



The impact of using participatory planning in residential neighborhoods to achieve smart growth (case study: Isargaran neighborhood of mashhad)

Faeze kazerani ¹, Toktam Hanaei ²

1. Department of Urban planning, Mashhad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Mashhad, Iran

2. Assistant Professor of Urban Planning & Design, Department of Urbanism, Mashhad Branch, Islamic Azad University, Mashhad, Iran

Submit Date: 2020.03.12, Accepted Date: 2020.09.06

Abstract

in recent years, public participation as a comprehensive strategy for confronting the spread of cities to achieve smart growth in many developed countries was employed. the main objective of this research is to investigate the effect of participatory planning in residential neighborhoods in order to achieve smart growth and sub - objectives of this research is to develop criteria and sub criteria for realization of smart growth and participatory planning and study the role of participatory planning in order to achieve smart growth in veteran's neighborhood. this research is an applied research in terms of purpose is descriptive _ analytical. the theoretical framework of this research was carried out using documentary and library studies. in fact, in this research efforts have been made to achieve macro goals, all stakeholders and stakeholders and decide for the future of the city, which will lead to programs and executive plans. the main part of the information of this research was evaluated through questionnaire distribution in order to know citizens ' perception of their living environment as well as gathering of social, economic and ect. the method of sampling was random and the sample size was calculated using cochran 's software. in this study, we used frequency distribution table, T - Test and chi-square test. Also its taken advantage of shannon entropy model for analyzing smart growth;And its paid attention to determining prioritization of indicators and research components from authorities,citizens and specialists point of view.The approach that has been suggested for enhancing participation in regions for accessing to smart growth consists of awareness, social interaction, benefiting from private organizations,confidence and empowerment.Also its inferring that the physical development of the region is occurred as horizontal (spiral) in years 2011 to 2016, based on data and the amounts obtained from the result of shannon entropy model.

Keyword: *cooperative planning, smart growth, ANP model, shannon entropy model.*

Introduction

since the late 1950 s and following the failure of economic programs, the concept of " partnership " and " social development " has emerged as an important concept in development issues. the inability of these programs to achieve their goals strengthened the notion that the lack of involvement in the design, implementation and evaluation of the programs provided the ground for their failure. the benefits of public participation in the community planning include compliance with laws, democratic credentials, easy financing, empowerment, synergistic resources, and more resources, better decision making, better decision making, professional training, meeting public needs and finally sustainable development [35]. Public participation with the use of participatory budget as one of the " tools " has become, in the recent years, a very important element of the decision - making

process in the scope of activities aimed at improving the quality of city residents " life , in developing countries , as well as in developed countries [24].the 1990 s , the need to use public participation was indicated in the scope of shaping public spending directions . Litvack and Seddon indicated that " local referendums , permanent public - private councils , and other institutional structures are other easily identifiable conditions that may improve the ability of local governments to identify and act on citizen preferences "[36]. The public participation itself may include a very wide range of activities focused on various stakeholders [28].Literature devoted to the public participation in the context of sustainable urban development usually includes selected elements of areas of the sustainable development (equity and social justice , economic development , environmental protection , urban governance) [11].One of the manifestations is the involvement of citizens in the redevelopment of neighborhoods to create facilitation offices. With this process of people's participation in

*Corresponding author.
faezekazerani72@gmail.com

the political, social and economic fields, sustainable development can be achieved. Public participation is the most important issue in the urban development process [1]. The term contribution is defined literally in terms of conflict and aggregation for a particular purpose, in terms of its term, engagement, activity, and influence [31]. the term participation means getting very close to people in different areas affecting their lives. the degree of participation in the salar community is determined according to their will and competent criteria [23]. Smart growth has continued in the 1990 s as a response to continued growth management discourse as a response to the persistence of scattered development problems and its negative results . These include national land use planning efforts , state growth management laws , and change in housing planning and such cases [2]. Smart growth was first used as a policy in the state of Maryland in 1997 as part of the conservation law and urban smart growth policy; the urban smart growth policy was an answer to many problems that can be addressed in the city of Mashhad. In the late 1990s, the smart growth movement developed like a new approach and became popular in canada and the united states. this approach also emphasizes the physical planning at the local level, on compact form, complex use, multiple access and transportation options [26]. the american plan of planning defines smart growth consisting of a combination of programs of planning , regulation and development through the compact building form , the development between spaces and moderation in the standards of parking and street , the optimum use of land , the reduction of non - surface development , recycling of the earth , and the conservation of the environment [15]. in fact, smart growth plans are seeking to encourage sustainable development in urban areas and reduce the development of development to neighbouring rural areas [16]. The purpose of this article is to try to identify the directions and scope of inclusion of the public participation into the sustainable development and the smart growth , particularly taking into account public participation in this area. [30].

