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The Effectiveness of Participation in Upgrading Architectural Designing Concept of Public Parks (Case Study: Minya City Public Park (Corniche))

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The Effectiveness of Participation in Upgrading Architectural Designing Concept of Public Parks

(Case Study: Minya City Public Park (Corniche))

Yasser AlMagraby, Abdullah Alzahrani and Rofaida El Attar

KEYWORDS:

Human Science
Public Parks
Society Participation
Designing Concept
Human Needs

Abstract— Egypt's 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development included an emphasis on ensuring responsive, comprehensive, participatory, and representative decisions at all levels. It was noted that in the local context, there is no clear vision or mechanisms for the participatory process to support sustainable development through planning, designing, management, and maintenance of open urban projects such as public parks.

Therefore, the research conducted a theoretical study to identify the concept of community participation and to clarify the psychological, functional, social, and economic aims of participation process.

The research dealt with an analytical study of some urban spaces in the global context, which dealt with the concept of participation in the designing process, to identify the principles on which participatory successful urban spaces were based.

The results of those studies were applied to the case study (the general corniche of Minya city) to reach the upgrading of the concept of architectural design through activating society participation that can be used in the design, rehabilitation, and management of urban spaces, to contribute improving its efficiency and overcoming its shortcomings.

Where society participation was activated by applying community participation mechanisms and effective participation parties, that showed according to the ward and Russell Impact Scale that most users spend happy times and are emotionally attached to the park.

I. INTRODUCTION

MOST of the urban planning and designing projects focus on the financial aspect, with an unintended omission of the human aspect, which had the effect of creating urban spaces that are incompatible with the needs, behaviors, culture, and civilization of the uses. urban parks play a significant role in the city as the ability of natural places to positive influence individual well-being [1]. as good design parks allow users to relax and get away from daily life. also, parks provide opportunities for more active uses as general recreation, sharing community events, picnic and

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enjoying natural SCENES [2]. beside the recreational opportunities that offered by parks a lot of studies shows that contact with natural world improve physical and physiological health [3]. SO open parks can make community revitalization and engagement. participation is one of the important pillars of urban spaces projects as urban parks [4], it is a process based on a sense of social responsibility by individuals, different groups and leaders. as the researchers suggested that upgrading the architectural designing concept of public parks for a specific segment is through conducting some important studies, represented in studying of the humanities and the studying of the user’s needs, and after conducting these studies, the role of community participation must be activated by using specific mechanisms that suit the user to reach to the integrated design that meet the needs of the target segment.

II. THE RESEARCH PROBLEM

Public parks are globally interpreted as the main outlet for a vast range of people of different age intervals, social and financial statuses, and utterly diverse intellectual backgrounds [5].

Nonetheless, they have gradually become large green areas whose design is not taken care of, neither is the density of users, their backgrounds, nor their needs, all of which contributes to mutating public parks into landfill sites, unsafe regions inhibited by outlaws and strays [5], [6] as shown in Figure 1, that is because of many reasons the most important of them is the absence of activating the concept of community participation in meeting the needs of users [7], [8].



Fig. 1. (a and b) show the unsafe regions inhibited by outlaws and strays in neglected parks.
Ref. Researchers' photography, 2020, Developed Nile Corniche, Minya

III. THE RESEARCH AIM

Clarify the effectiveness of participation in upgrading the design of public parks by activating the mechanisms of community participation in the design with the aim of promoting the surrounding residential areas, aesthetic, and functional values, and fulfilling the requirements and needs of urban spaces. To achieve this goal.

IV. RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The effectiveness of social participation in the design process of public parks to improve the designing concept of

designers and planners. As Upgrading the Architectural designing Concept of Public Parks for a specific segment is through conducting some important studies, represented in the following two phases:

- 1- studying of the humanities by studying the behavior of the target community segment, the civilization of the site of the park to be developed, the natural sense and landscape surrounding, the heritage culture and the general style.
- 2- Studying the user’s needs, which are represented in a sense of safety within the space, a sense of belonging, a sense of comfort, ease of movement from one place to another, and diversity in spaces and uses.

After conducting these studies, the role of community participation for the concerned parties must be activated by using specific mechanisms that suit the user to reach to the integrated design that meet the needs of the target segment after conducting the evaluation process through a set of different questionnaires as shown in figure 2.

