THE DEFINITION OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF DESIGNING SUSTAINABLE OPEN SPACES, AS THE FIRST STAGE IN THE FORMATION OF A SUSTAINABLE URBAN PLANNING OF THE CITY

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Annotation: In the framework of this article, based on an analysis of the theory of consumption by Maslow, an attempt is made to define goals in the field of designing sustainable open spaces. The relevance of this topic is emphasized by the fact that open urban spaces are a necessary tool in ensuring sustainable development. The aim of this work is to develop a matrix of goals. The following 8 groups were identified: instinctive, existential, belonging to a particular social group, objectives to ensure the identity of the territory, data collection and dissemination of information and knowledge, aesthetic, implementation of full potential, desire to achieve sustainable development.

Key words: open public space, sustainable development, sustainable architecture, branding of territory, Maslow's theory, wants.

1 Introduction

The main goal of the formation of any architectural environment must be considered as the satisfaction of the complex wants of people: physiological, social and aesthetic, etc. While we recognize that the theory of human wants has some downsides, especially in view of the discussion questions regarding priority for each block of wants, the key remains the importance of the complex of all wants for creating a harmonious sustainable system of open architectural spaces.

At the first stage, to develop a successful policy in the framework of designing open spaces, it is necessary to prepare a fundamental theoretical basis for their determination and measurement.

In the scientific community, the definition of open space is a controversial issue. In some areas, this issue is based on perceptions of scale. An environment that for one is perceived as closed by others is considered open.

In the framework of this work, open space will be understood as an element of the urban planning system located between buildings or as part of it, working as a combination of the environment, subject to direct climatic effects, in which part of the real fences are replaced by conventional ones.

At the same time, the trends in the modern economy are such that for further development it is necessary to form a «sustainable» development vector in all spheres of human life.

It is noted that the construction industry accounts for about 30% of all pollution, construction according to the industrial type consumes a significant amount of non-renewable resources, 8.3% of the population are employed in it. The improvement of open areas has a crucial role here. However, with a significant number of works devoted to topics of sustainable development, the social role of built-up areas, the role of open spaces and its importance on the quality of life of the population remains innovative and not developed, which emphasizes the relevance of this study.

Determining the goals and objectives of any direction of research is the most important and fundamental stage. It is based on this stage in the future that it is possible to build typologies, develop a system of indicators and use it in the analysis and creation of new objects of improvement.

Therefore, the goal of this study is to develop a system of goals and objectives necessary to fulfill to identify an object as sustainable based on the adaptation of Maslow's hierarchy of wants to the field of designing open architectural spaces, urban areas.

2 Method

In the framework of this work, 8 levels of goals of sustainable architectural environment were highlighted.

The basis of this concept was taken by the pyramid of human wants Maslow. It was developed as part of the 1943 work «Theory of Human Motivation» (Maslow, A.H., 1943). Subsequently, observations of the innate curiosity of people were included in the classical hierarchy. The culmination of research in this area was the book «Motivation and Personality».(Maslow, A.H., 1954). This hierarchy assumes that people are motivated to meet basic wants before moving on to other, more complex wants (fig. 1).

Later, A. Maslow's theory was expanded to include the wants of cognitive wants and aesthetic wants (Maslow, A. H., 1970a), and later the wants for transcendence were added. (Maslow, A. H., 1970b).

In addition to the inclusion of new levels in this model, another important feature arise. In comparison with the previous version, this work is a more detailed hierarchy, in which each group of wants is more clearly defined.

For example, at the first level, biological and physiological wants are determined, while security wants are associated not only with personal security, but also with the system of justice. The emphasis on clarifying wants indicates increasing public awareness of human wants, and in particular the wants of consumers and people.

