which can bring about vitality and increase citizens' sense of belonging to the city. Over time, the stamping ground has been transformed from an open space to closed space and cafes have turned into active stamping ground. The most important meaning of the concept of stamping ground in a metropolitan platform is a place that generally has specific social features and is not the only element that greatly enhances citizens' sense of belonging, rather stamping grounds with open space, along with the presence of the spirit of identity in the framework of social activities, attract more citizens. Thus, the stamping ground can be defined as an open space that is a part of the general urban space and has a defined area that can be part of a larger space such as stamping ground or it can have an independent identity (Hamadani, 2017).

Table 1: Social domains affecting stamping ground (Turkman, 2017)

Public space	Improving the relationship between people, the ruling system and society	It can be completely open or closed, a space of social monitoring
Have a pseudo-group identity	Separate from urban public spaces	Fit to natural and climate issues
Not in a specific place	Have light and concise elements	Create a sense of security and

		relaxation for dialogue
Depending on the relationships between individuals, the number of people	It is achieved with various shapes and elements	Creating harmony between architecture and the mental path of stamping the ground
Creating social interaction	Creating meaning by human values and norms	The presence of citizens is one of the main characteristics of stamping the ground
Dominated by the user	Creating communication, socialization and the possibility of traffic	It is used permanently or periodically
To be understood by the customer	Commensurate with user style	Create deformation to improve the performance
The identity factor of the neighborhood, creating the charm	Controlling social behavior and creating memories	An urban stamping ground may not be indicated stamping ground for all people
The factor of attracting people	In the neighborhood size, not the city	A place to hold shows and free attendance
The value system governing the relationship between leadership and the type of relationship management	Activities performed on stamping ground are optional or social	Under the influence of culture - the goals of dialogue - the degree and severity of the relationship

Table 2: Physical factors affecting stamping ground (Saeedi Rezvani, 2011)

Space lighting	Balance in the shade and the sun	Surrounded around
Suitable for all day and night	Easy and convenient access	Proximity to motorways
Calm	Being out-of-the-way	Being intimate
Furniture	Landscaping	The use of art in the design of the surroundings
Defining boundaries and ranges	Adapting the environment to the performance of space	Socialization
Identity and date	Security and safety	Pedestrian-oriented

Like any other building, one of the most important factors in achieving the objectives is to create climate comfort. Accordingly, the most important criteria are: setting the air temperature in the comfort zone; proper orientation towards sunlight for using the sun in cold weather; and removing radiation on the building during warm weather; adjusting air humidity; considering the wind direction and especially the prevailing wind; paying attention to rainfall, especially in the design of open spaces; the micro-organisms as one of the newly created problems in the city (Tahbaz, 2013).

The Position of Thought and Thinking in Art and Architecture

What is needed to analyze an architectural work, the power of thinking and thought, and more importantly, what is important in designing an architectural work and in general any artwork, is creative thinking. Therefore, it is necessary to study this power in designing, analyzing and studying the meanings of a phenomenon. In fact, the design is a step towards the solution of a real problem, but art is mostly spontaneous and focuses on the expression of inner thoughts. These definitions mean that imaginative thinking cannot be omitted from the design process, rather its product always needs to evaluate logical thinking, so that designer's work is relevant to real-world issues. Controlling and combining logical and imaginative thought is one of the most important capabilities of the designer (Lawson, 2013).

Urban spaces are the platform of a collective life because of the broad range of their audiences with different motivations, and not the spaces left out of urban spaces that are areas of collective life and social interactions. In these spaces, citizens come together to demonstrate collective capacity (Pakzad, 2007).

Urban spaces are the place for the formation of memories. These spaces are "a place where civil life flows, events occur, the events and incidents that have transformed civil life into an event life, make the memories and minds hold memories. The memory never takes place in the mind without events, and what remains in the mind is the space in which the event or incident has occurred; an empty space filled with the face and empty of matter (Habibi, 1999).