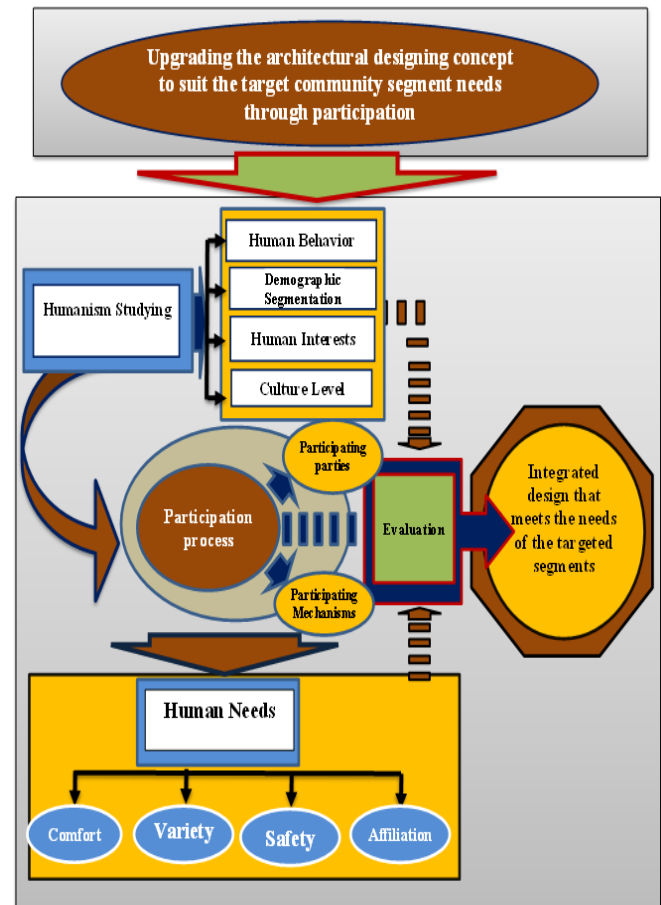


Fig. 2. Explains the idea of the research hypothesis. By the two Researchers.

V. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The research depends on several integrated approaches to reach the desired goals of the research, which are:

An inductive theoretical approach: in which the basic concepts of participation process were extrapolated in terms of importance and need.

Analytical approach: The analysis of some participatory experiences of spaces at the international level is based.

Applied approach: through the previous model, exemplary, analytical models of participation, models of public parks in Egypt, which is the Nile Corniche in Minya Governorate.

VI. PUBLIC PARKS:

A park is an area of land planted naturally or by humans, with different plants, flowers, shrubs, tall trees, sports fields, and children's playing areas with artificial and natural lakes.

It is also defined as the land scape feature that serve functions as providers of passive and active recreation, environmental benefits, and wildlife habitats [9].

A. Human Activities in Public parks Spaces:

The human activities of parks and public spaces give their character, style, and characteristics to define their features [10]. as some spaces take their name from the type of activity practiced in them. Man has a significant role in shaping those spaces, as he gives the ac-curate scale of the spatial formations and human activities that were initially being established for him [6] [11], as these human activities can be divided into the following:

- 1) Movement activities: represented in the movement of vehicles and pedestrian movement in their various forms [12].
- 2) Stability activities: represented is the human behavior in such spaces as in rest, sitting, gathering squares, and gathering fountains [12].

VII. PARTICIPATION PROCESS

A process based on a sense of social responsibility by individuals, different groups and leaders (everyone who has a common interest in goals and needs), in taking their role and in collecting ideas and opinions from local communities and analyzing them for use as resources to improve plans and projects that concern them [4].

A. The Importance of community participation in the urban planning process of public parks:

Community participation is one of the most important steps of urban planning, and the need for participation has increased recently with the increase in population, which is followed by increased service requirements, that prompted the responsible authorities to develop planning policies to adopt the concept of participatory planning as a basis for development operations. It is a democratic action in which the local community participates, whether in designing, planning, implementation, evaluation, follow-up, and maintenance, or all of them [13]. Also, to implement the idea of participation, there must be many foundations that contribute to the existence of effective and fruitful cooperation between

partners, to achieve economic, social, and psychological justice for development projects [14].

