Impact of Urban Open Space on Building a Sustainable Environment

Author Details: Evans Essiam, Yang Ziqi
College of Fine Arts-Huzhou University, Huzhou, China 313000
Emails: evansessiam@gmail.com; 54783494@qq.com

Abstract
Due to the rapid urbanization experienced in the last decade, urban open areas are increasingly receiving more attention. Using modern technology, towns and communities may boost their appeal to both tourists and residents. This greatly increases their worth. Our research seeks to find places that might be used to compare the impact of urban open spaces on sustainable environmental values. Because of the social and societal benefits that building provides, interest in urban open space has surged in recent years. To ensure long-term sustainability, it is critical to investigate sustainable urban open spaces. Aims to identify characteristics of urban open space in building design and subjects to consider in public building design to promote urban sustainability. On the environmental front, there is a push to prioritize sustainability. Furthermore, historical value is preserved in people's memory as a trace of location, inspiring future generations. Also, public architecture provides locations for people to gather and watch programming. For economic sustainability, it was shown that reduced costs from material recycling, building refurbishment, or environmental influences saved energy. Finally, when evaluating public architecture, consider the voiding of urban space by architectural devices. In other words, the goal is to establish a foundation for the city, which will ultimately improve it. Skin and substance are affected by the environment, thus both must be tough and enduring. Also, programming that addresses both local and environmental concerns should be made available. This review aims to illustrate how China's national urban green space systems work. To evaluate the strengths and flaws of urban planning policy and green space system, critical thinking is required. The review aims to improve quality of people life in cities and also promote sustainability. Overall, the urban environment has improved through supporting long-term city management and integrating various city places. Despite these concerns, national policies and laws lack quality and quantity guidelines for green space. The knowledge on green space governance, management rules, and competencies is very lacking.
Keywords: *Open Space, Urban Green Space, Sustainable Environment*

1. Introduction

Researchers such as (Anastasiou & Manika, 2020) in the arena of urban design, geography, and planning have examined the topic of appreciating life across disciplines. Landscape management may spark important green and sustainable infrastructural initiatives, such as the creation of varied urban settings. Multifunctionality is usually a desired characteristic of green infrastructure development, and there is a presumption in literature that it is common in urban open space. Many of the functions of landscaping are endorsed, but they can't be realized or included in many areas because of local political situations, a lack of understanding, and an enormous amount of convolution (Selman & Knight, 2006). In many cases, urban development has caused the terrain to transition from being predominantly rural to urban. Land development and land-use transitions are just a few of the many concerns that might arise owing to these interconnections. Urban environment has substantial issues, including lopsided urban development, formation of environmental deterioration, and so on. Because there is a growth in urbanization open space networks, cities must become more sustainable. Urban open space networks are vital in developing sustainable urban environments (Jongman et al., 2004; Zhang & Wang (2006). Opdam et al. (2006), in their study on open space and environmental showed that the amount of urban open space correlated strongly with environmental sustainability, which helped support the hypothesis that urban open space contributes to urban sustainability.

The long-term mobility, migration, replacement, and demographic volatility of residents is one of the most important parts of locations where people have decided to make their homes. Since 1970, the processes of deurbanization have had a major role in the growth of cities (Tamás, 2004). After being established, the well-off

citizens began to relocate from the highly populated and crowded places to the less densely populated and less congested locations, with more pleasant living circumstances and better air quality, specifically, garden cities or agglomeration settlements. As part of their investigation into global commitments made in the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), Wikantiyoso and Suhartono (2018) found that sustainable urban development is a key commitment. To realize sustainable urban development, a growing population in cities will encounter difficulties. Urban expansion with a focus on sustainability attempts to provide better-quality of life in the city. The goal of ecological growth in urban development and design is to lessen the influence of growth. The limited land in urban regions, as well as the increasing demand for urban facilities, created a quandary over who should manage the use of space in urban areas (Wikantiyoso & Tutuko, 2013). At the same time, however, over the previous two decades a reverse trend has emerged, one that might be referred to as a deurbanization process. Some factors working in the favor of city inhabitants coming back to their cities include improved financial and cultural benefits, lower travel times, and fewer air pollution problems. Even Nevertheless, the effects of deurbanization are still being felt today because of bad city development control and because of the current economic trends. People pay special attention to urban green spaces because of their great impact on the cities in which they exist. For practical purposes, in the case of urban green space design, rigorous administration prevails because it's very difficult to make adjustments afterward. There are economic coordination concerns with urban green space land, which is why it is crucial to plan for it (Wang, 2009). Finding a more scientific and rational approach to urban green space planning is an urgent issue that must be addressed. The current trend is expected to result in us formulating the notion that open space developments have the potential to boost property values around them.

2. Public Open Space

Broadly speaking, any property that is not devoted to the construction of buildings and constructions is called "open space." The area that's included in the inventory is both public and private land. The most common meaning of ‘open space' is ‘urban open space.' This study is seeking to identify public land, as opposed to private property. Thus, in the text below, it began to broadly define open space and subsequently went on to narrow the phrase down to the particular scope of this research. "Open space" was coined in the year 1833, when a group formed a public route in London (Maruani & Amit-Cohen, 2007). It's also thought that this committee had a hand in the popularization of the term 'open spaces' (Ibrahim, Dali & Yusoff,2013). It is possible to claim that any area outside of structures within the urban environment is called open space. As a result, there was comparison of various definitions around the world. Open space means land use that is mostly undeveloped, save for structures and buildings that are simply auxiliary to open space use. Open space is broadly defined in London to include public and private spaces that may or may not have public access, and regardless of the restrictions on entry. area that is used largely for recreational, conservation, passive enjoyment, and public gatherings is known as “open space in China. Parks, gardens, streams, forecourts, and squares held by the public all fall under this category.

While numerous definitions exist for open space, as seen above, there are differing meanings used across all levels of government and the planning and leisure sectors. The term "open space" is used in certain definitions, whereas "land type" is used in others. The following definitions of public open space will be utilized in this study: Public parks, public recreation areas, pleasure grounds, walkways, and public places have all been classified as “open spaces.” Additionally, in order to comprehend the concept of "public", spaces that are publicly accessible green and open areas, and which exclude private spaces such as backyards, gardens, and balconies are called "public" spaces (Byrne & Sipe, 2010). For the purposes of this study, the word "POS" refers to any public open spaces that are mentioned in Malaysian law with accessibility by the public (people). For public recreation or public pleasure, set aside space in the precinct structure plan; or as parklands; or for a similar purpose. A mixture of active and passive open space is incorporated. Figure 1 briefly describes Public Open Space.