Analysis of findings

Fieldwork results

Sampling in this research was the simple random sampling method. According to Cochran formula, the number of samples was calculated, and the number of participants was 100 respondents. In this research, Cronbach's alpha method was used to determine the reliability of the test. Cronbach's alpha of the entire questionnaire was 0.86.

Table 3: Frequency of referral causes

Variable	Level	Frequency	Frequency%
Stamping ground of youth for developing their thinking level	Book cafe	80	80
	Park	10	10
	Coffee shop	10	10
	City square	0	0
	total	100	100

Table (3) shows the factors affecting the quality of educational spaces. Based on Table 3, the use of cultural stamping grounds as a learning environment (53%) was the most important factor for improving the quality of the educational space.

Table 4: Factors affecting the quality of educational spaces

Component	Items	Number	%
Increasing the quality of educational space	Educational videos	22	22
	Interest in educational spaces	25	25
	Use cultural stamping ground as an educational space	53	53

In order to obtain the factors affecting the increase of educational quality, one-sample T-test (a test is a mean of a community based on the distribution of T, in which discusses how much of society's average is more or less than a constant value), mean and standard deviation were used. The results of the test indicated that the mean of use of cultural stamping ground as the educational space had the highest value as one of the factors affecting the increase of educational quality (mean: 52 and t: 78.445), which indicated its significant effect.

Table 5: One-sample t-test to examine effective factors on increasing the quality of education

Factors	Mean	Standard deviation	T-value
Educational videos	22	1.03787	8.068
Interest in educational spaces	25	.94811	13.487
Use cultural stamping ground as an educational space	53	.82779	78.445

Table (6) showed that interest in educational spaces, educational videos, and the use of cultural stamping ground as the educational space had a significant relationship with the upgrading of thinking level, and among these variables, the use of cultural stamping ground as the educational space had the most meaningful relationship.

Table 6: Educational spaces

Variable	Interest in educational spaces	Educational videos	Use cultural stamping ground as an educational space
The promotion of the level of thought	0.04	0.02	0.01

*The significance level is 0.05.

Table (7) showed that learning different languages had a meaningful relationship with the promotion of the level of thought, but relationships with other cultures and being interested in becoming acquainted with other cultures had no meaningful relationship with the promotion of the level of thought.

Table 7: Relationships with Other Cultures

Variable	Relationships with other cultures	Interested in becoming acquainted with other cultures	Learn different languages
The promotion of the level of thought	0.08	0.05	0.01

*The significance level is 0.05.

When the correlation coefficient is between 0.5 and 0.1, the correlation is strong. Therefore, according to Table 8, it can be concluded that the educational space had a correlation with the individual components (correlation coefficient: 0.652) and had a meaningful relationship.

Table 8: Statistical Results

Component	Factor	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
Individual components	Educational space	0.652	0.01
	Relationships with other cultures	0.413	0.08

*The significance level is 0.05.

Table 9 indicated that the study of open and semi-open spaces (mean: 71 and standard deviation: 0.8537 and T-value: 15.6387) had the greatest impact on the degree of interest in the study.

Table 9: The impact of the environment on the amount of interest to study

Factors	Mean	Standard deviation	T-value
The study of open and semi-open spaces	71	.8537	15.63
Study in a coffee shop (closed space)	29	1.06347	2.58

The results of this study suggested that the study had a direct effect and a meaningful relationship on the intellectual growth of young people.

Table 10: One-sample t-test results to examine the effect of the study on the promotion of the level of thought

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	T-value	The significance level
Study	61	2.56	83.39	0.00

Table 11: The study of open and semi-open spaces

Variable	study of open spaces	study of semi-open spaces
The promotion of the level of thought	0.01	0.02

*The significance level is 0.05.