B. Desired objectives of the participation process:

The participation process goals vary from time to time, and from project to project and can be classified as following:

▪ Psychological aim:

Collective work provides the person with the appropriate atmosphere to satisfy his psychological needs, the most important of which is increasing self-confidence and esteem in it, which increases the individual's chances of looking forward to a better life [13]. Participation provides people with a voice in design and decision making to improve plans, decisions, and service delivery. Enhance a sense of belonging to the community by bringing together people who share common goals [15].

▪ Functional aim:

Participation is seen as one of the tools in achieving the functional success of urban development projects, and it also improves the effectiveness of information gathering in developing the projects and increasing and intensifying the volume of benefit [16], so community participation makes development projects more responsive to the needs of families and groups [13].

▪ Social aim:

The participation process contributes to providing a clear understanding and perception of the nature of the problems concerned with development, through the citizens' awareness of the size of their problems, the region's resources, and capabilities. In addition, participation motivates community members and opens the door to cooperation with official bodies and support them with constructive and correct ideas [17]. Creating appropriate social conditions through teamwork, contributes to strengthening relations between them, and bringing them together around a common dream that shapes their future and the future of their children [18].

▪ Economic aim:

Participation makes it possible to share in project costs [16]. Thus, it directly contributes to reducing and controlling the cost of projects, in addition to training many members of society on construction and maintenance operations, which creates new opportunities for work, investment and training [13].

C. Community Participation Mechanisms:

By representing the mechanisms of community participation to upgrade public and open urban spaces such as parks, which can be activated in the design, implementation, management, and maintenance of public spaces, and they are as follows:

- *Informing Mechanism:*

The media is considered the most important first step in legislating participation, in which citizens are informed of their rights and responsibilities [19].

- *Mechanism for setting goals:*

In which the objectives of participation are explained, in relation to all participants who will participate. Determining and matching the alternative methods of participation with the objectives in terms of the available resources, and that the discussion sessions (workshops) be subject to specialized supervision, as the results reached in each episode are summarized and documented [15].

- *The mechanism for selecting participants (involved in the participation process):*

The individuals or work groups that must participate in the discussion groups are chosen to represent different social segments of users of both sexes, also include different age, starting with children, youth, and the elderly (where a random segment represents different ages and cultures.

- *The mechanism of hiring participants:*

The decision must be redistributed between users and decision-makers to take appropriate decisions at any stage in which the participatory process has taken place, and bear the responsibility for taking decisions in projects and plans that belong to these residents, through the formation of joint committees of local citizens, decision-makers and stakeholders, and there is authority for both in the decision-making process, which shows that this stage represents a qualitative leap in the participation of these residents in the process of participation in the decision-making process, as well as the responsibility to support their interests [19].

- *The mechanism of providing the population with information and making decisions:*

This is done by providing the population with information or exchanging it with them regarding the program of the project, by giving them the opportunity to participate in decision-making, and then marketing that decision by clarifying the goals and objectives of the project, as for the purpose of the decision to be more stable, and the process of collecting information through community participation allows accurate classification of population segments and building an accurate database, which greatly affects the components of space and the distribution of its spaces for various activities through the following: [20].

- Face to face or online:

Participatory design sessions are traditionally conducted face-to-face, and this is certainly the preferred mode for all involved. But a face-to-face approach can be costly.

Therefore, it is possible to resort to participation, and to hold conferences via Internet applications for participants. Inspection and configuration activities are successfully carried out via online media.

- The place:

Participation design sessions can take place anywhere, but some of the most popular locations include participants' private environments (home, work, school, etc.), in a design studio or conference room. Also, successful urban development must begin on the site where people live [21].

D. Effective Participation Parties:

The process of participation is a community-oriented process, and its application aims to develop the community which is represented in the following:

- *Decision makers:*

The decision makers are either those who invest in private projects or the state in public governmental projects.

- *Specialists (designers and planners):*

The experience of specialists enriches the design process in consolidating the principles of participation, which has a positive role on the culture of society, as it increases the confidence and belief of people in the organization [16].

- *Users:*

The participation of users in making decisions related to the project that creates a sense of responsibility towards their community. It increases the sense of belonging to the homeland with its various institutions and increases the spirit of preserving the elements of development in which they participated, as the public is a source of information about local conditions, needs and situations, also the participating user seeks to reduce the costs to build and complete the necessary steps in preparing development plans [15].

VIII. AN ANALYTICAL STUDY FOR ACTIVATING THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR SOME INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC PARKS

A. AmGleisdreieck Park – Germany:

Am Gleisdreieck Park is in the heart of Kreuzberg, close to (Potsdamer Platz) where activating the early participation, in the preparatory phase of the projects and during the decision-making process.