then, the theoretical foundations in cooperative planning and smart growth are collected and the research method used in research which includes: anp model, gis gis, shannon entropy model, and spss and finally analyze the findings and conclusions. the most important indices in the implementation of smart growth of a city - creating city is to underscore the advantages of sustainable building design, open spaces protection and sustainable development of land use by using these principles of the highest economic, environmental and social benefits of sustainable development and its necessity for urban planning. in this study, using Super Desicion software and prioritize each of the smart growth indices using anp model, which is finally the importance coefficient of each indexes, it is determined which index is more

important in relation to cooperative planning. the result of this paper is that it is important to question the question of how to communicate among smart growth indicators in order to communicate smart growth patterns. The results of this document are important that recognition of different levels of participation and effective techniques on each of these levels will allow planners to increase the degree of success and fulfillment of collaborative programs. participation in all territories has a major role in the present age and citizens want sovereignty over their own destiny. The most important aspects of participation are the provision of preconditions for the use of potential financial, scientific, intellectual, and other potential. handing over to citizens requires morale and collective action that has not yet been conducive to any conducive environment in our society. the position of participation in urban planning laws in iran is done within the framework of many rules and regulations. The rules and regulations apply to the sources of the Shura Council, the State, the Supreme Council of Urban and Architecture, and the Ministry of Housing and Housing. The regulations relating to determining of the status of the people and councils in the urban planning process include two rules of regulations relating to the determination of the limits and powers of councils and regulations relating to the demarcation of urban planning including the process of preparation and approval. the success of all collaborative programs, believe in the belief of policy makers, planners and urban managers on the positive impact of citizens participation in solving problems and problems that improve their livelihood quality. In addition to researchers, policy makers and planners, the world's planners and planners have highlighted the necessity of studying smart growth in the country, particularly at the macro level so that the results of the studies can contribute to the city planners as much as possible to increase the sustainability of cities. the area of study area is located in the region of the city of mashhad which has an area of about 153.42 hectares. the quality of settlement in this area has the bad quality due to the proliferation of arid land and improper lighting of roads in the side streets.

2- Review the literature of research

in this thesis, we investigate the theoretical bases and views of different theorists in relation to concepts of smart growth and collaborative planning and finally presented the theoretical framework associated with the topic.

2-1- Smart growth theory

How communities develop can have many direct and indirect impacts . Smart Growth policies create more compact , multi - modal development which reduces per capita land consumption and the distances between destinations . This , in turn , reduces the costs of

providing public infrastructure and services, improves accessibility, and reduces motor vehicle travel, which provides many economic, social and environmental benefits [22]. In most communities, Smart Growth policies represent major change. Many conventional planning practices, such as restrictions on development density and minimum parking requirements, tend to favor sprawl and automobile-dependency. These policies tend to violate basic market principles, they reduce consumer sovereignty by reducing housing and transportation options, and they impose various costs that are indirect and external-imposed on other people-and therefore often overlooked by individuals making housing and transport decisions. Smart Growth policies can help correct these market distortions, which increases economic efficiency and social equity [22]. Considering that many governments and professional organizations now support Smart Growth policies [14], [18]. Perhaps modern urban planning can be traced back to the latest urban design professionals who have been able to find a niche in urban design professionals. It was an answer to the spread and horizontal growth of cities that was the pattern of urban development and development in the last decades of the 20th century. Smart growth, born out of modern urbanism, mixes them with sustainability debate while using these principles for urban development, and calls for people to strengthen and encourage growth in existing communities [10]. The term smart growth in the dictionary of urbanism is a sustainable and developmental development based on public transportation that the environmental effects of development are limited [6]. In recent years, many individuals and organizations have supported smart growth; development policies contend that smart growth brings fewer benefits, versus claims to fans [21]. Figure 1 shows the implications of the smart growth. Smart growth pursues specific strategies for achieving its goals, which are to create more efficient societies, meaning the placement of compatible applications adjacent to each other, attractive societies with cultivating characteristics and a strong sense of place, encouraging rural development, activities Business focused, encouraging internal development means developing new developments within existing areas, encouraging the redevelopment of older facilities and abandoned areas, reforming tax rates and profits, increasing wages and profits to reflect lower public service costs Comprehensive development and focus on the development of economic incentives, park management For efficiency, avoiding previous separate zoning, creating a network of interconnected and connected streets, designing location and orientation of buildings means encouraging buildings to orientate towards the streets rather than pulling backwards. Great parking lots, the advancement of travel conditions without using vehicles, the use of mobile management, and, finally encouraging mixed housing

types. [14], [18]. The principles of smart growth in any society to be implemented are required to communicate and coordinate with each other; otherwise the desired result will not be achieved. The classification of the principles of smart growth to achieve its goals is summarized in Figure 2, it is noted that adaptation of a society with all these principles is not possible. Critics often argue that smart growth can carry out different analytical errors that lead to inaccurate results. They often use smart growth on the basis of savings. The introduction of smart growth in terms of critics is: People prefer fragmented development and automobile oriented communities; smart growth results in increasing the level of regulation and thus reducing the level of freedom of individuals; smart growth leads to increased congestion; smart growth leads to increased congestion and ultimately helps increase public service costs and prevent economic development. Critics describe the conventional economic system as efficient and fair regardless of existing restrictions that lead to "fragmentation" and smart growth policies to eliminate these restrictions (i.e., voting rights to people, economic efficiency and equality). [21], [32].

2-2- Corporate partnership and participation process

In a common definition, participation means the value and the role and opinion of the people in their political decisions and their access to power sources. The breath of participation action in general and political participation in particular is considered the fundamental pillar of democratic systems. In fact, one of the defining elements of the cooperative community is the existence of individual freedoms and the provision of necessary fields for participation of citizens in political administration and active participation in party and corporate formations to establish macroeconomic policies of a country. Therefore, the political participation is a kind of public demonstration of citizens to determine their collective fate. In the political participation of citizens, many factors influence [25]. Based on interpretative approaches to participatory planning in pluralistic societies, it focuses on the sciences of rationalism [25], [27]. Created in 2015, where the necessity of public participation (including municipal-level dialogue and public consultations in the development process) is one of the highlighted thematic areas. The goal of the NUP is to strengthen the capacity of cities and urbanized areas for sustainable development and job creation, as well as improving the quality of life of the residents. Five specific objectives relating to the basic issue areas and contributing to the achievement of the strategic objective have been indicated (1) efficient (creating conditions for efficient, effective and partner management of development in urban areas, including especially in metropolitan areas); (2) compact and sustainable (supporting sustainable development of

