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INVESTIGATING THE ROLE OF SOCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF CITIES AS ONE OF THE MAIN COMPONENTS OF SUSTAINABILITY IN ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

In the area of increasing international attention to the environment and quality of life issues, an attempt to achieve social stability among the communities has very particular importance. In fact, it can be said that the focus of sustainable development has not been limited to environmental or economic dimensions since beginning of the twenty-first century, but social issues have also provided new ways in achieving sustainable development. Social sustainability, as an essential component of sustainable development, has been considered by politicians and planners. Today, the concept of sustainable development does not merely have environmental implicit meaning, but, according to UN definition in a series of conferences and meetings arranged, phrases such as "environmentally sustainable development", "social development", "economic sustainable development" can also be used. Since, in the process of urban planning, paying attention to social issues is inevitable and integral part of urban plans, process affecting the success of sustainable development can be studied by determining dimensions of social sustainability. It is noteworthy to say that sustainable development is undeniable necessity for all sectors of human society, but urban communities have priority due to conditions. The aim of this study was to examine the components of social stability and the impact of these components (in case of) in achieving sustainable development.

Keywords: *Sustainable Development, Sustainability, Social Sustainability, Urban Sustainability*

INTRODUCTION

Development of urban society affected by increasing population growth and migration has led to unplanned constructions and expansion of cities and many changes have been created in their spatial structure required appropriate environment space for cities to be followed. The high rate of urbanization and the increasing growth of development programs - whether consciously or spontaneously- led to environmental, social and economic warnings in the 1970s. In response to issues and crises arising from the above-mentioned events, new concepts and approaches were proposed for future developments, including sustainable development, environmental justice, new urbanism and, more recently, smart development (Barton *et al.*, 2003). Introduction of sustainable development as the main slogan of the third millennium is also due to impact of cities on biosphere and various aspects of human life. Undoubtedly, discussing on sustainability and sustainable development would be meaningless without attention to cities and urbanization. Cities are considered as the main cause of instability in the world, in fact, urban sustainability and global sustainability both are the same concept. Accordingly, due to the inherent complexity of cities and various aspects of their effectiveness, knowing key factors is necessary in achieving sustainability. In this regard, satisfaction of urban people of present status of cities and meeting their needs and demands can help managers in achieving to high sustainable cities, especially social stability. The idea of sustainable development has not long history in international law. For the first time, United Nations General Assembly established World Commission on Environment and Development in 1983, in which an influential document, called "Our Common Future", was presented by Graham Brundtland, Prime Minister of Norway. This report called for sustainable development as the basis for all

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human economic activity with a focus on the serious concern to environment and its connection with efforts to raise the living standards of the poor people in the world (Boyle Freestone, 2001). Thus, paying attention to sustainable development became one of the main concerns of the international community since and it was internationally after presentation of the final report of Brundtland in 1987 (Denver, 2001). A year later, United Nation General Assembly passed a resolution and called for establishment of conference in United Nations Headquarters on environment and development. Finally, after two years of controversial remarks in this regard, the mentioned conference was hold in June in twentieth anniversary of the Stockholm Conference on the Environment in Rio de Janeiro (Andereas). The result of this conference was re-designing and emphasis on the concept of "sustainable development" in the realm of international law. While, there were many arguments around it at the beginning, but as it is at the heart of link between economic issues, environmental concerns and fundamental principles of human rights (Shamsaie, 2006), serious reflection is required in this regard, and international law cannot be indifference to its theoretical basis or its manifestation in the international procedure.

