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Interventional Study Tissues in the Creation of Identity in Urban context with Participation approach in Architecture and Urban Design

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Abstract
Creation of urban identity is the important subject in architecture and urban design. So, this article foci's on the Creation of Identity in Urban context with Participation approach in Architecture and Urban Design. Corporate architecture is an architectonic discipline which focuses on designing and constructing buildings, spaces or environments with the aim of meeting the needs of a business community. Its objective is spatial perception of corporate values by the company's employees and customers because for motivation and communication, conveying the corporate values and philosophy clearly is of essential significance for success. Place identity could best be understood as that which makes a place unique. The identity concept from the point of cities and architectural products includes a wide definition covering natural, geographical and cultural products and social life norms. Urban identity, architectural identity and the urban images about them are sometimes formed by very different components in a long period in urban space. In recent days, we often come across with the problem of cities to enter a new architectural and urban formation process in a dimension of losing their original identities. In this context; the city identity is formed in the togetherness of urban participation and natural and cultural values which are required to preserve, unique architectural and spatial characteristics, social accumulation and life style. City identity concept having spatial, social, cultural and economical dimensions should be handled with a totalitarian approach, it must be qualified as a collective result including the urban participation and every interaction which provided the city to reach social participates.

Keywords: *urban texture, design process, participation, public participation.*

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Introduction

Since the 1960s, the importance of the spaces where we live for the identity of the subject has been recognized. First, the study by Fried (1963) regarding forced relocation in the city of Boston, and some years later the introduction of the concept of place identity by Proshansky and colleagues (Proshansky, Fabian, & Kaminoff, 1983), emphasized the idea that self-identity not only was based on individual, interpersonal and social processes but also included physical environments, making place a fundamental component of personal identity. In the past, plans for people's living environment have been given or has been designed and implemented by them[1]. Or the maximum participation and monitoring was planned and executed. However, regarding the expectations and problems of urban expansion, specialization, scale planning, lack of time, etc., in terms of public participation has decreased. If urban design and planning done, all members of the community in various forms and to varying degrees affects. Because the allocation of land and space activities and forward it over time, not only can the value of land and space planning mechanism, but also affect the distribution of wealth and power (Abdi Daneshpur, 1387, 342). So the people in the decision-making process will be very important and useful. Now, for all specialists is proved that groups that are of interest scheme must be considered in the design[2]. And Participate in the various stages of the design process. Introduction of the Place Identity concept, despite the controversy concerning its conceptualization and operationalization (e.g., Dixon & Durrheim, 2004; Twigger-Ross, Bonaiuto, & Breakwell, 2003), led to a proliferation of research over the last decades; However, the concept of place identity from Proshansky and colleagues' point of view, as well as for most of the authors who have used the concept until now, was centred on an individualistic perspective, thus neglecting the social nature of the relations between individuals, identities and place (Bernardo & Palma-Oliveira, 2012; Dixon & Durrheim, 2000). We define, place identity, as a component of personal and social identity, a "process by which, through interaction with places, people describe themselves in terms of belonging to a specific place" (Hernandez, Hidalgo, Salazar-Laplace & Hess, 2007). Following the tradition of Canter (1977) and Stokols (1981) place is conceptualized as an interchangeable relationship between the physical-spacial and humansocial characteristics of space. In this sense, place identity cannot not be understood without including both components (Proshansky et al., 1983). Thus, place identity can be grasped from its multiple components (spatial-physical and social issues) and the multi-place nature of individual and social place experience (individual and social meanings, feelings and experiences) (Clayton et al., 2015; Manzo & DevineeWright, 2013). A third aspect that will be addressed later, is the multiscale of places (e.g., Bonaiuto & Alves, 2012; Bonaiuto, Bonnes, & Continisio, 2004; Hernandez et al., 2007).

Others can not design your planning and decision-making absolute and people with disabilities in decision-making for the future and assume the decision for them.

1.Identity means to distinguish an object from other objects and accept that one as an apart object [Lynch, 1960]. In other words the identity is the completeness of the characteristics separating or combining the individual or the society from others, the identification of an identicalness or dissimilarity, a problem of belonging [Asiliskender, 2006). Identity as a cultural and social concept exhibits variety from the point of cities and architectural products. The identity concept from the point of cities and architectural products includes a wide definition covering natural, geographical and cultural products and social life norms. Urban identity, architectural identity and the urban images about them are sometimes formed by very different components in a long period in urban space [Ulu et al, 2004].