urban centers , including counteracting negative phenomena of uncontrolled suburbanization) ; (3) coherent (reconstruction of the development potential by regeneration of socially , economically and physically degraded urban areas) ; (4) competitive (improved competitiveness and potential to create development , growth and jobs of major urban centers) ; (5) strong (support for development of subregional and local urban centers , primarily in problem areas of regional policy (and in certain rural areas) by strengthening their functions and counteracting their economic collapse) [30], [33]. Other goals of participation consist of social goals, such as: (1) educating the public; (2) incorporating public values, assumptions, and preferences into decision making; (3) increasing the substantive quality of decisions; (4) fostering trust in institutions; (5) reducing conflict; and (6) making decisions costeffectively. In the case of the last goal, it should be noted that it is a measure of the legitimacy of individual forms of social participation. juxtaposition of the costs of individual types of participation with achievable or expected effects often provide the possibility of choosing a more favorable form of participation [4]. Public participation in the late decades of the 20th century has become one of the most important aspects of the planning discourse and the invaluable element of democratic rights and decision - making in the world, and scholars such as Forster (1989) , Haley (1992) , Sanderrach (1998) and other researchers have stressed the need and acceptable social planning based approach rather than a top - down approach [30], [34]. Although public participation is often described as an absolute good, the results are better [7].the importance of attention to the environment and the context of planning , especially in developing countries , is doubly important . because on the one hand the concept of participation is partly driven by powerful flow of theory and action of planning originated from the people in developed countries and then exported to developing countries . therefore , in most developed countries with the democratic system and legal and legal support for the intervention of citizens in planning and governance , the expansion of participation is a legitimate target . while in concentrated political systems , public participation in planning and governance is often not common and may face opposition to government and even citizens[26].despite the increasing importance of public participation in urban planning and governance and allocating an important part of the background of planning in recent years , many planners , managers and citizens are often frustrated with public participation in such a way that young people have referred to the existence of a black box in the direction of effective participation . most of the previous studies on public participation have been focused on normative discussions on the merits and conceptual frameworks of public intervention , while the current activity

appears to be broadly focused to design public participation processes more effectively and efficiently with stronger assessment elements [8],[9]..one of the most important and fundamental factors of non - success factors of citizen participation in power owners is their resistance to redistribution of power[38].forster believes that public participation in planning processes can be unpredictable , unreliable and variable and inequalities of power , income and information are important items that often threaten participatory processes . different stakeholders may create disturbances in the process of participation , hide the information , publicly exaggerate their comments , exploit their comments , exploit them in their own interest , and turn the issues upside down . it is necessary to consider strategies such as leadership of parties , diplomacy and division of roles[5]. A frequently cited division of participation is the division defined by the International Association of Public Participation (IAP2) . which distinguishes five levels of participation (inform , consult , involve , collaborate and empower) , however it is necessary to indicate here the core values for public participation defined by IAP2 . From our viewpoint , the following two are the most important : " public participation includes the promise that the public ' s contribution will influence the decision " and [it] " promotes sustainable decisions by recognizing and communicating the needs and interests of all participants , including decision makers". [19]. Depending on the participation level , different tools may be used At the lowest levels , the following may be used for the purposes of informing : , websites , exhibitions , leaflets , or participatory innovation platforms Along with the increase in the demand for feedback , the following may be used : public comment , focus groups , surveys , public meetings up to the forms , in which the citizens have the possibility of direct influence through citizen advisory committees , participatory decision - making (budgets) , citizen juries etc[3], [12]. in order to do anything at first , goals will be determined and then principles and methods have been developed . here we will briefly consider the aims of participation : institutionalization of participation and participation in a specific time with programs that are carried out by responsible agencies , strengthening of public works , strengthening of public works , promoting public works , creating equality and equality among all people in front of the constitution and promotion of social justice , creating dynamism in urban activities and solving social justice , not from top to bottom but simultaneously from both sides [37]. 3. The method of conducting research according to the topic , research objectives are used in different stages of combination of descriptive , analytical and scientific research . the research method in this study is a combination of documentary and survey studies , as a result of this study is a fundamental and applied nature , as it

attempts to study one of the urban issues and provide suggestions for this issue . in the data collection section , two methods of field study and documentary studies have been applied . Primary data were carried out through questionnaire design and information from citizens , experts and officials , and secondary data were obtained by the statistics center , municipality reports and the district detailed design advisor . to analyze the data and examine variables , tables , calculations , the software used in this study consists of Super Desicion , SPSS and geographic information system software (GIS) as well as the use of shannon entropy model for horizontal growth (spiral) range . the population consists of all households living in the Isargaran neighborhood. the sampling method was random and the sample size was selected using the random formula of 138 samples of the population of 17581 in the Isargaran neighborhood to be selected when questionnaires were filled with people residing in the neighborhood.

Relationship 1: Random Method

$$n = \frac{t^2 pq}{d^2}$$

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times \frac{90}{100} \times \frac{10}{100}}{(0.05)^2} = 138.29$$

4-data analysis

1-4. The reason for choosing a range

The study area located in district 10 of Mashhad municipality, which is one of the areas in the new development of the city, is one of the neighborhoods located in the district of Isararan, which is the domain of intervention of this research, which is the range of North to the Cianth Highway from the south to the Imam Ali Highway, from the east to the Liberation Circle and from the west to the Imamie axis, and due to the establishment of a series of water waves in this area has attracted a large number of tourists and tourists in this area. It is also due to the fact that this area has a regular texture and most of its inhabitants.