Theoretical Basis

Social sustainability can be defined as follows: social sustainability has been defined as healthy and fertile life in harmony with nature. This definition has considered survival of human life along with meeting human needs and keeping environmental quality related to economic systems in order to achieve the highest level of life satisfaction. Paving the way for emergence of creativity, mobilizing all people to meet the objectives of sustainable development and ensured better future for all with an emphasis on the well-being of indigenous people and their vital role in environmental management and development are main part of social sustainability. In the definition of social stability, Derek long focused on people request to live in a specified location and emphasizes on the ability to continue this process, both now and in the future. Therefore, the continuous deployment of MDM in a specified location and having the right to choice place to live in this definition are the requirements of social stability (Long, 2005). In general, it can be said that social stability assessed by its main characteristics, stability and survival, that includes: providing better living conditions where balance, harmony, desirability, and fairness (or fields needed for a life with health, safety, peace, joy, creativity and beauty) are emerged. In explaining social sustainability assessment, criteria such as: feeling better, the quality of communication with family, friends, colleagues and society, psychological symptoms including anxiety, depression, fear and degree of relative deprivation, the quality of environment to live, satisfaction with income, and job satisfaction are evaluated (Pour Taheri *et al.*, 2007). Nowadays, sustainable development is not merely an implicit and organized environmental meaning, but based on UN definition in an arranged series of conferences and meetings, words such as "environmental sustainable development", "social sustainable development", can also be used to it. This statement reflects an organized classification by the United Nations and its academic and governmental structures. Sustainable development will have efficient logic that its three dimensions, namely economy, environment and community are discussed in interaction with each other (Hunter, 2007). Sustainability includes economic, environmental and social dimensions discussed in brief. Economic sustainability means to maintain economic capital. However, economic stability can be defined based on value added income, as Hick defined it as follows: The extent to which each person can consume during a period and has the initial situation at the end in terms of welfare (www.iranurbanstudies.). Today, much attention has been paid on environmental sustainability than human development sustainability on this planet, due to population growth, consumption of resources, depletion of natural resources and their potential renewability. At the same time, these factors causes more waste production leading to degradation of natural systems and the end of life of necessary support processes such as the carbon cycle and the protection of the stratospheric ozone. In fact, damages resulting from the consumption of resources and pollution have accumulated over the years and these factors can be reduced only by accumulation of capital (Movaledan and Bilhar, 2002). Beatley has clearly stated that a strong social component must be added to sustainability so that we have durable model. He argued that in the sustainable sociteies, we must consider social and human issues along with

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environmental issues (Beatley, 1995). Based on World Commission of Environment and Development (1987), a sustainability view, as society with three aspects of sustainable, has been proposed. View of the three aspects of sustainability as a community sustainable is provided. All environmental impacts and economic interactions are result of social values, then net weight of economic interactions. In this system, social interactions are based on money and they can be adjusted with other social systems such as values, laws, ethics and culture. Finally, all these interactions occur in the environment and the environmental impacts occur that due to follow-up economic costs that are too much under society values priorities (Riley, 1995). One of the characteristics of our age is urbanization and increasing urban populations and consequently the development of small and large cities so that today more people live in cities. However, by urban development and focus of industrial and economic activities in urban centers, paying attention to principle of social stability becomes even more urgent.

Sustainability

Literal Meaning of Stability

The term sustainable has been used meaning fixed term, constant, lasting, stable fixed, stable, permanent, remained, eternal, used in contrast with unstable (Mofidi and Akhtarkavan) and sustainability has been defined as lasting in Dehkhoda dictionary (Dehkhoda, p. 47). Sustainability is now widely used to describe the world in which human and natural systems both can survive to distant future (Bahraini, 2009). Sustainable development is a situation in which favorability and existing facilities do not decrease over time, and it implies to the long-term support (Zahedi and Najafi, 2005), and in the Latin language, its etymology and phrases related to sustainability are as follows:

Sustain: support, keep alive, to continue ongoing.

Sustainable: Sustainability, an adjective that describes something that brings comfort and nutrition, and living and thus lead to the continuation of life and prolongs it

Substance: sustainable process of life (Rezai, 1388) (Azerbaijani and Mofidi, 2003)

Concepts of Sustainability

From another perspective, it can be said that sustainable development will be achieved when the economy, environment and society components interact with each other (Irvani, 2006).

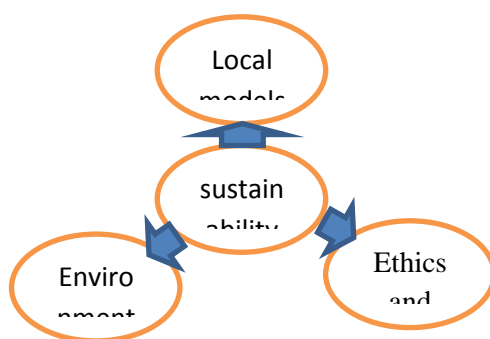


Figure 1: Diagram of the Constituent and Effective Factors of Sustainability

Source: Momeni Shahraki *et al.*, 2003

Sustainability must be considered as capability to meet the material and spiritual needs of today with respect to future generations and the preservation and conservation of resources for future generations. In these concepts, the principles of environmental protection are consistent with nature and having native patterns as well as other concepts related to ethics and commitment with the approach of lack of destroying resources for future, three vertices of the triangle of sustainability are formed (Rezai, 2009).

