

Green Cities and Sustainable Urban Development: (Subject review)

Ali Abdul Samea Hameed

Lecture

Governmental Contracts Division

University of Baghdad, Baghdad

Iraq

ABSTRACT

Sustainable urban planning provides the path to combat climate change for cities. Integrated urban areas built to put together residents, events, structures, and public facilities, with simple walking and cycling links between them and an almost outstanding transport service to the rest of the world. In other words, a town built with socioeconomic, cultural, environmental (usually referred to as triple) factors is sustainable development, economic growth, or eco-city (also referred to as "ecocity." The work presents the assorted key dimensions of green cities and sustainable urban development with the diverse perspectives on global scenarios so that the detailed analytics can be done. By incorporating ecologically friendly materials and systems, getting better indoor air quality including using rational or high-efficiency street lights, it minimizes the impact of a building on its natural environment; moreover, those who work or live in these buildings benefit directly from these differences. As a result of the improved conditions, some homeowners have even reported increased productivity for workers. These advantages are more difficult to calculate than pure electricity savings, so conventional accounting approaches that do not consider 'external' urban so national expenses and rewards will potentially underestimate the true worth of high-performance buildings.

Key Words: Green Cities, Sustainable Growth, Sustainable Urban Development.

1. INTRODUCTION

Sustainable development is now very popular with green town growth and this is specifically related to ecocity. In 1987 Richard Register coined the term 'ecocity,' in which he introduced the concept of innovative urban architecture that could work anywhere, in the book *Ecocity Berkeley: Building Communities for a Prosperous Future*. Many notable figures, among them the architect Paul F Downton, who later created Ecopolis Pty Ltd and Timothy Beatley and Steffen Lehmann, who have both used the urban ecology field when planning those cities. The definition of what a sustainable city will be or a fully-established structure for which elements should be used is not clearly accepted [1].

Technology experts commonly agree that a thriving society should solve current needs without undermining the potential for future generations to satisfy their own needs [2]. This definition's ambiguity leads to a broad disparity in how societies are striving to become prosperous. Ideally, in the four fields of geology, fiscal, political and cultural life, a stable society produces a sustainable way of life. The aims of a sustainable city are to feed on sustainable reliance on the natural environment and to be able to provide green power [3].