2.Social interaction has an important role in urban identity formation, because urban identity is defined not only with physical and natural elements but also with urban life. Urban identity formation includes physical, social, political and economical, cultural change/transformation processes from macro environment to micro environment [Es, 2012]. While the identity of a city is defined that city should be observed in detail meaning; its natural environment, geography, cultural process, traditions, belief system, economical structure, political, legal and governmental frame should be defined. As a result of this observation; its interpretation and the perception of this interpretation defines the urban identity.

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The experiences of participation in urban planning in the world, is very rich and the five decades that have examined this issue in countries with different experiences and achievements have been unusual. In Iran in recent years has been public participation, but it is wrong and far from the true concept of participation. Therefore, the design of the city intends to Spanish participation, but is regarded not as a concept but perhaps with justification for approval. Because all consultants know that in Iran, what is designed to be far from what is being accomplished, so that the responsibility does not make reference to the word no harm and may cause facial justified the plan will be. One of the reasons for these shortcomings, the principles governing the existing design processes that are most ideal concepts in decision making, to things that smell can influence the economy and interests will change; In them, look very superficial participation, especially the participation of the people. Carelessness in setting ambitious goals, a sense of responsibility down, the importance of having economic interests, ignoring the needs and desires of the stakeholders, and not to repeat the mistakes of previous experience and existing processes are also problems. The bugs in the end, nothing but the failure of the plan, did not reach the set goals, distrust between groups involved in the scheme to one another, and adding more critical problems than before and ... It will not have.

So In this paper, beginning with the very important question that should engage the group discussed what?, begins. Then, addressing the issue of participation, communication planning and the maximum number of people in all stages of the process and principles of participatory process as foundations to build partnerships in the existing system is proposed.

Identity in Urban Context

The term 'identity' has grown in popularity in various sectors, within the past few decades. Some might suggest that identity is to distinguish 'self' and the 'other'; however it could

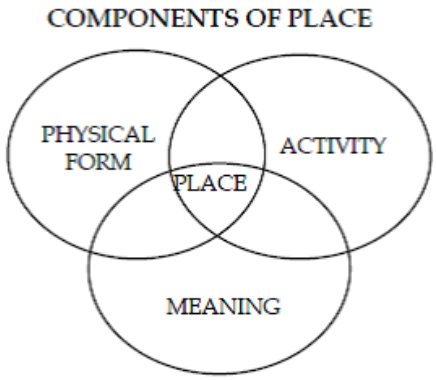

Fig 1. The components of place (Source: Montgomery, 1998)

in fact emphasize the relationship between the self and the otherness. Hogg and Abrams (1988, p.2) also assert that identity is 'people's concept' for self-recognition as well as a way to express the linkage to the others. Identity would imply the fact that the relationship between an individual and his society is determined by social categories which define him in his environment (Jenkins, 1996). This is more pertinent when it comes to the meaning of identity in an urban environment. As it is described in social sciences, identities are mainly 'socially constructed' (Wendt, 1994); but the authors suggest that these are significantly influenced by the environment and what takes place within it. Therefore, identity in an urban environment is to a greater or lesser degree defined by the environment's elements and activities or events taking place within that environment. Urban identities are meaningful entities to develop the spatial inter-relations and to endorse a relationship between the socio-environmental values and the essence of the space. It is articulated by Taylor (1989) that the pattern of behaviors is created according to an understanding of self; hence identity is based on social attributes integrating with the environment which could also become indicators of behavioral patterns. This would consequently influence the completion of self in the environment. What becomes important, therefore, is the relationship that identity builds up between human behavior and the urban environment.

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Identification and environmental scale

Identification with place can exist at different environmental scales, from the smaller ones, such as the home or the neighborhood, to wider ones like a city, region or country, or even to different contexts, such as outdoor spaces (Bonaiuto & Alves, 2012).

The literature on environmental psychology has focused mainly on two aspects in the search for understanding identities on different scales. One set of investigations has studied the urban spaces from a multi place perspective and sought to identify patterns of activity between different spaces (Bonaiuto & Bonnes, 1996; Bonnes, Mannetti, Secchiaroli, & Tanucci, 1990). They have also identified clusters of inhabitants characterized by a specific pattern of multiplace urban activities (Bonaiuto, Bonnes & Continisio, 2004). On the other hand, another series of studies has sought insight into whether the intensity of place bond (place identity and place attachment) differs depending on the scale of place (Gifford et al., 2009; Hidalgo & Hernandez, 2001; Hernandez et al., 2007; Lewicka, 2010) and to identify the variables that predict place identity at each place scale (Cuba & Hummon, 1993).