Sustainable Architecture

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In discussions related to sustainable architecture that is subcategory goal of sustainable development, the goal is finding architectural solutions to provide appropriate living conditions using local climatic design methods and the use of local materials so that negative effects of architecture on the environment to be reduced (Mehri, 2003). Sustainable architecture means designing of buildings that are sustainable in terms of energy and the exploitation of natural resources, imposing least damage on the environment. These buildings have the minimum inconsistency with the surrounding natural environment and in the wider area of the region and the world (Zandieh and Parvarinejad, 2010).

Paving the Way for Sustainability

As mentioned earlier, information and knowledge about new ideas and skills and many new technologies cannot be transferred to other cultures and countries easily. Even after that they have introduced to new cultural context, they were implemented partially or they were incompatible with new context, and have been replaced or even ignored. It seems that the key to this problem is the inability of those who were not engaged in designing and promoting of new technologies, the expectations and the aspirations and needs of the local cultures. Before it is claimed that these technologies, as a fact, are applicable and valuable, it must be understood that they are intricately linked to the culture, and technologies accepted by a group of people will not be accepted by other groups necessarily.

In subjects that its pressure has been focused issues such as the future, better ways of designing and planning the public domain, these interesting cases worth noting: Key arguments, concepts of urban planning - architecture and sustainability that are strongly intertwined. Neither ecological nor cultural sustainability methods can be guaranteed separately. Responsibility of environmental guarantee means cultural sensitivity and cultural sustainability, which should include ecological awareness. For cities without a compatible combination of these two factors, we cannot suppose viable and stable future for them (Cole, 2006). Therefore, understanding the context of local cultural content is necessary in order to implement and transfer technology successfully. New technologies and practices in order to be accepted and work must be in line with expectations, needs, knowledge of people and culture employed. When we think on issue that which techniques and methods can be generally acceptable and provide sustainable architecture meeting mentioned cases, the following criteria can be regarded as the base of assessment and views on sustainable architecture (Norton, 1999).

The essential use of available materials and local vehicles

Use of the resources that are available in sufficient quantity, to meet the general demands in a way that do not leads to destruction of the environment.

Independency to equipment not available simply

Use of the skills that are actually developing in society

Can be localized in socio – economic areas

To provide valuable results

To respond the local climate effects

To have flexibility to meet local needs and habits

Can be repeated by local people

Many successful examples of sustainable architecture that existed previously have been adapted with these criteria achieved through local efforts and initiatives and sometimes by external supports. Recognizing that what is sustainable requires spending long time so that it can develop skills and consolidates an idea or it should be tested to include financial system or organization that can be sustainable.

Reforming the Barriers in the Development of a Sustainable Approach in Architecture

Equating sustainability with biophysical and ignoring dependent relationships related to habits, lifestyle and cultural values are not correct. Things that cause problems in the creation of sustainable architecture are as follows:

1. Policies that are results of continuous growth and sustainability solutions and today these policies have faced with problems.

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2. Aesthetic plans that have been imbedded in architectural perception skillfully and marginalize the sustainability correlations or thinking on construction of form as statue.

3. The false assumption that sustainability can be achieved through a combination of technologies displayed symbolically. In this case, only the appearance of the building is reminiscent of sustainability and complex is still unstable (Willis, 2000). All these cases have made sustainable architecture to be perceived as technology can be transferred to each region. There are two problems in this regard:

1. To consider sustainable architecture as product

2. Ignoring the necessity of match of each new technology with the characteristics of the place, in other words, lack of attention to necessity of localization of subject and not considering the impact of environment and nature on architecture.

