
PRESERVING CULTURAL VALUES THROUGH POCKET PARKS IN AN URBAN ENVIRONMENT: A NARRATIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Modern urban areas face difficulties maintaining their cultural values due to their rapid growth. The purpose of this review is to synthesize existing research on how the roles of pocket parks can contribute to preserving the cultural values within an urban environment. A thorough search of databases specializing in pocket parks and cultural values was conducted. This study employs a narrative review of scholarly publications to evaluate how pocket parks, which are small, accessible green spaces, contribute to preserving cultural values in urban environments. The findings reveal how pocket parks play a role in preserving cultural values such as identity and authenticity by providing a public space that can offer artistic value and cultural expression. Additionally, with the preservation of cultural values, these parks also reinforce the sense of belonging that further enhances equity through placemaking, which can honour diversity while maintaining the unique identity of the community. Compared to past research, this study presents thorough evidence of literature from a diverse viewpoint, highlighting the roles of pocket parks that are significant towards cultural preservation in an urban environment. The findings advocate for designing policies that leverage small-scale interventions to balance cultural preservation with equitable development in rapidly transforming cities.

Keywords: Pocket Parks, Cultural Values, Cultural Preservation, Urban Environment.

1. INTRODUCTION

Urbanization is a process that creates cities by permanently clustering large populations in a focused area. It brought together modernization and development through built environments, though it also poses the ability to undermine the cultural values in urban areas. The intensity of homogenized infrastructure and the development of an urban environment often overshadow its unique cultural characteristics as it expands and densifies (Yang & Hong, 2023). This led to competition between parks and infrastructure, as workplaces and residential buildings increasingly infiltrate green spaces, as mentioned by Yang & Hong (2023). As a result, studies highlight that rapidly growing cities have reported a measurable decline in accessible public spaces tied to local heritage and culture, further detaching residents from their cultural roots (Yang & Hong, 2023). In addition to making cultural legacies less visible, these patterns weaken community ties by restricting locals a better chance to interact with places that represent their shared identity.

Despite these challenges, urban green spaces, pocket parks in particular, have emerged as vital but underutilized tools for preserving cultural characteristics and values. Pocket parks are small-scale, carefully woven into thick urban fabrics, and frequently designed to represent the social, cultural, or historical themes of their surrounding areas. Their ability to combat cultural loss is still not fully recognized in planning and policy contexts. Hence, this review explores how pocket parks help preserve cultural values in urban areas, with an emphasis on their function in promoting identity, authenticity, and a sense of belonging. In order to bridge this gap, the research purpose is to contribute to culturally sensitive pocket park approaches that give equal development and cultural preservation a top priority.

2. METHODOLOGY

This narrative review employs a qualitative approach to analyze existing literature on the role of pocket parks in preserving cultural heritage within urban environments. A narrative review is an ideal approach to fulfill the research objectives because it enables a nuanced and contextualized analysis, which is suitable given the descriptive nature of this study, which aims to explore cultural preservation through spatial interventions. A comprehensive search was conducted using academic databases, such as Google Scholar, JSTOR, and Emerald Insight, to identify journal articles, books, and case studies. In order to guarantee that the evaluation includes historical context, recent trends, findings, patterns, and advancements concerning pocket parks and the preservation of cultural assets in urban environments, this review considers a broad range of literature spanning both foundational studies and contemporary research. This method provides a thorough and context-rich evaluation. It tracks the development of ideas and methods while acknowledging both established concepts and modern advancements in using pocket parks for cultural preservation.

A wide range of publications covering different aspects of pocket parks and how they affect cultural characteristics and values were the target of the search. A mix of unique search phrases and keywords was used to provide a thorough search. These include "pocket parks," "urban cultural heritage," "public spaces," and "community engagement". To narrow down the search results, all possible combinations involving (AND, OR) were used, and to maximize the retrieval of relevant material, the search technique used various combinations of the previously listed keywords. The selection criteria prioritized studies that discussed the design, function, and cultural significance of pocket parks, particularly in cities with strong cultural identities. Pocket parks and cultural preservation studies were incorporated to give a broad, thorough review of the available data. There were no time constraints, and only publications in English were included. Editorials, conference proceedings, and reviews were excluded.

