

Supplementary

Supplementary S1: Semi-structured Interview Questions

Introduction:

“Thank you for your participation. This interview aims to identify and prioritize key design indicators for Sustainable Urban Parks (SUPs) in the Iranian context. Your expertise is invaluable to this research.”

A.1. General & Opening Questions:

1. Based on your experience, how would you define a truly sustainable urban park?
2. What do you see as the biggest challenges in designing and maintaining sustainable parks in cities like Tehran and Tabriz?
3. In your opinion, which dimension of sustainability (ecological, social, economic) is most critical for urban parks and why?

A.2. Thematic Questions (Organized by Indicator Themes):

Ecological Sustainability:

4. How can planting design, specifically using native plants and increasing vegetation, contribute to a park's sustainability?
5. What innovative water management strategies (e.g., water collection tanks, new irrigation methods) are most feasible for our urban parks?
6. How can parks effectively manage waste? Is the separation at source using specialized bins a practical solution?
7. How can planting design be used to mitigate urban environmental issues like air and noise pollution?

Social Sustainability & Inclusivity:

8. How can we ensure parks are accessible and safe for everyone, including specific groups like the elderly, children, women, and people with disabilities?
9. What types of spaces are essential for promoting social interaction and community building within a park? (e.g., social, recreational, educational, sports spaces)
10. How important is public participation in the planning and design process? What are effective ways to achieve it?
11. How can local culture and identity (through patterns, symbols, local markets) be integrated into park design?

Design & Aesthetic Quality:

12. What are the principles of creating a simple yet attractive and visually appealing design? (e.g., use of color, avoiding complexity, avoiding uniformity)
13. How can parks be designed to be multi-functional and adaptable to different needs and events?
14. What role do amenities, lighting, and furniture play in the overall user experience and sustainability of a park?

Economic & Functional Sustainability:

15. How can parks be designed to be economically viable and even generate capital? (e.g., attracting investors, using spaces for markets)
 16. What does using environmentally friendly, resistant, and recycled materials entail in practice? What are the barriers?
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17. How can technology (e.g., solar panels, low-consumption lights) be integrated into park infrastructure sustainably?

A.3. Concluding Question:

18. Are there any other crucial indicators for sustainable park design that we have not discussed?

Supplementary S2: Coding Logic and Themes

B.1. Coding Process:

“Interview transcripts were analyzed using thematic analysis. Initial codes were derived directly from participants’ responses. These codes were then grouped into broader themes corresponding to the sustainability indicators. The coding was iterative, with codes refined through multiple reviews to ensure consistency.”

B.2. Codebook:

Initial Code	Description (Example)	Theme (Category)
NP	Mention of using native plants	Ecological
WM	Mention of waste separation bins	Ecological
PART	Mention of public participation	Social & Governance
ACC-DIS	Mention of accessibility for disabled	Social & Inclusivity
WATER-INNO	Mention of innovative water use	Ecological
LOCAL	Mention of local patterns/symbols	Social & Cultural
SAFE	Mention of designing safe spaces	Social & Inclusivity
CLIMATE	Mention of climate change adaptation	Ecological
MULTI	Mention of multi-purpose spaces	Design & Function
ECON	Mention of attracting capital	Economic

