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**PRESERVATION, REHABILITATION AND SUSTAINABLE URBAN  
DEVELOPMENT IN FAVOR OF SOCIAL STABILITY WITH RESPECT TO THE  
ROLE OF CITIZENS AND COMMUNITY-ORIENTED PROGRAMS**

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**ABSTRACT**

Today, the issues of development and sustainable development are the considerable part of architecture and urban making. Various theories of sustainable development seek to solutions that remove the problems of passing the traditional period to the modern period in urban development in terms of environment, economy, and sociality.

Sustainable development refers to the qualitative aspects rather than quantitative aspects and focuses on the concentrated development qualities, and its aim is to promote the quality of life for the future. Accordingly, it can be said that the sustainable development focuses on four sections:

1. Environmental sustainability, 2. Economic sustainability, 3. Social sustainability 4. Cultural sustainability that is the sub alternation of social sustainability.

One of the important dimensions of sustainable development is the issue of social sustainability that is less concerned rather than other dimensions of sustainable development. In this relation, the aim of this article is to study the senses of development and sustainability in the view of social sustainability that is related to participatory and social justice, it is known as the public-oriented approach, and the relationship between the social-oriented plans with urbanization is also studied. According to presented ideas in the issues of public and public-oriented, it is

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predicted that if the local and public facilities based on the zones in metropolises, it would be possible to change the structure of city to sustainability.

**Keyterms: Sustainability, sustainable development, social sustainability, public-oriented, sustainable city, zone, citizen, citizen-oriented, public**

## **INTRODUCTION**

Development of metropolises in developing countries in recent years were based on the policies of development outside of the city regarding to liberalization of the cities, supplying the services, and building the towns around the metropolises. This factor has caused to change the cities in terms of supplying services, intervention in the old and historical structures and residential zones that the negative aspects of these changes are considered.

Theories of urban sustainability seek to find the solutions for many problems in development of cities in terms of different aspects such as environment, sociality, economy, etc.

Sustainable development that is presented in scientific societies in 1990s can be known as the result of the growth of consciousness in environment and development that are affected by the factors such as changes in environment in 1980s, publishing the books such as growth restrictions, and the first congress of United Nation about environment that is held in Stockholm in 1972 (Azarbaijani, Mofidi, 2003: 348).

Sustainable development refers to the qualitative aspects rather than quantitative aspects and focuses on the concentrated development qualities, and its aim is to promote the quality of life for the future. Accordingly, it can be said that the sustainable development focuses on four sections:

1. Environmental sustainability,
2. Economic sustainability,
3. Social sustainability

As it is stated in the commission of sustainable development, when the characteristics of environmental, economic, and social sustainability are acted in a society cohesively, the sustainable development is achieved. Meanwhile, the role of social sustainability is important in achieving desirable development, although it is not so much concerned.

"City is a public experience. Building a place should have a rational, intuitive, and controversial process to have relationship with the reality of life. Instead of being as a closed, imposed, specialized, and Euclidean process, an opened, participative,

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interactive, and continuous process is needed". (Bahreini, 2006)

Two important concepts "urban sustainability" and "urban development" can be superseded due to the senses of the words that are related to each other. Sustainability is a set of situations that continue in the context of time, while, sustainable development is a process that the sustainability can be appeared in its context. Therefore, to build the sustainable residential areas, especially urban sustainable development, considering the environmental and ecological sustainability, and issues such as survive of energy, maintaining the environment, aboriginal technology, reducing pollution are not enough, but in comprehensive view, the sustainable city should be the cause of human excellence and spiritual excellence of human. So in this view, creating social sustainability is presented by increasing the quality of life, supplying justice and social observance, promotion of cooperation spirit, active participation, and public-oriented in humans.

Therefore, the theory of public-oriented seek to dependence in unsafe condition of modernity. Today, paying attention to the public can be considered as a response to the correlation critic and dependence that is

intensified by globalization (Madani, 2010: 34).

The societies are based on nationality, religion, class, and politics. They may be big or small or their principles are made of strong or weak correlations, they may be the center or organized, they may be positive or destroying in its relation with discipline, they may be traditional, modern, postmodern, and progressive (Madani, 2010: 35).

In this article, first, slight definitions of key terms are presented. Following, by expressing the public-oriented views and their relations with urban sustainability issue, and the results in the role of society in urban sustainable development are presented.