The review follows a thematic analysis approach to categorize findings into key themes. The authors carefully examined the papers during the assessment process to see how effectively they addressed and complemented the literature review's overarching goals. The final selection only contained items that were assessed to be highly relevant. Tables, infographics, and a narrative style were used to summarize relevant data taken from the included research. Through the synthesis of many points of view and the contextualization of the importance of pocket parks in contemporary urban environments, this technique guarantees a well-rounded discussion.

3. RESULTS

3.1 Pocket Parks in The Urban Environment

Created during the post-World War II reconstruction of European towns, pocket parks are sometimes referred to as vestibule parks, vestpocket parks, mini-parks, green pockets, or street corner parks (Dong et al., 2023). The concept of pocket parks originated in the United States in the 1950s, and one of the most well-known is Paley Park in Manhattan, which was designed by Zion (Dong et al., 2023). The purpose of Paley Park was to give urban dwellers a peaceful area. It serves as a model for the vest-pocket park idea, which highlights how crucial easily accessible green spaces are in cities. The park's design and atmosphere indicate a commitment to improving the quality of urban life and preserving cultural values by offering a space for relaxation and social interaction. The definitions of pocket parks by various authors are shown in Table 1. While foundational works like Seymour (1969) and Bajak (1970) highlight early design challenges, recent research (e.g., Dong et al., 2023; Hamdy & Plaku, 2021; Yang & Hong, 2023) emphasizes their socio-cultural and environmental impacts. The review ranges from Seymour (1969) to Zhang & Keai (2024), guaranteeing contextual accuracy and consistency with contemporary developments. It emphasizes the changing function of pocket parks in preserving cultural values throughout both space and time.

Table 1: Definitions of Pocket Parks

Author	Definition	Strength	Weakness	Implication
Seymour (1969)	Parks smaller than most urban parks, usually under half an acre, often built on rooftops, abandoned lots, and neglected areas.	Outlines the dimensions and usual locations of pocket parks in particulars, emphasizing how they make use of underutilized areas.	Insufficient information about the environmental and social advantages or difficulties of these parks.	An opportunity to repurpose unused urban spaces, boosting green space in communities and improving the general livability increasing the area's social welfare and spread local culture.
Bajak (1970)	Vest-pocket parks are costly to maintain due to high traffic, risk of damage, crime rates, and accessibility to the public and local troublemakers.	Addresses practical issues and maintenance concerns, offering a realistic perspective on the obstacles in managing pocket parks.	Largely emphasizes the drawbacks, possibly obscuring the advantages and beneficial effects of pocket parks.	The success of these parks is also greatly influenced by the social milieu of the surrounding neighbourhood. Implies that in order to preserve and uphold cultural values in pocket parks, community involvement is necessary.
Forsyth and Musacchio (2005)	Important in neighborhoods, small parks primarily serve recreational purposes with limited space.	Highlights the value of pocket parks in neighborhoods and their recreational potential.	Ignores further possible applications or advantages, like the effects on the environment or society.	Encourages on how pocket parks can be used for leisure and cultural activities, boosting local cultural values.
Labuz (2019)	The need to improve urban living standards and public space accessibility, especially for green spaces, led to the idea of pocket parks.	Focuses on how pocket parks can improve the quality of urban living and make green spaces more accessible.	The notion is a little vague and leaves out details about the characteristics and features of pocket parks.	Pocket parks address space limitations and promote fair access to the outdoors, offering spaces for cultural expression and accessibility.
Salih et al. (2020)	Affordable, tiny green areas with a range of uses and advantages.	Highlights the cost-effectiveness and versatility of pocket parks, suggesting they offer numerous advantages at moderate prices.	Lacks detail about pocket parks' dimensions, locations, and precise purposes.	Encourages the multipurpose, reasonably priced space in an urban environment that can preserve culture through hosting a range of cultural events.

