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LIVING IN GREEN CITY

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ABSTRACT

Nowadays, the bioenvironmental problems are one of the fundamental issues related to the city and are resulted from their conflict with the natural environment; because the urban development involves the predominance of buildings, industries, transformations, and economic activities on the natural spaces. With the development of cities, the landscapes and values of natural environment have been exposed to further destruction and erosion and the urban residents have been deprived of the natural attractions and the mental and social problems have appeared. Nowadays, the notion of cities without effective green spaces with its different forms is not comparable. To be able to adjust their sustainability, the cities as the focal centers of activities and human beings' living should accept the structure and function affected by the natural systems. Meanwhile, the urban green spaces as the necessary and inseparable component of the unique framework of the cities play a significant role in their metabolism that their scarcity can cause severe disorders in the life of cities. The results have revealed that the urban green spaces have social and ecologic output and the most important effect of green space on the cities is their bioenvironmental functions or ecologic output which make the cities ready for living and challenge the destroying effects of development of the transportation and improve the quality of the citizens' life. The urban green space is so important that nowadays, it is considered as one of the indexes of the development of the communities. The most important effects of the green spaces on the cities are the reduction of noise and air pollution, temperature modification, increase of relative moisture, air moderation and dust absorption. The other effects of the green space on the cities are relative, but all its effects make their presence in the cities inevitable. In this paper, it has been tried to present the definitions and explanations related to the green space and urban environment and their different functions in the city.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, the concept of cities without effective green space with its different forms is not

imaginable. The consequences of urban development and the complexities of their bioenvironmental predicaments have made the existence of green space and their development inevitable forever. The consideration given to green spaces as the respiratory lungs of the cities is not an exaggerated definition of its function, but it is indicative of its minimum function in the ecologic notion of the cities. These areas are of special importance in terms of the provision of bioenvironmental needs of the citizens and also a provision of leisure areas and the communication bed and social interaction. The pollutions resulted from the industries and technology have changed the cities to an inferno for the inhabitants. Furthermore, the impolitic development of cities in horizontal and vertical forms has destroyed nature. Nature and green space, which played the vital role of beating the heart of the human habitats for years and were the best place for the creation of early cities, are destroyed by the carelessness of the city inhabitant. With regard to these crises such as noise pollution, air pollution, and mental pressure resulted from living among the numerous stony buildings and severe traffic of different kinds of vehicles that threat the cities every day, the attention should be paid to the needs of this large urban community. The increase of population and its congregations at regional levels has direct effects on environmental quality, in such a way that the growth of population, poverty, and erosion of environment in the developing country have created a futile circle. This futile circle has affected the quality of people's life seriously and has ruined the efforts of third- world countries for access to sustainable development. Having the welfare and convenience in community life is one of the ways to have access to sustainable development; nowadays, all the authorities of the community make their effort to provide the people's welfare and convenience. This welfare is subdivided into two material and mental sections and the mental one is more important than the other factors. The urban green spaces are one of the external factors effective in providing welfare in the crowded urban areas and many pieces of research have confirmed its effect on the citizens' welfare. Therefore, nowadays, the emphasis has been put on the sensitive and determining role of the urban design and planning for keeping the connection between the urban environments and the green space and nature.

In regard of the necessity of green space, the bioenvironmental functions of the green spaces are the most important effect of them on the cities and the creation of balance in the metabolism of city on one hand, and the increase of level of beauty, on the other hand, causes the increase of quality of civilization of the cities. And, in fact, the green spaces are considered to be the respiratory lungs of the cities (Khansefid, 2007: 25).