4-2- shannon entropy model

of this model is used to analyze and determine the phenomenon of urban growth . the overall structure of the model is as follows .

Relationship No. 2 - Shannon Entropy Model

$$H = - \sum_{i=1}^n P_i * LN(P_i)^1$$

Where H is the amount of entropy of Shannon Pi , the ratio of the built - up area (total population density) of the Isargaran area located in the municipality district 10 of Mashhad to the total built - up area below the neighborhoods and n sum of neighborhoods . The value of the Shannon entropy value from zero to Ln (n) Indicates the urban dispersal physical development .

In fact , when the entropy value is greater than Ln (n) , urban sprawl growth has occurred [13]. The above table shows the value of H in the microclimate of the amphibians' neighborhood, which is 0.367 in the microscope and 4.14 in the microscale, and 0.282 in the microdistrict. The total value of H for the amateur theaters in the year 85 is 0.649 (ln 2) 0.693, hence, considering the closeness of the entropy to its maximum value (0.693), indicates the dispersed growth of urban physical development. Therefore, it can be concluded that the physical development of the sacred sacrificial neighborhood in the year 85 was horizontally (spiral). comparison of three experts, field employees, area residents using anp model suggests that in the first priority it belongs to experts to raise awareness of policies and environmental programs in local affairs and in terms of citizens of the area and employees of district 10 of mashhad, the priority of each of the 20 indices has been studied according to the three groups. according to the conditions in the Isargaran neighborhood and the recognition obtained from it to achieve the desired situation, measures should be taken that will ultimately improve the employment and economy of the neighborhood. also in order to enhance the role of tourism and tourist attraction, the community service system needs to be distributed in order to benefit all areas of urban services and social justice in this regard. It creates satisfaction in people and balances the distribution of population in the neighborhood. We can also use the Bayer fields, which provides a good opportunity to compensate for existing deficiencies. On the other hand, the correction of the maladaptive use of the Sento Road Rim can be done in two ways to change or delete it. In order to improve the quality of life, strengthening the participation of citizens in urban decisions and their direct and all-important connection with urban management can be effective. The ultimate micro purposes are the targets assigned to them by planning actions. Purposeful goals that are derived from macro goals are practical goals that have two characteristics. Firstly, they are manageable and the second is measurable. A micro purposes is a means to achieve the macro goals and the point that shape and direct the pursuit of that planning effort. Therefore, the goals of reason that result from macro goals are more tangible, shorter, and more quantitative. After setting the goals, the goals of the wisdom associated with each macro objective are set. Regarding the goal of macro-planning, the development of suitable spaces for social interactions, raising people's awareness and confidence in policies and empowering citizens to participate, and in relation to the goal of promoting quality of life with an emphasis on intelligent growth, the promotion of quality of life with emphasis Intelligent growth of micro purposes Improving the quality of roads and maintaining the safety and security of individuals, developing development activities and activities,

developing tourist attractions and increasing the attractiveness of space and the development and equipping of green spaces has been proposed that

ultimately, according to the strategies, policy and program the operation Stated that the details stated in Table 5.

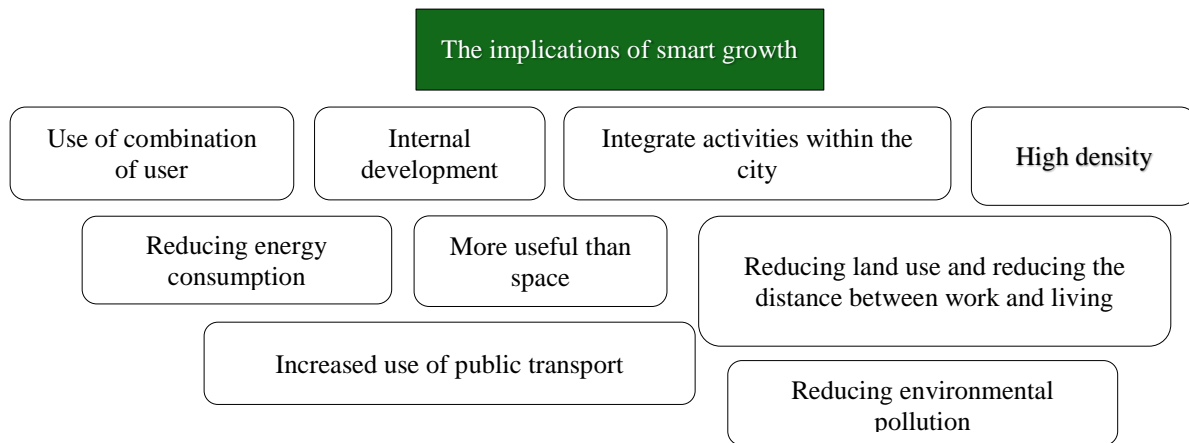


Figure 1. smart Growth Effects [17].