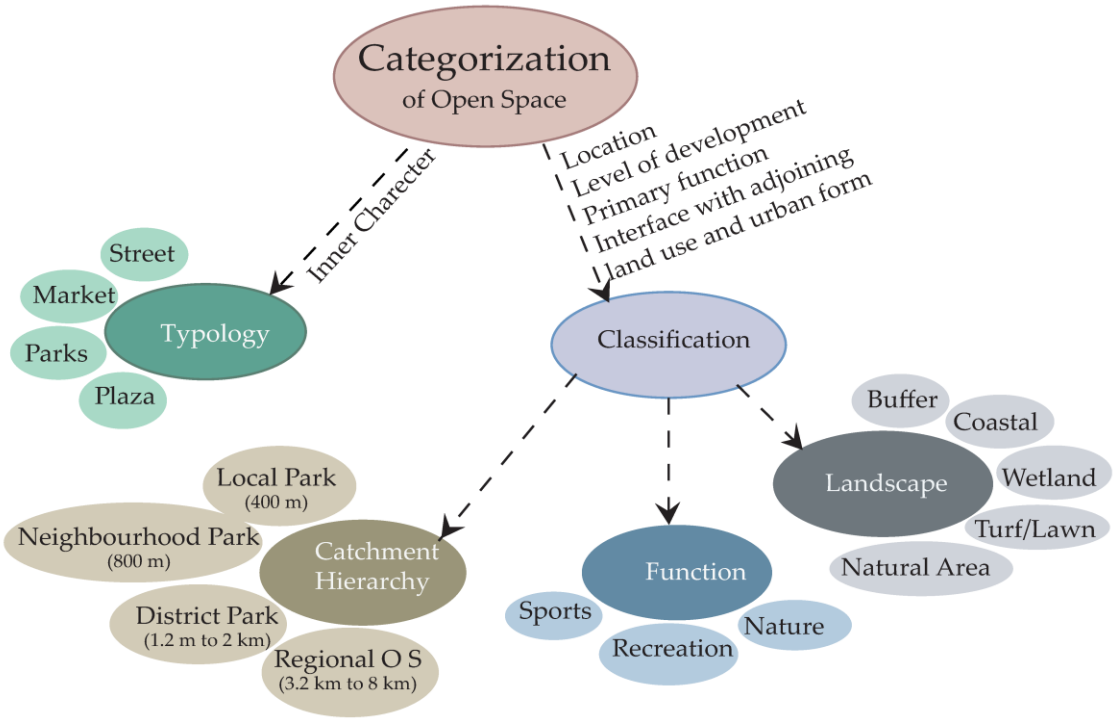

Figure 1. **Categorization of Public Open Space**

2.1.Comprehensive Categorization of Open Space

2.1.1. Based on Classification Method

For open space categorization, two broad approaches exist, these being ‘Typology' and ‘Classification. There are different types of open spaces no matter how interesting the personalities are. In other words, we focus our efforts on spaces of different types, like ‘squares, plazas, atriums, markets, streets, residential, parks, and markets (Bell, Montarzino & Travlou, 2007; Carmona & Wunderlich, 2013). In the process of categorization, spaces comprise their personalities as well. The presence of open space presents additional qualities, and these are incorporated into the way it is used and appreciated. A range of different aspects determine the overall open space character of a location, including where it is located, how developed it is, and how the space interacts with its surroundings (Nicol & Blake, 2000; Rakhshandehroo & Yusof, 2014). This study will be focused on open space categorization, which will be achieved using classification methods. Using the catchment hierarchy, classifying open spaces usually involves classifying them according to their catchment (who will use the open space), their purpose (the role of the open space) and their environmental character (which type of landscape it will have) (what the open space looks like). Below, each method is discussed. This study will concentrate on the categorisation of open spaces, which will be accomplished via the application of classification algorithms. Classifying open spaces often entails categorizing them according to their catchment (who will use the space), their purpose (what the space will do), and their environmental character (what sort of landscape it will have) (what the open space looks like). Figure 2, 3 and 4 further describes and summarizes the various categories of open space.