In Dehkhoda dictionary sustainability means are viable. ) Dehkhoda, 1996)

Sustainability is a concept that the main concern is the preservation of capital (human, natural, social and economic) in the direction of intergenerational justice.

Process stability, which is a multidimensional process to improve economic conditions and create prosperity for all, with social justice and ecological effects of environmental and social abnormalities away.

However, the needs of the present generation to bring it, at the same time, capacity and resources to meet the needs of future generations with regard to protecting and improving the environment, keeps.

Current means that sustainability is considered in this debate

"What can be continues?" (Soflaee, 2003: 134)

In English, the stability of the root Sustain means to support, sustain and continue the ongoing process of sustainable, which means life and Sustainable Sustenance means stability derived from it.

Some people like Alan Friker a view to the future sustainability know that the road map, which focused on a set of spiritual values and ethical principles and controls the human behavior (Munier, 2005: 10)

## **2.2 Development**

Since the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development and in 1992 was held in Rio. As "development" is one of the most sensitive and the most important words in the debate. (Adams, 2001: 1-2) As concepts are located on the back of this, on the one hand to try to resolve environmental issues, natural sciences and ecological concerns about the protection of nature, and on the other hand the problems of poverty in the Third World (Adams, 2001: 51)

Development can be the evolution of the standard of living and to achieve the ideal conditions in which the realization of economic, social and cultural concepts of freedom, justice, social mobility, human development and economic growth, to bring social and cultural.

The method of achieving development discover evolutionary movement considers the phenomenon of social, economic and cultural well-balanced and parallel and new conditions for social mobility, economic and social justice can provide. (ZahediAsl, 1381)

Unlike progress suggests that the move to a new position, developing an adaptation of something that already exists and continue to evolve it is called identity, induced, and therefore are distinct from the notion of progress. (ZahediAsl, 1377) (Powell, 1374) Development of inter-inducing nature that can be added with the help of the richness, but if exogenous or is uneven.

## **Sustainable Development**

Sustainable development is a concept that in recent years, is regarded as a global problem, but so far, the definition of sustainable development there. The second principle of thermodynamics (entropy) tends to be unstable world and the principle of sustainability in a given ecosystem principles does not happen, but it happens

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steady state and dynamic. (Gato, 1995, von Baer, 1997) In simple terms, sustainable development or the environment, taking into account the ecological, human and financial resources of the environment can be realized. Including the definition of sustainable development defined in the Geneva meeting was proposed and based on the principles stated below:

1. The focus is on sustainable human development, human beings in harmony with nature with health and builders.
2. The development which should be equal rights of present and future generations covers
3. Protection of the environment is an integral part of development and cannot be considered separately.

Brundtland Commission's definition of sustainable development in the definition of sustainable development presented and the "development that could present needs without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs develop."

According to what was said, the concept of sustainable development means to provide solutions to traditional patterns, physical, social and economic, can be considered that could cause problems such as the destruction and degradation of ecosystems, prevent the spread of injustice and low quality of life.

Sustainable development is development that had human needs with respect to the ability of future generations to receive their needs are taken into account. (Declaration of the World Commission on Environment and Future Development, 1987)

Sustainable development in three areas between deep themes: environmental sustainability, economic sustainability and social sustainability. (K., Ahmadipour, 2001) Sustainable development is to the economic development, social progress and environmental responsibility, human society towards a world of good, viable and viable lead.

In this sense nothing but maintain the sustainable development of human capital, social, economic, natural. Thus, conservation reserves, with a view to sustainable prosperity, process efficiency and equity of the present and future generations in order to optimize utilization of capital reserves can be considered central to sustainable development. (EC, 2001, 5) When sustainable development is economically viable, socially acceptable and environmentally correct. (Zahedi and Najafi, 1385, 24) In recent years with the development of welfare indicators in the definition of the concept of sustainability a new form based on the orientation stability

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Tkison drawn by Allen. The concept of sustainable development has four main directions: the environment, economy, society and well-being. (Atkisson and Hatcher, 2011, 5)

Sustainable development of the 70 scientific societies in the world, has been developed to be the logical result of a new awareness of global issues as the environment and development which in turn is influenced by factors such as environmental movements of the 60s, the publication of books such as *Limits to Growth* and the first United Nations Conference on Environment and Development was held in Stockholm in 1972. (Azerbaijani, useful, 1382: 348)