The Effects of Architectural Works on the Formation of City Identity

City is the spatial association of the past and present citizens of the city providing the togetherness with the ones who will live there after them. The city identity formed at the end of a process, is a historical concept and formed by the formation of a harmonious and meaningful whole with different periods. Components like geographical location, physical structure, socio – cultural structure, religious facts, climate, topography, trade structure, economical environment, history, culture, roads, streets and architectural works contribute the formation of unique city identities. The identity facts sourced from the human made environment are the characteristics of every arrangement in the city. Any kind of urban components like squares, streets, monuments, etc. in the city can be in these arrangements. Architectural works and buildings – as members of these components – play important role in the formation of architectural identity of the city. Space in the development of local identity is an identity builder element. For this reason the facts with highest potential of forming identity and placed in the human made environment are the monument buildings in that city, building groups and the city fabric formed by togetherness of these buildings [Birol, 2007]. The buildings and building groups which witnessed the different periods of the city are placed in a privileged location as included to city life. For this reason, the building and building groups having contribution to the unique identity of the city and carrying architectural characteristics of its built period play important role on providing the cultural continuity of that city, forming the city identity and transferring this identity to the next generations. The role of the architectural works in the formation of urban memory in city space and perception of the unique identity of the city is great. For this reason, it is possible to classify architectural works forming the city identity as symbol buildings, memorial buildings, witness buildings, document buildings, representation buildings, technological buildings, traditional buildings and monumental buildings.

Spatial Change and Influences on Human Behavior

People's understanding of space (particularly urban environments) develops based on qualitative values and changes taking place in that space. This would also mean that '… it is through experience that the environment develops meaning for an individual. Thus the urban environment is not simply architectural space, rather places become endowed with significance through the actions that are permitted or enjoined with them' (Wapner et. al., 1980, p. 226 – in Walmsley, 1988, p. 51). The importance of memory, experience and time

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in this evolution of mind indicates the relationship of individuals to the identity of the place. It is the organization of behavior depending on qualitative change that supports the development of individual's perception. In general, as it has been elucidated that we tend to correlate our behaviors in respect to various conditions and activities taking place. Thus, any urban environment has the capacity of becoming a collective place, which could promote emergence of a distinctive identity or a 'distinctive subculture' as Ley (1983, p. 201; in Walmsley, 1988, p. 66) refers to it. In addition, it is the socio-spatial behaviors which represent the variation of actions and thoughts in the space.

Public participation in the design process

Factors and conditions at the end of the 60s, the formation of movements on public participation in planning led, attention to the local level, including local authorities (Local Authorities) and local communities (Local Communities) and also introduced projects called (Community Development Projects (CDPs)) in different countries. As well as efforts to improve the environment in collaboration with volunteer groups began citizenship; the City Beautiful Movement to fight against poverty areas (Battle against the Slum Movement) and then cover. People's reactions to the proposals of the public sector in many countries, leading to greater involvement of people in decision-making was. Early involvement of citizens in decision-making processes in different countries, on the one hand leads to cooperation and preventive maintenance of public resources and the other is negative behaviors and aggressive (Abdi Daneshpur, 1387, 337-338).

This process is based on a participatory relationship (Participatory) and communication (Communicative), takes place. This two-way communication can be useful to society and design an educational process which results in Mala ensure the implementation of projects and thus improve the quality of the environment (Bahraini, 1382, 334).

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Of course, if the definition of public participation to the "right to know and say" limited, narrow interpretation of community involvement in the decision-making process that is more indicative of Communications (Communications) to participate. However, although the basic element in the efficient communication between the community and decision makers Shmrdhand participation, participation is nothing more than a communication process definition (Abdi Daneshpur, 1387, 336).

Skeffington Commission in the United Kingdom, participation defines citizens' participation in our opinion, the people involved in the formulation of policies and suggestions. The information from the authorities and to comment on that information, a participatory process is considered an important part, but not all. Full participation is achieved only where the people can plan an active role in the process, undertake.

The core concept of participation, strengthening of citizens and their influence on urban design (Habibi, Saeedi Rezvani, 1384, 16); In other words, public participation in the sense of direct interactions in the development, review and provide proposals between planners and authorities on the one hand and on the other that program is affected groups (Alexander, 1992, 130-133).