2. HISTORY OF THE CREATION OF GREEN SPACE

The history of architecture and urban building indicates that, from the past periods, the human being had felt the need to create the garden and green space in even the elementary cities of that period so that not to be separated from nature and his origin. For example, it can be referred to as the hanging gardens of Babylon that were built 500 years BC in an area about fourteen hectares of a big palace at the center of Babel city. This big garden included the surfaces which hanged the gardens with rare plants on the pillars firmed on seven floors. In the fifth century BC, the Greeks built the top of pillars in Corinthian order in the shape of flower basket and the pillars in the ivy form. Furthermore, the young neighborhoods were afforested in Athens. The Egyptian architects also built the pillars in a lupine, papyrus, and date palm form concordant to the environment and nature. Alexandria had great national gardens and Athens had Femoze's arboretum and zoo. The Iranians also

built the fruit gardens on the outskirts of their cities from Achaemenian period and the greengage and peach have been the most popular planted fruits. Of course, the existence of amusement park in the period of Shah Abbas Safavid has been reported and some gardens have remained from that period. The old gardens of Iran generally had a total fence, a central channel of water flowed in a canal and a pavilion placed generally at the center of garden and was a place for resting. Chahar Bagh- e Isfahan, Fin- e Kashan and Eram- e Shiraz are instances of these gardens. Today, regarding the increasing pollution of environment and mental requirements of the human being, beyond the inherent and historical interests, designing the cities is not separated from the green space. Brasilia in Brazil country is an instance of these kinds of cities which have been designed and built concordant to and natural complementary of its environment (ibid, 26).

2.1 WHAT IS URBAN GREEN SPACE?

Gary Moul, the father of park planning in Iran, talks about green spaces of cities. The urban green space is a region covered by the plants in and outskirts of the cities that has two important functions for the city: temperature modification, moderating weather and beautification (Salehifard, 2008: 3).

The green space is a part of urban open space which includes the trees, flowers, grasses and other plants in the natural and artificial domains that is built and protected based on the supervision and management of human being, regarding the disciplines, laws and expert knowledge related to that for improving the biological condition and welfare of the citizens and the non-rural population centers (Khansefid, 2007:26).

2.2 THE FUNCTIONS OF GREEN SPACE ARE SUBDIVIDED TO FOUR CLASSES

- 1) Public green space: These include the urban green spaces and parks which have social functions. These areas are used by the people for spending their free time, recreation and social and cultural gatherings.
- 2) Half-green space: These areas are more limited than the public areas, such as the open campus of hospitals, government offices and so on.
- 3) Green spaces of passages and streets: These are the urban green spaces which usually include afforesting the narrow border of the sidewalk and carriageway.
- 4) Private Greenspace: This consists of all the areas including gardens and flower beds existing in the city whose use is limited to their owners (Henrik, 1995: 20).

2.3 MANAGEMENT OF URBAN GREEN SPACE

Generally, the management of urban green space includes all the stages of evaluation, design and planting concordant to the place, supervision on its protection and maintenance by the people's cooperation (Kokabi, 2007: 9).

2.4 IMPORTANCE AND SIGNIFICANT FUNCTIONS OF URBAN GREEN SPACE

Nowadays, the concept of cities without effective green space with its different forms is not imaginable. The consequences of urban development and the complexities of their bioenvironmental predicaments have made the existence of green space and their development inevitable forever. To be able to guarantee their sustainability, the cities as the centers of concentration of activities and human beings' living should accept the structure and function affected by the natural systems. The urban

green spaces as the necessary and inseparable component of the unique framework of the cities play a significant role in their metabolism and their shortage can cause serious disorders in the life of cities. The attention to the green space as the respiratory lungs of the cities is generally not the exaggerating definition of its function, but it is indicative of its minimum function in the ecologic concept of the cities (Pakzad, 1951: 19).

These areas are of special importance in terms of the provision of bioenvironmental needs of the citizens and also a provision of leisure areas and the communication bed and social interaction. Here, it is referred to the most important functions of green spaces in the cities:

- 1) Recreational function: Parks are the best places for resting and refreshment. Nowadays, a part of the recreational functions of the family, neighborhood relationships, market and so forth have been replaced by the recreational functions of the parks and green spaces.
- 2) Sanitary function: Parks/gardens and green spaces can provide the physical and mental health of the individuals. The wide role of green space on the neural concentration of individuals is an obvious matter.
- 3) Communicative function: Parks are providers of the unwritten organized relations which are formed and continued according to the needs of different social groups.
- 4) Educational function: Playing and entertainment play an effective role in the physical and mental training of the children. Although the parks have a few playing materials, they provide the situation for the children to gain skill and creativity.
- 5) Trading function: Despite the fact that parks are places for resting and recreation, they are also a suitable place for the presentation of different goods needed for the tourists due to their wide presence in the parks (ibid).