Hamdy & Plaku (2021)	Tiny patches of landscape that were placed upon the sites of abandoned building lots or underutilized areas that escaped the real estate interest.	Emphasizes urban renewal and community benefits by repurposing abandoned urban areas.	Ignores the challenges or limitations associated with creating and sustaining pocket parks in these areas.	Endorses using pocket parks to preserve cultural assets in underutilized urban areas and promote cultural revitalization.
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Pocket parks' flexibility to adjust to changing urban issues highlights their vital function as dynamic elements of urban infrastructure (Zhang & Keai, 2024). According to Zhang & Keai's (2024) study, their significance in supporting urban resilience has grown as they employ strategic design and practical utility to tackle social and environmental problems. Therefore, the establishment of numerous pocket parks in an urban environment can directly solve some of its biggest issues; as mentioned by Dong et al. (2023), urban environments require green infrastructure to provide critical ecosystem services like decreasing surface runoff, enhancing the atmosphere, promoting biodiversity, and lessening the impact of the urban heat island effect. This is due to its ability to promote evapotranspiration and offer shade, which enhances thermal comfort and climate resilience. According to Zhang & Keai (2024), pocket parks can cool highly populated areas by successfully reducing temperatures during heatwaves. The main factors influencing this cooling impact are park design, plant type, and tree canopy coverage, all of which assist in controlling microclimates and enhance urban dwellers' general thermal comfort.

Furthermore, outdoor leisure, physical activity, and social interaction can all be facilitated by the versatility of natural habitats (Dong et al., 2021). Since living close to green areas has been strongly linked to lower stress levels, improved psychological health, and higher levels of physical exercise, pocket parks are essential parts of urban public health initiatives. Rosso et al. (2022) emphasized the mental health benefits of these small urban green spaces, discovering that urban people with easy access to pocket parks reported lower levels of anxiety. The availability of natural elements, shaded areas, and opportunities for social engagement all help to promote cognitive recovery and overall well-being.

Moreover, in fragmented metropolitan environments, even little pocket parks can act as vital "stepping stones" for birds, pollinators, and other urban species, improving biodiversity connectivity. According to Zhang & Keai (2024), pocket parks with natural flora attract a wider variety of bird species, indicating that these parks can sustain urban ecosystems. These little green areas can act as foraging grounds and habitat refuges, supporting pollinator populations that are vital to preserving urban biodiversity, such as bees and butterflies. Furthermore, created on former industrial grounds, pocket parks in Tirana, Albania, are vibrant cultural hubs that combine history with contemporary urban life by showcasing public art, theatrical productions, and community events (Hamdy & Plaku, 2021). These parks rejuvenate neglected areas by incorporating historical features into modern settings, increasing public participation and promoting a feeling of cultural continuity.

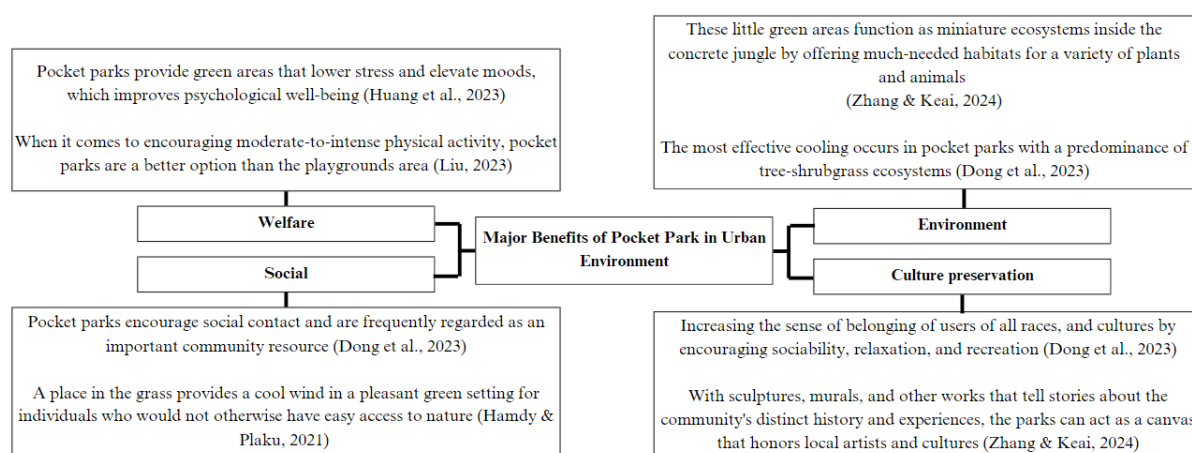


Figure 1: Major Benefits of Pocket Park in The Urban Environment

Small parks that are carefully planned can greatly improve the quality of a neighbourhood by providing necessary services and facilities that improve urban dwellers' quality of life (Salih et al., 2020). Salih et al. (2020) conclude that pocket parks enhance locals' physical, mental, social, and environmental well-being in ways that are