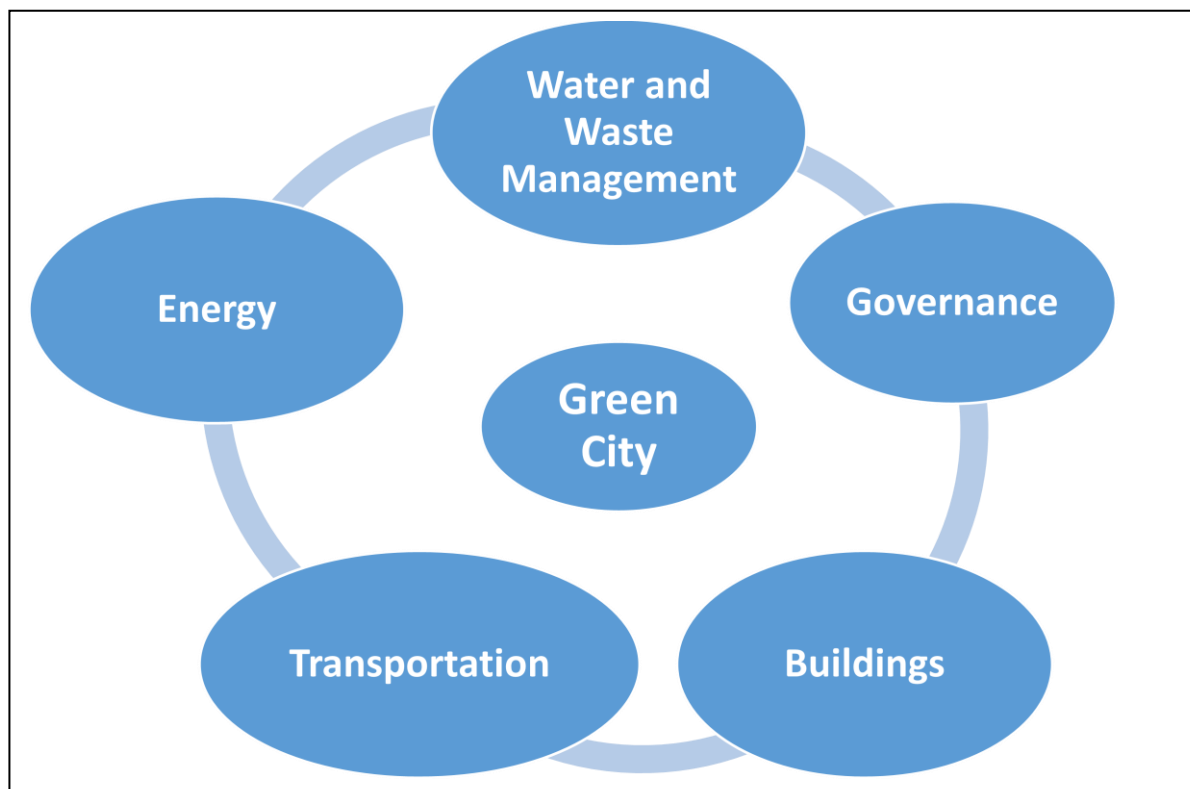


Figure 1: Key Dimensions of Green City for Sustainable Urban Development

The aim of this discussion is to achieve the lowest ecological footprint possible and to achieve the lowest possible emissions. That was only to be achieved by efficiently using the soil in ways like composting organic materials, recycling and/or converting waste into power [4]. The expectation was that the region's effect on climate change would diminish with these measures. The City Council of Adelaide says that ecologically sound neighbourhoods need to be fair, innovative, associated, egalitarian and of an acceptable quality of life [5].

2.High Performance Buildings

High-performance structures are planned and constructed to increase the operational energy savings and mitigate the environmental effects of building construction and service. Design and maintenance of buildings produces other 'externalized costs' such as construction waste, energy inefficiencies and emissions [6]. High efficiency structures are geared at reducing these and making the operation even more effective and innocuous. In April 1999, the New York City Department of Architecture and Development released a series of recommendations on high-performance structures that are commonly applied internationally to sustainable urbanism [7].

3. Clean Energy Resources and Energy Efficiency

Reduce energy consumption yet require passive solar technology and innovative building architecture. This approach explores optimum harmonics and, in turn, increases the thermal efficiency of the building envelope while also understanding the role of the HVAC, ventilation and communication systems. Compatible construction uses daylight to slash electricity demand and incorporates high-energy lights, engines and facilities. Renewable electricity sources, including photovoltaic cells, solar power and hydroelectric exchanges can be used where possible in combination with a number of other low-emission technologies such as electric motors. This leads to fast cost cuts in energy based on original costs that yield a high return rate [8].

Today, 55% of the population in urban areas are expected, and by 2050, the UN estimates that this number will rise to 68%. These major cities face both environmental concerns and benefits. The advantages of further identification and movement towards environmental objectives are clear. Human beings are social species and prosper in urban communities that cultivate social relations. The research focuses on the social implications of safe societies, whereby society needs to be more than a positive business atmosphere; a fantastic atmosphere for people which appeals to every type of person and family [9].

4.Green Cities and Impact in Real World

These sustainable cities and new regional agricultural systems, such as farm plots (suburbs or centres), are applied in various ways. They are environmentally friendly. This eliminates the difference between foods from field to fork. This method can be established with constructivism, including by large-scale production or small-scale / private farm land (e.g. agricultural scrapers). The resources of sustainability including wind turbines, solar panels or biogas from waste sources are integrated. Cities deliver scale economies that make these forms of energy feasible.