In-group bias was a central issue in SIT. In fact, Tajfel, Flament, Billig, and Bundy (1971, Tajfel & Billig, 1974) verified with the 'minimal group paradigm' that the mere perception of belonging to one of two distinct groups was sufficient to initiate intergroup discrimination favouring the in-group. Due to the rel-

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evance of this issue, several authors (Hinkle & Brown, 1990; Kelly, 1993) considered that a basic proposition of social identity theory is the causal link between in-group identification and in-group bias. However, SIT never advanced this causal relationship (Brown, 2000; McGarty, 2001; Turner, 1999). Instead, Tajfel and Turner (1986) clarified that at least three types of factors influence in-group bias in real intergroup situations. First, identification with the group, second, the

Existence of relevant aspects for intergroup comparison, and third, the existence of similarity or proximity, makes comparison with the out-group relevant. In fact, several studies supported the idea that the degree of bias varied with the magnitude of group identification, both in laboratory studies (e.g., Jetten, Spears, Hogg, & Manstead, 2000; study 1; Grant, 1993) and field studies (e.g., Abrams, 1994; Jetten et al., 2000; study 2; Nigbur & Cinnirella, 2007; Smith, Giannini, Helkama, Maczynski, & Stumpf, 2005). For

Instance, concerning national identity, Nigbur and Cinnirella (2007, study 1) verified that British high national identifiers differentiated the in-group more strongly from others than did low identifiers. Also Smith et al. (2005) showed in a cross-national study a significant correlation between national identification and positivity of the national stereotype.

In fact, the true partnership that the elimination of involvement, means that each individual based on criteria that can determine your relationships in your life and other people do not. True partnership, one of influential and beneficiaries in other words, the two groups are participatory and involved with each one placed in a level. If the current owners are not in favor and influence weight. And influential facilities and the authority under which they will operate as a factor for the decision. And in the implementation of the principle of participation, decision and think they have choices other influential stakeholders are preferred. Discuss participation is always mixed with politics. And rulers in growth or retreat participatory process in history have had significant impact. Usually ruler's communities that people are in fear of their lives have direct involvement. Of course, the people do not fear, but fear is that people are aware of them, And to realize their wrong decisions. They like people imagine that governments have a detailed plan for development. And it will do good to carry. In human society projects, especially projects related to physical space intervening in the lives of people, governments and city planners were thinking of using the term participation was followed by conditions such as the following:

1. Charming poem.
2. More efficiency and new sources for funding (Papal Yazdi, E., 1387, 118.
3. Remove the opponents of the plan;
4. legitimize decisions;
5. to approve the use of collective negligence;
6. Select the limit rather than a lack of project planning;
7. Use of predicting the future strategy of predetermined objectives.

So we can ask for participation on the part of planners towards people as a participant (in the general sense), he said. The re-use of beautiful words as housing to prevent people from thinking rule the state and capital. Like the democracy in which the government considers neutral tool, and in the interests of the entire community. But in fact this thinking, for legitimate economic activities, social organizations and the community; the interests of our productive assets to inhibit those who are against the interests of other members of society support defends (Abdi Daneshpur, 1387, 381). Of course, this process occurs when the form of government goes toward local governments. And by valuing and respecting the civil society, people can freely tell your comments and requests. And its impact on the process reliability and can monitor its impact.

In that case, if people themselves were able to solve their problems better. But if dealing with

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the problem at solving the problem of references to scientific, technical and seek partnerships. So to create such a partnership should track people trained and able to express his needs and suggestions. Of course, this kind of process needs to sacrifice all sectors of government and market rates influential that connection, data, existing rents, profits, etc. pass.

Participatory urban planning theories

Several theories have been raised that a participatory approach in the field of urban planning in this regard, we can theorists such as Roger Trancik, James Midgley, Arnstein, Scott. Davidson and David Driskell pointed out. In this section due to the importance and proximity of views Comments Author David Driskell to briefly deal with them.

Driskell believes that participation is based on the following three beliefs:

(A) development, first and foremost, must be for the benefit of local residents;

(B) People in the area of planning, the most accurate information about the scope and issues associated with it;

(C) People who are most affected by the decisions accepting a larger proportion of their participation in the decision-making process.

The Driskell, there are various forms of participation in two general categories more "participation" and "non-participation" takes place.

Forms of non-participation

1. **Manipulation and fraud** when it occurs that the labor and resources of local people to achieve the objectives of the scheme used, without decision-making power and effective intervention to be granted.

2. **Decorate:** is when people will be asked in operating the company without having to know the purpose of it.