equivalent to those of bigger parks. In addition to being green areas that relieve mental health, they also promote physical exercise and serve as community centres that strengthen social bonds while fundamentally preserve cultural values. They also integrate green infrastructure into densely populated areas, reducing the impacts of urban heat islands, and improving biodiversity. Consequently, Figure 1 showcases the major benefits of pocket parks in an urban environment based on different studies.

3.2 Pocket parks on the Preservation of Culture in Urban Environment

Culture, a complex whole of human behaviour and material objects that relies on symbolism, assigning meanings to things and events, is becoming increasingly prevalent alongside the rise of urban areas and the general population. Language, concepts, beliefs, customs, norms, organizations, instruments, methods, artwork, rituals, and festivities are just a few components of culture (white, 2022). Meanwhile, any behavioural pattern found in different kinds of cities and urban areas, both historical and contemporary, is referred to as urban culture (fox, 2022). The overwhelming number of people occupying a small area while adhering to societal conventions is the primary theme. White (2022) underscores that culture's existence hinges on a uniquely human capability to create and interpret symbols, which becomes particularly relevant in densely populated urban settings. Here, the necessity to traverse shared public places while preserving individual and group identities encourages fast cultural interchange and adaptation. Hence, because of this dynamic, urban culture is rich and fluid, reflecting the intricacies of contemporary society.

Urban environments are constantly changing, which leads to the emergence of hybrid cultural identities and areas where old customs coexist with modern urban habits (Atmodiwirjo & Yatmo, 2021). As many cultural influences are incorporated into these communal areas, new ways of interacting and expressing oneself arise, reflecting the complexity of contemporary urban life. A study by Atmodiwirjo and Yatmo (2021) concluded that the negotiation of identity, place, and belonging becomes essential to people's experiences navigating these changing urban environments, highlighting the significance of comprehending the interactions between urbanization and culture. Hence, this results in the importance of cultural preservation within the urban environment.

Figure 2 presents a thorough framework of cultural components that together define the core of a community's identity and conduct. These factors influence societal norms, attitudes, and behaviours and are interrelated. The framework offers a greater understanding of how cultural dynamics impact all facets of life by classifying culture into several domains. The rituals, ideologies, and spiritual manifestations that underpin moral principles and social conventions are the main emphasis of religious culture (Bakar & Ramli, 2019). Religion frequently acts as a unifying factor, encouraging a feeling of belonging and purpose. Religious holidays like Christmas, which encourage happiness and community, and the observance of Ramadan in Islamic communities, which emphasizes self-control and compassion, are two examples. The artistic and sociological manifestations that characterize a community's structure and interactions are referred to as its social culture (Bakar & Ramli, 2019). A society's collective identity is reflected in its shared traditions, customs, festivals, and artistic expressions. For example, storytelling and the preservation of cultural heritage are facilitated by traditional dances, music, and group celebrations.

Furthermore, the tangible objects that people utilize on a daily basis, like food, clothing, tools, and automobiles, are referred to as material culture (Bakar & Ramli, 2019). In addition to serving a practical purpose, these tangible items also serve as symbols of a society's advancement in economics and technology. Dutch cities' extensive bicycle usage, for instance, demonstrates their dedication to sustainability, while traditional clothing, such as the Malaysian baju kurung, embodies cultural aesthetics and identity. The impact of environmental, climatic, and geographic elements on cultural practices is emphasized by ecological culture (Bakar & Ramli, 2019). Societies adapt to their surroundings by incorporating natural elements into their everyday lives. Stilt homes in flood-prone places, for instance, show how environmental issues influence architecture, while climate-specific farming methods guarantee food security and sustainability. Finally, the attitudes, speech patterns, and mental processes that are conveyed through language are all included in linguistic culture (Bakar & Ramli, 2019). It illustrates how communication helps to transmit information and customs and shape cultural identity.