Sustainable development is an idea and a very broad term that has different meanings resulting in a lot of these things, different reactions and motivates experts. The concept of sustainable development, an attempt to combine the concepts of the growing field of environmental issues with social issues - the economy. The concept of sustainable development is a significant change in the understanding of the relationship between man and nature and man together. This is the view of the last two centuries of separation based on environmental, social and economic issues had been in conflict. (Falamaki, 1381: 300)

Accordingly, the basic purpose of bringing development to improve the quality of life to know that the man is in the form of rising incomes and expanding employment and general welfare (Khajehpour., 1375). The concepts of human development and sustainable development, implicit relationship that had become harmonious and synchronized with each other realize that in this way the enjoyment of social capital and take advantage of public participation will be important.

The concept of sustainable development is the result of the growing awareness of global connections, between growing environmental problems, social issues, economic, poverty and inequality and concerns about a healthy future for the human. Sustainable development is environmental issues, social and economic strong link to the catalog. (Hopwood, et al. 2005: 38-39)

Sustainable development, the World Conservation Commission (WCS) was compiled by the International Union for Conservation of Nature was formed in 1980. In addition, this subject by the International Committee of development and environment titled *Our Common Future*, in 1987 and *Keep the Land* in 1991, also have been proposed. These reports have provided a

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comprehensive definition of sustainable development, so according to these reports humanity's capacity for sustainable development to ensure that the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs to provide.

### **2-3-1- Sustainable Urban Development**

Architects and urban planners are always seeking to define sustainable architecture and urban planning, in this regard, the following definitions of sustainable architecture and urban development to take place in most of the attention to the urban environment, creating healthy and ecological and less pollution in the cities is important.

In conclusion, as if in a city to the principles of sustainability and sustainable development, it is stable town, its development will be stable. One of the things that are considered sustainable in architecture and urban planning, the environment and urban green space. The city will be healthy where considerable space devoted to parks and green spaces and the environment, clean air, ecosystems and biological cycles are given importance.

New approaches to urban development, including social planning, planning Euclidean, critical theory, phenomenology

theory, specific theories and the notion of 'sustainable urban development' may be the emphasis on the application of new approaches to human's Architecture

That natures such as society is in contrast with the interests of society and quality against quantity of common. Accordingly ideas about urban development patterns in a range of physical development requires adherence to the "city" that is the aspect of the development process

According to the variables associated with urban living form, the concept of "urban sustainability" and "sustainable urban development" because of the proximity meanings are used interchangeably, however, the stability of a set of conditions included that continues over time, while it resembles the process of sustainable development in the context of sustainability may emerge.

In the first meeting of European environment in 1975, stressed that in the urban areas, protection and development of environmental quality is a priority which extends the protection of human health and the efficient and rational use of natural resources, is the theme of promoting it.

Since 1990, the Commission societies of Europe, the first statement entitled Paper on the urban Development Green published on

the necessity of using homogeneous relationship between town planning and sustainable economic and social framework emphasized the urban structure,if space

zoning regulations, according to the statement criticized the idea of the compact city took to achieve sustainable urban development.

<b>Sustainability strategies in the views of the urban experts</b>	
Michel Brehenry, 1992	<p>Limited policies of urban development should be developed, and should decentralization be decreased.</p> <p>Recommendations on pressure on the city are unreasonable.</p> <p>Reformation of urban centers</p> <p>Development in green spaces</p> <p>Development in the public transportation</p> <p>Strengthening the public transportation</p> <p>Use of applicable plans</p> <p>Using CHP</p>
Commission of European Community, 1990	<p>Promotion of urban spaces for improving the quality of life</p> <p>The importance of green space in reduction of pollution</p> <p>Compressed development</p> <p>Reduction of travels</p> <p>Recycle of energy</p> <p>Respecting local identity</p> <p>Integrated planning in an administrative order</p>
Evans et al. 2001	<p>Getting ridding of pollution</p> <p>Maintenance of environment</p> <p>Maintenance of soil, water, and energy resources</p> <p>Flexibility</p> <p>Vivacity</p> <p>Readability</p>
Urbed, 1999	<p>Distinction in view and culture</p> <p>Spatial quality</p> <p>A framework of streets with a suitable perception</p> <p>Compound development</p> <p>High variable activity</p> <p>Environmental damages in development for changing integrity</p> <p>Monitoring and responsibility sense</p>

Table: resource: Matlac, 2000

**4-2- Social Sustainability**

One important aspect of sustainable development is social stability that is a complex and multi-factorial nature itself is being used less. Social sustainability as healthy and productive life in harmony with nature is defined. The definition of social sustainability, some researchers have pointed to four main elements determining:

Social justice, social solidarity and security cooperation.