2.5 BIOENVIRONMENTAL FUNCTION OF GREEN SPACE

The bioenvironmental functions of the green spaces are the most important effects of them on the cities which have made the cities, as the environment of the human community, meaningful and have challenged the destroying effects of the development of the industry and improved the quality of the civilization of the cities. At present, urban planning is significant in regard to the importance of the urban environment and is expressed as the most necessary element of sustainable development. The increasing growth of population has caused destroying the natural resources, environment and also has caused air pollution, while the protection of environment has been enacted as the public duty based on the fifth article of constitution (Yousefi, 2007: 20).

2.5.1 SIGNIFICANT EFFECTS OF GREEN SPACE ON THE CITIES

The most important effects of green space on the cities include the reduction of air pollution, reduction of noise pollution, temperature modification, increase of relative moisture, air moderation and dust absorption. The other effects of the green space on the cities are relative, but all its effects make their presence in the cities inevitable; in such a way that the cities cannot remain sustainable without it. So, if the green space is a necessity as a component of the urban tissue and also as a part of urban services, it cannot be separated from the requirements of community. Therefore, the green space should be qualitatively and quantitatively concordant to the physical volume of the city and buildings and should be built with regard to the situation (streets and roads) and needs of the community and also mentally, it should be based on their free time and health requirements and

ecologic condition of the city so that the green space as the active space can have continuous bioenvironmental output (Javaheri, 2006: 23).

2.5.2 SOCIO-CULTURAL FUNCTION OF GREEN SPACE

These areas are of special importance in terms of the provision of bioenvironmental needs of the citizens and also a provision of leisure areas and the communication bed and social interaction. Here, it is referred to the most important functions of green spaces in the cities:

Recreational function: Parks are the best places for resting and refreshment. Nowadays, a part of the recreational functions of the family, neighborhood relationships, market and so forth have been replaced by the recreational functions of the parks and green spaces.

Sanitary function: Parks and green spaces can be regarded as the providers of the physical and mental health of the individuals. The wide role of green space on the neural concentration of individuals is an obvious matter.

Communicative function: Parks are providers of the unwritten organized relations which are formed and continued according to the needs of different social groups.

Educational function: Playing and entertainment play an effective role in the physical and mental training of the children. Although parks have a few playing materials, they provide the situation for the children to gain skill and creativity.

Trading function: Despite the fact that parks are the places for resting and recreation, they are also a suitable place for the presentation of different goods needed for the tourists due to their wide presence in the parks. In a general classification, the social effects resulting from the creation and expansion of urban green space can be presented as

- 1) Demographic effects,
- 2) Cultural effects,
- 3) Psychological (mental) effects: The mental effects of the green space on the quality of urban life; the human being's nature has been created in such a way that s/he has many abilities and these abilities are converted to the depression and lethargy without connecting with the natural beauties in the urban life that are the same green spaces and his/ her creativities are naturally prospered by enjoying the green space and, the human being keeps the evolutionary path in his/her life. Although most city citizens are not aware of the advantages and indirect effects of the green spaces on their life, this effect and reaction between enjoying and not enjoying the green space in their life have been confirmed by different researches. For instance, it has been referred in the words of scientists and also narrations and Holy Qur'an, too. It is derived from the verses and narrations that 1) looking at the green space removes the human being's grief, gives him/ her the peace and makes him/ her happy. 2) Enjoying the green space removes the feeling of disappointment from the human being and creates and reinforces hope in him/ her. 3) The green space has considerable effect on the treatment of mental and psychological diseases in such a way that these problems are removed by looking at the green landscapes and walking and breathing in the green space. 4) The connection with the green space creates happiness and motivation for the move toward elevation and evolution (Javaheri, 2006: 24).