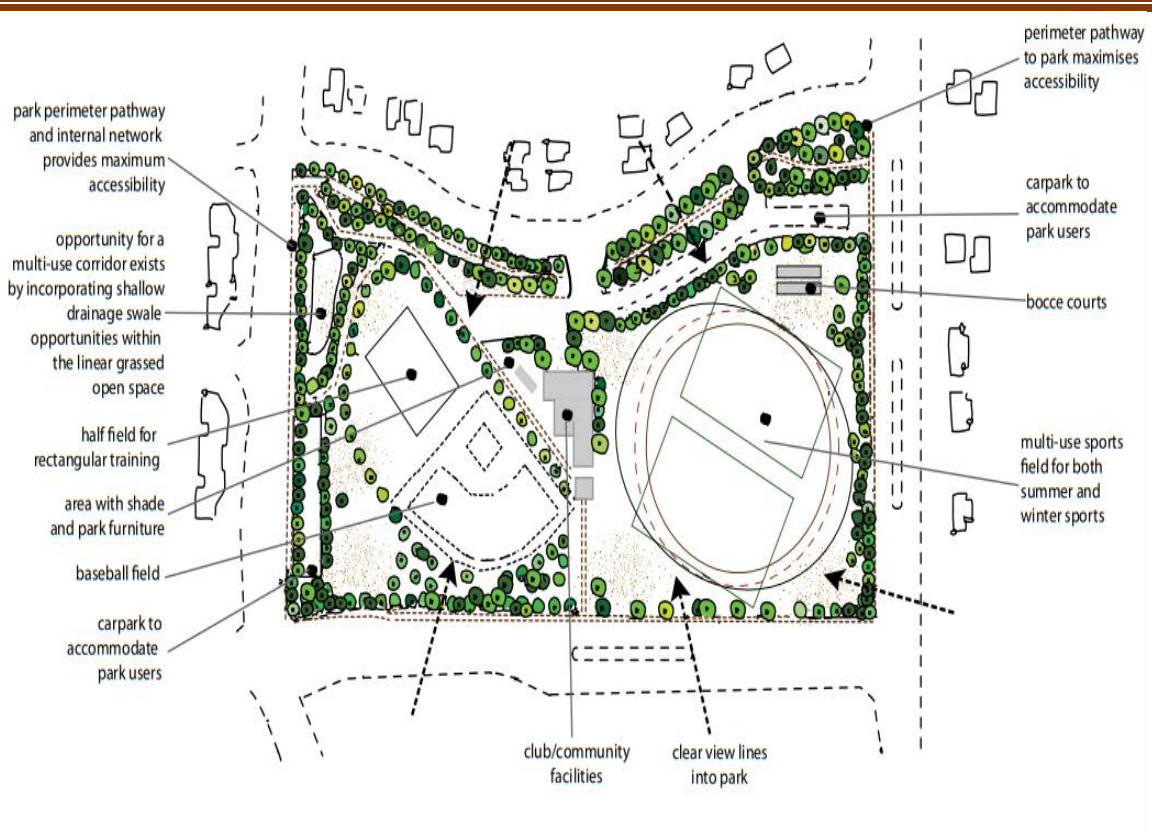

Figure 2. Example of District Public Open Space based on Function
Source: Carter (2010)

2.1.2. Catchment Hierarchy

In some texts, this concept is commonly referred to as hierarchy. Service area (catchment); Size; Level of use and Significance Overall average client base size and how far a user is likely to go to access the site. People would be prepared to travel to use open spaces, or the sphere of influence and origins of users, depending on the size of the location and how important it is to them (Basri, 2011)..

2.1.3. Function

A functional classification is assigned to each open space to reflect its principal purpose. This term is commonly used to describe the purpose that is planned for a certain area of the house. The functional classification of open spaces within the network, which takes into consideration the main purpose or function of the place (Koomen, Dekkers & van Dijk, 2008). These three basic forms of open spaces such as recreation, sports, and nature space can be identified by their primary use and intended activities.

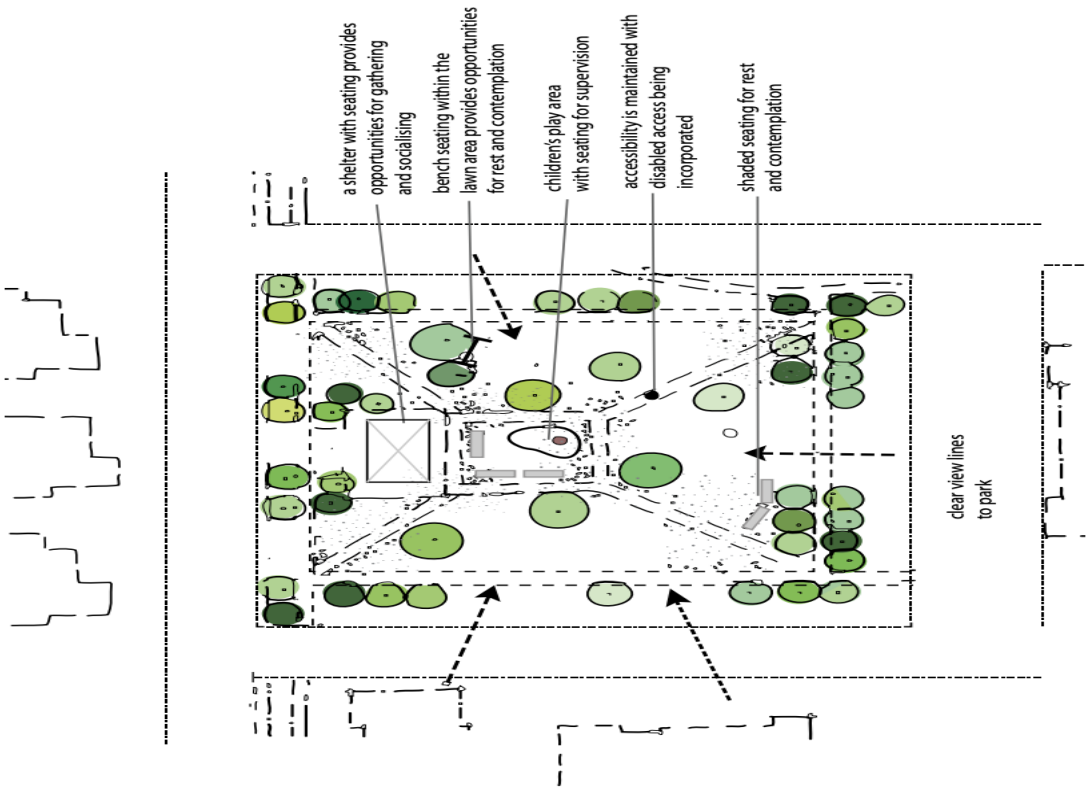

Figure 3. Example of Urban Open Space Based on Environment
Source: Carter (2010)

