

SUSTAINABLE URBAN LANDSCAPE MANAGEMENT: AN INSIGHT INTO URBAN GREEN SPACE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES IN THREE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

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ABSTRACT

To achieve high-quality urban landscape management, it is important to have a proper management system. Some developing countries like Afghanistan are facing a decline of green spaces due to lack of proper management. This is a qualitative study with content analysis which provides a brief review of the management system in three selected countries, namely England, Malaysia and Singapore, by examining their urban landscape management systems. It also highlights the importance of establishing more appropriate programs to achieve the goal of sustainability. The findings show that good and proper planning, as well as programs and activities in the local government system, can enhance and increase urban green space in urban landscape. The contribution of this paper is to increase the local authority's knowledge of managing the urban landscape and decreasing the deterioration and decline of urban green spaces in urban landscape.

Keywords: Sustainable Urban Landscape Management, Urban Green Space, Sustainability, Urban Landscape, Sustainable Development

INTRODUCTION

Urban landscape structure has come about as the result of a rapid increase in population, the evolution of city areas and the concept of dense areas (Brown, 2018). Recently, urban green space has decreased in some urban areas (Rakhshandehroo *et al.*, 2016). For the present and future development of urban landscapes, it is better to focus more on sustainable urban development, green solutions, and the management and governance of green areas in the landscape (Jansson & Lindgren, 2012). Effective management depends on good governance (Shields *et al.*, 2016).

Unsustainable urban landscape management causes air, water and soil degradation (Rakhshandehroo *et al.*, 2015). Concerning good planning, more sustainable approaches (Pearson & Moon, 2014) are needed in the management of urban landscapes (Tahir & Roe, 2006). Sustainable urban landscape management has been overlooked (Gillette & Hurley, 2018) from the policy maker's perspective (Shields *et al.*, 2016).

Landscape management in complex, spanning jurisdictions is often limited by the lack of shared management priorities and a common spatial information system in Kabul Afghanistan (MAIL, 2016). For comprehensive sustainability of urban landscape management, including open green spaces, landscape management is critically needed

(Mahayudin *et al.*, 2015). Landscape management is connected to the managing organization and all others with which it works (Jansson & Lindgren, 2012).

Many other studies such as Ojeda-Revah *et al.*, (2017) articulated that in some countries landscape planning and management are not statutory. They are mostly carried out through a wide range of powers generated by national, regional, and local laws. In addition, they are often the responsibility of the local government. As a result of the lack of a comprehensive legal framework and proper enforcement, landscape planning and management in these countries do not meet the expectations or needs of the potential users.

Thus, this paper provides a brief review of the management systems in three selected countries, namely England, Malaysia, and Singapore, by examining their landscape management systems in the context of providing and enhancing urban green space. This paper provides a general definition of urban landscape management and discusses the contribution of knowledge to landscape best management practices through a proper management system.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Defining urban landscape in terms of landscape management

There are many different definitions of urban landscape depending on the context in which it is being used. Some definitions include a land, landscape elements or a piece of land consisting of greenery and water which is used or perceived by the people (McGarigal, 2014). According to Osman, (2005) urban landscape has been defined as the overall urban space which forms the character of a town or city. This space includes parks, green corridors, open green spaces, and other spaces between and within the area, greatly benefiting urban dwellers in their everyday lives. Urban landscape is defined by the Latin American Landscape Initiative as the outcome of natural and social activities which have been shaped by the people. Urban landscapes have a user-defined pattern that is imagined to influence its purpose. This relationship between space and pattern is called landscape concept (Nölting & Mann, 2018). Landscapes can also be seen as a mixed land space shaped of a cluster of interrelating ecosystems that are repeated in similar form throughout (Strien *et al.*, 2016). The function of the urban landscape is to provide for biological biodiversity, greening the environment, producing (Shaker, 2018) clean water, etc. (McGarigal, 2014). The characteristics of an urban landscape are as follows:

1. It has natural and cultural values which emphasize the relationship between these two.
2. It is more than what we think we see in the world; it has social, cultural and artistic elements, including physical and metaphysical perspectives.
3. Urban landscape management works to save the landscape for now and for future generations. Additionally, the current landscape is the result of all past generations' changes to the environment. So, it is where the past and present people can have their needs met.
4. Urban landscape provides uniqueness to the environment and adds diversity to the setting of peoples' lives.

In summary, urban landscapes can be defined in many ways. In this paper, the focus will be on the management of urban green spaces such as parks, green corridors, and green spaces within urban areas. From the above definitions of urban landscape it can be said that urban landscape is the green areas found all around in an urban field.