Am Gleisdreieck Park was opened in the summer of 2014, and it has contributed to the success of participation management to upgrade public space as shown in table 1:

TABLE 1
APPLYING PREVIOUS STUDIES RESULTS ON
(AMGLEISDREIECK PARK)
BY THE RESRECHERS

AmGleisdreieck Park - Germany		
Community Participation Mechanisms	1)	<p><i>Informing Mechanism:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing the public through television, radio, publications, and social sites [22]. creating website on the international information network [23].
	2)	<p><i>Mechanism for setting goals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting workshops and discussing key concerns such as identifying site, historical context, organizing accessibility from pedestrian, detecting vehicular and public transportation, and coordinating different activities [22]. Organizing visits to guide sites and exploring the area. Detecting local possibilities and limitations [22]. guiding specialists for discussion and summarized the results [23].
	3)	<p><i>Mechanism for selecting participants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving all stakeholders. Participating the Minister of Urban Development in Berlin [23]. Involving the city neighborhoods.
	4)	<p><i>Mechanism of hiring participants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivating citizens to participate in the entire process of decision-making, planning, design and, finally, implementation and maintenance [22]. Integrating the proposals submitted by citizens from city neighborhoods in the form of specifications for the design of urban spaces and parks [22], [23]. All design proposals were presented to the public and discussed again [22]. The financial contribution of the owners of the region by 24 million euros for the development of this green area. [22] Conduct a good review of the applied tools, which were reinforced and culminated with broad participation of all stakeholders [22].
	5)	<p><i>Mechanism of providing information to population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through television, radio, publications, and social sites [23]. creating websites [23].
Effective Participation Parties:	1)	<p><i>Decision makers:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> stakeholders. Minister of Urban Development in Berlin [22].
	2)	<p><i>Specialists:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A team of designers and planners
	3)	<p><i>Users:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens from the neighborhoods of the neighboring city, 350 citizens from the two neighborhoods [22].

Illustrative pictures of participation through the mechanisms and the parties of participation process [22].



B. Beacon garden space - USA:

Beacon garden space is in downtown Detroit, Michigan, USA. Cases of activating participation in the Beacon Garden, where the redevelopment process begin in 2014 and opened in July 2017, as Participation has contributed to the success of upgrading the space [24] as shown in table 2.

TABLE 2
APPLYINGPREVIOUS STUDIES RESULTS ON (BECON GARDEN
SPACE -USA) BY THE RESRECHERS

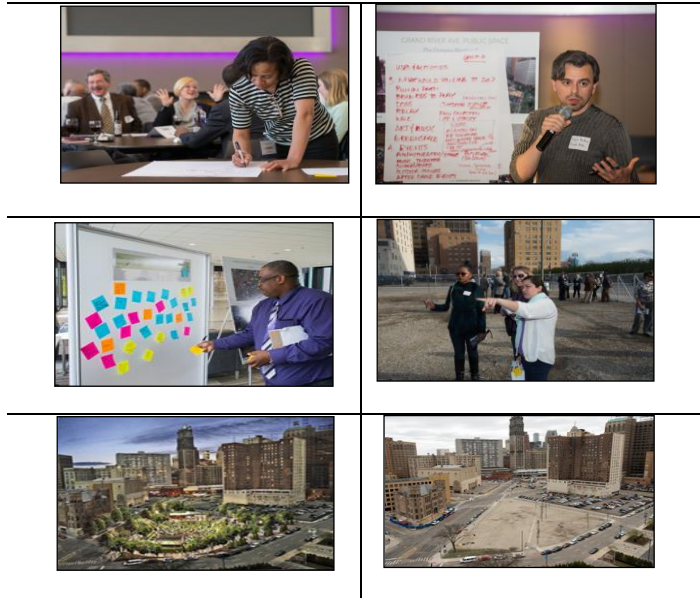
Beacon garden space - USA		
Community Participation Mechanisms	1)	<p><i>Informing Mechanism:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> making advertisements asking for participation in the project
	2)	<p><i>Mechanism for setting goals</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> organizing a series of public workshops. [24] Identifying suitable meeting places for the groups [24]. guiding specialists for discussion and summarized the results. A plan was developed for the proposed topics for discussion about the potential uses of space. Participants offered notes and ideas about potential plans for the park [24].
	3)	<p><i>Mechanism for selecting participant</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving all stakeholders [25]. Involving the city neighborhoods [26].
	4)	<p><i>Mechanism of hiring participants:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Motivating citizens to participate in the entire process of decision-making, planning, design and, finally, implementation and maintenance [24]. Integrating the proposals submitted by citizens from city neighborhoods in the form of specifications for the design of urban spaces and parks [24]. All design proposals were presented to the public and discussed again [24].
	5)	<p><i>Mechanism of providing information to population</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through television, radio, publications, and social sites [25]. creating websites [25].