In this definition, components such as equal opportunities and progress for all human beings, with life, with cooperation, equal opportunities for all people to play the role of social security and the livelihoods and safety of human settlements against natural

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hazards, are the basis of social sustainability. (DFID, 2002, 2)

One of the defining elements of social sustainability, to mobilize the people in order to meet the objectives of sustainable development and ensure "a better future for all," with emphasis on the well-being of indigenous people and their vital role in environmental management and development emphasizing the defining elements of sustainability social. (Moffatt, 1996, 35)

In social sustainability resources shall be exploited in the decision-making ability of future generations to meet their needs with the best level of their satisfaction. The policy defines winning - winning emphasized decision-makers with the aim of achieving progress in economic, social and environmental terms. (Matrin, 2001,4)

One of the main approaches to sustainable social development and social justice for a fair use of resources in society. So that in the view of the needs of low-income segments of society in achieving the goals of social justice focus.

Thus, in the context of sustainable development to eliminate social injustice and imbalance in the level of community interest. Another important social sustainable development approaches include

public participation and community empowerment that are important in sustainable development. (Overton, 1999, 7-8)

Some also believe that social sustainability encompasses equity, providing social services such as education and health, gender equality, political accountability and social participation.

If the definition of social sustainability are mentioned in the will of the people to live in a particular place and on their ability to continue this trend - both in the present and in the future - is emphasized. (Long, 2003, 5)

In sustainable human development as the main axis of development that is considered sustainable human development and social sustainable development and social capital development also brings with it.

Social sustainable development approach for the following reasons essential and increasingly important role in sustainable development and in particular sustainable urban development will be:

1. A basic role in the allocation to welfare and social security.
2. On the basis of equal opportunity and social justice for people formed
3. Fair and equal distribution of development gains acquire.

4. The relationship between investments in human resources makes it possible to take advantage of the capabilities of human resources Tkanly to the intervention. (Keith and Mac Kennelly, 1375)

This article is meant to preserve and improve the social sustainability of social capital, i.e. forming a homogeneous and integrated communities with mutual resources, the relationship and interaction between groups of people, a society with compassion, patience, flexibility and function of love and loyalty that sometimes accompanied by moral capital refers.

#### **5- District**

Local community or neighborhood could be smaller limits and as part of larger communities that, since ancient times, cities have developed structure. District, territory is a social group, many personal contacts among them. It's important for city planners how integrating own territory by the different groups is recognized and specified. In general, many factors, the use of space and feeling that it is effective can be summarized as follows: Relationship with the environment, the perception of the environment and psychological comfort, ability and desire to have social relationships, ownership, physical comfort, security and social monitoring and meaning

and readability place. Neighborhood residents create an opportunity to the official encounters and social cohesion. Identify and clean places, and organize them in the mindset not only to individuals, to respond effectively to the catalog, but sources feel safe, welcome and understanding as well. On the other hand, the neighborhood, with its cultural and symbolic meanings defined. This unit, when it will be known that physical boundaries merge it with symbolic meaning. Residential neighborhoods, with clear boundaries and sometimes completely closed, the specifications and main components of the traditional structure of the city. Neighborhoods, based on the characteristics of ethnic, regional, religious, trade and even social status and dignity and integrity of neighborhoods were in some cases based on their religious identity. (Habib, 2007)

#### **2-5-1- District Center**

Community centers and public social focal points of the local area and the location of the rally was both locations. These centers, generally in the form of a field, with regular and non-regular geometries and public spaces and services around it was based. Linear time was a neighborhood center and part of the transition was the main neighborhoods. There the Holy Sepulcher in

local development center in particular was very effective. Diversity is a factor that led to the richness of the city's identity. Today's cities are a mix of urban subcultures. To increase the cultural richness of the city and increase communication, ethnic groups and subcultures, each city needs to have its own territory and follow their lifestyle. A good neighborhood should balance the need for privacy of their own residents to restore some degree of conflict and help establish desirable and participation. According to gather together and be an important element in urban design. (Habib, 1386)