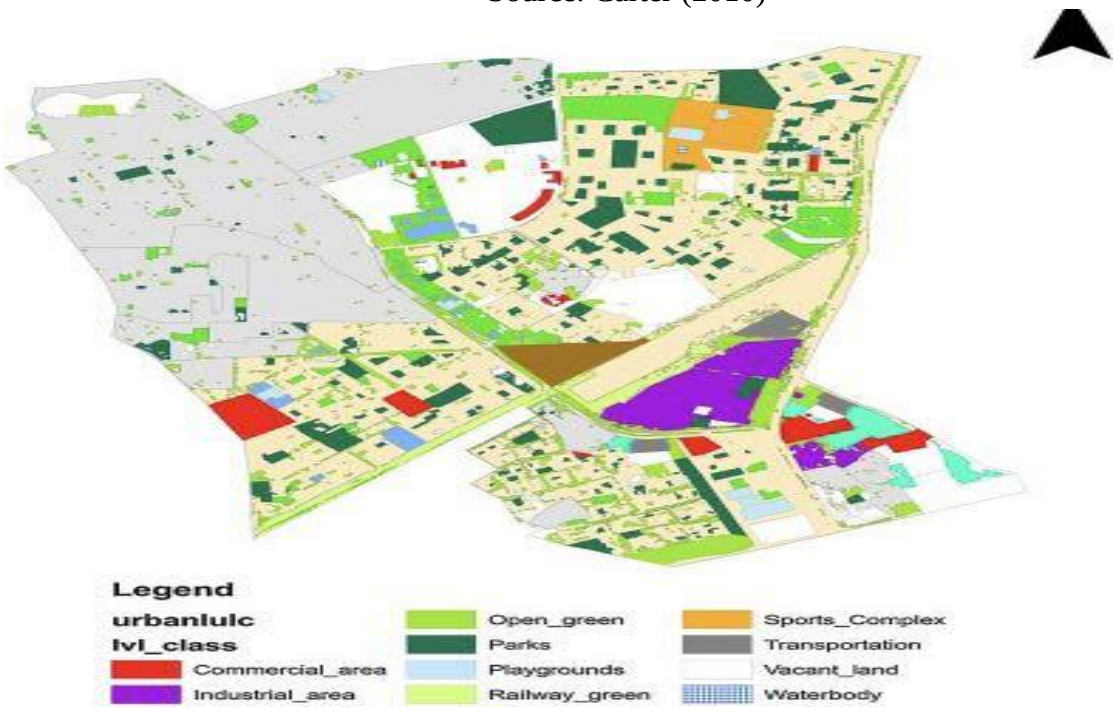

Figure 4. Topography of Urban Open Space

2.2.Environmental Settings and landscape Concepts

Every open area is classified according to its principal physical setting, for example, a landscape or an environment (Delgado, 2006). To assist with site differentiation, it is proposed that a landscape setting classification be employed. They are suitable for settings where the functional classification does not indicate

the setting type (Lau, Gou & Liu, 2014). Landscape character is employed to determine whether or not a location has a suitable landscape or vegetation type. It is therefore vital to utilize the classification system in tandem with the 'Site Analysis' and Context Assessment' and 'Precinct Objective' to obtain the maximum benefit. Because the analysis performed on the site and in the area around it, along with the context assessment, have indicated those aspects of a site and its environment that should be reinforced, as well as those that may present constraints (Tahir & Roe, 2006). Figure 5 show the flowchart depicting the general usage of landscape for urban open space.

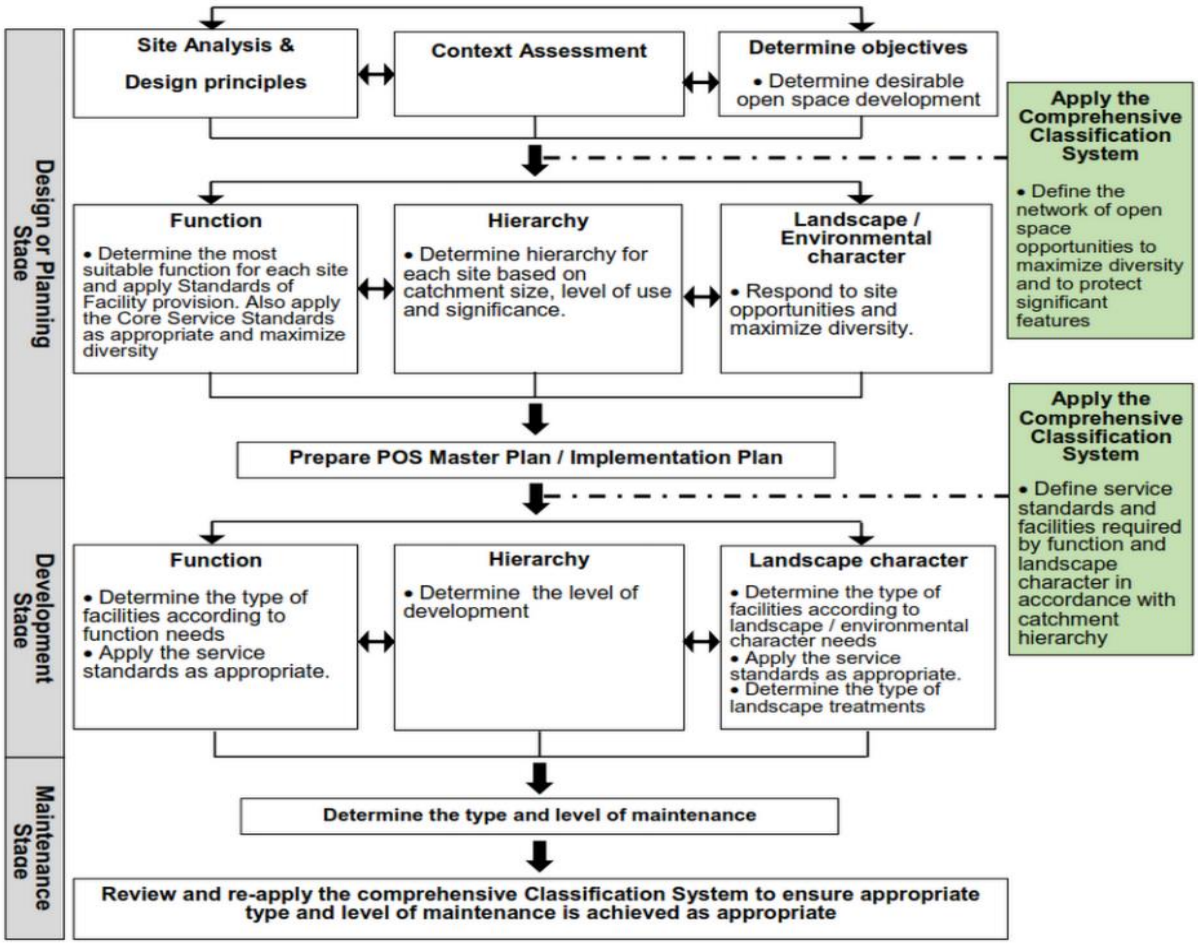

Figure 5. Application of comprehensive classification for space development

2.3. Space for Recreation in Urban Areas

You may find urban green space both within and surrounding urban areas. “Urban green space” refers to locations that are publicly owned and publicly accessible, and that have a high level of plant cover, such as parks, woodlands, nature areas, and other green spaces in urban contexts (Schipperijn et al., 2010). Such space is vital in the sustaining of urban ecological and social processes, as well as in the provision of important services in urban environments (Baycan-Levent & Nijkamp, 2004). In 2002, a new UK government body known as the Urban Green Spaces Taskforce issued a new definition of urban open space, including aspects of the townscape such as roads, plazas, walkways, squares, and streets. The term "urban area" encompasses all of the city as well as the adjacent built-up and rural areas, such as suburbs, farmland, public parks, shopping malls, golf courses, and industries, such as factories, orchards, or breweries (Barber, 2005; Office of the Deputy Prime Minister (ODPM), National Audit Office (NAO), 2006; Schipperijn et al., 2010). Many diverse types of land uses in urban zones, as well as land uses on the rural-urban edge, may all be included in a typology of urban green space that the Urban Green Space Task Force created in 2002. The same holds true for China: China has a criteria for identifying green space that is implemented countrywide.