3. **Egalitarianism Performance:** is when people appear to have been involved in things, but in fact, no authority on the subject and the work process.

Forms of participation

1. **Advice:** When the planners ask for people's opinions and their views are taken into account in decision-making.

2. **Social mobilization:** is when people are asked in the application that was previously provided, to participate. Of course, social mobilization becomes meaningful participation in the event that enough people about what they do, their information; participation is completely voluntary and optional and public opinion affect decisions and results.

3. responsible people when citizens started its activities are carried out, their decisions and ultimately determine final product.

4. Contribute to the decision: is when all members of society, regardless of age and his record, the opportunity to participate in the process. It does not matter who started the project by the people or the state. It is important that those in charge of the project, the importance of cooperation with other levels of society, understand the planning (Habibi, Saeedi Rezvani, 1384, 19).

Participation and Communication Planning

Throughout the evolution of urban planning, types of planning from different perspectives have been proposed here is an opportunity to explain them. So in this section only to communications planning principles that public participation is closer to the ideas of the author to make, will be discussed. Communications planning beginning in the 1980s by the work of a number theorist and influenced by the ideas of people like Habermas, Foucault and Bourdieu and discussions of post-modernity took shape and principles are as follows:

1. Planning is a process of interaction on decision-making and action in the areas of specialized systems and autocratic one-dimensional focuses, instead, refers to the multi-dimensionality of action processes.

2. Search for achieving different levels of understanding such interaction to achieve the intended purpose of the society is the theoretical system, cognitive and ways of reasoning and pays special valuation.

3. Such interaction with competent and con-

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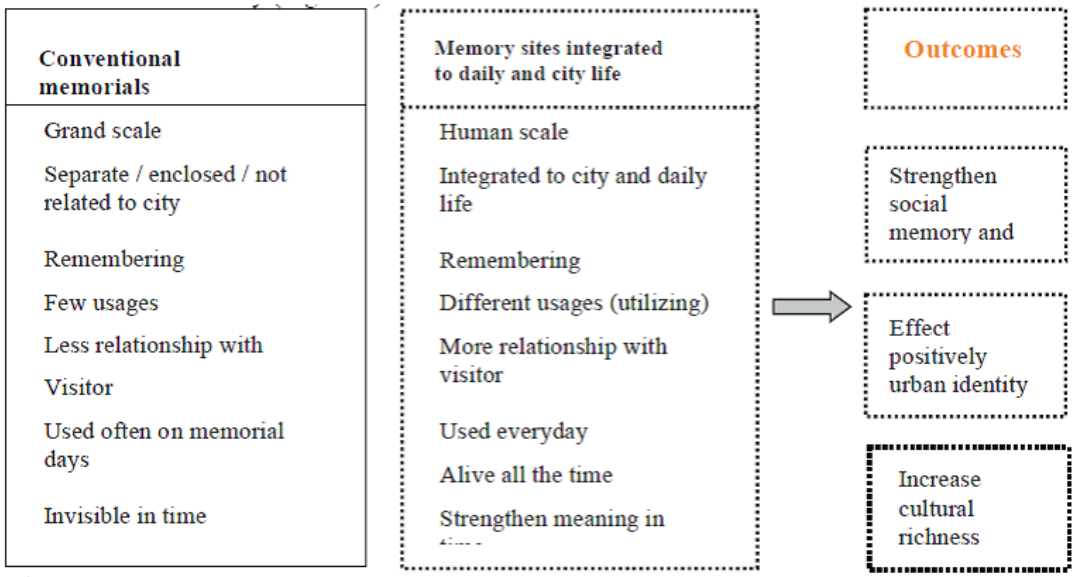

Fig 7. Comparing schema of conventional memorials and memory sites integrated to city and daily life.

structive dialogue within and between communities and groups involved in the debate dealt.

4. The original size of this planning, involvement in online communities and find ways to reason about the action that takes place between the rival claims. However, no studies have been done, there is no way abandoned and worthless will not be notified because all claims are worth answering. Of course, not because of the technology, the valuation of participating groups pay between discourses.

5. Another feature communications planning, listen and cherish those who are involved in the topic.

6. The interaction, a form of exchange or bargaining on benefits is not predetermined, but reproduction and interactions with different people and interests involved dealing, namely a mutual learning process by attempting to mutual understanding.

7. This planning can be critical for normal conditions and the current power relations and the demystifies changed. Critical criteria in such processes, transparency and encourages honest.