#### 2-6 citizenship and social interaction

"These are homes that make up the city, but the citizens". (Jean-Jacques Rousseau)

If the new meaning of citizenship should examine the relationship between the city and the citizen in time and space. This relationship is over time and in different locations, with a conceptual change that check it separate issue that is outside the scope of this article. For example, Greek Pericles said to the individual citizen must be able to proactively address issues of their city. But this concept has changed over time, so that in the modern world in many cities around the globe, as a consumer citizen is considered as a participant in city affairs. So what Aristotle has treated it in the art of

being a citizen (and we today have lost the concept of) fundamental debate on urban life, which can be revived and applied. Today, researchers are planning to design emphasis upon the concept of citizenship is that citizens should only be the consumer role, but should be in the city and should be individuals feel solidarity with the city.

In other words in border cities, city has swallowed citizens and between citizens and the body of the city has created a significant imbalance generic city or town where Rem Koolhaas general and genetic citizen raised, and the city as a terminal to change the destination with travelers to learn the unknown origin and destination. The modern city of spatially citizens have lost their sense of solidarity with one another and urbanization that we face as a result of modern spatial perception and the changes that modernity has brought in terms of physical spaces. Product of civilization and layers of anthropological and cosmological any civilization, the civilization will find in it. In the ancient city, the issue revolves around the sacred city was formed.

Old town, a metaphor of heaven, so to the extent that the context of the ancient city is located on the celestial world view, modern in function and important aspect of

modernity, the rationality and reason critically. (Habib, 2007)

Now, at least in terms of equipment and technology to the modern world of mobility because we have with the mobile world. It cannot have citizenship in modern physical space without modern physical responsibility, because modernity is associated with a sense of responsibility.

### **2-7-Community**

Congregation of the traditional concepts of sociology which means that the speed change and the process of change continues. Currently, the concept of community as a result of important developments in social, political and cultural changing. Some of the important changes in the world today have a significant impact on the community doctrine, which is an example of social and political thought has become fashionable. (Madani, 1389, 34)

Sociologists, generally traditional community-based special form of social organization know that small group, like a neighborhood, town and regions have been formed that are limited in terms of space. Anthropologists have used it in the case of groups that are culturally defined.

In other applications, the congregation of the political community, where refers to the emphasis on citizenship, self-government,

civil society and collective identity.

Historical and philosophical studies more as an ideology or utopia focused on the concept or theory congregation. (Madani, 1389, 35)

Anthony Cohen, in his famous book argues that civil structure is understood more as a symbolic structure to social action. (Cohen, 1985)

Anderson believes congregation by cognitive and symbolic structure is formed under the environment she built "lived" and immediate forms of social intercourse. From the perspective of many critics of this approach ignores the social aspects of community and the importance of the cultural dimension of the leads (Amir, 2002). Hilary has over 94 definitions of the congregation to the conclusion that "except in the sense that people form the community, there is no full agreement about the nature of it". (Gould, 1376) Although the term is used in different ways for word "community", "community organization" or "social system", but some researchers believe that the community is a special place with special characteristics and though they have often considered this concept. If we accept this view, the definition of Talcott Parsons in The social system has changed to a large extent reflect this sense, the community, which is integrated in a

confined space with other actors and partners in this field on a basis that they the majority of your daily limit fulfill it. (This seems to be a "neighborhood" or "quarter" to be considered.)

This definition implies that people within a local institution of the action that provides a wide range of basic services and at the same time, the definition is the fact that the community is not necessarily self-sustaining unit. (Gould, 1376) According to b. A., review of the "human community is a collection of people who are functionally linked together and at a certain time in a certain geographical area they live, they share a common culture, social structures have taken order and for a group of awareness of the unity and identity of their own kind". J.p Murdoch and colleagues say that "the term refers to the maximum mass congregation of people who usually live together and face-to-face relationship".

But R.m. Mc.Ivar and Page recognize the need for a local foundation, the community is applied for different units, such as early settlement, village, town, tribe or nation. (Gould, 1376)

On the other hand, the human geography of the term community refers to a group of people who agree and sympathetic for a rally in a village, town or suburban living

(Esteli Brush, 1380). In this paper, the emphasis is on community means people by ethnicity, religion, culture and sometimes close together in a confined space, such as the neighborhood is a living city.