Urban green lungs offer escape valves for the stresses of modern life (Nicol & Blake, 2000). The work of them does not stop at individuals, as they influence communities, people, and overall quality of life via their ideals in terms of aesthetics, education, and reducing the bad elements of urban living. Urban green spaces provide many different kinds of advantages and possibilities for people, and these benefits and chances may be utilized by individuals in many different ways. They are also associated with a definition and encouragement of town and city identities, which may lead to the appeal of their places because of their inclusion of varied values, such as spatial landscapes that separate communities by socioeconomic characteristics, among other things (Baycan-Levent & Nijkamp, 2004; Welch, 1995). Multifunctional systems that are essential for sustainable development are created by green areas, which provide chances for leisure and provide other positive characteristics.

Some experts assert that the quality of life in cities and sustainable development are mutually supported by urban green space (Baycan-Levent & Nijkamp, 2004). Urban green space is a very broad topic of interest to many different disciplines. Connections to issues such as healthy living, the environment, climate change mitigation, property value increase, and community cohesiveness may be found in many different facets of urban green space. Also, it is believed to be a sustainable development resource serving several purposes, including leisure and other factors that are critical to human well-being (Bullock, 2008; Davies et al., 2008). in addition, they may serve as effective backgrounds for urban development, as well as places for children to play and stopover habitats for animals in urban environments (Bullock, 2008).

2.4.Environmentally Friendly Infrastructure

All green infrastructure examples include open space networks, rivers, trees and forests, parklands, and open countryside (Natural England, 2007). An interconnected network of green spaces that includes natural regions and features, publicly owned and privately owned conservation lands, working lands that have conservation value, and other types of protected open spaces is considered a green infrastructure network (Benedict & McMahon, 2006). Both planning and management are based on natural resource values and human benefits. Regional life support system is sometimes referred to as green infrastructure because it includes green and blue spaces and natural environmental components inside and between cities, towns, and villages in the northwest United States. Additional details were also included about green infrastructure, including its own physical components. Not only are amenities such as hedges, green spaces, coastlines, heathlands, cemeteries, agricultural land allotments, community gardens, and urban farms included, but so are community gardens, community farms, and urban farms. These aspects should be preserved for the time being since they may be use in a broad variety of other capacities (Landscape Institute, 2009). Planned long-term management is required to make advantage of this opportunity (Davies et al., 2008).

In a framework which limits future expansion while preserving and safeguarding assets and natural resources, green infrastructure allows for population rise while maintaining the status quo. Green infrastructure is supported by policy and planning integration, landscape multifunctionality, and interorganizational collaboration, according to the Northwest Green Infrastructure (Think-Tank, 2006). underpinning the green infrastructure strategy is the principle that multifunctionality is an absolute need to the project's success (Landscape Institute, 2009). The functions of nature are multiplied and enhanced significantly when nature is planned and managed as a whole. This approach results in a network of controlled, protected, and privately owned green spaces, where the collective advantages exceed the value of the individual parts. Green infrastructure, as implemented via a strategic green network, has been shown to act as a lifeline (TEP 2006; Horwood, 2011; 2007). Green infrastructure is a lifeline for a community, offering many advantages and carrying out a range of tasks. Many of the topics in which you should give your consideration include employment, leisure, physical health, and emotional well-being, social connections, contact with nature, drainage and flood management, climate change adaptation, and pollution control (TEP 2007). On the other hand, the terms green infrastructure and green technology have been used interchangeably and understood to mean different things, which is why the term has been considered problematic. Economics has generally displaced ecology as the center of green infrastructure discussions. While green infrastructure has previously

been described as multifunctional green networks with varying emphasis designed to provide various advantages to the community, the new, stricter definition describes it as multipurpose green networks with a range of attributes to produce a number of outcomes (Horwood, 2011; Landscape Institute, 2009). Many authors use a number of and distinctly diverse definitions of green infrastructure, with the meaning differing somewhat in each case.

Because of the fluidity of its context, this fluidity affects the meaning of green infrastructure, resulting in changes and shifts in definition. This definition makes clear that the idea may also be utilized to provide a way to help people become more sustainable in urban settings. The idea of green infrastructure is acknowledged in both planning and management, but there are certain common principles, as well, to summarize. A multifunctional agenda designed for landscape design and management is also known as a holistic approach to design and management (ECOTEC, 2006). Other important landscape ideas such as ecosystems, greenways, greenbelts, and other terms are all lumped together under the phrase "green infrastructure." Development, conservation, and integration of green areas and green networks are all feasible when seen from this viewpoint. The new agenda provides the creation of investment opportunities in cities, as well as opportunities for sustainable technology development when funding regional and national economic revival and environmental advancement (ECOTEC, 2006).

3. China's Urban Planning and Green Space System

The Urban and Rural Planning Act of China, passed in 2008, is a helpful law for city and rural planners. Today, in cities, towns, and villages, planning systems have gained in sophistication, and as a consequence, new toolkits include examples of exceptional practices that may serve as models for the design of new systems. While the "City Planning Act" that replaced it is much improved, the new legislation is still coupled to the country and municipal structures. A master plan and a detailed plan form the structure of the Chinese planning system (xiang xi gui hua).As seen in Figure 2, the general land use patterns for cities are spelled out in the master plan. In addition to the overall master plan, a detailed plan is provided. This concentrates on locations designated for short-term development as laid out in the overall plan. Furthermore, the development control plan consists of urban design as well as comprehensive building planning (xiu jian xing xiang xi gui hua). The average planning horizon of master plans is approximately 20 years. The basic tenet of master plans is to plan and build cities. These techniques incorporate urban development, land use planning, extensive transport systems, and construction in restricted and constricted areas.

This article is on urban green planning, focusing on parks and gardens as well as gardens and parks located in the city. To date, the MOHURD (see "Mohurd Issues Urban Green Spaces Planning Interim Policies," from 2002) has provided interim policy guidance for urban green spaces termed "Urban Green Spaces System Planning." The first time in Chinese planning policy that administrative areas were considered essential for implementation of more “green” urban spaces and places was when a new index and typology were created to support and improve them. Housing and green space have not previously been connected in terms of context and content, thanks to the creation of the "Urban Green Spaces System Planning Policy." the connection between urban green planning and housing development is evident in this complex administrative environment for the first time. This interim approach and suggested legislation show that state and municipal governments have the responsibility for environmental protection and the preservation of the environment, as well as the burdens of accountability and liability on their residents. In other words, to make sure the quantity and quality of green spaces are equitable throughout the city, a specific index is developed to start assigning various degrees of accountability in municipal governments for the design and construction of green spaces. With enough energy and structure, there is enough substance for a more focused connection between urban green space and housing supply.