8. The purpose of the planning, set-up and continue the work that is accepted by everyone. People must agree on the direction. Comprehensive programs are a temporary place in the form of planning (Abdi Daneshpur, 1387, 415).

In this type of planning that all stakeholders and influential decision-makers (government and urban policy), the employer (government, ministries and institutions affiliated under the supervision of the state, municipalities), public institutions (NGO's, local institutions, etc. .), the public, investors and economic sector of the city, such as the market, the professional community and elite (economists, sociologists, psychologists and urban ...) and contractors have seen and enjoyed the views.

Finally, given the importance of the participation of all stakeholders in the design can be best programming of involvement in the planning, communications planning principles, his said; The way in which people have the maximum possible involvement in all stages of the process and therefore have a responsibility for the program.

Pathology stages of the design process

Since Vitruvius (Vitruvius) has commented on the design process; In the '70s, changes in attitudes occurs as a result of movements "community design" and "design with the participation of the people" was. At this time, there was a short critique of past processes include

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Assess of the implementation	implementation	Design	planning	
Or demolition project and for no reason (depending on the (employer	Speed, given the economic influence economic participation and economic and political stakeholders	Knowledge, principles, people, improving	Goals, and aspirations influence stakeholder interests, country, outlook, objectives, improve	The most important issues
Employers, stakeholders and the public	People, Employer and Contractor	Designer counselors, employers	Influential and employers mother	Groups involved
Neighborhood, district and city	Buliding and The neighborhood	Neighborhood, district and city	Country, region and city	Scale in order of importance
Short-term and cross-sectional	Short-term	Timing	Unlimited long-term	time

Table 1. Pathology different processing steps involved in the urban context

a drying process is not linear design and design issues Rogue (Wicked)» and using a stepwise linear process and thus do not. Accordingly, while the sequential and continuous process but was rejected linearity (Lang, 1386, 48-41).

In general if the various stages of the design process planning, design, implementation and evaluation to know; the principles governing the existing situation on the basis of factors such important issues, the parties involved, and the time scale can be listed as follows:

The issues at different stages, ideally at the stage of deciding issues, the economic issues and interests influence the smell will change.

groups involved in the decision, indicating the interest of the other parties involved, especially people have not seen. At the design stage as well as other groups (designer and employer) are involved and still the people have not been involved in the project. But inevitably people involved in the project are carried out without the background of the project as well as other design consultant at this stage can not be seen. Accordingly, it is seen that the cross-sectional chain actors and projects from beginning to end, there is a fixed cast. Finally, after the program, the evaluation will be made of those not involved in the decision and therefore can not rely assessment.

Various stages to arrive at different scales and why the process will be torn; Operating time is divided in different stages are not appropriate. The only part of the time, is important, is in the design phase as the timing, the description of services to be brought. This timing, the designer typically will be in his tolerance, respect for and designed what was right and what is wrong at the mercy of employers. At this time that the consultants have been excluded from the process; And the employer with a plan to look right and ideal in most cases, is faced with contractors and people; On the run, the employer has to deal with new problems and was not seen in the layout and design, to be involved in the project, and it will finally present a new plan provides that, for the sake of time, the reasons for implementing the specifications provided by the consultant, is diminished. Therefore, the principles and objectives of the project execution will distance. Evaluation sessions based on criteria derived from the principles and objectives of the plan will

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Assess of the implementation	implementation	Design	planning	
Fair evaluation based on the objectives of the plan and its implementation	Social, economic and cultural issues, speed, local forces and their participation, respect and use the results to identify and involvement in the implementation of objectives	Understanding and respecting its principles, how participation, improve the situation, trends and influential stakeholders, especially the people, strategy and tactics, potential, experiences	Goals, and aspirations of stakeholders, especially the public interest, foundations, initial recognition, participation, economic, social and cultural circumstances, opportunities, experiences, improve	The most important issues
Stakeholders (especially people) and influential adviser, employer and contractor	The designer typically, people, Employer and Contractor	Designer counselors, employers, contractors, people	Stakeholders (especially people) and influential or their representatives	Groups involved
All scales	building , neighborhoods and vice versa and the city	The neighborhood, the city and vice versa	Country, region, city, neighborhood and building .and vice versa	Scale in order of importance
Long-term and in all stages and then	Accordance with the objectives, conditions	timing	Long-term (but (reasonable	time

Table 2. Different stages of the design process participatory urban fabric

be carried out, the results unreliable, will lead.
In addition to those mentioned in the existing process there are other bugs that most of them are a result of the above. It can be carelessness in setting ambitious goals, a sense of responsibility down, the importance of having economic interests, ignoring the needs and desires of the stakeholders, and not to repeat the mistakes of previous experiences and so on . The bugs in the end, nothing but the failure of the plan, did not reach the set goals, distrust between groups involved in the scheme to one another, and adding more critical problems than before and ... It will not have.