continued on the next page

TABLE 2: continued

Effective Participation Parties:	1)	Decision makers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> stakeholders [25]. government
	2)	Specialists:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (Projects for public space- PPS) committee [26].
	3)	Users:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Citizens from the neighborhoods of the neighboring city.

Illustrative pictures of participation through the mechanisms and the parties of participation process [25].



IX. A PRACTICAL STUDY FOR ACTIVATING THE ROLE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION FOR MINYA CORNICH PUBLIC PARK IN EGYPT

A. Minya cornich Public Park -Egypt:

The idea of the Minya Corniche originated in the twenties of the last century, it was initially called Prince Farouk Park, that park began to extend towards the north and south, it has become a corniche for the governors since 1960 [27]. It is the longest park and the largest corniche in the Arab Republic of Egypt as it is named now by Corniche, it extends about 6 km parallel to the banks of the Nile River in Minya city [28], as shown in table 3. the public park is considered among the basics of modern city planning, as it works to established as public facilities to cities and villages for picnics, days of rest, places of entertainment, and vacation for residents [10]. In these parks, places are allocated for practicing some sports such as walking and running, also places for children to play, areas for seat-ing, and other entertainment [29].

Reasons of Choosing Minya Corniche Public Park as a Practical Case Study:

The case study was chosen in the Arab Republic of Egypt in Minya city on the Nile Corniche as shown in table 3 (the bride of Upper Egypt) for the following reasons:

- ✓ The chosen case study park is based on humanizing science in terms of the availability of civilization and scenic views (the Nile River), which impact human behavior.
- ✓ The chosen case study is considered the longest and widest park overlooking the Nile at the level of the Republic [4].
- ✓ The competent authorities have assigned researchers to make a developmental design for that park.
- ✓ The implementation process was supervised by designers (researchers) to ensure the success of the designing process (development of design concepts in the parks).
- ✓ The researchers carried out the periodic follow-up during the three years from 2018 to 2021.

TABLE 3
The CASE STUDY DESCRIPTION BY THE RESRECHERS

Site description	Arab Republic of Egypt - Upper Egypt - Minya City. Minya Corniche, next to the Nile River. extends about 6 km parallel to the banks of the Nile River [28].
Classification Level	Urban design - public parks [28].
The Total Space	Extends about 6 Km [28].
The Case Study space	Extends about 1.2km [28].

The human studies for targeted segment in Minia city:

The description of the target segment includes three main topics which are the demographic segmentation, the geographical information, and the psychographic information [30], [31],[32] where these topics were applied to the study case as following:

The Demographic Segmentation:

- *Age:* multi-age segment can be divided into four categories as following: (class 5-15year, class16-25-year, class 26-45 year, and class greater than45 year)
- *Gender:* All (male – female)
- *Income:* low and middle income
- *Culture level:* limited cultural awareness (40%urban and 60% rural).

The Geographical Information:

- Arab Republic of Egypt – Minya city

The Psychographic Information:

- *Activities:* family hiking, Cycling, Walking, simple exercises.
- *Interests:* the nature of the Nile River and the mountains and sharing social occasions.
- *Behaviors:* Innate behavior.

After the previous studying the two researchers found that the human studies that effect on both of mechanism and parties of participation process are human behavior, culture, interests,

B. Achieving participation process in Minya cornich park:

According to the previous studies about participation mechanism and parties as shown in table 4.

TABLE 4
PREVIOUS STUDIES RESULTS FOR MINYA CORNICH PUBLIC PARK IN EGYPT BY THE RESRECHERS.