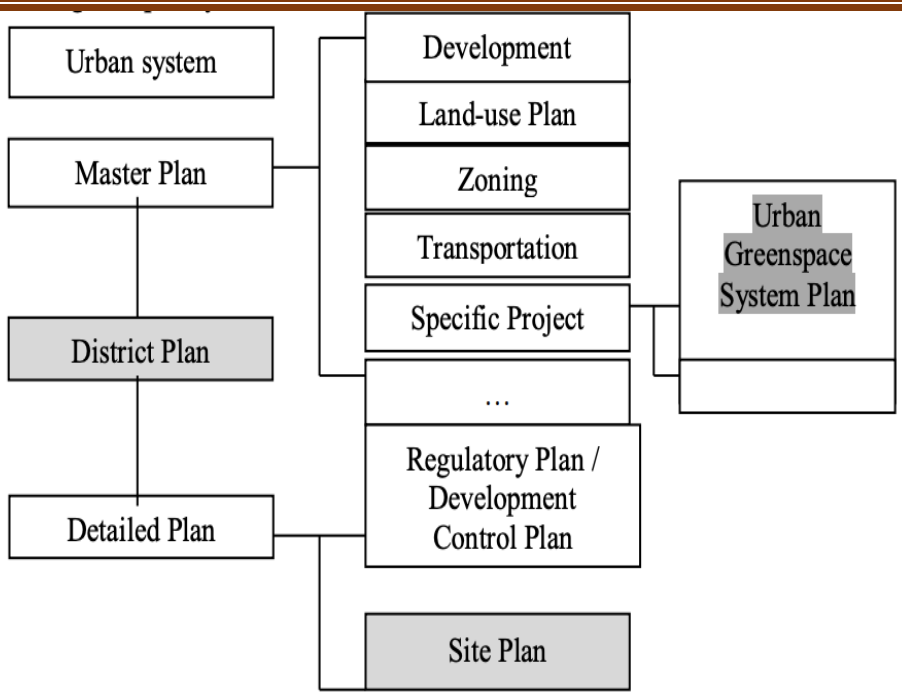

Figure 6. Urban planning system in China

3.1.Urban Planning and Green Space Policy: A Review

For the first time, cities, states, and federal governments now share responsibility for urban planning and policy, which was established with an emphasis on national social and economic growth. The majority of experts in urban planning and green space policy, as well as relevant policies, are all in favor of sustainability and environmental responsibility. To fulfill these new criteria, improved planning methods must take environmental conditions, sustainability, a green city, liveability, and expressing local characteristics or identity into consideration (Barber, 2005). Because the policies aren't fully clear, they can't be properly enforced. Concepts such as "ecological concerns" and "environmental preservation and sustainability" have been widely criticized (Liu & Zhang, 2005). Similar to the previous quote, there is some level of ambiguity about accountability for urban green space systems, as is the theoretical basis or oversight of urban planning systems. They understood the need of having early architectural, landscape, and architectural design decisions made in residential construction. A group of experts from the federal, academic, and private sectors were noted for their readiness to meet with local people and value diverse points of view. If it is decided that a “joined-up” approach is best, critics asked if various policies and practices would harmonize with one another.

Policies in regard to urban planning should focus on being multifunctional, but they should also take into consideration the unique aspects of the neighborhood, including history, culture, and tradition. the implementation of “joined-up” policy and practice has received a great deal of attention (Junfang, 2015). Thus, owing to supply-induced institutional government administrative limitations, policies and plans are not successfully implemented. Policy makers and planners lack relevant, community-based bottom-up expertise in making improvements to urban partnerships. The innovative, flexible, and strategic development plan system outlined in the Urban and Rural Planning Act (2008) introduced a fresh, simple, and adaptable framework for local planning and standards. Strategic green space planning and policy at the national and municipal levels was used to enhance the livability, health, and sustainability of urban areas. Attention was given to enhancing the ecological, physical, and mental health of city residents while also increasing the living environment, integrated and sustainable development of urban, rural economies, and societies (MOHURD, 2011). The company focuses on improving urban green areas' quality and connection as well as their capacity to spur sustainable growth. Proper regulatory measures are required, but legislation and regulation also underscore the necessity for strategically designed urban green space systems.

For example, an index that measures the amount of green space may require that the amount of green space be equal to or more than 35% of a new residential area, and 25% in the redevelopment of older residential areas. There are no laws on green space management, upkeep, or skill requirements, whether at the local or national level. Environmental protection and sustainable development are now fundamental to the federal government's strategy. Concerns are associated with city planning initiatives that focus on creating more livable cities, preserving green spaces, modernizing public areas, and doing so in a manner that benefits a harmonious and sustainable development of urban civilization. Despite this, it is necessary to use a more integrated planning strategy and to implement it progressively in order to promote the quality of urban life while furthering future goals of bolstering and standardizing a certain number of green spaces. To improve the quality of urban life, there is more that can be done in the area of policy and planning, design, long-term management, and maintenance of urban green space and housing.

3.2.Public Space towards Urban Sustainability: Designing Public Space

Using urban design as an essential part of building a sustainable society is crucial (Bovill, 2015). urban design territories, ideal images, perfect place-making, and integrated paradigms in urbanism also includes everyday urbanism, ecological urbanism, and landscape urbanism as runners-up in addition to these three primary concepts (Haas, 2008). Every person is concerned with creating comfortable and healthy settings of variance, curiosity, familiarity, engagement, and contrast. However, their methods were different. These alternative approaches, such as globalization, mediatization (theory that the media shapes and frames the processes and discourse of the world) are both emphasized and complemented by the traditional approach of advocating public squares and perimeter blocks as important parts of the design and construction of cities (new urbanism and sustainable urbanism) (post urbanism, city marketing, and place branding schemes). Other others searched for approaches that aligned with ecological and landscape urbanism approaches (Metzger & Rader Olsson, 2013).