2.6 ECONOMIC FUNCTION OF GREEN SPACE

The proper function of the green space has many positive effects on the economics of the countries. Here, some cases have been. The green space, especially the proper planting of the trees can have a considerable effect on the consumption of energy in the buildings. The costs of heating or cooling the buildings are reduced by the proper planting of the trees. The trees can cause the absorption of 9 percent of solar energy in the summer and reduce the internal heat of the buildings. If the trees can be planted in suitable places that the certain points of the buildings be under the shade of the trees, it results in the considerable saving of the fuel. For example, the Americans economize two million dollars yearly by planting the trees in the specific and strategic places beside the houses and residential buildings. Planting the trees in the residential places which are located in the areas exposed to the wind can act as the windbreak and reduce the costs of heating the buildings. In addition to saving the energy by the proper application of green space, proper tourism spaces can be created by the attraction of domestic and foreign tourists by the special design of green space concordant to the effect of climate and help to the economy of the country (Salehifard, 2008; Modaresi & Kazemi, 2019).

2.7 TRAFFIC FUNCTION OF GREEN SPACE

The green space of passages; this area is permanently placed on the side of the width of passages that the growth of plant does not damage the buildings, sidewalks, carriages, rivers, and canals and, furthermore, the shade of buildings is controlled (Salehifard, 2008: 4).

The green spaces of passages are subdivided into the following kinds:

- Slow- growing- accessed green spaces: The purpose of their planting is to control the noise and light of the streets` traffic.
- Fast-growing- accessed green spaces: Their margin tissue is for the beauty of the environment, controlling voice and changing the streets placed in the neighborhood of the building.
- Fastest fast-growing accessed green spaces: Their margin tissue is created for the beauty of the environment, controlling voice and disturbing lights resulting from the traffic and also the prevention of air pollution.

Green spaces of refuges: The refuges are the green spaces built along the middle of the length of roads to prevent the damages resulting from the counter light and to beautify the path. These spaces are created across the road width to separate the movement of cars from two lanes, too. The refuges have a striped form and their width is at least 115cm. Planting long-stemmed trees and also planting the shrubs and plants' bushes with little height is necessary for the fast-growing- accessed refuge and fastest fast-growing- accessed refuge, respectively (Salehifard, 2008: 5).

2.8 VISUAL AND AESTHETIC FUNCTION OF GREEN SPACE

The beauty of cities and their optimality for a living depend on beautifying the green space with its different forms. The green space moderates the considerable part of the inelegance of the cities as the human- building phenomenon against the natural systems to some extent.

The mental philosophy of " beauty and city" started from the nineteenth century and today, it is used in the notion of the monument- building and beautifying the urban space. The " urban aesthetic movement" is a developed approach, which is studied not only for the reason of beautifying but also as the means of social control by keeping the people satisfied and providing their needs. The beautification operation is a process that develops the quality of urban space and improves the quality

of urban life to create a healthy, cultural and human-centered city. The city is beautiful that has been built logically and properly based on the environmental conditions and human requirements, a city that respects the quality of life and spirit of the human being. The operational goals of the beautification based on the thought of human-centered city and philosophy of beauty are improvement of visual function and quality, creation of special effects, expansion of sidewalk space. The urban artistic works including three main parts of the urban design, environment design and city look (outward appearance)/ urban furniture/ urban arts (valuable artistic works) of the visual quality should compete with the other factors of the environment to represent its beauty and even be superior in comparison to them. A part of health and happiness of human beings depends on the quality of urban spaces, interactions and social- mental communications resulting from the aesthetic effects. Although the green space in every scale and of every kind is enchanting per se, the attention to the designing principles reduplicates the role of this function (Salehi, 2004).

2.7.1 VISUAL CHARACTERISTICS AND ADVANTAGES OF GREEN SPACE

In the case of green space and its effect on the quality of human being's perception, it can be referred to the importance of landscaping in the urban space that means the use of plants in the design in such a way that causes the improvement of " gardening" aspect of landscaping or, in better words, the visual aspects of the environment. The plants are one of the main elements of the green space that the growing habits, tissue, color, and size are the important factors considered in the selection of plants for creating a picture with permanent beauty. The plants can be used for guiding the walking individuals, their encouragement to spend their time in the public open spaces, an increase of social interactions, creation of happiness and memorable feeling in the environment and creation of coordination in the disordered visual landscapes (ibid).