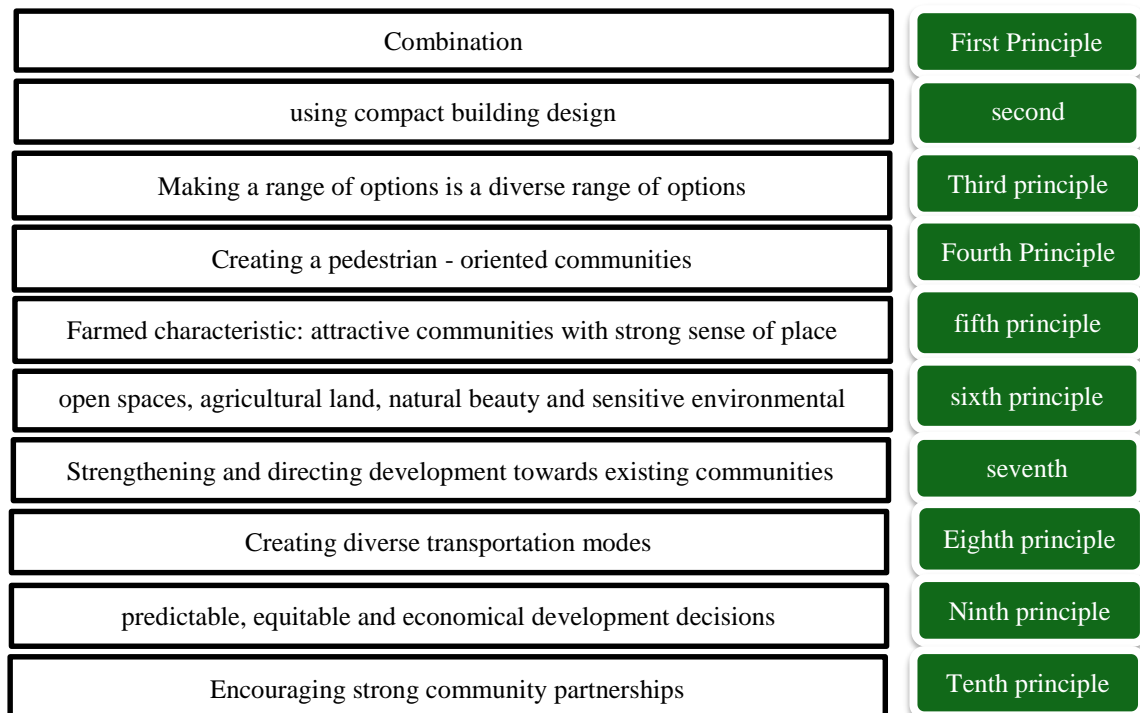


Figure 2. smart growth Principles [39].