It can also be a clear sign of consumer fragmentation and consumer growth, which is still focused on "availability", which refers to the first 4 levels of the Maslow pyramid), but is increasingly leaning toward "being", i.e. to self-realization.
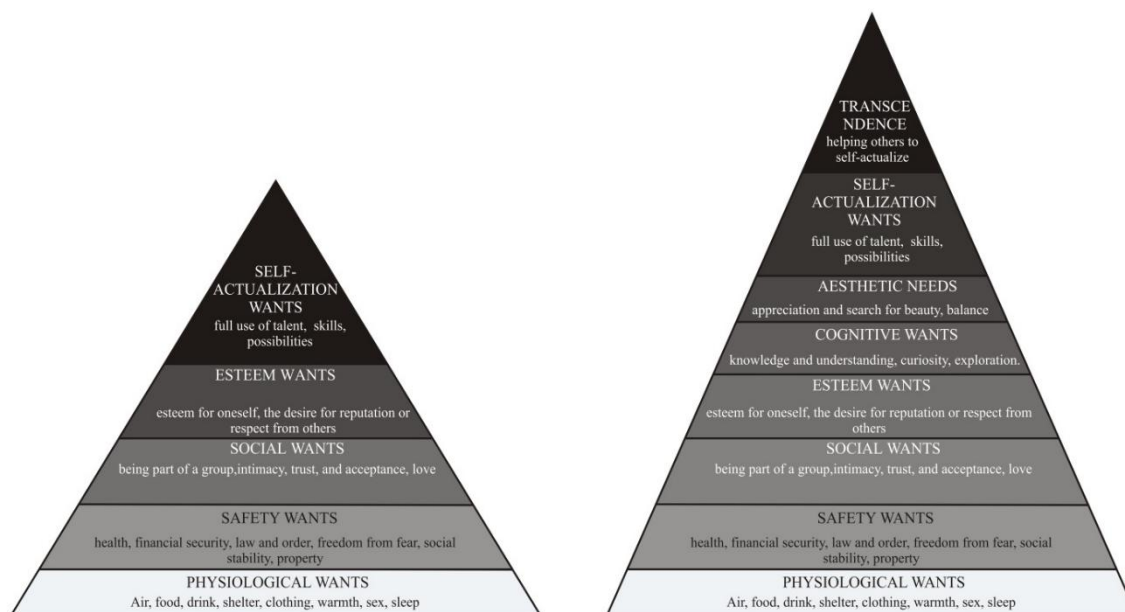
Fig. 1: Maslow's hierarchy of wants (classic version on the left and a modified version of the 1970s on the right).

It is customary to combine the wants in 3 blocks: basic (physiological and security wants), psychological (social and respect wants) and self-realization wants.
Consider each of the blocks in more detail.

2.1 Basic Wants

2.1.1 Physiological Wants

Serve the basic wants that are vital for survival: food, water, air, sleep. Maslow attributed them to wants as determined by instinct, so all data wants are secondary. In addition to basic wants, in modern economic theory there are benefits that relate to basic necessities such as housing and clothing. Maslow also included sexual reproduction in this level of the hierarchy of wants, as it is important for the survival.

2.1.2 Safety Wants

This group also refers to the basic wants section. As you move to the second level of Maslow's hierarchy of wants, requirements begin to acquire more social and psychological categories. Some of the main groups of security wants include:

▪ Financial security, more often identified with permanent employment;
▪ Health;
▪ A safe environment that can reduce accidents and injuries;
▪ Current research includes environmental safety in this section.

2.1.3 Psychological wants

This section also includes 2 groups of wants.

2.1.4 Social Wants

Social wants in the Maslow hierarchy are responsible for the want for social connections and a sense of belonging to a certain group of people. The motive for the transition to this level are the emotions of a person who guide his behavior. The main at this level are:

▪ The want for interaction with other people;
▪ The want for love and getting back feelings;
▪ The want for community affiliation (social, social, religious).

Meeting this group of wants will help ensure the psychological health of the population, and avoid problems such as long-lasting loneliness, depression, and nervousness.

An important role is played by personal relationships with friends, family and lovers, as well as participation in other groups, which may include religious groups, sports teams, book clubs and other communities.

2.2 Growth Categories

2.2.1 Esteem Wants

This category belongs to two categories of growth. However, the motivation of this block is also based on emotions, which allows us to combine it with the previous level. The foundation of these wants is the want for a sense of duty and "prestigious" wants, discussed in detail in the works of T. Veblen. (T. Veblen, 1899) It is also necessary to consider the want for self-esteem and personal value. Meeting these wants will also ensure the psychological health of the population, social stability and the possibility of more sustainable economic growth.

In the 70s of the 20th century, the Maslow hierarchy has undergone changes: 2 groups of cognitive and aesthetic wants were added.