2.7.2 PSYCHOLOGICAL (MENTAL) EFFECTS OF THE EXPANSION OF GREEN SPACE ON CITIZENS

The effect of landscape and green area on the mental and psychological health has been extended in the recent decades and different theories have been expressed in this case; such as the theory of stress management of Olrik who believes that the natural potential landscapes can reduce the stress, while the existing built (active) landscapes not only do not prevent the stress, but also they themselves can be the reason of stress (Henrik, 1995: 20). Principally, a suitable green space in the cities, in addition to physical health, causes mental tranquility, further work output and better quality of life (Kafi, 2002: 9-10).

While, in most of our cities, the non-attention to the human aspects in the design and architecture of urban space has caused that the mental and social health in the cities is exposed to damage more than the villages. One of the factors resulting in the creation of such problems is the non-attention to the urban green space and also to this fact that the structure existing in the green spaces is based on the new mental structures and there has been created a kind of contradiction in the nearly traditional physical structure and the modern thinking structure of the users. Therefore, the manner of building and formation of green spaces can have direct effects on the mind and spirit of the clients; in such a way that the researches indicated that the considerable part of healing purposes of the landscape is resulted from looking at the natural landscapes not from doing activity in the natural landscapes and

green spaces (Kaplan; 1992: 125).

3. DEFINITION OF BIO-ENVIRONMENT

There are two attitudes toward this term: One is that the concept of the natural environment has been constituted of two words of bio and environment that means the place for life in Persian. This concept lexically does not involve the cases such as air pollution, strategies for preventing the destruction of nature and so on; but nowadays, different concepts of that are presented, such as climate, jungle, mountain, birds and animals' rights, strategies for preventing the air pollution, strategies for eliminating the destructive factors of nature and so on. The natural environment is applied to all the threatening or improving factors of the living environment.

The other attitude is that there is nothing titled the environment and this term has a relative meaning which means environs; that is, what has been surrounded by its environs. What is worth mentioning here is that it is important to know to which creature the meant natural environment is related; because what improves the condition of a place for living a type of alive creature can destroy the natural environment of the other creature. Generally, it can be said that the natural environment includes all the things surrounding the living process that involves it and is interacting with that. Regarding this definition, is it possible to determine a specific border for the natural environment? Is the life process possible without the water and soil? Is it possible to produce food materials without logical use of soil and provide the healthy food of the increasing population?

Accordingly, it is observed that the natural environment consists of all the things including human beings, nature, and the relationship between these two. The natural environment affects and is affected by all the human being's activities. The environment of an alive creature is a space by which s/he is surrounded and connected with that by different interactions. In other words, the environment can be considered as all the animate and inanimate factors which affect the alive creature in a certain space and in a specific time. Of course, the inanimate phenomena also can have an environment, but not the natural one; for example, affected by the environmental factors (physical, chemical and biologic destruction), the parent rock is converted to the soil. When a living creature changes its location, its environment is changed, too; like going from house to street, park, or office. But all these movements and replacements are done in the scope of natural environment, because the concept of bio- environment, either lexically or its reality, includes all the living spaces of the terrestrial globe. In other words, it is a natural environment that includes different environments (Badri, 2016).

3.1 TYPES OF ENVIRONMENT

With regard to various appearances of the terrestrial globe and also the wide bioenvironmental issues, it should be tried to represent some operational definitions for the natural environment. For this purpose, all that have surrounded us, affecting and being affected by us can be subdivided into three general sections: 1) The natural environment, 2) social environment, 3) artificial environment (Habibian et al. 2014).

3.2 EFFECTIVE FACTORS ON URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The effective factors on the urban environment can be classified as

- Pollution, kinds of pollution and manner of their control
- Urban sewage and its management
- Rubbish and manner of its collection and recycling

- Park and green space
- Urban furniture
- Natural factors
- Urban resident population
- Healthy drinking water
- Development of non-motorized transportation (Habibian et al. 2014).