The concept of sustainable development

Sustainable development is not just preserving a certain type of land; it also includes maintaining the natural, cultural and environmental (Uyl & Driessen, 2015) dimensions of urban green space (Rakhshandehroo *et al.*, 2015). The concept of sustainable development involves maintaining rural and urban land for the present and the future (Jansson *et al.*, 2018). It should also be improved for the future (Mann *et al.*, 2018). Sustainability is connected to urban expansion and globalization in the world, and it is dependent on the planning and management of countries around the world (Cumming *et al.*, 2017). From another perspective, sustainability is about the sustainable development of economic, environmental, and societal components (Baycan-Levent & Nijkamp, 2009; DCLG, 2012; Yoong *et al.*, 2017).

Sustainable urban landscape

Sustainable urban landscape is more than environmental, human and cultural sustainability. It also includes biodiversity, people, their needs, and attitude toward their habitat (Yoong *et al.*, 2017). Sustainable development is a type of development where by people can achieve their needs without limiting the next generations (Geh & Sharp, 2008; Kumar, 2014). Sustainable landscape has become a critical problem in developing countries because there are not proper management programs (Kalantari *et al.*, 2018).

There is a need for strategic urban landscape planning to save the environment and increase human comfort (Pearson & Moon, 2014). Sustainable urban landscape is based upon three dimensions of sustainable development: social, environmental, and economic (Stauffacher & Krütli, 2016). The goal is to create a healthy, livable urban landscape which is economically viable (Jansson *et al.*, 2018). Sustainable urban landscapes can be described in different ways: A sustainable urban landscape increases the environment quality where possible (Uyl & Driessen, 2015). According to Solecka *et al.*, (2018), urban landscape is still not a subject of international debate because it faces a lack of attention from environmental policymakers and environmental lawyers. There continues to be little attention to landscape conservation, the release of pollution, etc.

Sustainable Landscape Management

A holistic meaning of management, according to the Oxford English Dictionary, is the procedure of controlling or guiding people or things. In relation to urban landscape, it can involve the management of both people and space, mainly by those involved with management organizations (Fernandes *et al.*, 2018). Urban landscape management is defined as the management of open spaces and greenspaces, like residential green spaces, parks, playgrounds, etc. (Anguluri & Narayanan, 2017). For the sustainable development and management of urban landscapes, many different actors and organizations should be included (Albert *et al.*, 2016). Urban landscape management and sustainable development require proper governance and supervision. Hence, the continuous development of social, economic and environmental factors will be an essential requirement to achieve the goal of sustainability (Jansson & Lindgren, 2012). Urban landscape management has been introduced here as a general concept that mainly emphasizes green area management and development processes. It also includes other fields like planning and organization, open space management, as well as general management skills.

Characteristics of the areas of study: England, Malaysia and Singapore

Three countries were chosen for this study: Singapore, England, and Malaysia. Malaysia was recognized as a national tropical garden in 2005 (Firdaus *et al.*, 2018). Malaysia has the vision to become a developed country by 2020 and aims to create a national park system and be designated the most beautiful garden nation by the year 2020 (Akmar *et al.*, 2011).

Prakash & Tan (2014) claim that Singapore can be a role model for other cities in the case of green management and sustainable development- it even has the title of Garden City. Singapore has one of the highest per person incomes in Asia. It has a 40-50 year development plan based on five main targets: a worthy living environment, complete society, economic development, a sustainable Singapore, and comfortable home for the public (Henderson, 2013).

In the case of England, London is known as the greenest city in the world (London assembly, 2018). England has a standard requirement of 6 acres to be set aside as a recreation area for every 1000 people (Wilson & Hughes, 2011). England's priority is on increasing the quality of urban green space over quantity (England, 2008).

METHODOLOGY

This review was conducted using a qualitative research strategy with content analysis in searching for the best management practices found in these countries. Case studies of sustainable urban landscape management in the countries of England, Singapore and Malaysia were selected. For each, a review as done on the governance of sustainable landscape management in the context of urban green space. The information was gathered through articles, reports, screen study, document analysis, and the study of government websites. Lastly, the researcher used a descriptive analysis strategy to simplify the research process. The analysis is comprised of content and descriptive analysis. From each country's best management practices, a preliminary framework has been made for the benefit of countries who lack best management practices. The aim is to identify the best management practices seen in selected countries since these countries can serve as role models for the green management of other cities.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Malaysia

To achieve these visions, the authorities have focused more on the landscape and the greenery of the country. As a first step, a national landscape department has been established (Nor Akmar, 2012). This department focuses on leading and being the centre of excellence for landscape development in achieving a quality and sustainable living environment. Under this department, many different programs have been started. An example of research towards sustainable urban landscape management in Malaysia can be found in the project called "Green space planning and management in Malaysia" as reported by Akmar (2011). Challenges related to maintaining multifunctional green spaces in a time of rapid economic development and urbanization call for better implementation of policy and legislation, and of balancing national visions with local needs. Relevant programs implemented include a national planting campaign, a national garden, landscape extension and advisory, landscape research, national landscape nurseries, an annual celebration of national landscape day, and a landscape architecture program in the local institute of higher education (Nor Akmar, 2012).