The first to consider cognitive wants (The need to learn, to develop).

It is proved that a mentally healthy person will strive to obtain new knowledge, new information. The lack of new information leads to the same emotions. An obsessive craving for the known, a constant sense of fear from the unknown is the cause of many mental disorders, including a compulsive-obsessive symptom.

The main at this level are:

▪ The need for new knowledge of information.
▪ Attraction to the unknown.
▪ The need to build some sort of streamlined system, to analyze facts and identify relationships between them.
▪ The desire to achieve a level of adaptability in their environment.

2.2.2 Aesthetic Wants

Evidence of the existence of aesthetic wants can be found in any culture, at any stage of the development of humanity. Due to the complexity of the subject of study, there is no single definition of aesthetics. However, in the general sense, aesthetic wants should be understood as the wants for beauty. This type of wants is closely related to and inseparable from cognitive and conative wants. The want for aesthetic satisfaction can manifest itself very similarly - in the pursuit of order, symmetry, completeness, structuredness, systematicity.

Aesthetic wants, developed aesthetic taste help a person to navigate in the information-saturated field of modern culture, to "filter" unnecessary information, find inner harmony, feel like a holistic personality, and overcome fragmentation.

Thus, the following remain among the aesthetic wants:

- The desire for ordering, the creation of systems, the obedience to the laws of logic and symmetry;
- Beauty;
- Feeling beautifully architectural form;
- The evocation of aesthetic experiences.

2.2.3 Self-Actualization Wants

Next in the Maslow hierarchy are the wants of self-actualization. "What a person can be, he must be" Maslow explained, bearing in mind the need for people to realize their full potential.

According to Maslow's definition of self-actualization is:

"It can be broadly described as the full use of talents, abilities, opportunities, etc. Such people seem to realize themselves and do the best they can ... These are people who have developed or are developing to full growth, to which they are capable of."

2.3 Transcendence Wants

Maslow later split the upper level of the triangle to add self-control, which is also sometimes called spiritual wants. Spiritual wants are slightly different from other wants available at many

levels. This want, when satisfied, leads to a sense of integrity and takes things to a different level of being.

A person is motivated by values that go beyond the personal self (for example, mystical experience and a certain experience with nature, aesthetic experience, sexual experience, service to others, the pursuit of science, religious faith, etc.).

Maslow's theory has been applied in many related disciplines. In personnel management, it is often seen as a motivational strategy. In education to improve learning. In medicine, to accelerate recovery, by taking into account psychological factors.

Of course, the social approach to the design of the architectural environment is not a new research topic. The humanistic approach was developed by famous architects of the past: Vitruvius, Christopher Alexander, Frank Lloyd Wright, Walter Gropius. In the works of philosophers and economists, the theory of the ideal city acquired special significance: Aristotle, Platon, Thomas More. In modern society, these ideas have acquired special significance and are crucial in ensuring a sustainable approach.

2.4 The Borders of Research

In the framework of this article, we restrict ourselves to considering open spaces, not taking into account the closed spaces of urbanized territories. However, in view of the complexity and versatility of the object, we consider it rational to first consider open spaces as one of the most important parts of urbanized territories. At the same time, it is taken into account that the whole spectrum of human wants can be satisfied only by the collaboration of open and closed spaces.

3 Result

In the future, an adaptive model for determining goals and objectives in the field of designing sustainable open spaces will be presented (Fig. 2.), based on the theory of human needs. In the framework of this work, it is assumed that the architectural environment is qualitative when it allows its consumers to reach all levels of the Maslow hierarchy.
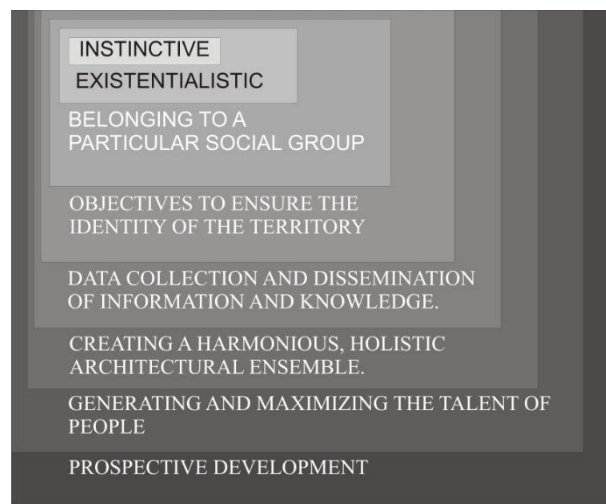

Fig. 2: Adaptive model for determining goals and objectives in the design of sustainable open spaces.