Community Participation Mechanisms	1)	Informing Mechanism:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Informing the public through television, electronic publications, and social sites as face book. Forming Initiatives for the importance of participating in the development under the title of (Corniche is always clean). Conducting many questionnaires for different social segments at various times from ethnicity and local users. 		
	2)	Mechanism for setting goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting workshops and discussing key concerns such as identifying site, historical context, organizing accessibility from pedestrian, and coordinating different activities. Organizing visits to guide and exploring the sites. Detecting local possibilities and limitations. guiding specialists for discussion and summarized the results. 		
	3)	Mechanism for selecting participants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involving all stakeholders. Involving different ages, gender, income, cultural and social segments of citizens. 		
	4)	Mechanism of hiring participants:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Integrating the proposals submitted by citizens for the design of urban spaces and parks. Motivating citizens to participate in the entire process of decision-making, planning, design and, finally, implementation and maintenance. 		
	5)	Mechanism of providing information to population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Through: Initiatives seminars scientific lectures television programs 		
Effective Participation Parties:	1)	Decision makers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minister of Local Development in Egypt Governor of the province In Minya city. Minya Governorate Development and Beautification Committee A group of government engineering departments. 		
	2)	Specialists:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A group of professors and lecturers (designers and architects) from Minya university, Faculty of Fine Arts, Department of Architecture, and they include the two researchers. 		
	3)	Users:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> low- and middle-income citizens [28]. limited cultural awareness (40%urban and 60% rural) [28]. 		

C. The effect of community participation in determining the main designing problems:

The community participation has effectively contributed to identify problems that related to the site which can be classified as following:

1) Social problems:

- Lake needs of many segments in the park.
- Lack of awareness among some users in keeping the place.
- Lack of private car parking places.
- lack of urban safety due to the multiple entrances with random design.

2) Economic problems:

- No periodic maintenance for the plant or other elements of the park.
- The failure of the development plans led to loss of public money and the negative impact on the user.

3) Urban problems, and visual formation

- No scientific method of design.
- Loss of the heritage context, which leads to unbelonging feeling.
- Interrupting the visual communication between the park and pedestrians in streets because of the presence of a high Fence.
- Lack of different recreational activities that serve all ages.
- Lack of services which Leads to un comfort feeling.

D. The effectiveness of participation in determining the users needs and its impact on the design process:

After the previous studying we can deducing the main problems of the site, and according to both Carr categories [33] and Maslow categories [34] in suggesting the main human needs in designing open spaces the two researchers found that the four main human needs are represented in Safety, Affiliation, Comfort, and Variety, WHICH was applied in the design development stage in the case of the study as following:

SAFETY:

- The existence of interconnection between different sections of the park that are seemed to be separated from each other while they are linked by coordination elements as shown in Figure 3.



Fig 3. shows the interconnection between different sections of the park. (Ref. Researchers' photography&3d, 2020, developed Nile Corniche, Minya city).

1)Affiliation:

- providing spaces for sharing social occasions:
The presence of some attractive elements such as fountains, some rare plants, and spaces equipped to take souvenir photos as shown in Figure 4.



Fig 4. shows the presence of some attractive elements as places for taking souvenir photos (Ref. Researchers' photography&3d, 2020, developed Nile Corniche, Minya city, A.R.E)

- Providing Spaces suitable for family gatherings as
Large open areas of green spaces in the park, places designated for sitting, rest areas which working to maintain them and protect them from walking or sitting as shown in Figure5.



Fig. 5. Large open areas of green Ref. the researchers (Ref. Researchers' 3d design, 2020, developed Nile Corniche, Minya city, A.R.E)

2)comfort:

- providing Spaces for walking, running, and riding bikes:
by Identifying roads and walkways for visitors to walk, run, and ride bikes as shown in Figure 6.



Fig. 6. shows different types of roads and walk path. (Ref. Researchers' 3d design, 2020, developed Nile Corniche, Minya city, A.R.E)

- Providing necessary facilities as places to sell food and beverages, drinking water, a mosque, electronic and toilets as shown in Figure 7.



Fig. 7. shows different services units and necessary facilities. (Ref. Researchers' photography&3d, 2020, developed Nile Corniche, Minya city, A.R.E)

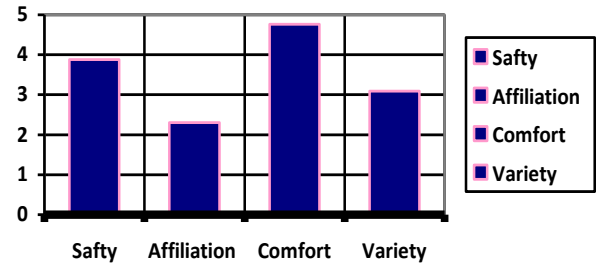


Fig. 10. shows the degree of achieving the main human needs according to Decision makers opinion. By researchers.