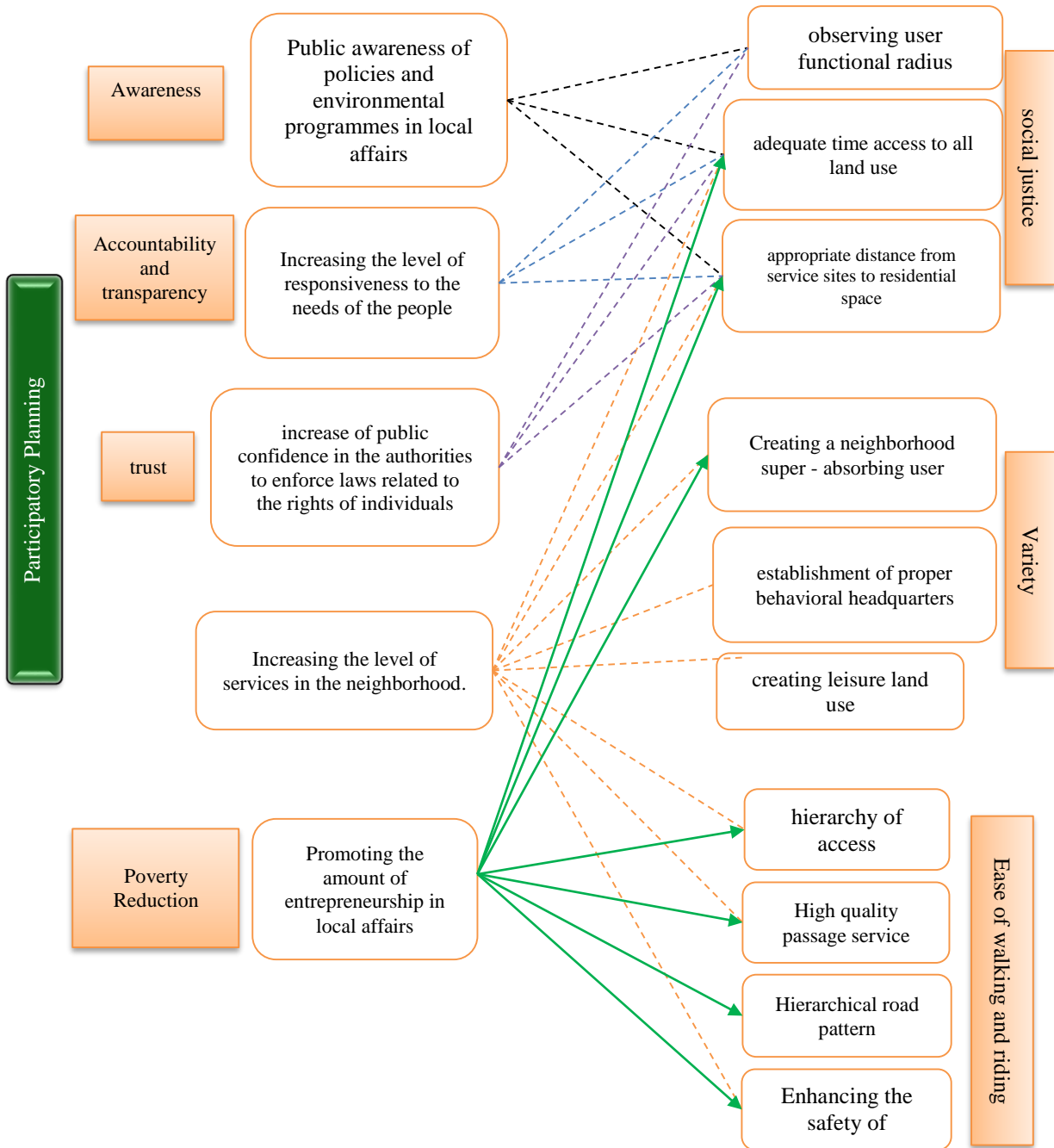


Figure 3. Review the relationship of the theoretical framework of the research

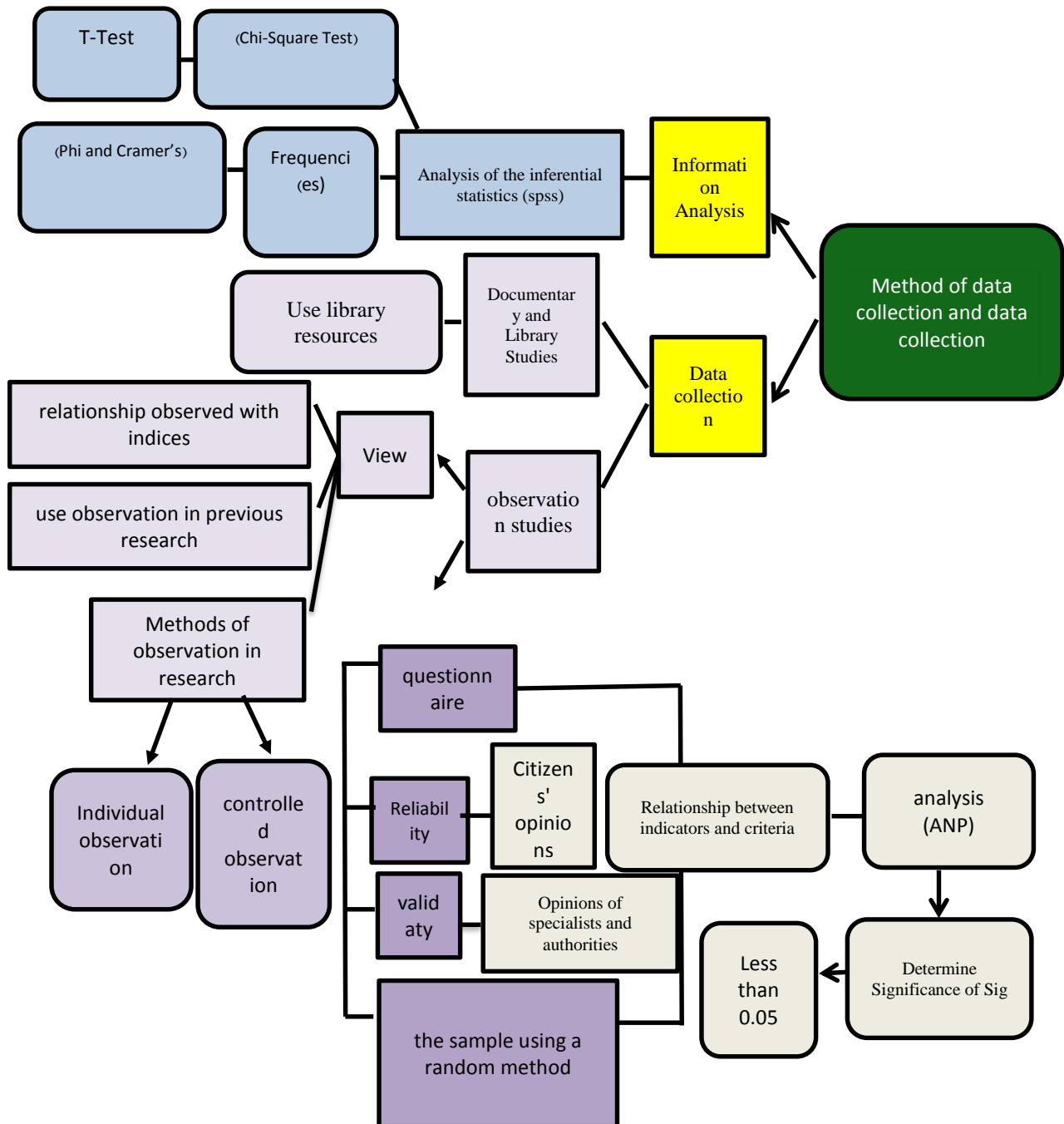


Figure 4 . How to collect data (criteria)