The principles of participatory design process

Based on the results of pathological processes and to improve the problems of the society (in terms of economic, social, cultural, etc.), as well as participation, it is possible to set recommendations suitable process (participatory design process) was.
These steps include:
1. Important issues in the planning stage to the following: goals, desires influence people's tendencies, especially stakeholders, foundations, initial recognition, participation, economic, social and cultural circumstances, opportunities, experiences and improve the situation, at the design stage, recognizing and respecting its principles, how participation, improving quality, influential tendencies, tendencies stakeholders, especially the people, strategy and tactics, potential and experience in the implementation phase, social issues.
2. Groups involved in the decisions, all stakeholders (especially people) and are influential or their representatives.
3. Designed by designer typically consider comments, suggestions and supervision of

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people, the employer and the contractor is done.
4. In the implementation phase, the contractor and the employer addition, the design consultant (as responsible for the design and monitoring) and people (as observer and participant in the project) will also be present.
5. At the evaluation stage, the sample is examined people whose opinions must include representatives of all groups involved in the planning stages, is to assess and reliable justice being closer.
6. The plan must contain all measures (country, region, city, neighborhood and building) to be considered for the sweep and parallel. This, in turn, makes the goals closer to reality and the executive.
7. Assessment should be done at all scales, and the results are used in various stages of planning next.
8. Time in the decision, should be designed so that all the important issues to be considered the initial recognition and collaboration. The timing, there should be designed and implemented in stages, but given the circumstances and proportionate to the objectives.
9. Evaluation should also during the planning phase, implementation phase started and continued until the end of the period of set time (5, 10, 15, etc.) depending on the subject project to be completed.

Case study

Put the two processes involved in this case were based on community-based approach, as Nkthvar will be discussed. The proposed process according to the examples above, it will be given below.

The process of planning and neighborhood renewal Shahid Khobbakht

Tehran Revitalization project in the context of the old neighborhood (district of Imam Ali (AS) - District 15 of Tehran), the method of "Participatory Needs Renovation" project aimed at modernization and integration by residents of the neighborhood, with the support and guidance of the organization and in order to maintain the local identity, prevent anomalies extend to the whole city, decentralized implementation, use and management of the capital city partnerships (Andalib, Haji Aliakbari, 1387, 60), conducted showed that the process involves the following general steps.
A. local office to set up various units such as the modernization of technical, planning, legal and centralized management to allow direct communication with the people, focus on administrative measures and speed up the administrative process.
B. Semi-structured renewal process.
The process of sustainable development of informal settlements project of noodeh
Institute of GHADA collaborators to engage people decentralized approach which involves the following process:
A. Local institution building to interact with existing structures such as local councils and reference groups;
B. Joint capacity building for local people and institutions to exchange experiences and transfer it to the authorities;
C. Monitor the implementation of the plan to establish public participation and interaction between all stakeholders, including public authorities, NGOs, and donors to improve the living conditions of the people.

Respectively, include the following steps:

The city by the governor's Steering Committee and collaborators with the proposal, consisting of 23 people for awareness, sensitization and support of senior provincial and connect them to local, basic research survey (Survey) for general knowledge, preparation to enter the site through the confidantes education and their participation to find out how to deal with the neighborhood, local residents formed the Steering Committee based on criteria set by the people in the plenary session presenting the project to the people; Training and capacity building for local steering committee to mobilize and organize the people, especially locals with issues such as the concept and principles of participation, teamwork, needs assessment

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and prioritization of needs, etc., needs assessment and prioritization consulted with representatives of the people; and implementation plan in consultation with the elected representatives of the people in the regions, to meet the needs (Bhmampour, sheikhi, 1385, 67-50).

The proposed process of intervention in the urban fabric (on scale neighborhoods)

Before stating the process, should bear in mind that the employer (public or private) is specified. In this process, the investor has carried out, the government intended and only in the implementation phase of Private Investment will also be used. Note that the proposed process Framhlh other people's opinions as expressed through their reactions to the project in the local media is considered.

Project Steering Committee (recovery plan)

Steering Committee includes representatives from all relevant agencies is design. The purpose of the Committee is awareness, sensitization and support of senior provincial and connects them to the neighborhood. Although participation in the scheme is desired, but role of government, approved and supported by the authorities and local authorities in the successful implementation of the project is undeniable.