Definition of Sustainable Development

The root of sustainable development approach backs to dissatisfaction with the results of socio-economic development and growth in cities in terms of ecology (Karimi and Tavakoli Nia, 2009). In the 1960s and 1970s, in addition to the importance of environmental pollution, it also became clear that created environmental problems have close relationship with man and his surrounding environment, therefore, the acceptance of traditional models of growth and development was questioned (Farhoodi, Rahnemaei and Teimuri, 2011). From the 1980s onwards, sustainable development was considered as a fundamental and basic concept in United Nation World Conservation Strategy and Brundtland's report. The report of Ms. Brundtland (1983) defines sustainable development as "development which meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs" (Farhoodi, Rahnemaei and Teimuri, 2011, quoted from: Land Brandt, 1987). Land Brandt's report, in fact, revealed the need to review the method of ruling and life. Sustainable development realization is related with its acquisition. In other words, development must be done in a way that it can give benefit for large sections of the community. Therefore, before any decision, it is required that its impacts on society, environment and economy to be investigated. Additionally, it is essential to note that programs and administrative works carried out at one region, in addition to their local effects, will have extra-local effects that will have impact on other regions. Moreover, the decisions taken currently will affect future generations (Beridlid, 2009). So far, no consensus has been achieved that can cover various dimensions of sustainable development and agreed by policy-makers on sustainable development issues (Colantonio, 2008). However, the definition of sustainable development, agreed by a majority of people, includes three main economic, social and environmental areas that society has some specifications in each of these sectors. For example, economically: sustainable economic system is able to produce goods and services that reduce government foreign debt, prevent from creation of an unbalanced situation between the various economic sectors to that no damage to be imposed on agricultural and industrial productions. Environmentally: a system with sustainable environment should be able to support from vital resources and strategic and prevent the indiscriminate exploitation of non-renewable resources, and ultimately, prevent from functions that will lead to environmental degradation. Socially: a sustainable social system must be able to achieve equal distribution of resources and facilities and social services, including health, education, gender equality, political accountability and participation (Marsousi, 2004). To date, several models have been proposed for understanding the relationship between the three basic principles of sustainable development that the first model is shown in interconnected circles (Figure 1). This model has been proposed in order to better understand the link between three main environmental, economic and social elements and the balance between them, and it enables us in dynamic assessment of each of these areas.

In the second model (Figure 2), sustainable development has been shown as three concentric environmental, social and economic circles and it refers to the point that economy is in the context of society all economic sectors need human relationships and include the whole range of relations between those who make up the balance of goods and services in the society. In contrast, society is a place where the basic needs of human beings are fulfilled.

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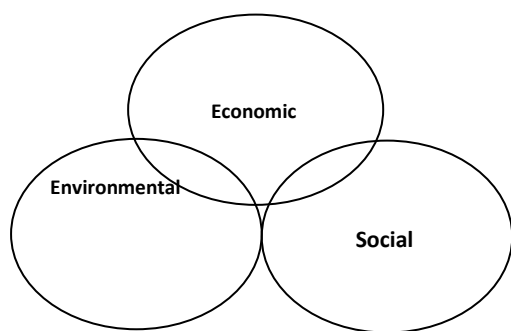


Figure 1: The Three Basic Principles of Sustainable Development in the Interconnected Model

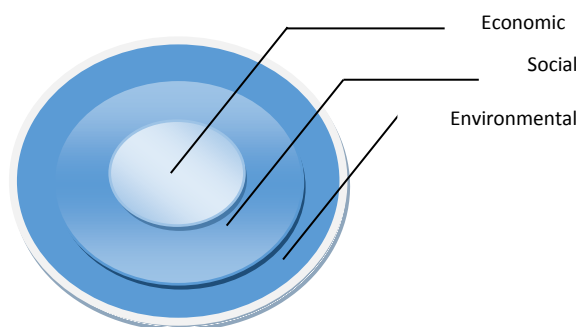


Figure 2: Three Basic Principles of Sustainable Development in Concentric Circles

The aim of outlining these two models is different. In concentric model in which community is defined within the environment and the economy within the community, the aim is to better understand of relationship between the three main areas of sustainable development and, in fact, it states independence and relationship between them. In addition, it refers to this point we, as social and economic beings, have been located in physical environment. In contrast, interconnected model is to our understanding of the nature of each of these areas (Baron and Gannett, 2002) (Mak and Peacock, 2011).