Air conditioning (a big need for energy) unique techniques, such as planting trees and lighting surface colorings, natural ventilation, enhanced climate efficiency and green spaces equivalent to at least 20% of the city's property. These measures reduce the 'heat island effect' caused by the abundance of asphalt and asphalts that can cooler urban areas by as much as six degrees Celsius each night than in rural areas [10].

Improved mass transport and improved pedestrianisation in order to minimise automobile emissions. This calls for a fundamentally new approach to urban development in interconnected areas of business, manufacturing and housing. Roads to obstruct drive may be built.

In innovative approaches to encourage people to move closer to the place of work they will incorporate strategies for reducing the urban spread. Since employees tend to be in the neighbourhood, city centre or manufacturing area, they explore a way to increase the number of jobs by eliminating the ancient stereotypes many suburban residents have against the city. The Smart Growth Trend has found one of the main approaches to this [11].

5. Sustainable Architecture for Green Cities

Buildings therefore provide functioning city with the electricity grid and permit many ways to promote a commitment to sustainability. A promise to organic building includes all construction phases including the planning, construction and restructuring. Landscape architects, planners, builders, architects, developers, policy-makers and others use method of treatment Initiatives to combine land monitoring and distribution with creative, environmental design.

6. Sustainable Urban Development

Sustainable transit seeks to reduce metropolitan pressure and use the greenhouse gas emissions as a main target of sustainable cities by exploiting environmental-friendly planning, low-environmental impact vehicles and suburban proximity of order to develop an urban centre with greater responsibility for environment and social equity. Today, nearly 1/5 of the world's electricity and carbon dioxide emissions are made in transport systems. Sustainable mobility has three widely agreed pillars that it uses for the development of healthy and more effective urban centres [12] for the impact of transport on the environment of metropolitan cities.

The Carbon Trust notes that there are three key areas in which cities should evolve to make mobility more affordable without the travel times-enhanced land use planning, modal change to allow residents to select more effective types of transportation, and more effective current modes of transport [13].

7. Car free Eco-Friendly city

The idea of car-free towns or a community with large walking areas is also part of smart city planning. A significant part of a city's carbon footprint is created by cars and the idea of car-free is also seen as an important part of a sustainable city's architecture. Community proximity principle is an integral part of existing and future sustainable transport networks [14]. This requires building and adding cities with adequate population and landmark density in order to reach destinations with reduced transit time.

8 Diversity with Sustainable transportation

The use of a number of fuel-efficient vehicles to minimise emissions of carbon and to compensate for fuel option is stressed in sustainable transport. This strategy has been very relevant because it allows the citizens of the area to be less vulnerable to rising highs and lows in different energy markets, because of the very volatile and volatile electricity prices.

The use of green energy vehicles and the expanding of fueling stations are more and more important in the various transport modes, while the growth of integrated cycling and footpaths is at the core of the transportation movement that is sustainable.

9. Transportation control

The implementation of sustainable transport must ensure access to transport at all levels of society in order to maintain the social responsibility dimension inherent in the definition of sustainable cities [15]. As cars and fuel prices to local classes are always too expensive for this, efficient and accessible public transit is also the subject of this dimension. In order to provide greater mobility for public transport, the rates of the ride and stations must be located in every part of the city within walking distance [16].

10 Strategic Urban Planning

While there is no structured structure for sustainable urban environments, and there are no universal values established, an organisation, the UNCLG, works to develop uniform strategic urban guidelines. The UCLG is a co-operative and independent company that works in a more stable world in the following sectors: African, Asian, Eurasian, Australian, North, Latin America, Middle East, Western and continental. The 60 basic strategies for sustainable planning in the UCLG Committee and these perspectives will be explored in order to make the best specific recommendations.

10.1 Malaysia

In 2014 KeTTHA and a Malaysian Ministry of Energy Clean Technology and Water have been piloting a low-carbon scheme in Malaysia, as well as the Malaysia Clean Technology Corporation (GreenTech Malaysia) and the Carbon Trust.