### **Community-oriented**

Responsible community was established in 1990 to create a context where new ideas of community-oriented can be formed. Its founders knew that the idea of community-oriented can be found in history, but the term was invented in 1841 by Barmbi who was the founder of the Congregation of universalism. Community-oriented in the use of the term that is used by Barmbi and other uses of the term in the nineteenth century, "it means a member of the community to carry out the theory of community-oriented". More effective use of the term that depends on the public was seen in 1909 in the work of Max Weber for the first time (Etzioni, 1997). Community-oriented thinking in the writings of the ancient Greeks (eg Aristotle in comparison between life in a small town and a great metropolis has done (Beiner, 1992). In the Old Testament and the New Testament, in the Catholic social thought (Jacob, 1997) and in the early socialists such as Ferdinand Tonnies, 1957 and the recent thinkers, including, Emile Durkheim, Robert

Nizbet, Robert E. Park, Talcott Parsons and William Kornhaorzc can be seen.

The so-called community-oriented is not yet fully defined and it is vaguely defined. For many people community-oriented term implied a reactionary nostalgia for the past that is shared by the Elysee idea to restore the old social hierarchy and limit individual freedom.

Community and government are two main elements of community-based programs. In community, a group live as the stakeholders that played a significant role in the success or failure of community-based programs. But stakeholders are not limited only to members of the community, because some parts of the government agencies are also involved in the project.

### **3 –Public Participation with an Emphasis on Local Identity**

There is a firm view about ineffective focused planning among scholars that confirm the different projects of urban experts and various studies. Therefore, top-down planning is replaced by participation-oriented and bottom-up planning. Decentralization and local integration is to make smaller units responsible for local affairs and the people who caused the local unit in the management and administration of the city.

So to achieve the public participation in a society, the identity of the neighborhood should be strengthened and sustained. To create a neighborhood identity, social structure of the neighborhood for the people and residents of the border should be transparent and clear. The concept of participation in political and social fields have been proposed, but in urban planning, local participation constitutes a major part of people's participation, which means that participation is carried out at the local level has the physical aspect. The participation of the local administration reform and residential environment are determined in the territory of a community activity, social, economic and local levels. Therefore, the increase of community participation requires a systematic structure for neighborhood identity and participation of the neighborhood (Sobhaninejad, 2009).

#### **3.1 Participation of Local People to Revive Old Districts**

To create physical elements that form the social realm borders can lead to organizing interactions in human society. By analyzing the meaning of psychological sense of space for people, we see how different places have different identities. Instead of abstract thinking about space which has similar characteristics that should give more

attention to local conditions of life of different people. How does the people's understanding of space help the planners to maintain and strengthen the local identity to be realized? For a better understanding of the city, we need to look at both from above and from below as well. From the above we have the perspective of political economy where monetary system and the power work to create artifact environment where scientific objectives present scientific understanding of urban spaces. But in bottom view, we have everyday life where the irregularity and spontaneous can be overcome and where the human behavior gives meaning to the use of urban space. So looking at the perception of urban space is with respect to all aspects of the process of formation (Madanipour: 103). Then bottom view of the urban space is to look at the district, social structure, physical, security, separation, and neighborhood identity. But top view to the urban space is to look at inside the city, the buildings and physical objects. Top view imposes order and differences of everyday life (the same as modernist order) but bottom view analyzed the point of everyday life and where it focuses on overcoming the differences (Madanipour: 103).

With the formation of civil society in modern era, the citizen is the person who voluntarily participates in conscious decisions (Habibi Journal of the fine arts 13). So, the citizen lives in a city or district and has a sense of belonging and attachment to the district and think about his identity and the district.

Therefore, the rehabilitation of neighborhood identity centers is the social needs of the city. To attract people to the social space, the district should have indicators such as security, availability, and performance monitoring implementation of ritual and religion in urban space.

Accordingly, the participation of the community in improving the quality of the environment and its basic security tried to create a social and participative institutions. These participative institutions are councils, mosques, and district NJO. Mosque is one of the public spaces that play an important role in establishing public order and security community and a suitable institution for the prevention of crime and security in the neighborhood. Mosque is a place with a variety of activities and hold many religious ceremonies, cultural celebrations decisions in the field of the government. Civil societies which are now formed in the city council and local area is one of the correct

options for citizen participation in governance and public security, order, and monitoring events in your district.