Although the approaches varied, they all had a tendency toward speculative theory. As a result of demographic and consumer shifts, inequalities in socioeconomic status, the peak of world oil production, and climate change, it is necessary to have specialized expertise support in the area (Brito & Stafford-Smith, 2012). For the most part, people today live in cities and urbanized and suburbanized regions, which means that cities have a responsibility to handle critical issues such as environmental problems. Additionally, we examined how these future changes will impact urban design, professional role planning, and future planning (Thwaites, 2007). Today, we take into consideration more than only the public area itself, but other features as well. The argument is that maintaining the resources and connectivity of public space is important because these necessities of public life (i.e., permanence, connectivity, and sustainability) are needed for sustainability. Development related habits, as well as well-being, social connections, community building, social aid, and urban infrastructure renovation, are all ways to include sustainability in this setting. Since the beginning of the modern era, the nature of community has changed, with increased urbanization and globalization (James, 2014).

4. Sustainability in Urban Spaces

This section discusses the concept of sustainability in urban environments. Our quality of life is strongly influenced by open spaces. They provide space for a variety of social interactions and habitats for flora and fauna. A classification of spaces would aid in the development of public open space policies and the implementation of structure plans. Sustaining a sustainable practice can have a plethora of environmental and economic benefits. Green roofs' potential cooling and thermal insulation properties may also result in cost savings for the building owner. Successful green spaces contribute to the aesthetic appeal of towns and cities; they serve as venues for cultural events and the arts; they increase land values; and they serve as safe routes. Their ecological functions include flood protection and sustainable drainage, as well as the improvement of microclimates, air filtration, shading, and biodiversity enhancement.

4.1.Sustainable Public Space in the Urban Context

Public space has a long and distinguished history, dating back to ancient times. Traditional public spaces, such as the Greek Agora and the Roman Forum, represent the long-standing traditions of a community, which is what enables a place to be seen as reflective of that society's social cohesiveness and communal life. Habermas says, "According to me, 'public space' is a physical location where public expression of the domain takes place, and it is a true 'public space of urban democracy' that serves as a mechanism for increasing citizens' interaction and political participation." This is what happens when you build public space on the foundation of very political and expressive advertising. An appreciation of others and voluntary participation were foundational to all other forms of expression, whether political or communicative. The character of public space is composed of a multitude of different components, including traffic, history, culture, and the like, as well as physical features. The majority of the population's use of public space meant that it was also in the public domain. Carmona noted that each location has its own culture, as well as the distinct personalities of the locals. In addition, he stressed the necessity of maintaining each location's own identity, rather than falling prey to worldwide trends in city planning and public space design (Kim, Hwang & Park, 2014). Each country's tendencies in the process of global agreement modification and implementation, as well as urbanization, have all contributed to a growth in the demand for public space enhancement (Back, 2018). Studies on public space should focus on the aspects of a city that can be touched and those that cannot. In addition, they should take into consideration environmental issues which help to facilitate the development of sustainable cities. When it comes to creating a sustainable public space, the components may be broken down into physical, cultural, and ecological elements.

4.2. **Urban Sustainability's Scopes**

To many, the idea of sustainable development is about equipping the next generation with the best of all three elements: economics, the environment, and society. Every viewpoint serves a certain methodology. The services provided by the economy include supplying, consuming, and manufacturing commodities. The environmental issue is one of maintaining the ecological balance in the area. Social and cultural variety is critical to the well-being of the people and the global community. When it comes to the range of aspects it covers, such as environmental sustainability, social sustainability, and economic sustainability, many academics target three important areas. The UN's 2002 World Summit on Sustainable Development (WSSD) also approved the Johannesburg Declaration, which calls for promoting environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable development (Nadarajah & Yamamoto, 2006). In order to minimize negative environmental effects, smart and cautious design is used to both design and operation, with the goal of not utilizing non-renewable resources, which helps to lessen the effect on the environment, and symbolically connects mankind to the natural environment. An environmentally responsible design has been included in all spheres related to human activity. a variety of experts have contributed their thoughts on sustainable urban design City sustainability may be separated into three categories: long-term, middle-term, and short-term. Each point of view has its own dynamic and contributes to the overall system. In order to improve human wellbeing, the economy increases both the supply of goods and services. The conservation of the integrity of ecological systems is mainly environmental preservation's priority. When the socio-cultural system strives to enhance the human component, it also balances social connections and cultural diversity. Culture is like the adhesive that binds together all other problems. In the 21st century, it has emerged as one of the most pressing sustainability challenges. Culture offers the bases for an individual's identity and ethnic affiliations, as well as having an impact on the kind of work one does. The stability of the political and economic foundations is key in promoting change. The most important of them is that it cultivates ideals that may contribute to the collective effort needed to build a more sustainable future in the rapidly changing global environment (Nadarajah & Yamamoto, 2006). People now and in the future aspire to live and work in sustainable communities, as defined by the Sustainable Communities Plan. They help meet the varied requirements of inhabitants now and in the future, while also being conscientious about the environment. Everything that they do is safe and welcoming, well-planned, built, and run, and it provides equal opportunity and outstanding services to everyone (Manzi, Lucas & Jones, 2010).

The world's first pillar of urban sustainability is environmental sustainability. The ultimate goal is to help the land by saving resources and energy while simultaneously decreasing pollution and minimising the

damage done to the environment (Back, 2018). A pleasant workplace with a passive ventilation system and recycling also is included. It is critical that we take into consideration the effect that urban development will have on the environment for the long run in view of the ecosystem's singular role as the supply of air, water, and soil on which people and other animals depend. It includes the improvement and management of the natural environment, particularly by restoring consumption and reuse facility systems and furthermore by encouraging environmentally friendly practices and greater water circulation (Manzi, Lucas & Jones, 2010). An important part of environmental sustainability planning is to use a passive circulation system. It has to do with ecologically conscious building design. As opposed to having external controls for the interior environment's temperature, structures should have natural circulation and self-sustaining processes to maintain internal environmental conditions. Above all, ventilation and circulation are very essential for buildings..

In the second area of emphasis, we want to make sure to preserve and preserve for future generations our history, landmarks, traditions, and values, as well as building up and rebuilding local communities. We believe this gives us the ability to use culture and locality, accessibility, and safety, as well as spatial distribution, to improve the local and regional community (Nadarajah & Yamamoto, 2006). As an urban area, its social and cultural aspects should be considered alongside the social and economic characteristics of the region. Another important step that may be taken is to encourage local communities to get involved, and also to include elements of culture into the process of urban development. Creative paraphrase: Public spaces should promote social interaction among citizens, and be able to provide a range of social functions, but they should also be readily accessible to the general public. In the future, planning for public spaces should be flexible to change in order to suit new situations as they arise (Kim, 2014). The "Ground" may be made to conform to the structure by providing open space in the surrounding area. The duration of the connection between the building and its surroundings is directly influenced by this important planning element. Planning factors such as amenity and mobility illustrate social sustainability (Kim, 2017).