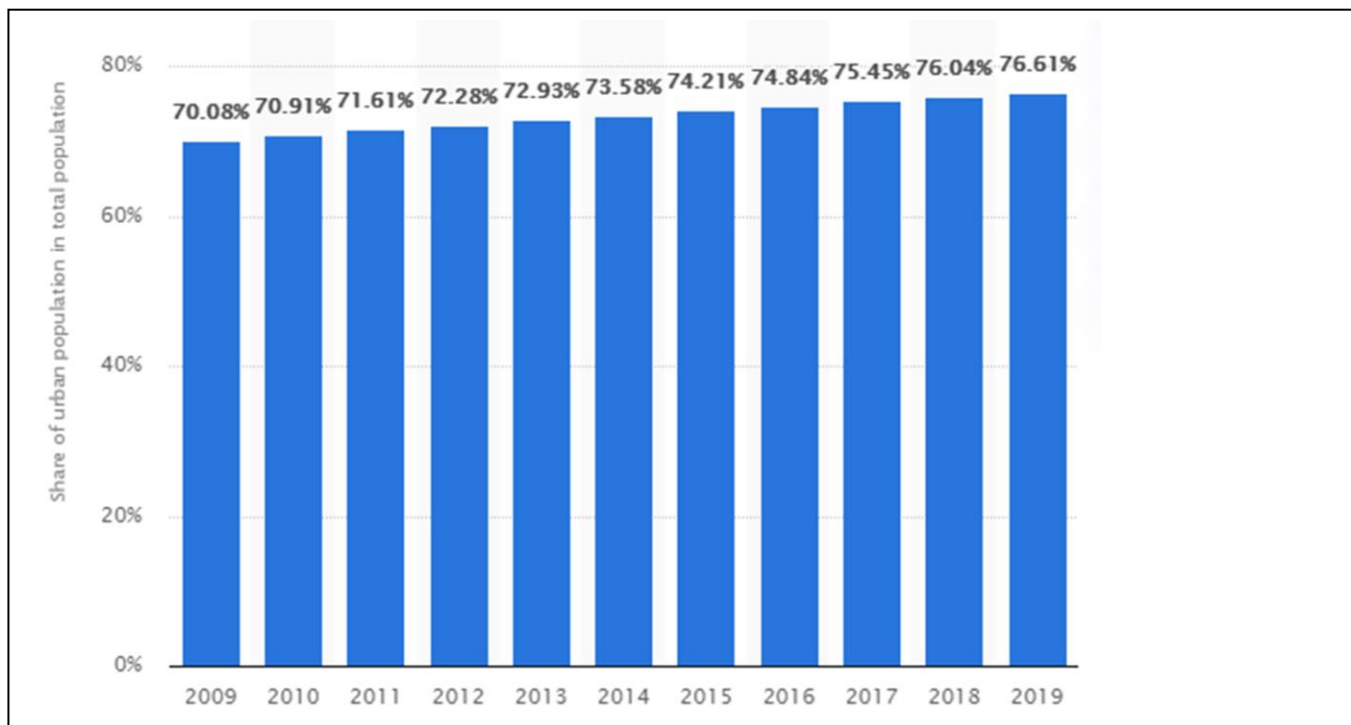


Figure 2: Sustainable Urban Development in Malaysia as per Statista Reports

Malacca has an established goal of developing a smart electricity grid into a carbon-free city. The project is being implemented as part of a green economic zone plan aiming at establishing up to 20 R&D centres focusing on solar energy and sustainable technology and generating as many as 300 000 new green jobs as possible.

The Federal Town and Country Planning Office (FDTCP) for Malaysia peninsular offers 36 compulsory indicator sets, ranked under 21 subjects in six sizes, to operate in Malaysia's National Network of Urban Rural Indicators for Environmental Sustainability (MURNInets). According to local government hierarchy the majority of the metrics objectives and criteria chosen are changed. MURNInets includes at least three key new features. The Happiness Index included an index that focuses on the quality of life that meets the current growth trend that underlines the group's welfare.