Theoretical Principles of Sustainable Development in International Law

Various principles and infrastructures have been introduced as an essential foundation for sustainable development. Some have evaluated sustainable development from utilitarian's perspectives. In this approach, sustainable development is not justifiable in real world of international law because the main slogan of this thought in fundamental conflict with the essence of sustainable development. Utilitarians pay little attention to nature and what is important for them is the benefit that belongs to majority at the highest level. Therefore, although economic growth can ultimately lead to development, but observing the environmental standards that is associated with limitations with maximum use of the environment is not considered as the main goal of this school (Alder and Wilkinson). Virtue ethics approach that is against utilitarianism considers paying attention to sustainable development as virtue not merely to gain much profit and benefit (ibid). Many consider this approach as theoretical basis of sustainable development (ibid), but other theorists try to value three pillars of sustainable development and shaping the development triangle with different priorities. Therefore, in drawing the practical approach of sustainable development model, we cannot look at Brundtland formula at whole and without investigation of its constituent and infrastructure as separate units and without analyzing their internal and mutual links. However, in addition to the different theoretical approaches that are influential factor on our understanding of different elements of sustainable development, interests of various countries also are factors in increasing uncertainty in the valuation of the pillars of the development triangle. Different demands of North and South and status quo of these two groups are a determining factor in establishing a hierarchy between the different areas leading to sustainable development. The lack of an ideal correlation in the realm of followers of international law has been led to serious challenge in formation of hierarchy among constituent elements related to sustainable development due to expansion of the scope of material needs and lack of increase in spiritual correlation between various demands (Brierly, 1998). On the other hand, due to the wide scope in which sustainable development is interpreted, the need to consider environmental standards, economic growth among governments far from each other but line in joint

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international community, and simultaneous attention to the noble values of human rights formed in line with paying attention to two economy and the environment areas, are causes to have different understandings of this concept. However, it must be understood that presence of hierarchy among norms and different areas inside the pyramid of sustainable development backs to economic, social and environmental status of environment in which development is evaluated (cf) and to different theoretical approaches of sustainable development (Boyle). Different approaches of North and South to the concept of sustainable development are causes in different valuation on the constituent elements of sustainable development. In this regard, to draw a model based on the superiority of one area on other areas, the WTO tries to establish a balance between environment and economics areas by providing models of establishment of environmental standards beside economic growth in the form of equilibrium model (Nordstrom *et al.*, 1999). However, due to free market goals and economic correlations, what has high priority for WTO, as responsible for commerce at the international level, addressing economic development rather than trying to protect the environment and prevent from its damage or destruction (Zamani and Shahbazi, 1389). If hierarchy among the different areas related to environment, economy, and human rights norms to be confirmed, a right model of sustainable development can be drawn. However, what makes the concept of sustainable development is so vague is the lack specified situation or position of each area and its role in achieving sustainable development. Southern countries approach, largely calls for economic growth and pays less attention to environmental standards mainly due to its high costs, differs from approaches based on ethical idealistic considerations (Feldern and Ignaz, 2006). What makes the concept of sustainable development in its real and universal meaning ambiguous is this accepted model based on determining the role of each area in sustainable development realization.

Social Sustainable Development

According to sociologists, the main actors in the process of development are humans that their social organization models play an important role to determine the solutions and appropriate strategies in order to achieve sustainable development. In fact, experience shows that lack of attention to social factors during the development process will encounter the effectiveness of various development programs and projects with serious risk (Zal, 2007). In social development, transformation of society as a whole it is not considered, while the focus is on improving the lives of humans and evaluating the social changes rather than a change in social organization or institution. On the other hand, social development strategies aim to improve the quality of human life and to meet human needs. Hence, social development strategies consider welfare needs, cultural and psychological needs, need for growth and development that is one of the major needs of humans in modern society (Nazarpour, 1999). Judgments on social sustainable development is based on this issue that which social aspects can and must be preserved and which one can or must be changed. Definition of social sustainable development is consistent with the general definition of sustainable development. Therefore, the social development policies must be ongoing and its application must be considered for several years to bring social sustainable development (Zal, 2007). Finally, it can be said that social sustainability concerns with relationship between individuals, communities and societies, that models of development are selected to achieve this goal. Of course, given the existing physical boundaries, in practice, it must be said that social sustainability is result of actions in fundamental issues, such as social issues. In addition, it has included a range of development of skills and inequalities in environmental and spatial area. In the meantime, to assess social sustainability, in addition to traditional criteria such as justice and health, new concepts, such as happiness, well-being and quality of life can be assessed (Colantonio *et al.*, 2009).

Role of social sustainability in sustainable development

The term sustainable development initially focused mainly on environmental issues, while economic area also found its place in the sustainable development issues later. However, social issues could be included in sustainable development issues late 1990s. The main reason for this lack of attention to social issues was that sustainable development had been shaped firstly by interaction between environmental movements in 1960 with supporters of the basic needs in 1970s. However, after the Agenda 21 and the

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Lisbon Strategy in 2000, and finally, Europe Union meeting in Goteborg in 2001, social sustainability was considered specially (Figure 3) (Colantonio and Lane, 2007). However, European Council (EC) for the first time defined social issues as integral part of a sustainable development models in Lisbon and in 2000 (Samuelsson *et al.*, 2004).