At the same time, any improvement of the territory carries the risks of ecosystem disruption. Therefore, the following reservations must be accepted:

1) A sustainable architectural environment is created through the interaction of 3 areas: social, economic and environmental. Therefore, in addition to social goals,

mainly determined in Maslow's work, the remaining 2 blocks must also be taken into account;
2) It should not harm future generations;
3) Applies to all members of society.

These restrictions follow from the definition of a sustainable architectural environment and are its core. Consider each of the groups in more detail.

3.1 Instinctive

As we can observe, within the framework of this section, the name of the wants can simply be transferred to the goals, which is caused by the simplicity, unilateralism of the studied subject. Summarizing all the above mentioned, the solution of these goals and the provision of wants at this level implies the actual presence of an object of improvement.

The main goal of this group is to create an open architectural environment that can satisfy the basic daily needs of society, which arise due to instincts, and do not contradict the principles of modern ethics. An important feature is that these benefits

should be provided to all members of the community. For example, the lack of well-maintained roads and running water in India not only forces people to travel many hours every day for water, but they also spend time that they could spend to improve their individual well-being. Thus, a vicious circle is created: poverty - the need for water - an everyday way - not being able to work at a given time - poverty. Within the framework of this level, the following main goals are distinguished (Table 1.):

1. Ensuring food safety.
2. Providing clean water
3. Providing energy.

Table 1: Determination of instinctive goals and objectives within the framework of an adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Instinctive	Ensuring food safety.	− Land use planning, so as to ensure a sufficient amount of agricultural land on the outskirts of the city. − Organization of healthy and environmentally sustainable agricultural spaces − Creation of precedents and through them the dissemination of information about the possibilities of attracting and deriving benefits from local agriculture. − Improving technology, improving the quality of personnel employed in the agricultural sector − Organization of food safety for infrastructure facilities. − The use of private territories conducive to buildings for the organization of private gardens and gardens organized by residents of apartment buildings.
	Providing clean water	− Architects in their design should strive to minimize impermeable coating, which is created using methods that can reduce this impact with the efficient use of water and the reuse or recycling of water for on-site use whenever possible. − Open spaces should be designed so that there is the possibility of collecting, cleaning and using rainwater as drinking water. This task is set in regions where there is an acute shortage of clean drinking water. − In regions with enough drinking water to meet the wants of the population, the environment should be designed so that rainwater can penetrate the soil. − Ensuring the separation of groundwater and polluted, runoff water, with their subsequent treatment are not mixed with waste water and are not polluted. − The choice of environmentally friendly building materials that pollute groundwater with waste. As well as ensuring environmentally friendly construction during the extraction of materials, carrying out landscaping works or during operation.
	Providing energy.	− The use of biofuels and other alternative, renewable, environmentally efficient energy resources, renewable energy sources. − Reducing energy consumption through rational planning, the use of daylight − Adaptation of the environment to climatic conditions. For each climate zone except general solutions. Still develop a block of individual solutions.

3.2 Existentialistic

A safe environment is identified with a predictable environment, including the absence of fear. Traditionally, it is considered from 2 aspects: social and environmental. In the context of social security, the most important task is to provide the streets with visitors. In this environment, marginalism, crime and other negative social effects are minimized or eliminated. Providing safe routes helps guarantee access and maintain active mobility for citizens. At the same time, the lack of a safe environment violates human rights, reduces its competitiveness, and increases the burden on the state through increased accidents and the burden on hospitals.

There are a fairly large number of ways how to provide the streets with a constant pedestrian flow. However, one way or another, they come down to 2: attracting a large number of people or ensuring that they stay on the street more time.
In the first case, economic factors play a special role, for example, employment, 8 hours a day and no longer allows you to spend a long time on the street.