10.2 United Arab Emirates (UAE)

Masdar, Abu Dhabi, has been developed as a city based solely on solar panels and other alternative sources of power, with a balanced zero-carbon zero-waste ecosystem. Dubai Durable City, Dubai is an example of the world's motivational sustainable development city.

10.3 Great Britain

London Borough of Sutton is the first One Planet area in the United Kingdom to meet ambitious objectives to grow the ecological footprint of residents and make it UK 's greenest district. One World in the United Kingdom is Middlesbrough. St Davids, the smallest town in the UK, is striving to become the first carbon neutral town in the world. Leicester was also the first climatic city in the United Kingdom.

10.4 Danish

Two comprehensive studies were completed for Denmark as a whole in 2010 (The IDA Climate Plan 2050) and 2011 (The Danish Climate Change Action Committee). The study explored the prospects and obstacles of 100 % renewable electricity in Denmark from 2050. The Copenhagen 2025 climate plan is now pursuing a wider, more ambitious initiative.

The Industrial Park of Kalundborg is also cited as an urban ecological blueprint on a local level. However, programmes promoting 100 % renewable energy have been launched in several Danish cities. Take for starts Aalborg, Ballerup and Frederikshavn. The University of Aalborg has initiated a master's programme in sustainable cities

10.5 Copenhagen

Cycling in Copenhagen: a bicycle-friendly town with over 50 percent of the world 's people cycling. The city has an inclined, designated cycling infrastructure network of hundreds of kilometres to separate cyclists from car traffic. The Ride Super Highways with elevated cycle lanes, often guarantee fast uninterrupted travel between routes, is worth noting.

An eco-city or ecocity is "a human community built on the self-sustaining durable structure and nature ecosystem work," as defined by the Ecocity Builders (a non-profit association founded by Richard Register who first coined the term).

Eco-cities are widely found to be focused on green-building projects, especially in developing countries such as China, where foundations are being established for new eco-cities that cater for 500,000 or more inhabitants. After this, in 1992, Richard Register formed Ecocity Builders, a non-profit organisation, to advance a series of priorities outlined in the convention.

Sustainable urbanism is also the analysis of communities and the strategies to create them (urbanism), which focuses on fostering their long-term sustainability by minimizing usage, pollution and negative impacts on citizens and places while improving the environmental well-being of both individuals and areas [17]. Well being requires, among other aspects, the environmental, ecological, cultural, financial, environmental, and equity factors comprising cities and their communities. In the context of modern urbanism, the term cities applies to many sizes of human populations from towns to counties, metropolises, and large multi-city areas that comprise their peripheries / neighbourhoods / exurbs [18, 19].

Sustainability, combined with its associated field landscape construction, construction, and structural and environmental engineering, is a core component of professional practice in community development and urban design [20, 21]. Green urbanism and green urbanism are other specific concepts analogous to sustainable urbanism, which may be viewed as relying primarily on the natural world and biodiversity. Sustainable construction activities, which is the method of actively designing sustainable structures, are also linked to sustainable urbanism

11 CONCLUSION

There are a number of groups encouraging and studying sustainable urbanism activities around the world, from development departments, non - government organizations bodies, trade societies, universities and research institutes, philanthropic institutions, and specialist businesses. Similar to sustainable urbanism is the Ecocity or environmental Urbanism movement, another approach that focuses on developing ecological-based urban ecosystems, and the Resilient Cities momentum, which focuses on addressing dwindling infrastructure and developing localized local services to support the regional supply chain in the event of significant disturbances. While resilient development thought has grown, it has also moved beyond climate change to include adaptive solutions to natural hazards, war and strife, economic shocks and conflicts, major displacement, and other disruptions through hybrid urban-wild environments such as community regions.

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