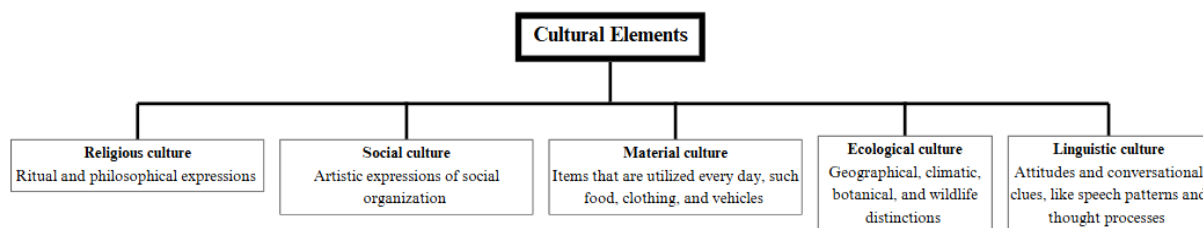


Figure 2: Elements of Culture

The acknowledgement of the significance of culture in sustainable urban development underscores the growing necessity of incorporating cultural aspects into urban planning (Kourtit & Nijkamp, 2022). Programs such as the "European Capital of Culture" promote social solidarity, economic prosperity, and urban renewal, in addition to honouring cultural legacy (Kourtit & Nijkamp, 2022). Cities that put culture as a cornerstone of urban development can foster situations such as placemaking that give citizens a sense of place and identity, as well as a sense of belonging. This approach underscores the potential of culture to act as a catalyst for a holistic urban environment. As mentioned by Meng (2022), a modern resident's spiritual force lies in their sense of cultural identification and belonging, which can improve their happiness and cohesiveness to some degree.

As essential spaces for preserving urban culture, pocket parks serve as more than just green areas; they are cultural hubs that embody the social and historical narratives of their communities. Liu (2023) emphasizes that pocket parks carry significant social, cultural, and political importance, distinguishing them from larger public parks due to their unique role in community life. Zhang and Keai (2024) further argue that the design of pocket parks often incorporates elements reflective of local history and culture, fostering environments that resonate deeply with the community's identity. This intentional integration of cultural features ensures that pocket parks feel authentic and relevant, strengthening the connection between residents and their urban surroundings (Zhang & Keai, 2024). Therefore, further enhancing and enforcing equity through placemaking can honour its diversity while maintaining its unique status.

In order to promote a feeling of identity and belonging in urban areas, pocket parks function as micro-cultural centres that incorporate local customs and historical components into their architectural and creative designs. These areas serve as living archives that strengthen communal memory by fusing historical references, cultural themes, and symbols. Labuz (2019), for example, describes how Kraków, Poland's pocket parks, successfully incorporate the city's rich history into its contemporary urban fabric by incorporating historical motifs into its planting, seating, and signage. In a similar vein, Zhang & Keai (2024) noted that a pocket park's design should represent local cultural, historical, and aesthetic values while also reflecting and enhancing the urban environment around it. Using local materials, incorporating design features that represent the area's tradition, or showcasing artwork that communicates the community's story are just a few ways that this integration can appear (Zhang & Keai, 2024). These culturally integrated features provide a recognizable and significant public area while acting as visual tales that assist locals in connecting with their heritage. These decisions go beyond aesthetics to help create urban placemaking, turning pocket parks into participatory cultural landmarks where the community actively participates in and preserves traditions. In quickly changing cityscapes, pocket parks are essential for preserving cultural continuity by fusing heritage with modern urban life.

Pocket parks are crucial social cohesion catalysts because they provide a sense of belonging via organized social contact and shared community involvement. According to Forsyth & Musacchio (2005), neighborhood ties were reinforced in Boston's pocket parks with communally tended gardens because locals worked together to administer the area, fostering a feeling of shared responsibility and ownership. These group activities strengthen local identity and unity by promoting cross-cultural and intergenerational connections in addition to improving green space maintenance. This supports Bajak's (1970) claim that cultural activities, workshops, and festivals are examples of inclusive park programming that is essential for preventing crime and fostering community cohesion. Such programs enable people to view pocket parks as extensions of their living areas by encouraging active engagement and shared experiences, which eventually makes communities safer and livelier.

