

Importance of Green Belt in Neighbourhood Planning

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Abstract

The paper examines that to increase importance of green belt in neighbourhood planning by introducing it in various zones or in various premises of the owner. It leads to the problems due to absence of landscaping in neighbourhood tends to polluted air, decreases quality of life of people, deteriorate aesthetic view of the city, comfort of citizens, eco-friendly environment also missing. To overcome these problems and to uplift more use of green belt tends to conclude that in small or large portion of green belt reflect positively on the city and citizens for their better life. It green belt concept utilises to the rotary, island, make boundary of the city by green belt, green buffer zone to divide different zone of the neighbourhood.

Key words: Green belt, Buffer zone, Neighbourhood, Land-use, Zoning, Land scape

1. Introduction

Green Belt is land-use planning concept. Its origin linked to the ideas of Ebenezer Howard in the early 20th century about developing “Garden city” around London. In growing or metropolitan cities have higher growth of city but also other side it have high density of population and traffic related problems which leads to reduce quality of life of people. Also with increases in town or city it take more encroachment over open spaces nearby cities for expanding city and to accommodate more population.

On encroachment area most probably residential or industrial zone take place. Due to these development of zone some lack of land use is that Green Belt or Recreational Area in the city. In recently grow of cities not take attention towards Green Belt. Although it takes few amount of land by providing parks or playground in particular zone or by dividing them in some small parks to increase quality of life of people, to boost eco-friendly environment and aesthetic view of the city. It also give refreshment of air and to reduce pollution. By introducing various parks according their size and purpose it will increase aesthetic view of each zone and contribute on citizens’ health also. So that by green Belt it will take grow of city in proper meaning by increasing quality of city and environmentally boost up take new manner of growth.

2. Literature review

2.1 Green belt

“Greenbelt” describes undeveloped, wild, or agricultural land that surrounds urban areas. By preserving greenbelts, we can prevent inefficient sprawl development from paving over valuable natural and agricultural lands. Greenbelts encompass many different types and scales of landscapes such as wildlife corridors, streams, wetlands, and recreational parks.

2.2 Problems identification

- a. Missing of green part in Neighbourhood Planning like there is no provision for parks and gardens in the city accordingly their population.
- b. Mentally health issues of citizens, due to this it leads to lack of peace of mind, anxiety, depression, headache, breathing problems, suffocation in city, etc.
- c. Due to not maintain natural beauty of city leads deteriorate aesthetic view of city. It does not contribute view of city due to lack provision for the landscape in different part like island, rotary, waste land, corner of the road, front part of the home, etc.
- d. Natural woodland become reduced due to expansion of the city. For more expansion of the city people tends to cut natural vegetation and woodland for more land. It leads to inequality of the natural environment for refreshment of the polluted air.
- e. Eco-friendly environment not maintain in the city. For better living environment should be as clean and fresh. If it may not fulfil it leads to some harmful diseases to the people and also animals too.
- f. Polluted air does not clean by itself due to lack of green part. Due to reduction in the vegetation and tree sprawl exchange of the oxygen and carbon dioxide cycle not maintain properly which tends to produce more heat and not resist sun light as much to make cooler atmosphere nearby.
- g. Green part in the sense of sport ground also have very fewer number through which physical development of the citizens also reduces and leads to borne diseases.

2.3 Methodology

To increase Green Part there some measures or application through which we can introduce this in city it may newly developed or developed.

It may make some artificial parks with suitable design in the heart of the city or any water courses for better convenient and aesthetic view of the city. It leads to push up green part of the city by introducing woodland, shrubs, plants, lawns, knots, hilly part, etc. Natural parks also tends to furnish by maintaining it natural original features.

In area where so many variety of flowers or plants available it may boost up botanical garden. It will leads to proper study of plant specimen, make atmosphere more pleasant, appealing by the presence of beautiful trees, flowers and lawn.

To accommodate more parks in lesser land parcel it will take concept of small parks by introducing it in square enclosing public or private building. They are provided in the dense business or residential area where land is costly or not more available. So that advantage of it taken by all the users of it and also it will increase aesthetic view of the property.

For taking more advantage of the green part it can be applied in the landscaping of rotary, footpaths, walkways, buffer zone part for divide two zone in green manner, and also boundary roads of the city make landscaping by green belt.

3. Conclusion

The main aim of this paper to achieve better quality of life, eco-friendly environment of the city, to maintain and increase aesthetic view of the city by green belt and will take more impact on all the ages of residents for their comfort and peace environment. Hence it conclude that importance of green belt in neighbourhood can achieve by preservation of natural woodland and hills; artificial parks and lakes; gardens in various part of the city to minimize pollution of air; make transport tools like footpaths, walkways, bicycle lanes, vehicle lanes more beautiful by green belt to increase more users and leads to minimum use of the vehicles. It may apply by introducing small parks, gardens, and sport ground, square enclosed parks on periphery or around the public and private building or home. To utilise more natural resources it may boost up woodland, forests, water ways developed by nearby gardens, etc.

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