Recreating the Olod Texture of the City with an Emphasis on Participatory Planning Approach

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ABSTRACT

Participatory planning is based on the belief that democracy, pluralism and civil society rests on justice, freedom and the right to citizenship. Improvement and modernization of urban worn is one of the most important issues in urban planning. That public participation has a special place in that experience has proved that success in projects related to urban worn largely depends on effective communication between government, relevant ministries and public participation. This article is based on the practices of various interventions in urban worn based on participatory planning and library studies is described.

INTRODUCTION

In most cause, old texture make up the main and ancient core of a city and they are part of the cultured a historical heritage of cities. For this reason, maintaining physical improvement and their functional capacity is inevitable. Over the years the version ways in order to empower urban worn. Has experienced by government. Restoring and strengthening the tissue duos not happen unless with citizen participation. In this regard, the government, public authorities (including municipalities, relevant ministries, etc.) should gain peoples trust. The tree powerful elements of people, public institutions and government must work together to take action.

Contributions – Public Participation – Planning Partnership:
Many definitions for the term “participation” is presented. Some of many definitions are as follows:

- The literal meaning of the word “participation” means involvement and the presence of intention and purpose [10].
- Participation means something to share, find and take advantage of or participate in groups and take part in their activities.
- So it should be a distinguish between partnership as its (the company of) and as operative partnership and commitment (act of participation)
- Participation in the first sense of belonging to a particular group will be and in the second sense it indicates actively participate in group and it refers to the performed activity [5].

Based on the definitions provided, public participation in town can be expressed as follows:

- The variety of individual and collective actions to self-determination and community involvement in and influence on decision-making processes about public affairs. This type of partnership has an extensive range. Acceptance undisputed developed plans to participate in the planning, decision – making, implementation and management.
- One of the topics clearly related to participation, is participatory planning. In this type of plan, emphasizing the role of local communities and public participation in decision – making and management in the development, construction and are [6].
- In fact, planning participative model of urban planning that emphasize engaging communities in urban rural planning processes this type of planning is often considered to be part of the development process [8].

Necessitates the Use of Participatory Planning In Recreating Urban Worn:

General attention to recreating the old texture is a very different scale and this should be done gradually. On of the most important issues in this grand, is the participation of citizens. When it comes to the discussion of
public participation, it is expected that costs associated with the restoration and improvement of the people and inhabitants of these species occur in tissues, while, in principle, tissue regeneration and protection of historied and culture heritage values of ancient architecture, is a national issue.

In this way, a very powerful tree elements must work together to take action: government, public institutions and people.

The government should intervene in the action and make the macro on the other hand, the elements of the system of organization and sponsorship, should take action, and the third, public participation must be specified.

**Benefits of Urban Recreated Based On Participatory Planning:**

Experience has shown, when communities are involved in projects, plans and projects, plans and projects, have a greater chance of survival.

General the advantages of participatory planning in the old texture of the city, can be outlined in the following:

- the creation of a management plan, which is effective, efficient and fair.
- increased communications and accountability over the planning process.
- increase social cohesion and sense of community and affinity groups.
- the emergence of citizen ownership commitment and sense of responsibility for programs and projects.
- get more in formation from residents about problems with their location.
- save the cost of upgrading and renewal of old textures through citizen participation.

**5- Intervention Practices Based On Participatory Planning Context Worn:**

5-1- Government Intervention Practices Based On Participatory Planning:

As previously mentioned, in order to revitalize urban worn must outivate the three forces of the government, public institutions and the public must work together.

In fact the performance of the government is twofold: 1. initiation and facilitating the process 2. Acting as a force [3].

5-2- Public Intervention Practices Based On Participatory Planning:

The next issue is how public institutions as intermediaries between the people and government is instituted.

To achieve non-handed Regulation based on public participation, can be composed of smaller divisions attempted to councils at neighborhood level.

Since motivate citizen participation is not possible without proper authority, thus forming a non-governmental organization in the form (NGOs) seems appropriate. These organization through consultation and the formation of a limited number of NGOs operating in the deck. Among the objectives of NGOs urban worn can be outlined in the following:

1. Individual and collective knowledge and experience of two or more generations are concentrated in one places.
2. The development and provision of aswritten translation and dissemination of ideas would revive the old texture.
3. For action in this area, the government and the public justifications to convince them to provoke active and effective [8].

5-3- Practices of Public Participation:

Citizen participation in development and repair old textures an a total of four-under division can be done:

1-participation in financing the cost of the projects,
2-participation in supplying manpower,
3-sharing of benefit; create the perfect platform for all those involved in the design of substrates created [7].

How can the public be involved in the playing and design capacity of the people in decision-making on issue and problems in the context of the study.

Three factors 1- culture 2-provide the level of participatory management requirements. 3-Rules that govern peoples lives.

Aimed at strengthening the relationship between the three main elements (government, public institutions and people) at renewal of urban worn.

5-4-The Following Can Be Considered:

- Involving residents of these tissues with empowerment projects and initiatives
- Create public spaces FAQ citizens for the implementation of projects
- Formation jurist citizen ship and seminars information exchange in the area of neighborhood
- Reform plan after consultation and advice and specially the financial analysis
Table 1-4: Valuation of public participation practices and state intervention in the urban fabric.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Texture</th>
<th>Practices of government intervention</th>
<th>Public Participation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A: Historical and authentic context</td>
<td>The full involvement of governments through their respective institutions</td>
<td>Cooperate in the sale of residential or commercial units for extending passageways and texture depletion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B: Scattered context, historical and etc.</td>
<td>Login government to prepare detailed plans and intentions of the people are kept in compliance with the population and facilitate the continuity of residence and…</td>
<td>Public participation, which can be formed neighborhood groups in the area or passing lane or… To work with governments to facilitate the sale of portions of tissue that would merely create a passageway or public spaces will be allocated. Ultimate goal: Enabling tissues and build housing complexes in accordance with the socio-cultural residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C: Old Textures lacks historical value.</td>
<td>Government intervention to provide appropriate detailed design and modification pathways and create institutions and facilities and services needed and create a favorable environment for the life of low-income groups of the society and…</td>
<td>In such areas, the two groups of people are facing: first; the owners of residential units and second; the residents that are different from each other. The first group are eager to sell and get the money and the second group are opposed to the destruction of the existing condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D: Tissues of rustys outskirts.</td>
<td>Government the ruling government should consider these areas of law and take action to prepare a restricting plan for them. Organizing plans Contains: construction proper places, give services to area…</td>
<td>Important and needed contribution to the field of government institutions, with the participation of residents of public institutions is formed.</td>
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Conclusions:
Improvement the process of upgrading and modernization of old textures without the cooperation of the government, public institutions and citizens is not possible. Discuss improvements and restore the old textures and public participation are tied together. The government is only a facilitator and observer, in fact, people constitute the main axis of participatory planning. Consequently, it appears that for the realization of the above objectives, must be willing To change the views and attitudes and in this case one can expect that an important step toward preserving and restoring old textures is taken.

REFERENCES