Table 12: One-sample t-test results

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	T-value	The significance level
Listen and follow news	57	2.66	61.85	0.04
Review of new movies of the day	43	2.96	43.15	0.07

The results of the test indicated that the mean of listening and keeping track of news on the promotion of the level of thought (mean: 57 and T-value: 61.85) had the highest value, which indicated its significant effect.

Table 13: One-sample t-test results

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	T-value	The significance level
Young people's intellectual growth	68	1.03	73.46	0.00

Table 13 showed that the intellectual growth of young people (mean: 68 and T-value: 73.46) had a meaningful relationship of (0.00) with relation to each other (social interactions).

Table 14: One-sample t-test results

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	T-value	The significance level
Youth talks with each other	83	0.09	93.52	0.00

Therefore, according to Table (15), it can be concluded that the old stamping ground in the promotion of the level of thought had a correlation (correlation coefficient: 0.864) and meaningful relationship.

Table 15: Statistical Results

Component	Factor	The correlation coefficient	The significance level
The promotion of the level of thought	Old stamping grounds	0.864	0.00

Table 16: One-sample t-test results

Variable	Mean	Standard deviation	T-value	The significance level
Open and semi-open spaces	72	0.09	85.73	0.01

Table (16) indicated that open and semi-open spaces had a meaningful relationship with social interactions.

Table 17: Ranking different factors affecting the promotion of the level of thought using Friedman test

Variable	Average rating	Rating
Education	2.66	3
Spatial quality	2.73	2
Social interactions	1.00	4

Individual components	3.60	1

According to Table (17), it can be seen that the cafe of the book as the cultural stamping ground in the city had a significant impact on the promotion of the level of thought. Therefore, according to the responses provided by the users, this cafe space with the accompaniment of the book and the educational space (review of the video and other educational spaces) provided a suitable platform for promoting the level of thought for the youth people and had a significant correlation, because whenever, in a project of training and communication between people simultaneously, it led to the promotion of individual and social components which led to the promotion of the level of thought itself.

Location and site analysis

Based on studies, a site with an area of 3000 to 5000 m^2 was required to design this project. In this regard, three different sites in Shiraz, all in historical context, were analyzed. In each of the three sites, the main criteria of the design were evaluated, numbered and finally, after a calculation, a site was selected. The three sites reviewed in this location are:

1. Sar Bagh site (URL 12)

2. Taleghani Street (next to Zandieh Water Reservoir) (URL 13)

3. Coastal site (Ali bin Hamza Bridge) (URL 14)

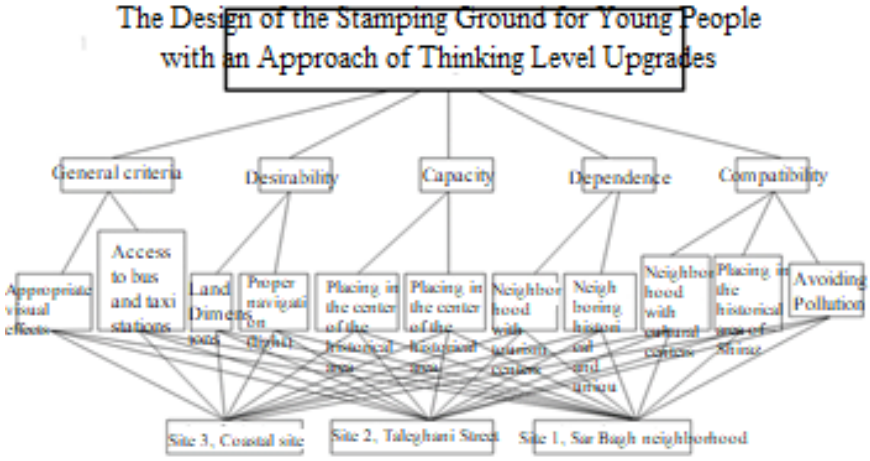

Diagram 1: Criteria check on three sites

Table 18: Geographic location of the three sites (Author 2017)