Emergencies also do not invite people to participate in foot traffic. Jacobs in her work identified the following qualities that a well-designed street should have: 1) have borders between personal and public space 2) have windows oriented to the street 3) attract citizens to the sidewalks, which will help to ensure

control, both from pedestrians and from residents watching for them. We note that this is relevant not only in the context of transit zones, but also in relation to all types of open spaces.

Ensuring environmental safety is one of the main tasks in world politics. In this case, it is global decisions that become relevant, because the policies of individual countries do not have the opportunity to correct the situation. That is why in the strategy of sustainable development ensuring environmental safety is a separate unit.

According to the Reimers dictionary, environmental safety is a set of actions, conditions and processes that do not directly or indirectly lead to vital damage (or threats of such damage) to the environment, individuals and humanity.

Therefore, the scope of this concept includes both the permissible level of negative impact of natural and anthropogenic environmental hazards on the urban environment and people living in the city, as well as a set of measures aimed at reducing the harmful effects of the activities of the townspeople themselves. At the same time, emergencies adversely affect the overall sense of security and the economy as a whole. The consequences include destabilization of all economic and social environments: they pose a threat to people's lives, increase mortality, the level of forced migration, create unemployment, and increase poverty.

At the same time, there are precedents that, due to rational design decisions, prevented these consequences by creating a barrier that does not worsen the environmental situation. Thus, all emergency situations for the purposes of analyzing this article were grouped based on the factors that caused them:

- Technogenic: climate change, radiation pollution;
- Caused by epidemics;
- Caused by natural influences (tsunamis, tornadoes, etc.).

Thus, within the framework of this level, the following main objectives are distinguished:

1. Ensuring environmental safety.
2. Social security.
3. Providing emergency protection.

Table 2: Definition of existential goals and objectives within the framework of an adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Existentialistic	Ensuring environmental safety.	− Reducing the corrosion hazard of all urban environments; − Improving the control and certification system of landscaped areas; − The rational balance of built-up areas and green areas; − In a built-up environment, an increase in the number of permeable surfaces; − Consideration of wind load when designing open spaces; − Improving energy efficiency that does not have a pathogenic effect on the environment − Improving existing certification systems for building materials − Creation of new environmentally friendly materials and their application in design decisions. The use of local materials; − Organization of treatment activities in contaminated areas and maintenance of the self-healing properties of the environment; − Solving the problem of excess garbage; − Improving transit zones, taking measures to reduce logistics, moving to environmentally friendly transport; − Providing environmentally friendly solutions at all stages of the design, construction, use and disposal of an architectural object; − Dissemination of information on a sustainable method of design, training of qualified personnel.
	Social security	− Create viewed spaces; − Creation of spaces in which the street participates; − Creating quality lighting; − Provision of jobs through the use of local labor; − Organization of an ergonomically comfortable environment that does not limit individual layers; − Ensuring the receipt of momentary data.
	Providing emergency protection	− Creating natural barriers to natural disasters; − Creating environments to help overcome epidemics; − Development and creation of mobile, prefabricated, cheap designs.

The goals of belonging to a belonging to a particular social group (Table 3).

Any person is a biosocial being, which is why for open development of personality, public open spaces, as connecting elements of social capital, are of paramount importance. Social connections influence human psychology: create a feeling of confidence, create a support network, a culture of neighborhood (Robert D. Putnam, 2000).

It is proved that such connections increase the competitiveness of the territory: more qualified specialists migrate more readily, innovative ideas are generated more quickly through communication, crime is reduced in such an environment, and interest in participating in the life of the urban environment is increased. Urban planning, for example, the creation of parks or playgrounds, as well as a semi-public space contribute to civic engagement.

Table 3: Determining the goals and objectives of belonging to a particular social group within the framework of an adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Belonging to a particular social group	Creating institutions that benefit community segments	− Providing learning in an environment − Volunteer programs − Cultural and religious organizations
	Creating an environment that helps create social connections	− Ensuring high-quality transit routes connecting various parts of urban spaces; − Creation of social spaces in which communication can take place; − Deficiency of stationary spaces.
	Accessibility of the environment for all	− Creating a territory loyal to migrants (creating an environment that preserves a sense of identity, while harmonizing with a wider community); − Creating an environment accessible to people with limited mobility; − Creating an environment that does not introduce gender differences; − Assistance in protecting the adult population through design tools, taking into account the deterioration of vision changes, changes in mobility.

