

Street Furniture is Important for Attracting City and Public Spaces

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Abstract: *They provide people many opportunities to come together and engage with the community. If public spaces are successful they are inclusive of the diversity of groups present in our cities and create a social space for everyone in the society to participate in. This paper proposes the design strategy integrated of the street furniture given the correlation between the city image and the street furniture, and describes important role that the street furniture plays in city image construction. "This paper is an attempt to shed light on the importance of street furniture design in the urban setup of the city" and how the integration between street furniture and urban art may affect the city image, leading to a better efficiency of using streets not only on a functional level, but also on a more human level.*

Keywords: Aesthetic values, Design principals, Maintenance, placement, Street Furniture, Visual image

1. Introduction

Street furniture refers to objects and facilities located in urban public spaces that provide various services and functions to the public. It is one of the essential elements of the urban environment that contributes to humans and their activities. Although comparatively small in scale, street furniture plays a significant role, along with other urban landscape elements such as architecture and urban space, in determining the quality of an urban environment and in representing the image of a city. Of all the urban landscape elements, street furniture has the closest contact and interaction with humans. The role of street furniture has been emphasized in developed parts of the world. Under the influence of rapid urbanization and globalization, global warming, and a growing emphasis on humanism, urban landscape design (including street furniture) is facing unparalleled challenges and requirements in the 21st century. Street furniture design involves a wide range of concerns, including function, environment, and meaning. However, comprehensive studies on street furniture are rare. Typically, street furniture design is only briefly mentioned in urban landscape studies.

2. Case study of Chappan Street in Indore

Chappan Dukan (56 Shops) is a must-visit place for all foodies where you can find all street food, namkeens (Indian snacks), and other food/noon-food items!! This street is famous for delicious & cheap snacks and sweets of Indore!! Right from 6:00 AM everyday when the Indore's ubiquitous breakfast Poha is served at various shops, till late in the evenings (around 10:00 Pm!! This market is a buzz with a huge variety of items - you can have many types of snacks, chaat, sweets, foods, hotdog (banjos), momos, and hot & cold drinks such as coffees, teas, milkshakes, juices, etc., all at one place !! Three of the famous Indian sweets makers of Indore - Agrawal Sweets, Madhuram Sweets, and Gangaur Sweets - have their big outlets here!! The mornings and days are business-as-usual, and evenings are happening and colorful as when youngsters, singles, couples, and families keep hopping from one food joint to the other, savouring their favourite foods!! Then, for the enjoyment of kids, there are various options including pony-rides, camel-rides, small

swings, balloon shooting, etc., which keep changing from time to time!! There are a whole lot of convenience shops too, here!!

You might wonder why has this place been named as Chappan Dukan, which literally means 56 shops!! Originally, when the market started, there were actually 56 shops here and thus the name!! However, as time passed by, some of the retailers sold their shops to the ones next-door, who wanted to make their shops bigger!! Even today, if you count the number of pillars between the shops, you'll actually see that there are exactly 56 shops!! Now, the foodie & convenience market is not confined to just these shops on the main street, but has also extended in the area behind and around these original shops - the whole area being called as Chappan Dukan (56 Shops) !! Below is the list of some of the eating joints and Indian sweetmeat shops (mithai) present there.

2.1 Street Furniture in Chappan Dukan

Chappan Dukan to be converted into a No-Vehicle Zone-

Vehicles wouldn't be allowed entry from the MG road point to Chandni Chowk, the beginning and endpoints of the street. As an alternative, parking spaces in Swami Vivekananda School and the garden near Gadi Adda have been allotted until mechanized parking facility would be made, tender for this has been released. The parking facility is intended to have space for 200 two-wheelers and 80 four-wheelers.

New Foot-over Bridge planned

A foot-over bridge between Dolphin Hospital and R S Bhandari Marg area has been planned to provide connectivity as the vehicles are being restricted. This would help in managing the crowd and provide easy accessibility.

Water dispensers to reduce the usage of plastic bottles

Water dispensers are being planned to be installed in the entire street for easy access to people. The main goal is for people to avoid buying plastic-packaged bottles and reduce pollution.