Additionally, we will concentrate on economic sustainability, a third area of emphasis. An increase in GDP, reduced development costs, better infrastructure and facilities for everyone, and an enhanced quality of life are the long-term goals. to have a harmonic connection, to make efficient progress, and to improve productivity are established via a foundation of sturdy connections, strong growth, and an enhanced productivity (Nadarajah & Yamamoto, 2006). Beginning with this acknowledgment, it was said that resources such as water and air are limited in terms of meeting the present and future requirements and wants of the generations that would exist at that time. Sustainability, in other words, is seen as a factor in assuring the long-term stability of urban and regional economies by balancing the allocation of resources, the choice of investment, and the application of new technologies. Reduce costs, reduce waste, minimize resource use, use recycled materials, save money, use environmentally friendly methods (Kim, 2014). Complexity affects the physical and visible parts of each piece differently. With complex results such as the blurring of the boundary between the inside and the outside, and the penetration of outside circumstances such as dirt, walking, and greenery into the interior, it is feasible to accomplish a wide range of sophisticated effects. An effective and lasting solution might be described as adaptation. For this reason, sophisticated adaptation and a willingness to adapt are essential components of any economy seeking long-term viability (Kim, 2017). When asked about the sustainability of the community, KC Boyce, the Deputy Executive Director for Membership and Regional Impact at ICLEI Local Governments for Sustainability, suggested that progress toward sustainability may be measured. In order to provide a consistent approach for evaluating progress in several indices for sustainability, he developed the STAR Community Index (Vollmer, 2011).

5. Policy Implications

The aim of this document was to investigate the availability of new possibilities for strengthening multifunctionality of urban open space as a means of improving the sustainability of development. Multifunctionality is commonly seen in green infrastructure development, and in this instance, the article has argued that. Generally the promotion of environmental, economic, cultural, historical, and aesthetic functions in landscapes has occurred, but achievement and integration of these functions are currently hindered by the

confinements of a politicized environment, an absence of understanding, and an extensive amount of complexity (Selman and Knight, 2006). Additionally, the process of urban expansion has led to landscape services transitioning from being performed in rural areas to being done in urban settings. Land development, habitat fragmentation, and land-use transitions are just a few of the many concerns that might arise owing to these interconnections.

Planning that enables government policymakers, scientists, and stakeholders to understand the roles of green spaces at a glance is referred to as management practice. A sustainable green and open space development is supported by this approach in China. The Green and Open Space Strategy aims to provide a starting point for sustainable effect assessments, according to a review of the strategy. Management planning frameworks were studied in order to discover if they could be transplanted from China to other cities and locations. Sustainability impact assessments are advocated in other places, but they also provide a resource for sustainable impact assessments. This review article describes the policy and practice shifts in China when it comes to green space and land use planning. Researchers have shown that even with several issues and concerns, there is a general progression of convergence which showcases how policymakers, planners, and practitioners have become more receptive to the ways that green space is related to quality and quantity of housing. This study clearly demonstrates the merger of political and institutional concern with practicalities when it comes to integrating green space provision with housing in order to achieve progressive economic, social, and urban change.

One of the primary causes of disease is inadequate water and sanitation. Access to services such as collection and transportation of wastewater out of urban districts is still lacking for many people. Regional micro-climate is greatly influenced by urban green spaces. Modulation of climatic extremes, enhancement of the hydrological cycle, and plant health are all things that climate change remediation technologies can contribute to. Establishment of green spaces in urban areas requires public policies that encourage them. As well, a widespread information campaign needs to be conducted to help assist the installation and funding of green areas. Urban Green Spaces (UGS's) best way to cope with the issue of dwindling groundwater supplies is to recycle and reuse wastewater. Also, to sustain many of these "beneficial qualities" of UGS, watering parks, gardens, and roadside vegetation should be done regularly. Simple and yet highly effective irrigation methods can be used, including drip irrigation. Because of the preceding account, there is an obvious need for proper wastewater treatment for a greater number of people. With the assistance of effective service infrastructure, such programs as Smart Cities and Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) seek to give sufficient work opportunities.

6. Conclusion

Urban green spaces serve numerous functions in urban environments, improving the quality of life for the people who use them. Urban green spaces are supported by wide consensus on their usefulness and value to creating sustainable or eco-cities in the 21st century. Not only is it hurting the environment, but rising traffic and urban heat in emerging countries also cause social and economic costs. It's imperative in today's sustainable planning to include the ecological benefits imparted in green spaces, including helping to mitigate change. Due to pickup of polluting gases and particles, which cause respiratory diseases, green spaces in urban areas are especially crucial for improving air quality. Green spaces help to reduce cooling expenses by efficiently using the surrounding air. Green spaces also improve home values because of their amenity and appearance. However, city residents look for the social and psychological benefits of green spaces. In addition to providing leisure and recreation, public parks and gardens help cities address issues like pollution and community bonding. This is most effective in helping with emotional healing and physical relaxation.

We must make parks in the city more convenient and of a high enough quality and number in order to suit the social and psychological demands of the residents. Distributing green spaces evenly throughout the city is important. Ensuring the total area occupied by green spaces accommodates the city's population requirements is also necessary. Most of the world's resources and people are found in cities. Having access to green space in urban areas can increase residents' appreciation for the environment while also providing crucial community functions. In addition to serving as a habitat for wildlife, urban green spaces are also an integral aspect of

several ecosystems. It is up to municipal and regional governments to manage green space in cities. As part of an integrated strategy, integrating considerations in writings should not only be viewed as a source of contributions to environmental sustainability, but also how it may be done in developing nations, where diverse socioeconomic, political, and cultural influences are in play. Environmental sustainability is affected by many different aspects, such as a lack of investment, proper management, producing an appropriate planning and public policy, and political instability, social values, and economic situations. A country's social and political circumstances influence scientific and technological growth. Academic and non-academic stakeholders collaborating on integrative research is crucial to advancing sustainable development for communities threatened by urban green areas.

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