3)Variety:

- Providing spaces suitable for different age Categories as Playgrounds for children under the age of ten years and sports fields for adults over the age of ten years as shown in Figure 8.



Fig. 8. shows places variety as playgrounds for different ages. (Ref. Researchers' 3d design, 2020, developed Nile Corniche, Minya city, A.R.E)

- The diversity of plants that the visitor sees in the parks by planting different trees, shrubs, and herbaceous flowering plants, as shown in Figure 9.



Fig. 9. shows the diversity of plants as trees, shrubs, and herbaceous flowering plants. (Ref. Researchers' photography, 2020, developed Nile Corniche, Minya city, A.R.E)

B. Specialists:

A survey was conducted by distributing a questionnaire to a number of architectural specialists and planners, including university professors and engineers, and they were (18 Specialists) and the result was as shown in figure 11.

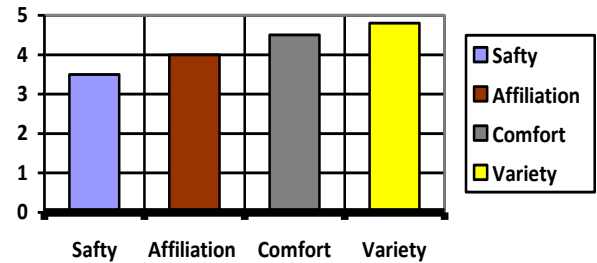


Fig. 11. shows the degree of achieving the main human needs according to the specialist's opinion, By researchers

C. Users:

A survey was conducted by distributing a questionnaire to a number of Permanent and non-permanent users with different ages, gender, interests, with low and middle income, limited cultural awareness, and Innate behavior. Who was present in the park's public spaces in different circumstances, times, and places, and they were about (75 user) and the result was as shown in figure 12.

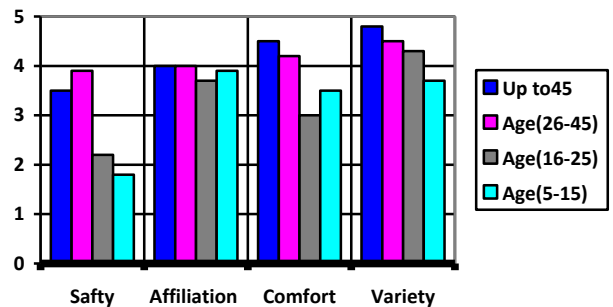


Fig. 12. shows the degree between different ages users and human main needs. By researchers.

X. THE DESIGN EVALUATION AFTER THE COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROCESS:

A. Decision Makers:

A survey was conducted by distributing a questionnaire to a number of decision-makers in the governorate, including the governor, the deputy governor, the general secretary, directors of engineering departments and heads of local neighborhoods, and they were (12 leaders) and the result was as shown in figure10.

XI. CONCLUSION

- 1) The process of designing public spaces and parks is directly related to the human being, his requirements and needs, because he is the first user of these spaces.
- 2) Humanizing public spaces leads to organize the relationship between people, space, and the environment so that each affects the other.
- 3) Open public spaces such as public parks contribute the human communication between members of the same society.
- 4) Considering the human in the general design of the parks provides comfort for people and users of the spaces, as it meets their needs and connects them with their communities.
- 5) The design environment available in those open spaces affects people's behavior as human behavior is a concurrent situation.
- 6) The need to conduct studies that seek to consolidate the relationship between urban design and the fields of psychology and human behavior to employ behavioral data in the designing of spaces, also the need to create a database of behavioral data that can be used in preparing urban programs and providing design alternatives for activity spaces.
- 7) The impact of human science on the designing process of the behavior of users from many aspects, the most important of which are psychological comfort, social interaction, and the diversity of activities for users.
- 8) The results showed that most users spend happy times and are emotionally attached to the park. It combines vitality and relaxation, which makes it compatible with both ends of enjoyment (according to the Ward and Russell Environmental Impact Scale) [35] as shown in figure 13.