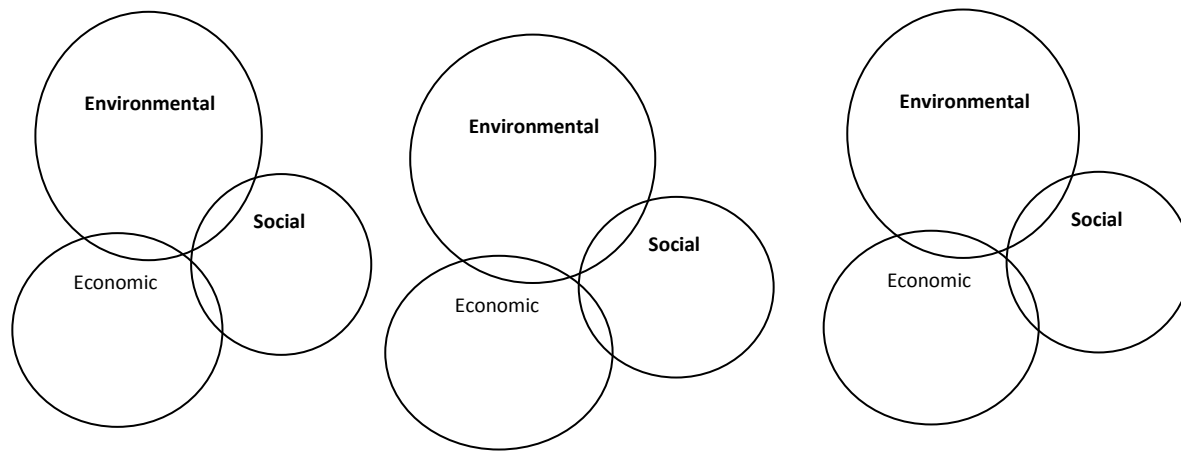


Figure 3: Various Dimensions of Social Sustainability and their Relative Importance

So far, very few efforts have made to define social sustainability as an independent dimension from sustainable development. In addition, it seems that there is consensus on the criteria and views on the definition of social sustainability and each author has provided different definition according to specific criteria or future prospects. Therefore, it is very difficult to achieve a general definition in this regard (Colantonio and Lane, 2007). In any case, nowadays, the concept of sustainable development refers to create balance between environmental, economic, and social dimensions. However, social sustainability is the relationship between the various dimensions of sustainable development (Colantonio, 2009), and in fact it is the end of development, while both economic and environmental development are sustainable development goals and means to achieve it (Assefa and Frostell, 2007). The main goal of social sustainability is that future generations have equal or greater access to social resources compared to current generation (Mack and Cooke, 2011).

Theories of social sustainability

It is defined in accordance with nature. In addition, one major component of its definition is "better future for all" with an emphasis on vital role on them in environmental management and development (Zal, 2007). Nowadays, the concept of sustainable development in general refers to creating balance in environmental, economic and social dimensions. "Murphy" in his definitions of social sustainability refers to four main components, including justice, participation, awareness for sustainability and social cohesion (Murphy, 2012). On the other hand, the quality of societies and the nature of social relations represent the internal relations of society (Liting and Grisler, 2005). In explaining the social sustainability, "Gates & Lee" emphasizes on basic needs, such as housing and income, personal capacities such diverse career opportunities, entertainment and cultural programs with minimal cost, and social capacities, such as identity, participation and the presence of places in order to hold social and activities to develop social organizations and strengthen the balance between them. In order to influence individual and collective capacities, he also introduces four principles of social justice, social balance, security, and compatibility (Gates and Lee, 2005). Thin *et al.*, (2002) introduced social sustainable development in four main criteria of social justice, social cohesion, participation and security, which was also the basis for Department for International Development (DFID) (Thin *et al.*, 2002). According to investigations conducted by Carina Weingaertner in 2011, social sustainability was introduced as a set of indicators, such as access (employment, open space, local services), social capital, health and welfare, social cohesion (including