Neighborhood-oriented approach and security determines the structure in urban societies for security, identification, and the role of planning and organization of the urban structure by planners on the other hand reveals more attention to strengthening the borders of the neighborhood. Borders would be clearly desirable neighborhoods borders function elements that control the input and output of (mental) system functions appropriate to neighborhood residents where they create. Proper functioning neighborhood residents need to be made. Therefore, organizing the district causesto the security. So, border recognition of unique identity for people in their neighborhood to neighborhood matters much more than the population level. "So we must consider that the physical and social fabric of the neighborhood interaction of the physical structure underlying social issues". The neighborhood function as a group of security and identity. To achieve this goal, we must define the territory of the district and symbolic boundaries. The community and neighborhood organizing individual and group and individual space to

control the height and position and provide security for the use of space.

After the space community as a whole community - a place that has a boundary and identity that makes people feel they belong, as well as safe.

The safest and best place to have a sense of belonging and identity, and estimated the spatial neighborhood all - needs and facilities in all walks of life and have quick and easy communication for all people (Sobhaninejad, 2009).

#### **4. The Community Role in Sustainable Urban Development**

The main question in the process of sustainable urban and sustainable development of the city and how it can be more efficient and more just different and sometimes conflicting objectives to provide and at the same time need to reduce external sources and create an environment where the happiness and welfare of all citizens will have priority (Portnety, 2003).

Today the city is as the main distributor of consumer goods and services have become the focal points of discussion stability. In the past, that not so long ago (before the arrival of modernism), especially in countries such as Iran cities in addition to rural products also manufactures other products that use the other cities and regions.

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But today, especially in large cities in developing countries to focus on small, local production and consumption of the most common serious threat to economic and social sustainability of these communities has created the major cities. Intervention in order to achieve sustainable urban development in different scale international, national and local levels are different and different issues involved. (Azizi, 1380, 23)

An issue that should not be forgotten is that each country or metropolitan area to achieve our national goals need to develop local strategies for sustainable urban development to respond to environmental, economic systems, social and management of the city. So we can say that the main issues and solutions for sustainable urban development on a local scale is discussed. Two important factors to achieve sustainable development on a local scale and importance of considering the role of local government and other categories of citizens' participation in making and implementing decisions.

In this regard, Willis believes that local government is responsible for decisions about community values and make decisions that directly sustainability of cities in terms of social, economic and environmental influences. So the best starting point towards sustainable are. (Willis, 2006, 9)

In this connection in 1994 IRED\_ ASIA powerful statement about the impact of the strengthening of civil society in achieving sustainable urban development published.

The statement of equity as a precondition for stability and direct involvement of citizens to regain power and local control is spoken. The statement called for more systematic addressing the root causes of inequality, as a precondition to start collective action is conscious citizens. Then emphasized that people should make the most basic and fundamental developments (Asian NGO, Colition, 1994). Social action at the local level, the first step towards public participation in decisions that affect their lives.

The importance of local participation in the discussion of sustainability from the fact that most of the problems on a local scale of nature are very simple and banal and it can beremedied with a proper structure and functioning of local.

### **CONCLUSION**

In the past, urban traditional communities dependent on the collective spirit of the work, life and livelihood could maintain cities and create sustainable urban systems.

In traditional societies with tribal structure, the spirit of community-oriented and being active in community-based programs were

better because the financial and economic reasons were not the location of people's living. But districts were formed based on tribal, unions, and public needs of people, so the sense of belonging to a place increased.

In residential areas with a high structure, the people were identified by the districts, and everyone tries to remove the problems as far as he can, so the districts were sustained and they make a sustainable city. The districts were not only the places for sleeping or working, but life and work both of them make the district where the residents live there.

But today based on many social and economic displacement in location people select the districts based on their budget. Accordingly, the sense of belonging to the district reduced gradually, urban and security problems increased.

The arguments mentioned in the preceding pages it is found that If today we can revive the district structure in cities such as Tehran, Tabriz, etc. in the framework of social sustainability plans, we will be able to achieve to the sustainable districts and urban development.

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