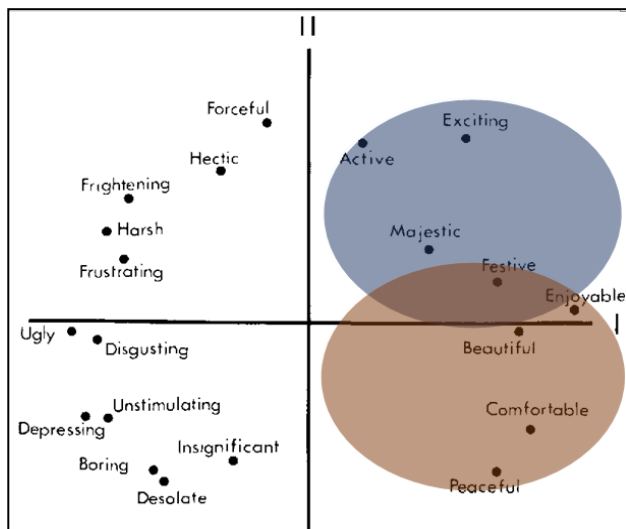


Fig. 13 The success of the proposed designing concept in achieving comfort for users according to the Ward and Russell Environmental Impact Scale.

XII. RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. public spaces must be linked to the human being and society. It is difficult to have space without social content, as society develops and forms spaces by various means and methods.
2. Attractive elements must be available to attract the user's attention in the design of public parks.
3. Extensive and ongoing community participation is critical to the success of a multicultural places as public parks.
4. People must be represented through familiar cultural symbols in public spaces.
5. the re-designing of public spaces and parks must be formed by specialists with high experience in this field to match all the material, light, and human requirements to ensure the success of these spaces as shown in figure 14.



Fig 14. final Re-designing of Corniche that match the human requirements after applying participation process.

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

Yasser AlMagraby: (The corresponding author)

- 1- Funding acquisition.
- 2- Investigation.
- 3- Methodology.
- 4- Project administration.
- 5- Drafting the article.
- 6- Data collection and tools.

Rofaida El Attar:

- 1- Drafting the article.
- 2- Data collection and tools.
- 3- Conception or design of the work.
- 4- Data collection and tools.
- 5- Data analysis and interpretation.
- 6- Resources.

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- 1- Conception or design of the work.
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- 3- Data analysis and interpretation.
- 4- Resources.
- 5- Supervision.
- 6- Critical revision of the article.

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TITLE ARABIC:

فاعلية التشاركية في الارتقاء بمفهوم التصميم المعماري للمنتزهات العامة
(دراسة حالة منتزه مدينة المنيا العام (الكورنيش))

ARABIC ABSTRACT:

تضمنت اجندة مصر 2030 للتنمية المستدامة التأكيد على ضمان اتخاذ قرارات مستجيبة وشاملة وتشاركية وتمثيلية على جميع المستويات، حيث لوحظ انه بالسياق المحلي لا توجد رؤية واضحة أو آليات للعملية التشاركية بغرض دعم التنمية المستدامة من خلال تخطيط وتصميم وإدارة وصيانة المشروعات الحضرية المفتوحة كالمنتزهات العامة.

ولهذا قام البحث بعمل دراسة نظرية للتعرف على مفهوم التشاركية المجتمعية وتوضيح الأهداف النفسية والوظيفية والاجتماعية والاقتصادية لعملية المشاركة. ثم تناول البحث دراسة تحليلية لبعض الفراغات الحضرية بالسياق العالمي والتي تعاملت من خلال مفهوم التصميم التشاركي وذلك بغرض التعرف على المبادئ التي قامت عليها تشاركية لتلك الفراغات الحضرية الناجمة. ومن ثم تم تطبيق نتائج تلك الدراسات على حالة الدراسة (كورنيش مدينة المنيا العام) والوصول إلى الارتقاء بمفهوم التصميم المعماري من خلال التشاركية التي يمكن الاستعانة بها بمراحل التصميم وإعادة التأهيل وإدارة الفراغات الحضرية، للمساهمة في تحسين كفاءتها والتغلب على نقاط القصور بها، حيث تم تنشيط مشاركة المجتمع من خلال تطبيق آليات المشاركة المجتمعية وأطراف المشاركة الفعالة، والتي أظهرت وفقاً لمقياس (Ward and Russell) أن معظم المستخدمين يقضون أوقاتاً سعيدة ويرتبطون عاطفياً بالمنتزه.