These programs focus on different dimensions of landscape management and maintenance. A nation-wide tree-planting campaign program has been put in place with the goal of being a garden nation. One million trees are being planted per year and public parks are being developed. The landscape architecture program in the local institute of higher education focuses on supporting government efforts in the landscape industry. A landscape architecture program has been introduced by several local institutes of higher education and training programs have been offered by local institutes (Tahir & Roe, 2006; TKPK, 2018). From the policy perspective, some acts and policies such as a tree preservation order, landscape policy, and town and country planning have been established to follow the vision of greenery and sustainable landscape (KPKT, 2018).

Fig. 1: Landscape management practices in Malaysia



The municipality landscape recreation department has been focusing on greenery and landscape sustainability, with a particular focus on providing amenities for the public and working on the beautification of the city to achieve the goal of becoming a world-class sustainable tropical city by 2020 (Municipality) as shown in Figure 1. For Kuala Lumpur, a city of parks and facilities for all people, beautification programs and the establishment and maintenance of park areas are ongoing year to year (KPKT, 2018; TKPK, 2018).

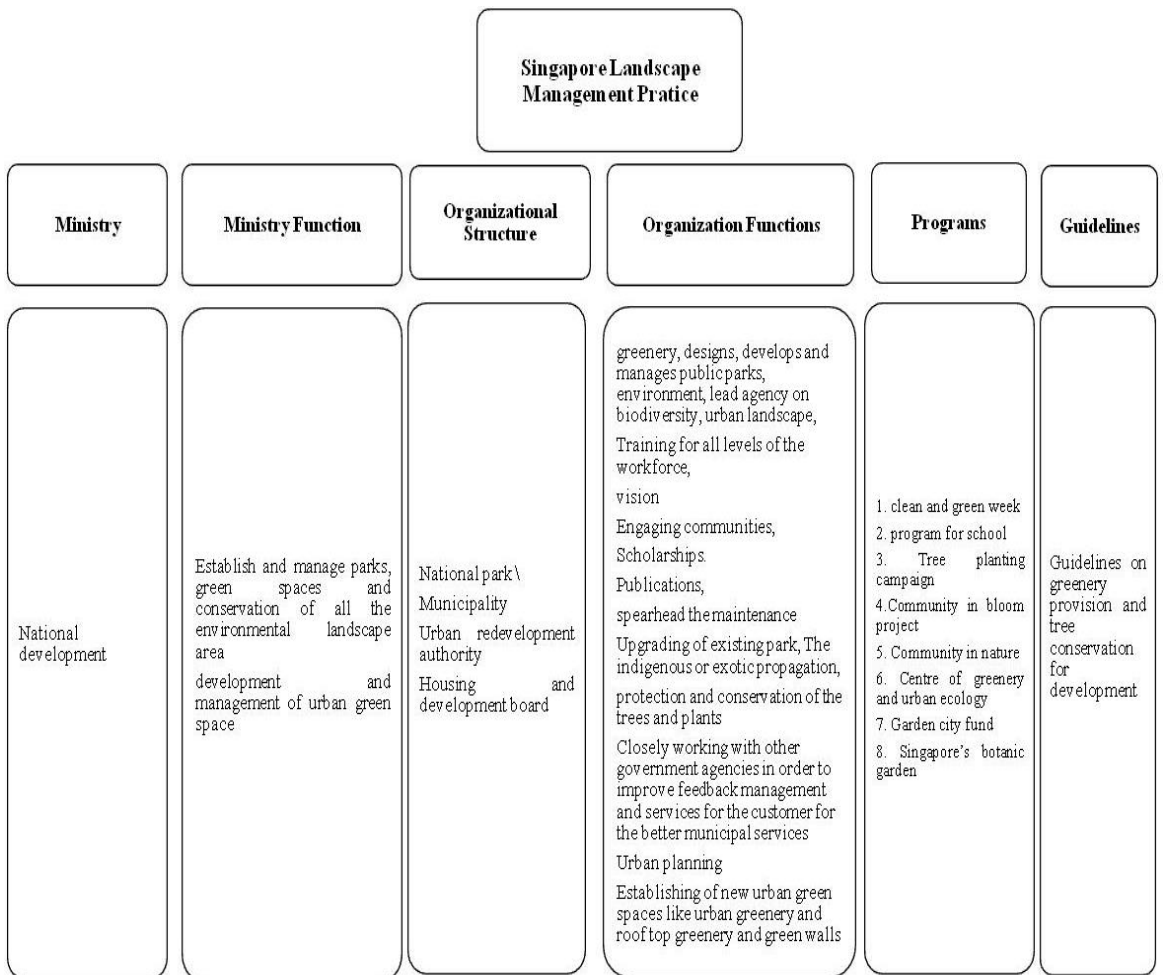
Singapore

After about five decades of rapid urbanization, industrialization, and declining forests, Singapore gave more attention to urban greening as a main development objective (Tan *et al.*, 2013). They had the idea to become a garden city in the world garden (Prakash & Tan, 2014). Firstly, the country started a green program to create a green and clean city before issuing any other programs (Tan *et al.*, 2013). In these areas, Singapore can be a role model for cities in

sustainable development. With its green landscape, it deserves the title of Garden City (Haaland *et al.*, 2015; Gulsrud & Ooi, 2015).

Singapore’s vision for parks and green areas has changed over the years (Henderson, 2013). The country started off primarily by creating housing and employment for the people and by creating small parks by hand. After that, the program changed to the beautification of the environment and started planting different varieties of trees and shrubs for people’s recreation. Eventually, the vision evolved to become a garden in a city for the people’s recreation and the country’s beautification. A national park has been established to take over all the responsibilities of landscape management and produce programs and guidelines to keep the city clean and green, as shown in Figure 2 (Mukherjee & Takara, 2018). The National Park Board is the responsible public organization to facilitate these activities and programs.

Fig. 2: Landscape management practices in Singapore



England

The Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment (CABE) is a strategic advisory organization for development and management that was established in 2003. The main objective of CABE space is working for the better design and management of parks and public green spaces in cities, establishing leadership, giving clear responsibilities to management units, consultant selection, distribution of green spaces, community engagement and stakeholder consultation, preparing green space strategies for better management, planning and design of urban green spaces, and establishing quality indicators (CABE, 2010). All the experts are accountable for developing and updating the urban open green space strategy. Each of the advisors offers support and guidance around the country. Thus, cooperative thinking and partnerships are essential for landscape management (C.A.B.E., 2004). Councils are responsible for the vision and details for providing, enhancing, and maintaining green spaces and parks. National planning came up with specific expectations from the local experts to form a strategic method for landscape management (C.A.B.E., 2004).

England evaluates the quality of their landscape through distinctiveness and connectivity. This can offer guiding information for developing landscape policies. There is a European Landscape Convention, established in 2000, whose members include most European countries including the United Kingdom. It has laws above the national level for the conservation, planning, and management of landscapes (De Montis, 2014; England, 2008, 2010). CABE has come up with a funding model to increase urban green space and claims that this funding can be used around the world (Space, 2006).

Fig. 3: Landscape management practices in England

England Landscape Management Practice					
Department	Activities	Organizational Structure	Organizational Functions	Programs	Guidelines
Department of Culture, Media and Sport	Keep and protect the urban landscape and cultural, and heritage areas, help business and public communities to grow and make Britain an amazing green place to visit and attract the visitors attention.	Trust fund Natural England Commission for architecture and the built environment (CABE)	Community engagement by grant awarding Regenerate historic parks Contributing to sustainable development England's natural environment, promoting nature conservation and biodiversity conserving landscape promoting access to the countryside and open green spaces Community engagement Design and management of green areas and parks in towns planning and designing for parks and urban green areas local and people knowledge improvement local authorities and people skill improvement training for managers and people council to improve urban green space strategy practical advice for the experts, local authority and Advisor for the well-designed building, open spaces, green spaces and parks	1. extension of landscape and advisory services 2. landscape research 3. national landscape nurseries annual celebration of national landscape day 4. landscape architecture program in local institute of higher education	Tree preservation order National landscape policy

London is already one of the greenest cities in the world (“Greener City Fund,” 2018). From the above, it is obvious that they have maintained their plans and programs. Some of their policies, activities, experiences, and programs as shown in Figure 3 should be used in developing countries to sustain the landscape and keep it durable. This set of indicators provides numerous advantages; it gives managers the ability to identify strengths and weaknesses within their management and facilitates comparisons between similar areas within and among countries (Shields *et al.*, 2016).