3.3 Objectives to ensure the identity of the territory

To ensure sustainable development, it is necessary to ensure a sense of belonging to the environment. This effect is described in detail in Putnam's above-mentioned work as overcoming social capital (Robert D. Putnam, 2000). In this case, we can talk about 2 groups of goals:

1. Creating a territory brand
2. Promote the preservation of local identity and heritage.

The first group of goals, in addition to direct effects for citizens, the creation of a society in which the level of collective work is high, the support of fellow citizens has other effects (for example, attracting skilled labor migrating to a comfortable

environment, increasing the tourist flow). The development of the tourism industry also contributes to job creation, poverty alleviation, and an increase in the general well-being of the population.

Similar effects occur when the second goal is achieved. Similar effects occur when the second goal is achieved. The development of activities, facilities and institutions that have an impact outside their immediate environment helps to advertise the community and its contribution far beyond its actual location. Especially in the case of resurgent districts, upholding one's own successes in the tactical design of cities by participating in a broad urban dialogue can play a big role in gaining respect from other communities.

Table 4: The definition of goals and objectives ensuring the maintenance of the identity of the territory within the framework of the adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Individuality	Creating a Territory Brand	− Development of a logo, naming, corporate identity and other attribute symbols. − Development of a targeted delirium strategy − Development of the image of the territory − Dissemination of brand information
	Promote local identity and heritage	− Preservation of spatial form; − Borrowing technologies for the construction of the indigenous population; − Popularization of local traditions and customs and their manifestation in the design of open spaces; − Creation of iconic places; − Built-in open spaces in existing buildings.

3.4 Objectives providing storage, collection and dissemination of information and knowledge

In order to satisfy cognitive needs, the environment must be capable of transformation. Many studies have emphasized that mass statelessness of design, standard projects, and the dullness of the architectural environment have led the architectural environment to lose its learning function. In some cases, even blocking it through the introduction of feelings of depression, despair, sadness.

At the same time, the architectural environment as a carrier of information should be able to quickly provide information. In this case, we are talking about the Smart City system - this is a man-made interconnected system of information and communication technologies that simplifies the management of internal urban processes and makes the lives of residents more comfortable and safer.

It is very important to create an environment that inspires learning. Some research points to the benefits of students working outdoors. So the study of Lieberman and Hoody (Lieberman, G. A., Hoody L.L., 1998) emphasizes that when education becomes more effective if it is performed in an open space. Students are more involved in the learning process and perform academic tests better.

According to leading architects designing an educational environment, some outdoor learning environments are simply spaces that make learning easier - a group of benches, an amphitheater, or a partially covered workplace with amenities such as Wi-Fi.

Like classrooms, these open spaces are designed for training, presentations, or for independent and group work. Other open classrooms are designed to expand the curriculum and provide an opportunity to observe or directly interact with nature.

Table 5: The definition of goals and objectives ensuring the storage, collection and dissemination of information and knowledge of the territory within the framework of the adaptive model in the design of sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Storage, collection and dissemination of information and knowledge.	Implementing a learning function in an architectural environment	− Promoting learning and training practices through the creation of open spaces for the transfer of experience and the organization of events in this territory; − - Implementation of training in the environment in a playful way through the use of smart technologies. (E.g. children's play areas with controlled video screens that are built into paving stones or soil); − Creation of training tables, posters, revealing the history of the place, vegetation, wildlife of this territory.
	Smart city system implementation	− Obtaining information about the tension, duration of movement and regulation of traffic on this basis (for example, electronic stop lines with sensors); − Seamless distribution zone of urban Wi-Fi and mobile Internet; − Implementation of the installation of equipment for further video analytics; − Implementation of interaction between the municipal government, management and service companies and citizens; − Creation of interactive web sites where every citizen can influence the present and future of their place of residence.
	Create an inspirational learning environment	− Creating multi-purpose spaces; − Transition to the use of open architectural spaces for teaching; − Providing visual transparency, so it will be easier to ensure the transfer of experience from senior to younger; − Creation of flexible spaces with the ability to quickly change to the requirements of new education standards.