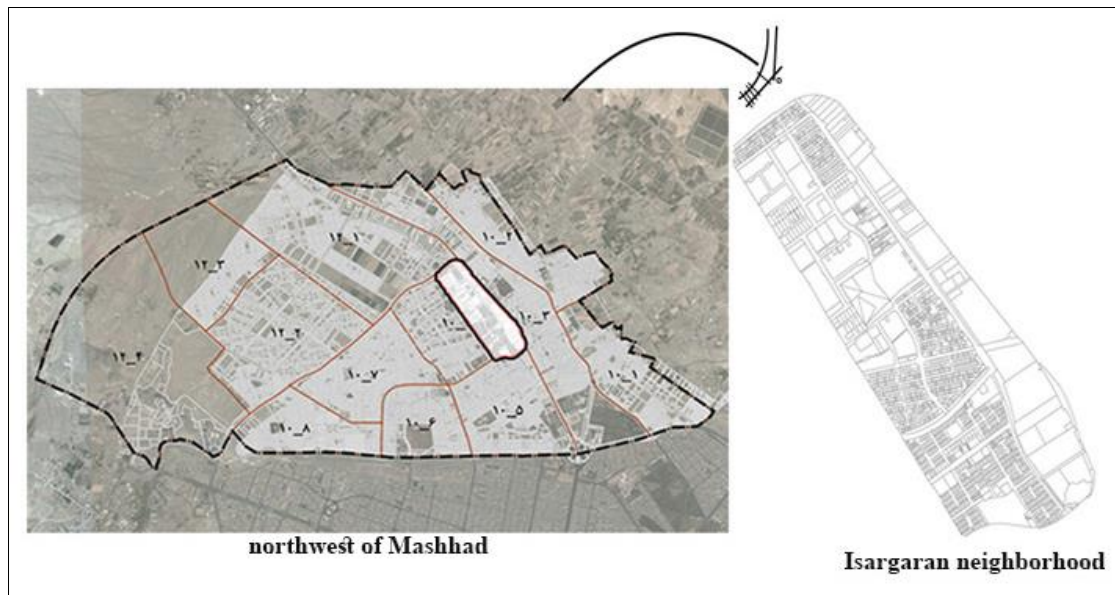


Figure 5. Introduction range

Table 2. Calculation of the value of the entoropy neighborhood in the city of Mashhad in 2011

Under the districts.	Total area (m ²)	Residential area (m ²)	Pi	LN(Pi)	Pi*LN(Pi)	H
۱-۴	۳۸۴۰۱۲,۹۲	۱۴۹۷۰۲,۵۲	۰,۳۸۹۸	-۰,۹۴۲	-۰,۳۶۷	۰,۳۶۷
۲-۴	۱۲۴۹۹۴۷,۳۵	۱۸۷۱۹۷,۳۸	۰,۱۴۹۷	-۱,۸۹	-۰,۲۸۲	۰,۲۸۲
sum (Isargaran neighborhood)	1633960.27	۳۳۶۸۹۹,۹۰	$\sum Pi = 0.5395$	$\sum Ln(Pi) = -2.832$	$\sum pi * Ln(Pi) = -0.649$	۰,۶۴۹

Table 3. Estimating the entropy value of the amphibious district of the 10th district of Mashhad municipality in 2016

Under the districts.	Total area (m ²)	Residential area (m ²)	Pi	LN(Pi)	Pi*LN(Pi)	H
۱-۴	۴۷۷۸۷۷,۱۴	۱۴۵۴۳۲,۷۱	۰,۳۰۴۳	-۱,۱۸۹	-۰,۳۶۲	۰,۳۶۲
۲-۴	۱۱۵۶۰۸۳,۱۳	۲۳۲۹۶۴,۳۱	۰,۲۰۱۵	-۱,۶۰۱	-۰,۳۲۲	۰,۳۲۲
sum (Isargaran neighborhood)	1633960.27	378397.02	$\sum Pi = 0.5058$	$\sum Ln(Pi) = -2.79$	$\sum pi * Ln(Pi) = -0.684$	۰,۶۸۴

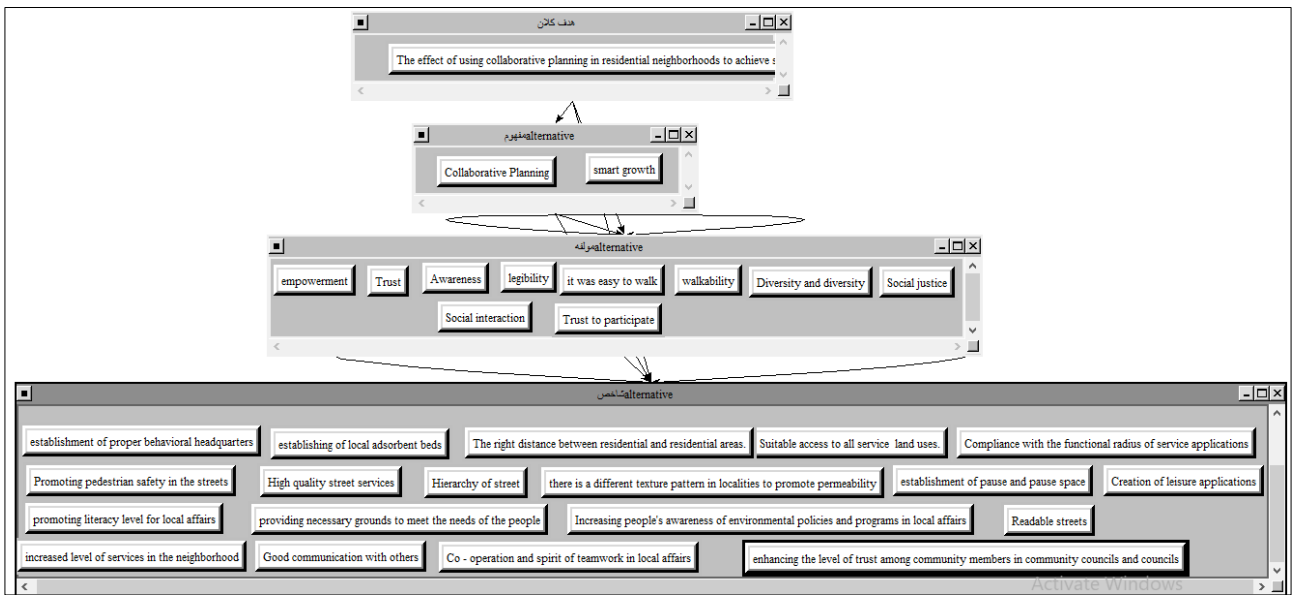


Figure 6. Relationship between target - concept - component and indicator between variables using the ANP model.