According to Hamdy and Plaku (2021), adaptive reuse is crucial for cultural expression, with repurposed urban areas acting as venues for creative and historical continuity. A pocket park created on the site of a former factory in Tirana, Albania, has been converted into an outdoor theatre, fusing modern creative expression with industrial legacy. In addition to preserving historical tales, this blending of the past and present encourages public participation in the arts, transforming culture into a dynamic aspect of urban life. According to Hamdy and Plaku

(2021), intangible cultural heritage can flourish in spite of fast urbanization by using pocket parks as venues for traditional performances. These areas offer easily accessible settings for sharing traditional activities with broader audiences, strengthening local identities while blending in with contemporary urban settings. These instances show how small-scale urban areas can act as cultural amplifiers, preserving customs that urban growth could otherwise destroy. Pocket parks transform into living cultural landscapes that guarantee that both tangible and intangible history are visible, significant, and honored in a changing urban fabric by incorporating art, performance, and historical aspects into regular public places.

As Zhang and Keai (2024) stated, in regions devoid of green spaces, these parks frequently house community gardens or play areas that represent the desires and identity of the surrounding community. They provide a common place that is highly appreciated by the community, giving urban people a feeling of identity and belonging (Zhang & Keai, 2024). Understanding the role of pocket parks in urban environments requires a deep dive into their defining characteristics. Zhang and Keai (2024) emphasize that these characteristics are not merely physical but extend to their functional and social significance, influencing how they contribute to the preservation of urban culture. The role of pocket parks is intricately linked to these characteristics. Table 2 further explores these major characteristics and their implications for the cultural preservation of the urban environment.

Table 2: Major Characteristics of Pocket Parks and its Implications for Cultural Preservation

Author	Characteristics	Definition	Implication
Koudona and Economou (2020)	Small scale	Densification of the urban environment occupies the public spaces available for social use. A pocket park maximizes its size through limited yet sufficient volume, activities, and elements.	Leftover spaces can be turned into pocket parks to mitigate the rising need for socialising space. In order to preserve and promote cultural heritage, these parks need to fit in with the surrounding cultural context, reflecting local traditions and aesthetics.
Liu et al. (2021)	High proximity	Located within a packed environment and easily accessible to the local community.	Local culture and social life can be strengthened by using pocket parks as venues for cultural gatherings. In order to preserve culture, this cultivates a sense of identity and belonging.
Liu et al. (2021)	Visible & accessible	Pocket parks should be connected with a network of open spaces with a high degree of connectivity to ensure people's flow. Additionally, with significant structures to elevate the sense of access.	Pocket parks improve cultural activities and community involvement by being a part of a network of open spaces. They serve as focal areas for community events and cultural expression because of their accessibility and visibility, which strengthens cultural values.
Rosso et al. (2022)	Limited material	Effective measures for urban surface imperviousness and air temperature are shaped through limited and suitable materials according to environmental conditions.	The use of environment-appropriate materials is not just suitable for sustainable practice; it also represents a cultural adjustment to the local environment, retaining the aesthetic and functional values of heritage for the community.
Rosso et al. (2022)	Visual comfort	Pocket parks with shading and lighting elements psychologically entail comfort sensation from microclimatic obstacles such as rain and heat waves, and potential crime.	The presence of various amenities, such as shading, lighting, and other comfort features, makes the space very friendly and frequently used. Regular use promotes frequent cultural exchanges, which are bound to offset any other undesirable impacts that may erode community cohesion, such as increased crime.
Dong et al. (2023)	Resting appeal	Resting elements like benches, gazebos, and shade trees attract passers-by, expanding the park's function beyond recreation to include resting points.	The adaptability of pocket parks in providing spaces for congregation, relaxation, and cultural rituals enriches the community's cultural tapestry.