CONCLUSION

This review shows that the appropriate urban planning, programs, activities, and guidelines can lead to proper management. Ultimately, suitable management ensures the sustainability of the landscape of a country. This paper is the result of an analytical study of lessons learned from three countries. The research shows that urban landscape sustainability can be achieved with proper planning, implementation, organization, activities, availability, and usage of guidelines.

Each country has its own system for landscape management, which can be implemented by the community with close supervision of the local government. England has advisory organizations like CABI that prepare guidelines and strategic planning for the government to bring sustainability to urban green space in a landscape. Some of the countries applied effective measures and achieved landscape sustainability, for instance, Malaysia has established a landscape department, landscape day, trained people and had the vision to become a tropical garden city. The government of Singapore envisioned Singapore as a Garden City. To achieve this vision, the local government established national parks, prepared and approved landscape safe-keeping policies, and implemented several other measures to enhance urban green space in the city. They also hired trained technical and professional staff. These all form part of the best initiatives to ensure successful landscape sustainability in a country.

From the above studies, a preliminary framework is suggested for the urban areas of developing countries – especially for Kabul, Afghanistan – to employ in their urban landscape management system.

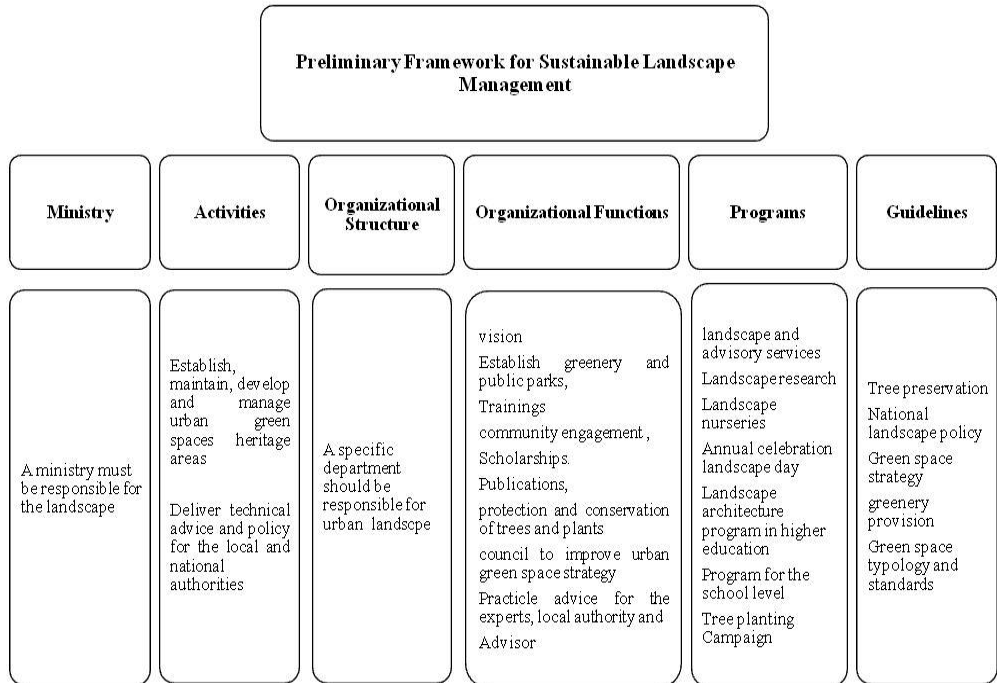
This paper offers best practices and lessons learned for developing countries, especially for those suffering from the declination and degradation of their open green spaces and landscape. It also includes best-proven principles that can be used as effective management tools to ensure and maintain urban landscape sustainability, extend landscapes and avoid degradation. Thus the authors propose the implementation of the management principles described in the “Preliminary framework for sustainable landscape management” to achieve landscape sustainability.

For those developing countries that suffer from a lack of proper management, the author recommends a ministry be designated to have the responsibility of managing the urban landscape. Under this ministry, some specific functions, such as the establishment, maintenance, and development of urban green spaces need to be taken in to account. Delivering technical advice and policy to the local and national authorities also should be under the functions of this ministry.

Having one specific organization for landscape in the ministerial structure is of great importance. Under this organization, many functions can be undertaken, such as developing vision, establishing greenery and public parks, encouraging community engagement, providing trainings, working for the protection and conservation of trees and plants, etc.

Some specific programs and guidelines must be implemented, as shown in Figure 4, in order to have a proper landscape management and to cause people to take on the appropriate responsibilities.

Fig. 4: A preliminary framework for sustainable landscape management



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