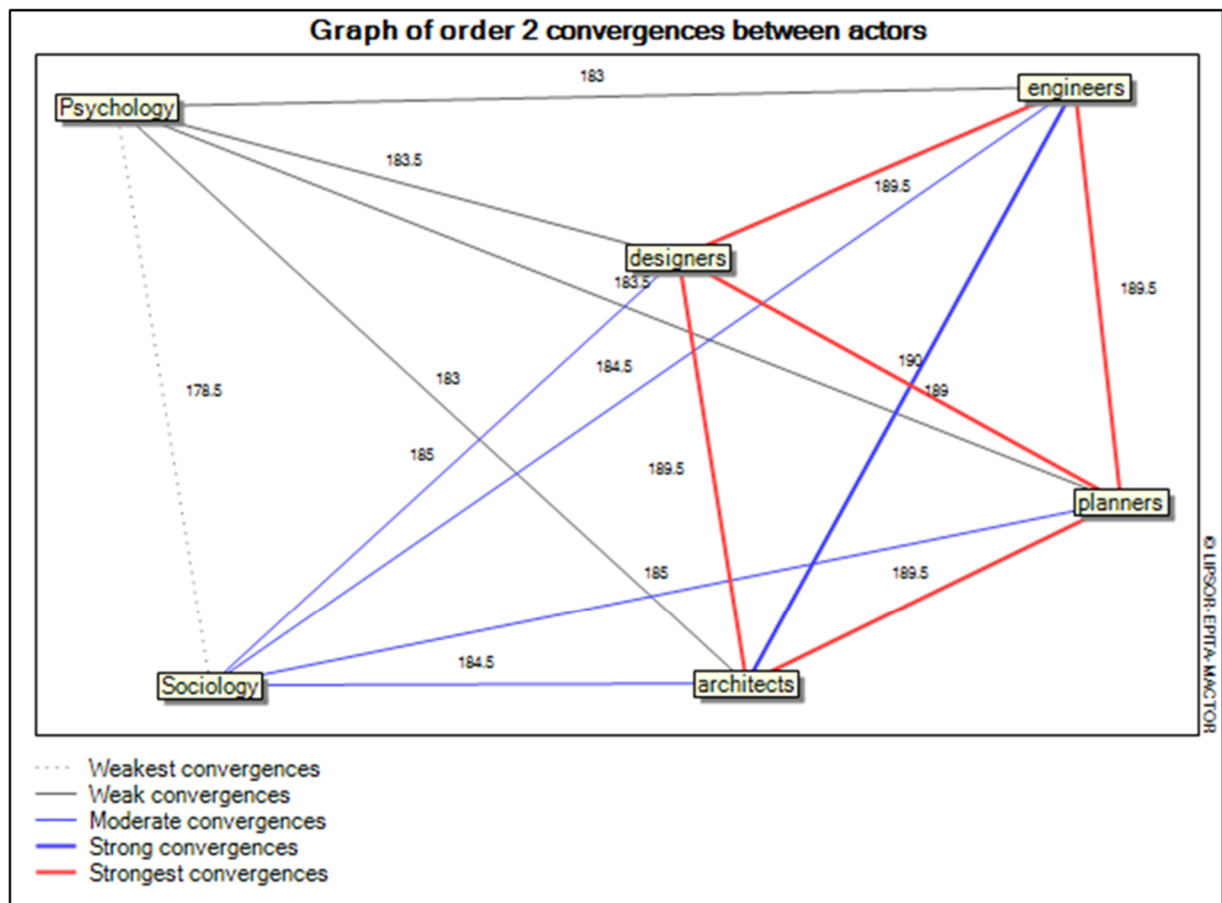
B.3. Final Thematic Framework (Based on Your 50 Indicators):

1. Ecological Resilience: Native plants, vegetation density, water innovation (tanks, irrigation), waste management (bins, recycling), pollution reduction (air, noise), solar energy, habitat for birds, protecting natural landforms.
 2. Social Inclusivity & Well-being: Accessibility, safety, spaces for all (children, elderly, women, disabled), social spaces, health paths, recreational/educational/sports spaces, quiet spaces, avoiding disturbing jobs.
 3. Cultural & Aesthetic Quality: Local patterns/symbols, appealing colors, avoiding complexity/uniformity, lighting, amenities, amphitheater.
 4. Planning & Governance: Public participation, considering local conditions, theme parks, climate adaptation.
 5. Economic Viability & Infrastructure: Attracting capital, resistant/friendly materials, local markets, multipurpose spaces.
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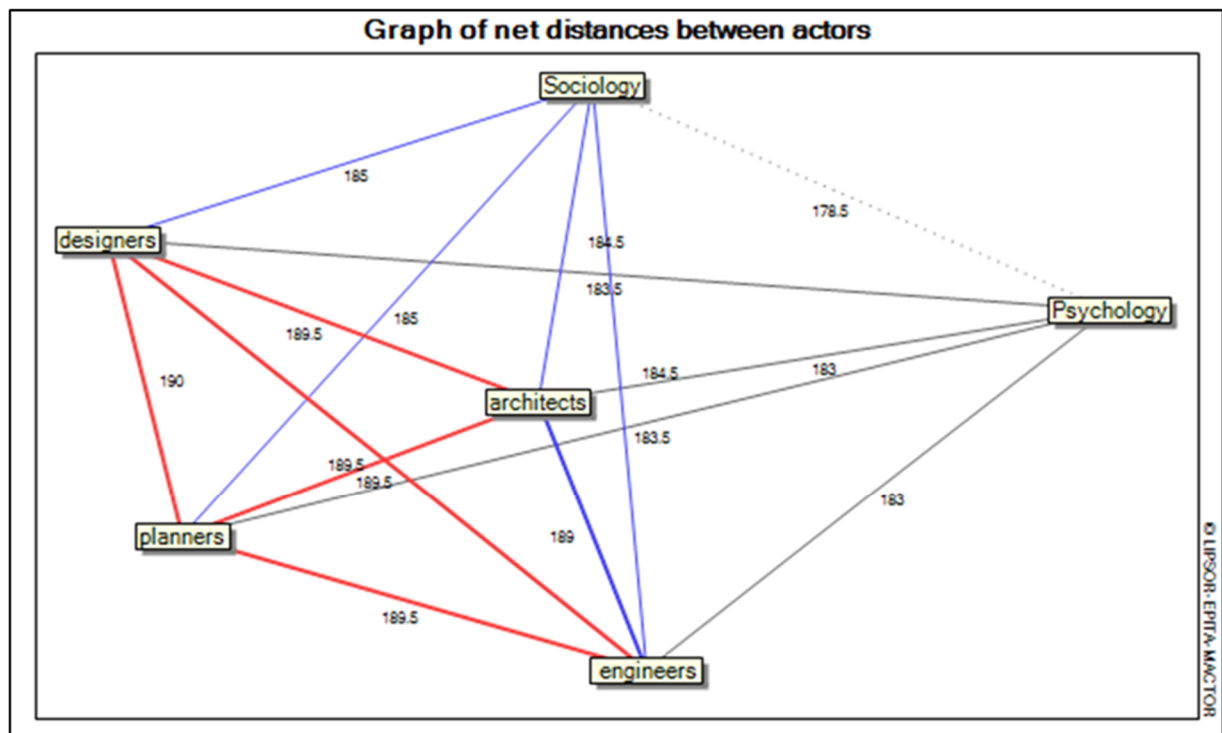
Supplementary S3. Total repetition and importance of SUP indicators