3.3 POINTS FOR URBAN ENVIRONMENT

3.3.1 MANAGEMENT OF URBAN GREEN SPACE AND PARKS

The greenbelt should be created outskirts the cities. It is a catastrophe that the cities be connected to each other without planning. The efforts must be made so that the parks not to be converted to the parking lots. The speed is the creature of our era, however, deprives the human being from the beauty. For the maximum use of green space, the sidewalks inside the green spaces should be designed curved and long to reduce the speed and enjoy the green spaces considerably. The considerable attention should be paid to the neighborhood parks to increase the level of culture; the neighborhood parks should be like a unit in the center of the desert that comfort the people around that neighborhood. The biggest duty of the city is to create a special kind of social life in which the communication between (you and me) is expressed and the neighborhood parks create such conditions. For the use of green space, the attention should be paid to the people's income and the role and importance of green space as the connector circle in the city. The green space can be a connector which, in addition to the moderation of ecologic space of city, can cause the balance of urban environment or land use. The freshness of neighborhood parks represents the performance of the municipalities and the neighborhood people's culture and their interest in the environment. The managers of urban affairs should pay specific attention to these parks; the stumps of the trees and pruned branches should be used for designing the chair and table and fence. This brings nature to the city. Regarding the shortage or being high of the land price for the development of green space in the cities, it is suggested to create the vertical green spaces by planting the ivies by the use of scientific and technical methods (Madanipour and Mortazayi. 2005; Modaresi & Kazemi, 2019).

3.4 URBAN FURNITURE, A NECESSITY FOR CITIZENS' HEALTH

3.4.1 URBAN FURNITURE

Based on the resolution of the metropolises` beautification committee of the country in 2001, the beautification is all the deliberate measures taken by the municipalities to improve the quality of the urban environment that makes the city suitable for living. The aim of beautification is to provide an environment in which all citizen's pleasure. Looking to beautification at the city is to gain the same mentioned definitions and to improve the quality of urban environment. For this purpose, four methods are generally applied as following: beautification, enactment of urban laws, principles, and regulations for creating and retaining the beauties, establishment, and improvement of various suitable urban spaces and application of standard proper urban furniture. The experts believe that nowadays it should be accepted that the city is the place of living the people with different needs and interests; a big house in which nobody can dominate his/ her personal or organizational interest. It is possible only in such a condition that the public participation of people in all the regional and national activities is provided (Kokabi, 2007).

3.5 URBAN FURNITURE: A TRANSFORMATIONAL AND REMUNERATIVE ELEMENT

The urban furniture and paying attention to the environmental atmosphere in today's cities is recognized as a transformational and remunerative element which can introduce the city as the internal and international symbol to all the people. The urban furniture includes all the wide set of tools, materials, equipment, signs, small buildings, spaces, and elements which are known in this name because they have been placed in the city and street and generally in the open space and are used by the public (Kokabi, 2007).

3.6 WATER AND URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The activities related to the development of water- resources result in some changes in the environment. The bioenvironmental effects of systems of water- resources development can be either useful or harmful. For instance, the dam reservoirs often destroy some parts of the floodgate bed of river and also the watershed; while they, on the other side, create a lake and accordingly some of bioenvironmental and ecologic characteristics of these rivers are demolished in the watersheds. The increase in earth temperature means that the level of seawater would be increased and the coastal zones and rivers would be flooded by the water and would destroy the lives of more than 100 million people. In addition, the raining patterns are undoubtedly changed and agriculture is deranged. Furthermore, this change of pattern causes the storm and whirlwind be powerful and causes the flood to fly (Habibian et al. 2014).

3.7 POPULATION AND URBAN ENVIRONMENT

The relationship between the population and environment is of reciprocal one; it means that the population and its features affect the environment and the environment affects the human populations and their features, too. The factors which are imposed on the environment by the increase of urban population are:

- Creation of hole on the Ozone layer and production of greenhouse gases
- Climate changes and air pollution
- Reduction of jungles
- Expansion of deserts
- Pollution of water resources (Mousavian, 2012)

3.8 DEVELOPMENT OF NON-MOTORIZED TRANSPORTATIONS, A STEP TOWARD MAKING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENT HEALTHY

Many international organizations have been established around the world to help the development of countries especially the developing ones. The environment program of the United Nations is one of these organizations. This organization has introduced several key programs to achieve its goals that one of them is the program titled "sharing the path" stated for making the roads and streets more applicable for multi-purpose use.

Design of streets: The creativity in designing the streets with three attitudes of security, sustainability, and accessibility is one of the key programs of the organization (Mousavian, 2012).