4. DISCUSSION

Pocket parks, also known as vest-pocket parks, mini-parks, or green pockets, have a variety of uses in improving urban livability and cultural preservation, as the narrative review highlights. These small-scale green spaces serve as easily accessible centres for cultural expression and community engagement while also reducing environmental threats like urban heat islands and biodiversity loss, consequently enhancing urban resilience. The combined ability of pocket parks to provide social and environmental advantages is one of the main outcomes towards cultural preservation. The findings shown in Tables 1 and 2 and illustrated in Figures 1 and 2 demonstrate how thoughtful design features, such as park layout, plant choice, and the inclusion of regional historical and cultural icons, can transform underused urban spaces into lively public places. These features not only improve thermal comfort and public health by encouraging physical activity and reducing stress, but they also strengthen community identity by preserving regional cultural narratives.

Furthermore, pocket parks have a unique ability to maintain cultural values and characteristics by incorporating local history, art, and customs into their design and operation. Historical themes incorporated into park buildings, as well as repurposed industrial sites turned into cultural hubs, demonstrate how these places function as living repositories of communal identity. Their small size and proximity to communities enable them to reflect hyper-local narratives, instilling a sense of belonging through concrete features like architecture and intangible practices such as festivities. The analysis of park qualities, like easy access and inviting places to rest, highlights their role in supporting cultural activities such as community storytelling and gatherings across generations. These areas protect traditions that would otherwise be lost due to urbanization by functioning as micro-cultural hubs.

Despite their advantages, pocket parks face significant challenges, including high maintenance requirements and potential security issues, which undermine their benefits without adequate financing and proper regulatory frameworks. Financial constraints, such as high maintenance costs due to heavy usage, vandalism, and the need for continuous upkeep threaten the sustainability of these green spaces. Additionally, political and policy-related challenges, including inconsistent governmental support further complicate the long-term viability of pocket parks. To address these issues, engaging local communities and forming partnerships with non-profits and businesses can help share the financial burden. For example, local businesses could sponsor a pocket park, providing maintenance funds in exchange for advertising space. Creating incentives for private investment can also provide necessary funding, such as creating tax incentives for businesses that contribute to green space projects. Establishing volunteer programs for park maintenance is another strategy to reduce labour costs, with community members participating in regular clean-up and maintenance activities, fostering a sense of ownership and reducing vandalism. Additionally, using low-maintenance landscaping and durable materials, such as native plants that require less water and care, can help minimize upkeep expenses.

Moreover, pocket parks thrive at adaptively repurposing abandoned urban spaces, but their sustainability depends on inclusive administration. Community-led initiatives, such as jointly managed gardens, show how participatory engagement can lower threats like neglect and crimes. However, just including cultural aspects without addressing underlying socioeconomic imbalances can limit these places to symbolic gestures rather than true portrayals of tradition. Material selections that prioritize cost-efficiency above cultural resonance, for example, can decrease their potential to express local character genuinely. Including a wide range of community voices in the design and continuing management of these parks helps foster a greater sense of ownership and importance among residents. This inclusive approach not only improves the park's physical appearance but also converts it into a bustling venue for cultural exchange. In addition, integrating important cultural symbols and tales created in collaboration with local historians and cultural practitioners can help these places transcend simple aesthetics and become true representations of communal tradition. Urban planners and community stakeholders can guarantee that pocket parks continue to function as ongoing sources of resilience and pride by balancing practical financial concerns with a dedication to cultural authenticity.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while pocket parks show great promise as diverse urban resources capable of preserving and strengthening both environmental quality and cultural continuity, their potential can be limited by severe financial and political obstacles. Future research and policy activities should concentrate on creating integrated approaches that promote the long-term growth of pocket parks. This method enables communities to effectively capitalize on

the benefits these spaces provide, ensuring they become long-term cultural and ecological assets in increasingly urbanized surroundings. Furthermore, investing in unique funding mechanisms and creating creative public-private partnerships can help overcome the financial barriers that are now impeding these initiatives. The emphasis on participatory governance and community participation will be critical in integrating park designs with local cultural narratives and socioeconomic conditions. As urban environments transform, responsive management approaches will be critical to pocket parks' long-term relevance and vitality in order to preserve cultural values.

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