Row	Indicators	Number of repetitions	Agree (score)	Disagree (score)
(1)	Employing native plants in planting design	28	24	0
(2)	Increasing soft landscaping or vegetation	26	24	0
(3)	Using specialized bins for waste separation	24	24	0
(4)	Encouraging public participation before planning and design	23	24	0
(5)	Creating designs that consider local conditions	22	24	0
(6)	Incorporating local patterns and symbols	22	24	0
(7)	Utilizing water innovatively in design	21	24	0
(8)	Using environmentally friendly materials	21	24	0
(9)	Designing spaces for social interactions	21	24	0
(10)	Focusing on theme parks in planning	19	24	0
(11)	Developing infrastructure to attract capital	19	24	0
(12)	Designing safe spaces	19	24	0
(13)	Planning and designing for climate change adaptation	19	24	0
(14)	Incorporating appealing colors	18	24	0
(15)	Avoiding complexity in design	18	24	0
(16)	Minimizing alterations to natural landforms	18	24	0
(17)	Ensuring accessibility	18	24	0
(18)	Designing a walking path or health path	17	23	0
(19)	Designing semi-public spaces with plants	17	23	0
(20)	Ensuring the absence of disturbing jobs	17	23	0
(21)	Using tanks to collect surface water	16	22	0
(22)	Employing solar panels to generate electricity	15	22	0
(23)	Paying attention to the needs of the disabled in the design	14	22	0
(24)	Focusing on the needs of children in the design	14	22	0
(25)	Prioritizing the needs of women in design	14	22	0
(26)	Paying attention to the needs of the elderly in the design	14	22	0
(27)	Utilizing resistant materials	13	22	0
(28)	Considering a place for birds to live	13	22	0
(29)	Using recycled materials in the design	12	22	0
(30)	Designing sports spaces	12	22	0
(31)	Designing educational spaces	12	22	0
(32)	Designing recreational spaces	11	22	0
(33)	Using amenities	10	22	0
(34)	Reducing noise pollution with planting design	10	22	0
(35)	Reducing air pollution with planting design	9	22	0
(36)	Attention to the ambient lighting	8	22	0
(37)	Avoiding uniformity in the design	7	22	0

(38)	Planning for clearing the roads	5	22	0
(39)	Designing multipurpose spaces	5	22	0
(40)	Designing quiet spaces	3	21	0
(41)	Covering unfavorable landscapes with planting design	3	21	0
(42)	Planting trees with edible fruits	3	21	0
(43)	Using plant introduction boards	3	21	0
(44)	Utilizing low-consumption lights	2	20	0
(45)	Employing new irrigation methods	2	20	0
(46)	Designing a cycling route	2	20	0
(47)	Designing spaces to build a local market	2	20	0
(48)	Paying attention to social classes in design	2	20	0
(49)	Using protection on tree trunks to protect birds	1	18	0
(50)	Designing an open amphitheater	1	18	0