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both objective and subjective), fair distribution of employment and income, local involvement, heritage, education, housing and community stabilization, communication and movement (pedestrian, convenient transportation), social justice (within and between generations), The sense of place and belonging (Weingaertner and Moberg, 2011). Analysis of Colantonio indicates that social sustainability is a combination of traditional social principles, such as: basic needs (housing and health), employment, education, equality and social justice and new concepts are less measurable such as: identity, sense of place, happiness, well-being and quality of life (Colantonio, 2008). According to "Glasson and Wood", in the past few years, the concept of social sustainability has focused mainly on issues such as social networking, participation, sense of place and security in society (Glasson and Wood, 2009). According studies conducted by Glen Bramley in 2006, they considered two main concepts to social sustainability: social justice and the stability of society. The concept of social justice refers to equitable distribution of resources and equitable access to jobs, housing and local services, and the second dimension refers to viability and functioning of society as a collective entity. They also know that social sustainability depends on various aspects of society and neighborhood life, interaction, participation, sense of place, social stability and security (Bromley *et al.*, 2006). It can also be said in the context of urban areas, the interpretation of social sustainability is possible only with an emphasis on equality and social justice. Growing cities in order to become places for life need facilitation of equitable distribution of resources in a long-term perspective (Ancell & Thompson-Fawcett, 2008) used to determine the minimum social requirements for long-term development and identify challenges for society in the long term (Biart, 2002). Finally, the goal of social sustainability is improving living conditions and a process for access of societies to the highest level of quality of life in society.

Social sustainability dimensions

In the process of urban planning, paying attention to social issues is inevitable since they are an integral component of urban projects. By determining the dimensions of social sustainability, effective procedures on social issues can be identified. In other words, the dimensions of social sustainability can be regarded as key tools in urban planning. However, complexity and diversity of social sustainability indicators and their role in society require that these indicators to be categorized and analyzed in terms of their role and functions. Different views and definitions have been provided by planners and politicians in the field of social sustainability so far, indicating wide dimensions of this concept.

To provide a definition that can cover different aspects of social sustainability, the three main components of participation, security and quality of life have been chosen. However, different definitions and classifications have been provided in each of these three areas by researchers and experts, but only those criteria and sub-criteria for each of these components have been selected that are in accordance with the definitions and concepts of social sustainability. Table shows the most important qualitative and quantitative indicators.

The Guidelines in Urban Sustainability

Successful policy to move toward sustainable urban development issues needs understanding of ecological, economic, social and management issues. These guiding principles are shown as universal principles in three sections as follows (Hatton and Hutter, 1997).

Ecological Guidelines in Urban Sustainability

Prevention is before cure. In development studies, caution and predictions are very important. Environmental assessment must be conducted on all development studies.

Nothing is sustainable separately. Urban activities and policies must be used in the context of local, regional and global concept.

To minimize waste materials, to maximize reusing and recycling, to minimize unnecessary resources, and to encourage sustainable construction products.

Maximum role of reusable and recyclable materials in production and consumption.

Including encouragement to use of high technology, maximum use of renewable sources with stable balance.

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Protection and attention to quality of natural housing, creation natural housing and maintaining high quality of life as result of normal housing and living conditions to create sustainability to extend scientific investment in ecological processes.

Identifying and considering environmental disturbances at the local, regional and global levels, urban development against environmental destruction and disturbances at local and global levels.

The progress of science and knowledge in relation to environmental issues, for example, to include understanding of urban ecosystems and wider relations between urban ecosystems at local, regional and international levels.

Finally, the basic principles are: paying attention to inter-generational life quality, social justice, and responsibility assigned.

Economic and Social Guidelines for Urban Sustainability

Appropriate use of technology, materials and design, especially where local solution is cheaper solution than expensive imported models.

Nature highly needs to develop internal design of development than exterior design of development process. Environmental destruction is due to lack of attention to disadvantageous economic market

Creating new indices for economic and environmental values, when environmental capitals are neglected, reliance on GDP is not as the primary indicator of productivity.

Creating new indices for economic and environmental productivity: productivity should have initial scale as a result of the natural resources data, and human and financial resources are not enough. Machines produce each tone of iron as productivity index for each person per day.

Paying attention to environmental values within the market: The full value of environmental destruction must be brought to market, they must be improved through policies and procedures designed by market, and environmental polluters and resource users must pay the cost of their environmental activities.

Social acceptability of environmental policies: tools designed to improve the urban environment should not result in reducing the expense of quality of life for social groups.

Finally, outline of guiding principles expressed here are extremely practical in terms of urban sustainability. Virtually, all of them are used in matters of sustainability. Providing a summary of the main issues is needed, which should is to use these basic guidelines to achieve urban sustainability.

Guidelines in Urban Sustainability Management

Flexibility in environmental policy: environmental issues have the maximum result using (legal, market and financial) tools through flexibility in response to local needs.