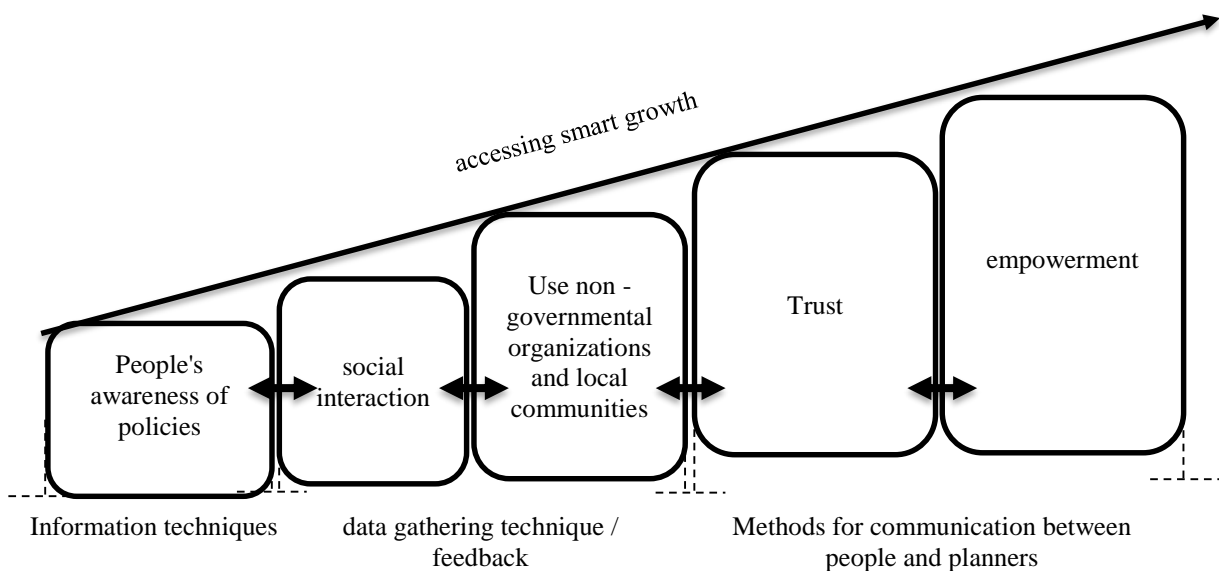


Figure 7. Collaborative Planning Techniques for Smart Growth

5 - discussion and conclusion

strengthening participatory planning model infrastructure in local affairs leads to achieving criteria and sub criteria for smart growth in the area . this allows the recognition of different levels of participation and techniques affecting each of these levels by relying on the most effective techniques to increase the success rate of participatory planning in a large extent in residential neighborhoods . considering that participation in all realms have a major role and citizens , individually and collectively , want sovereignty over their destiny . therefore , it is possible to provide preconditions for the use of potential financial , scientific , intellectual and intellectual abilities .It should also be noted that the need for intelligent growth relies on the principles of smart growth in the residential neighborhoods of metropolises . It also requires the success of all participatory programs , belief in the belief of policy makers , planners and urban managers on the positive effect of citizen participation in solving problems and problems that pave the way for achieving this goal . One of the solutions to enhance the participation of residential neighborhoods to achieve smart growth is the following factors : 1.an update is needed 2. social interaction 3. apply ngos and local communities 4. trust 5. empowerment according to the above facts , the integrated pattern of figure 7 can be used to classify the levels and techniques of collaborative planning to achieve smart growth : in this study, measures of cooperative planning to achieve smart growth based on principles of cooperative planning and smart growth have been formulated using the entropy model of shannon model, then for each of the main criteria of indicators such that a total of 20 indices were obtained to identify the elements of cooperative planning and smart growth in the Isargaran neighborhood. then each of the main indices has been analyzed by experts, officials and citizens in the SUPER DESICION software and ranking of the main indices has been studied in terms of the importance of public awareness of policies and environmental programs in local affairs by increasing the level of awareness of policies and environmental programs in local affairs with a factor of 0.105155 importance. in terms of experts, the importance of providing the required fields to respond to the needs of the people with the importance coefficient of 0.105155 and the appropriate distance of service places to residential space with the importance coefficient of 0.154630 is ranked second and the importance of two primary indices is increasing the importance of service level in the neighborhood with the importance coefficient of 0.090144 and observance of the functional radius of service applications with a factor of 0.088723 importance. based on data and values obtained from the results of Shannon's entropy model, it is also inferred that the calculated figures in 1390 - 1395 show that the physical growth of the

neighborhood is Spiral. in particular, in order to determine the factors and components of the collaborative planning environment, it is essential that in general, despite the selection of smart growth in some countries and its success, it will be desirable to use it as a long term strategy in organizing urban neighborhoods in terms of desired results and changing attitudes and ways of life over time, according to spatial differences, principles and techniques. however, considering the strategy of smart growth and participative planning in urban planning and exploiting it in current conditions can help improve approaches to urban development methods.

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