	Importance
1	The importance of equalizing two things
2	One more important than another
3	One is much more important than another

Table 19: Criteria of the first level

	Desirability	Dependence	Capacity	Compatibility	General criteria
Compatibility	3	5	3	1	3
Dependence	1.3	1	1.3	1.5	1.5
Capacity	1.3	3	1	1.3	5
Desirability	1	3	3	1.3	3
General criteria	1.3	5	1.5	1.3	1

Table 20: Criteria checked on the desired sites

Criteria	Geometric mean	Normalized weights
Compatibility	$2.667= (3*3*3*5*1)^{1/5}$	0.444
Dependence	$1.347=(1.5*1.3*1.3*1*1.5)^{1/5}$	0.244
Capacity	$0.709=(5*1.3*1*3*1.3)^{1/5}$	0.118
Desirability	$0.643=(1*1.3*1.5*5*1.3)^{1/5}$	0.107
General criteria	$0.643=(1*1.3*1.5*5*1.3)^{1/5}$	0.107

Table 21: Compatibility

	Placing in range	Avoid noise pollution	Neighboring religious and cultural centers	W
Avoid noise pollution	3	1	3	0.584
Placing in range	1	1.3	1.3	0.134
Neighboring religious and cultural centers	3	1.3	1	0.284

Table 22: Desirability

	Land Dimensions	Appropriate orientation (light)	W
Appropriate orientation (light)	3	1	0.838
Land Dimensions	1	1.3	0.125

Table 23: Dependence

	The neighborhood with historical and unique centers with global function	A neighborhood with tourist centers	W
The neighborhood with historical and unique centers with global function	1	5	0.917
The neighborhood with tourist centers	1.5	1	0.082

Table 24: Capacity

	Placing in the center of the area	Placing on the border of the region	
Placing in the center of the area	1	5	0.917
Placing on the border of the region	1.5	1	0.082

Table 25: General criteria

		W
1	1.1	0.125
3	1	0.838

Table 26: Avoiding Pollution

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	W
Site 1	1	3	3	0.779
Site 2	1.3	1	3	0.179
Site 3	1.3	1.3	1	0.041

Table 27: Placing in the historical area of Shiraz

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	W
Site 1	1	1.5	1.3	0.104
Site 2	5	1	3	0.637
Site 3	3	1.3	1	0.258

Table 28: Neighborhood with religious and cultural centers

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	W
Site 1	3	1.3	1.3	0.036
Site 2	5	1	3	0.807
Site 3	3	1.3	1	0.156

Table 29: Neighborhood with tourism centers

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	W
Site 1	1	3	3	0.651
Site 2	1.3	1	1.3	0.034

Site 3	1.3	3	1	0.313

Table 30: Placing in the center of the historical area

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	W
Site 1	1	1.3	1.3	0.034
Site 2	3	1	3	0.651
Site 3	3	1.3	1	0.313

Table 31: Appropriate visual effects

	Site 1	Site 2	Site 3	W
Site 1	1	1.3	3	0.258
Site 2	3	1	5	0.637
Site 3	1.3	1.5	1	0.104

Site 1, Sar Bagh neighborhood $\sum = 0.290$
Site 2, Taleghani Street $\sum = 0.409$
Site 3, Coastal site (Ali bin Hamza Bridge) $\sum = 0.282$

Conclusion

Having calculated the location of the project by AHP method and having determined the criteria, sub-criteria and their numbering, Taleghani Street site (Zandieh Water Reservoir) earned the highest score as the project's platform. The site is historically very important because the site is located alongside the Vakil Bazaar, which is the center of the city and the market and the four pillars cut it and include the urban elements. In the past, this site was part of the Toopkhaneh square, one of the great urban spaces of the old Shiraz, with architectural values and various types of economic, social, cultural and military activities were carried out. This site is also very important for tourism and it can be the best place to form an artistic and historic treasure.

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