3.5 Creating a harmonious, holistic architectural ensemble

It is proved that a complete, harmonious, subordinate to the laws of logic and symmetry architectural environment has a beneficial effect on the psychological and social health of people. At the same time, based on the very definition of an architectural ensemble, its creation ensures the satisfaction of aesthetic wants. Here the question is raised that not any built-up environment can be recognized as an architectural ensemble. In this case, the creation of an architectural ensemble is identified with art.

In the article "What is art", L. Tolstoy reveals this meaning as follows: "To evoke a once-tested feeling and, having evoked it in oneself, by means of movements, lines, colors, sounds, images expressed in words, convey this feeling so that others have experienced the same feeling - this is the activity of art. Art is a human activity, consisting in the fact that one person consciously, with known external signs, conveys the feelings he feels to others, while other people become infected with these feelings and experience them. "

The ability to convey to people their emotions, experiences - through the beauty of forms, harmony of images, integration with the natural environment in this we see possible ways to satisfy aesthetic wants.

Table 6: The definition of goals and objectives ensuring the creation of a harmonious, holistic architectural ensemble in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Aesthetics	Creation of an architectural ensemble	− Harmonization of interior and exterior; − Harmonization of relations with the environment.
	The beneficial effect of "beauty" on a person	− Treatment of patients by staying in a favorable, aesthetically holistic architectural environment − Reducing stress and other mental illnesses by staying in a harmonious environment − Prevention of diseases due to a healthy, harmonious environment functioning together with nature.

The seventh block of goals is the generation and maximum use of the talent of the people involved in the design of sustainable open spaces.

The generation of talents and their maximum use is one of the determining factors for increasing the competitiveness of the territory, improving the quality of projects and plays a decisive role in the sustainable design of open spaces.

Table 7: Definition of goals and objectives ensuring the generation and maximum use of the talent of the people involved in the design of sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Generation and maximum use of the talent	Talent Generation	− Development of the educational environment; − Development of communication in the environment; − Providing an environment conducive to the transfer of experience; − Providing an environment attractive for "intellectual" migration.
	The beneficial effect of "beauty" on a person	− Treatment of patients by staying in a favorable, aesthetically holistic architectural environment; − Reducing stress and other mental illnesses by staying in a harmonious environment; − Prevention of diseases due to a healthy, harmonious environment functioning together with nature.

3.6 The Eighth and last Block of Goals is Promising Development

In this case, it is said about achieving the goal of sustainable development through sustainable design of open spaces. The development of a long-term development strategy contributes to the formation of common community goals. Achieving this level is possible provided that the previous ones are performed for the present due to the application of a creative approach.

Prospective development is often identified in this case with the development of roadmaps, legislative acts, quality systems and general plans. However, when developing them, it is necessary to take into account a sufficiently large list of qualitative characteristics, a high level of detail and a certain flexibility, which strengthens the current values of the community, and at the same time takes into account the continuous development of its individual members.

Tab. 8: Determining the goals and objectives of long-term development within the framework of the adaptive model in the field of designing sustainable open spaces

	Goals	Objectives
Prospective development	Development of roadmaps, general plans, legislative acts that do not contradict the goals of sustainable development	− Ensuring high detail plans; − Ensuring flexibility of plans; − Consistency of plans.
	Public participation in creating an urban space	− Developing community engagement through an authentic participatory process that gives communities every opportunity for collective welfare to outweigh personal preferences and benefits
	Open space design based on sustainable design principles	− Design taking into account impacts on the potential of the territory − Design for future generations

4 Conclusion

A sustainable urban planning is an essential aspect of the modern development of any effective economic system. This article attempts to create an innovative system that, through the application of a hierarchy of human needs, Maslow will help economists, managers, urban planners, architects to pursue a more rational, socially oriented policy. The creation of open sustainable spaces organized according to the principles of sustainable development will increase human, creative potential, provide a steady flow of labor, will allow to carry out these events in the future with minimal financial and non-financial costs, and increase the chances of people to meet their wants. People who satisfy their wants will strengthen communities and develop a sense of meaningful connection with and ownership of their environment. Therefore, adapting our cities to ensure that people can satisfy their wants should be an urgent task.

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Primary Paper Section: A

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