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Open Air Theatre

An entirely innovative and smart idea of building an open-air theatre in the area has been proposed. This would provide entertainment for the visitors and opportunities for talents to showcase themselves at a public platform, which is amazing. Public events and gatherings could also be hosted in here and would prove to be a hotspot for the crowd to spend their time.

2.2 Case study of Australia

Street furniture mainly serves as functional infrastructure, which makes it to be commonplace, and the design of street furniture demonstrates the unique urban characteristics. Street furniture can be grouped into two categories in terms of functions. The first category aims to provide fundamental functions, such as dustbins for collecting rubbish, lamps for illumination, fences and rails for defending, maps and road signs for direction, kiosks and inquiry stalls for information service, chairs for rest and so on. The second category plays the role of decoration or embodies the environmental characteristics, such as sculptures, fountains or gardens. In this case, street furniture becomes a symbol of the city, which mirrors the economic foundation, ideology, historical tradition, cultural background, technical materials and citizens' lifestyles. It also becomes a crucial factor when judging the characteristic of a place.

Cullen (1990) pointed out that a special visual appearance will make people sense the characteristics of a public place, which refers to the whole experience and feeling of the quality of a public place. On the one hand, street furniture provides a service and help for citizens; on the other hand, it stimulates people's sense organs. Sometimes the feelings of favour, upset, excitement, tranquillity, surprise or familiarity will be evoked through the interaction between humans and street furniture, which is also the vital theoretical ground for the cross-cultural studies of street furniture design in this paper. Based on Ekman's (1984) theory of neural cultures which refers to the combined influences of brain and culture on emotional expression, the authors assume that different feelings will be aroused towards the same street furniture among people from different cultural backgrounds. Schlosberg (1954) believed among the three independent dimensions (i.e., happiness-unhappiness, attention-refusal, and arousal-non-arousal), people are more likely to distinguish all kinds of emotions according to the dimension of happiness and unhappiness.

2.3 Street furniture strong organic growth and increased profitability-



3. Methodology

Literature review

Concept of street furniture with regards to planning and architecture in providing the safety, security and beauty.

Research Overview

What s the next for the role of street furniture in the future of urban spaces?

Analysis

The purpose of this work is to analyse the street furniture of city. It is also analysed the context and surrounds that they were designed and built as well as their interaction with the citizen life Our approach considers a comparative analysis of historical, social-cultural, environmental and function aspects verifying the importance of this equipment on the interaction between the public spaces and the users as long as the influence of local cultures.

4. Conclusion

Public spaces mirror the complexities of urban societies: as historic social bonds have weakened and cities have become collections of individuals public open spaces have also changed from being embedded in the social fabric of the city to being a part of more impersonal and fragmented urban environments. Can making public spaces help overcome this fragmentation, where accessible spaces are created through inclusive processes? This book offers some answers to this question through analysing the process of urban design and development in international case studies, in which the changing character, level of accessibility, and the tensions of making public spaces are explored. The book uses a coherent theoretical outlook to investigate a series of case studies, crossing the cultural divides to examine the similarities and differences of public space in different urban contexts, and its critical analysis of the process of development, management and use of public space, with all its tensions and conflicts. While each case study investigates the specificities of a particular city, the book outlines some general themes in global urban processes. It shows how public spaces are a key theme in urban design and development everywhere, how they are appreciated and used by the people of these cities, but also being contested by and under pressure from different stakeholders.

5. Scope & Limitation

5.1 Scope

- Public open space provide many functions and sustainable benefits which meets human needs.
- To be furnishings should be based on their functions and coherent with the patterns and designs.
- Furniture must be constructed of safe materials ad designed to prevent injury without sharp edges.

5.2 Limitations

The impact of online retailing and times of austerity have meant that high streets have seen dwindling numbers of shoppers; and city centres, towns and villages have had to work much harder to attract visitors. Local authorities and

tourist attractions have been under increased pressure to spend wisely and well, without comprising the aesthetics of communal areas.

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