Any long-term strategy for environment is required; strategic view has been focused on the quality of urban life, the focus of the strategy will be on land use planning with reasonable environmental priority.

Subsidizing the responsibility to urban environment management must be carried out at the highest level. Maximum use of local knowledge is desirable. In many cases, the public participation is essential.

Coordinated progress and development in environmental policies, national and international coordination can complete the relationships between environmental policies and other policies.

Non-discrimination and social justice, so that pollution can be resolved based on proper legal and social justice.

Education of information system, good management decisions require credible environmental data, identification of the first successful actions at global and local levels, as well as evaluation and monitoring of projects available.

The Role of Urban Planners in Urban Sustainability Approach

Analyzing the role of urban planning in creating sustainable cities, Selman (1995) recommended seven fields of activity to achieve sustainable city. The seven areas are: (Bahraini, 1999; Bahraini and Maknun, 2001 and Bahraini, 1997) protection of natural assets, protection of natural resources, future providence, social justice in society and among generations, healthy cycle of development, to encourage citizens and the use of durable goods are the most central approach to urban sustainability and improvement the sustainable environment quality. This feature that includes different social, economic, cultural and

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environmental aspects is being emphasized on different perspectives at the global level. World Bank claims that improving the quality of life and sustainable urban development depends on the fulfillment of the following conditions (Arjmandnia, 2000).

Livability of this issue requires providing healthy environment, social security, welfare, public participation in decision-making processes for all citizens, and job opportunities.

Having efficient local management t: In dynamic conditions of urban development, urban land market efficiency, housing, traffic, and planning sustainable urban development depend on efficient and desirable administrative and management system.

Competitiveness, sustainable city is a city that has a strong economic foundation and relies on its competitive role.

Having credit bank system: Sustainable city requires stable and equitable financial system needs to employment growth.

Urban planners can play an important role in must remind urban development instability common in their current policies evoked and provide a different picture of the future compatible mostly with moral and ethical aspects of society (Bahraini, 1999) and sustainable urbanization is on the verge of fundamental changes. Sustainable urban planning should be based on the principle that space is formed within a city or district and continue based on it. Here appropriate capacity building opportunity is given to environment. Land should have enough space for society consumptions (Arjmandnia, 2000). The role of urban planning in the realization of sustainable development should be a bilateral balanced strategy. It must resolve the present contradictions and develop creative and technical solutions for urban planners in the form of guidelines. In addition, they must discuss on procedures to deal with their contradictions and have content attitudes on the sustainable development (Bahraini and Maknun, 2001). Therefore, urban planners must have a holistic view on economic, social and ecological issues to achieve a sustainable city, and do not contribute to destruction of the urban environment by imponderable constructions. They must consider the most important economic and social issues such as housing, poverty and justice and decorate the city as safe, quiet, charming and beautiful space.

CONCLUSION

Time is passing and technical developments open new horizons on the international community every day. The rate of developments has amazed everyone, while there is a deep concern behind it, and it is the durability of these improvements and developments or "sustainability of development" manifested as "Sustainable Development" in the international instruments in recent years. Enormous economic – social power due to globalization in cities has faced urban areas of the world with new challenges in the social, economic, cultural and institutional changes extensively in various fields, especially urban structural - functional organization. Understanding and managing these changes is axis of the guiding and controlling future crises and movement towards urban sustainability.

In the context of increasing international attention to the environment and issues related to quality of life, try to achieve social sustainability is particularly important in cities. To achieve a set of sustainability indices accepted widely by public and used in all urban areas requires further studies. Environmental, economic and social indices are prepared for years, while sustainability indices in urban development require much effort and attention due to the complexity and the links between them. Sustainable urban development has become as new and dominant model in urban planning in recent decades and any planning that is not developed based on sustainable development approach will face with lower success in achieving its objectives. Sustainability is an interaction between ecological, economic and social dimensions that each of them can play important role in sustainability and they have mutual relationship with each other. The third dimension of sustainability is social sustainability in the sustainability development process. The role of social sustainability is extremely important in achieving the goals. Thus, in the strategic objectives of sustainable development, themes such as empowerment, increasing the power and freedom of choice, developing and expanding cooperation, improving the quality of life,

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institutional capacity building, social security, accountability, and social welfare are widely emphasized. Therefore, social dimensions consolidate sustainable development by interacting with economic and ecological dimensions, and they shape its harmonious whole.

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