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Alienation is one of the origins of problems as involved with people all around the world. This issue mostly emerges among people and their artificial environment (Hanna, 1958:148). Public green

spaces are of great importance in terms of fulfilling the environmental needs of urban dwellers and in terms of leisure space and their social interaction ground. Thus, urban green space is a type of urban land use with artificial vegetation with social and ecological returns (Suzanchi, 2004, 5). Population increase, development of cities, creation of metropolises and being removed of the traditional and natural texture of cities caused that theorists of urban environment designers try to renovate vital needs of cities as green space and natural landscapes and they use new equipment to do this. The theorists of urbanization and architecture have always attempted to turn the noisy environment to a calm space for the residents. The important point is the importance of green space. They believe that green space leads to mental safety in people and in most cases is most important factor in reduction of environmental pollution. Green space links urban persons to nature and it fulfills aesthetic desires of urban dwellers and is effective in fulfilling health, environment, mental and social expectations of urban community. The industrial human being attempts to invite natural life effects by creating green space and accepting high costs. The most important effect of green space in cities is its environmental function as making the cities as human community environment meaningful and fights against the adverse effects of industrial development and increases living quality of cities. The components of urban development effects can disturb living system of cities by various methods. Suitable green space in cities is one of the effective factors on reduction of these effects namely air pollution and dust, quasi-forest green space are breathing lungs of cities. Generally, green spaces and their effect on cities are unavoidable as, without it, the cities are not sustainable. If green space is used as a texture of cities and a part of urban services, it cannot be separated from the needs of urban community. Thus, green space should be consistent with physical volume of city from quantitative and qualitative aspects (buildings, streets and roads) and society needs (mentally, spending leisure time and health needs) and based on ecological conditions of city and its future development to be used as active green space with environmental and continuous return (Majnunian, 1995, 45). One of the basic problems of Iran in recent decades is rapid increase in population namely its urban population. This rapid increase is based on migration of villagers to city and it causes that some small villages and cities are turned into big cities and middle cities are turned into metropolises and this issue increases the problems in cities namely metropolises. On the other hand, urban development in recent decades has been as it led to inconsistencies in using urban land and imbalance in distribution of public services in cities. The spatial manifestation of local and regional imbalance is observed in formation of rich and poor townships, unduly use of cars for intercity trips, the use of a low-income class of public transportation and ascending trend of intercity trips. Among various urban services, green urban spaces and parks are considered for their recreational aspects and also they play important role in balance of urban environment and reduction of air pollution. Also, urban green spaces reduce building density and develop physical and mental aspects of citizens (Shie, 2012, 315-321)

5. CONCLUSION

According to the obtained reports, the urban population of the world is increasing. This increase means the demolition of natural resources and the change of these resources to the consumer good and ultimately the production of further contaminants and rubbishes in the environment and, regarding the condition of the environment, the kind and amount of production of wastage should be

concordant to the ability of absorption and digestion of urban system. The existence of characteristics such as the tendency to participation, trust in each other, attention to public issues and membership in the institutions and voluntary and civil associations among the citizens (social capitals) is the fundamental factor in the success of urban environmental institutions.

According to the important functions of urban green space and their role in development of urban sustainability, it is concluded from this study that, in fact, the creation of optimal green space is a solution for most of urban severe problems that, in addition to improvement of quality of city landscape, it is effective on the aesthetic categories and perception of identity that can prevent the physical and economic destruction, reduce life quality, pollution, accumulation, and movement of middle class from the city center, and cause the freshness in the central areas of city and its outskirts and persuade the people to voluntarily presentation. Generally, the psychological effect of green space on the citizens can be stated as follows:

1. Creation of mental and psychological peace
2. Positive effects on individuals' physical health
3. Improvement of performance efficiency of individuals (an increase of productivity)
4. A solution of individuals' challenges and difficulties by the discussion, friendly consultations and so on in the formal and informal clubs established in parks and green spaces
5. Having suitable physical and mental states of an individual by the continuous presence in the green spaces such as limbering and exercising in these spaces
6. Affecting human beings' behavior and their behavioral and mental dynamism

6. MATERIAL AND DATA AVAILABILITY

All information of this study has been included in this study. This study generates no data.

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