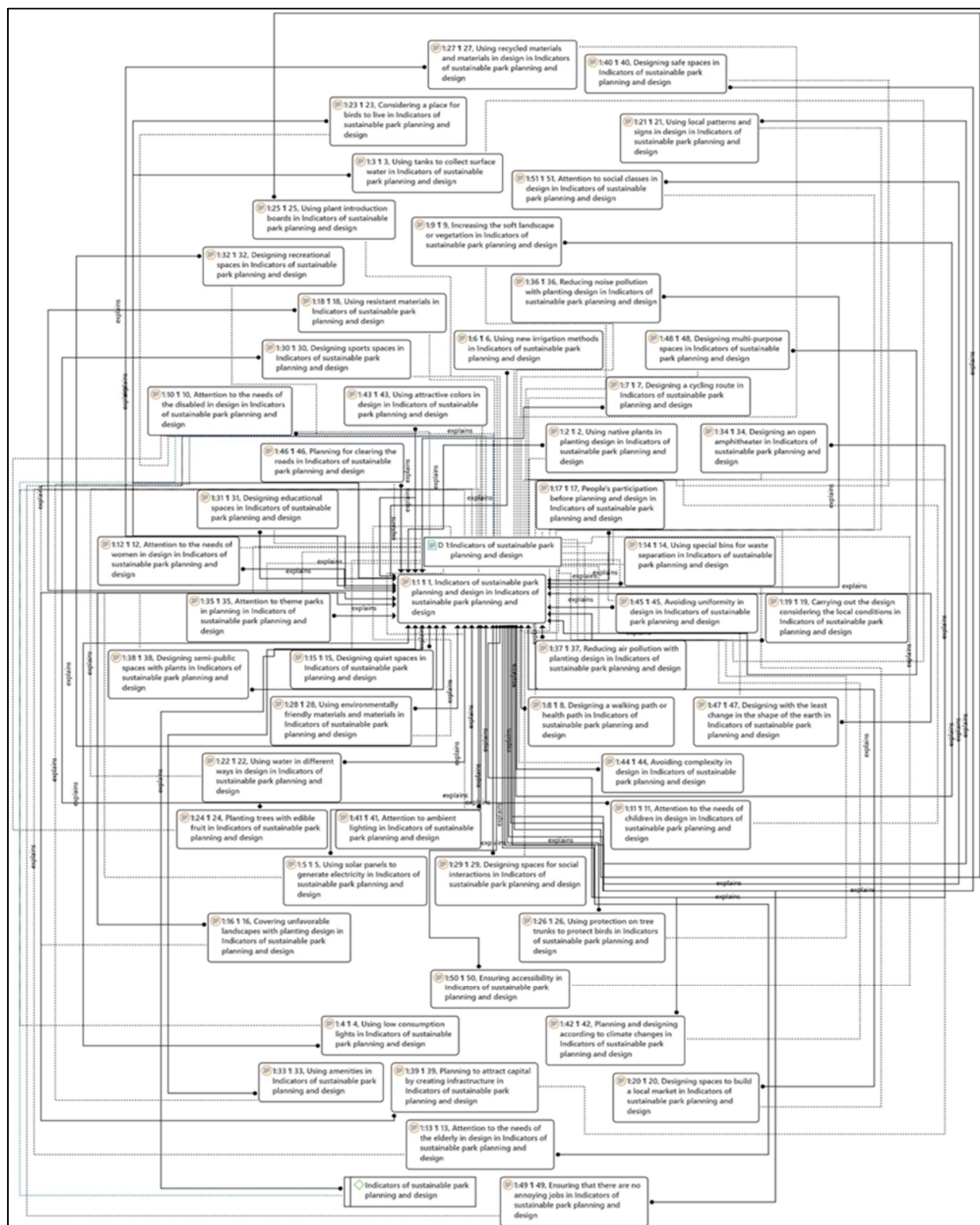
Supplementary S4. The degree of convergence between actors (experts)



Supplementary S5. Net distance between actors (experts)

Supplementary S6. The convergence of an actor with other actors

Actor(1)	Actors	Convergence	Net distance
Urban planners	Urban designers	190	190
Urban planners	, Landscape architects	189.5	189.5
Urban planners	Landscape engineers	189.5	189.5



Supplementary S7. The final model of SUP planning and design indicators extracted from ATLAS.ti software

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Note: Existence of the Indicator: Y; Lack of indicator: N