Choice of project consultant (restoration project)

Plan Steering Committee, Adviser at this stage is eligible to work in the relevant context (historical and non-historical) generation.

Formed neighborhood home (home revitalize neighborhoods)

It is formed by the combination of its consulting representatives of all parties involved in the project from policy makers to the people (eight groups involved) form. All intellectual and technical assistance to the people in the house is done with sufficient authority. All public meetings and groups are made up in the process will work in this house. In total this space as a local government and with stakeholders in order to stimulate maximum participation process steps involved to do deals.

base and underlying measures

This includes activities that will be discussed to explain them. The first activity in this phase, foundation studies and general knowledge of the initial explanations by the consultant based on its vision, goals, and plans will be discussed. The focus in this stage of the implementation of several projects could be fruitful. Another more people to participate in neighborhood activities, this step is in the process of revival, the formation of the steering committee of the local neighborhood. For this purpose, representatives of trustees people are introduced by them to form this committee. The committee, known as the closest tier of officials plans the stages of the plan and the meeting with all the people that need is not there to see them. They also plan to create trust and cooperation between people, communities and authorities, will receive training; Other activities of the neighborhood and the city overall understanding of viewpoints about the neighborhood.

Capacity building and training workshops for residents that includes people familiar with the discussions training required to participate in the project and their ability to comment is in various stages of design. Also a group of neighborhood young people especially under the neighborhood steering committee to help advisors plan the next steps in the implementation process be established.

1. The design stage

At this stage, project consulting, project solutions. Then they attended a general meeting of the neighborhood (how group processes (Focus Group)) offers people with the opinions, the final solution is clear. Then advisor, to examine alternative approaches to design. Among the alternatives to design better projects, with local and Steering Committee of the projects and in the plenary session with the participation of the people, the best projects will be selected from among them.

2. Implemented stage

At this point, consulting and project steering

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committees with the help of neighborhood residents attended the public hearing, and helps prioritize execution plans. Then, with the consultant, the project steering committee and leadership needed to execute the setting and implementation of priorities starts contractors' neighborhood.

3. evaluation stage

Project evaluation is done in two stages: one, collective processes in several important moments during the performance that actions taken and views of the people and other interested stakeholders and, if possible, as changes to the plan will be applied. Another project evaluation after running through questionnaires, district and city people's views will be taken and given to the next project. It should be noted that the projects can be evaluated only in the short term and the medium itself and in aspects and objectives and strategies are implemented after long-term, due to the many changes in all areas affected by the project in the long run, this type of assessment would be extremely difficult.

Conclusion

As a conclusion we can remove the definition of true partnership is involved; based on means that anyone can determine their relationship in his life and does not need to other people. In other words, one of true partnership and stakeholders and influential participant and contributor to each one of the two groups and placed in a level. You also need to reverse what has been a participant, your stakeholders and participants, influential and scientific elite. Of course, this process occurs when the form of government goes toward local governments. And by valuing and respecting the civil society, people can freely tell your comments and requests. And the impact they make; and to monitor its impact on the process. But if dealing with the problem at solving the problem of references to scientific, technical and seek partnerships. So to create such a partnership should track people trained and able to express his needs and suggestions. It is a long way to go to achieve the ideal. But the best and closest planning to engage the parties involved in a system that demands participation from programmer (in general), the plan is related to the condition in which the views of all stakeholders and influential policy makers (government and politics urban makers), the employer (government, ministries and institutions affiliated under the supervision of the state, municipalities), public institutions (NGO's, local institutions, etc.), people, investors and economic sector of the city, such as the market, professional and elite community and the contractor to be considered. According to the pathology of the principles of the design process can also be seen that the most important issues at different stages, ideally at the stage of deciding issues, the economic issues and interests influence the smell of change finds. Look very superficial participation, especially the participation of the people. Different stages, different measures are taken and why the process will be torn. Operating time in different stages, according to the task in question is not divided. Carelessness in setting ambitious goals, a sense of responsibility down, the importance of having economic interests, ignoring the needs and desires of the stakeholders, and not to repeat the mistakes of previous experience and existing processes are also problems. So to solve these problems and damage to the planning, the most important issues in all stages, almost close to each other and do not change. And the demands and desires of all parties involved and how their participation and social and cultural issues in addition to what is seen in the existing process is considered to groups involved in all stages of their maximum.

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