Recovery of public spaces for the conservation of green areas in Tablada Lurin

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Abstract. This research allows us to show common problems such as the green surface deficit, citizen insecurity, and lack of essential services that reflect social exclusion risks. To the above added the absence of infrastructure of the services provided by these systems such as recreation and recreation. Together, they are essential factors for the valuation of land use. Therefore, it is proposed to develop an analysis of recreational green areas appropriate to the needs of the city. With it, you will facilitate the realization of inventories that estimate social indicators, economic, and environmental indicators. The importance of planning recreational parks is to involve citizen participation as a necessary strategy to solve the problematic situations that arise; inclusive processes must be ensured, especially to meet the demands of spreading vulnerable social groups. It concludes the need to address green planning with a focus on economic, social, and ecological studies that encourage the involvement of society in this task.

1. Introduction

One of the fundamental considerations of this report is argued in the use and control of urban space in terms of green areas and recreation within the city, to give added value to deteriorated or depressed spaces for the inaction of municipal authorities and/or the laziness of the villages [1,2]. If the city is created and molded by people, this is due to the activities that are generated in it and should be satisfied; thus, in the green and recreational areas there is the physical imprint of the relations established between the habitants of a society, and it will be essential to identify and know the divided city and the social ties disrupted by the inequality [3]. If we can facilitate the democratic and equitable control of the actors themselves over their public space, we can assist their intervention in the processes put in the value of the recreational green areas.

Is to contribute to guarantee peace, tranquility and reduce crime and delinquency at the local level, through an adequate treatment of recreational green spaces to deliver to the enjoyment of the community [4], and therefore ward off children and youth from the ravages of not positively managing their free time and leisure, away from the vices that disrupt morality and good customs, which is ultimately part of the objectives of citizen security.

This is part of the democratization of public spaces and their accessibility without restrictions to the community.

2. Method

2.1 Type of investigation

A description will be made of the multidimensional factors and the different manifestations of phenomena associated with the use of recreational public spaces of Tablada de Lurin district, as to show figure 1, measuring their characteristics, observing the configuration and processes that make up these
phenomena, which will be subjected to a physical analysis space. From this information, a diagnosis of the current situation will be prepared. That is, the facts are observed as presented in their real context and in a certain time or not and then analyzed. Therefore, in this design, a specific situation is not constructed, but the ones that exist are observed.

Likewise, bibliographic information on historical events will be collected, to give it a cultural identity and revalue land use [4].

Figure 1. Plan of the fifth administrative area of Villa Maria del Triunfo district, Tablada de Lurin. Source: Megasoft

2.2 Procedures
These surveys were conducted in 04 Sectors of the Tablada de Lurin district, on different days and times where there was a higher concentration of public.
An estimate of costs per square meter of land in the 05 Sectors for the years 1995 and 2019. A survey conducted by information obtained from properties for sale.

3. Results
To Continuation, it shows the results obtained in the field survey on the land costs corresponding to the Plus dimension. According to Table 1, it is clearly established that the cost of land has increased to an average of 1384%.

Table 1. Increase in land cost according to sectors 1995 – 2019

| Sector | Year 1995 | Year 2019 | % Increase | % increase |
|--------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| 1      | 67.80     | 866.67    | 798.87     | 1178%      |
| 2      | 40.68     | 780.00    | 739.32     | 1817%      |
| 3      | 36.16     | 650.00    | 613.84     | 1698%      |
According to Figure 2, in the curve of increase in the cost of land, it is observed in Sector 1 has the highest percentage of growth in these last 24 years; while Sectors 4 and 5 reflect a smaller, but significant increase with the investment made at the time of acquisition.

**Table 2.** Types of problems presented by the green recreational area.

| Issue                        | Frequency | Percentage | Valid percentage | Accumulated percentage |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|------------------------|
| Has no problems              | 9         | 7.5%       | 7.5              | 7.5                    |
| Live people there            | 9         | 7.5%       | 7.5              | 15.0                   |
| Is insecure                  | 85        | 70.8%      | 70.8             | 85.8                   |
| It is closed, there is no access | 17     | 14.2%      | 14.2             | 100.0                  |
| Total                        | 120       | 100%       | 100              |                        |

According to Table 2, there is a marked tendency in the area of Tablada de Lurin to insecurity with 70.8%, representing 85 respondents, while 14.2% refers to the inaccessible area. 7.5% of respondents report that their recreational green space does not present social problems. This is because the city is fenced and has access to certain times of the day.

On the other hand, 7.5% of respondents refer to the fact that the spaces are taken by antisocial persons (mainly drug addiction). The 14.17% of surveyed are not satisfied because the green recreational area is closed, and access is limited.

**Table 3.** Area reserved for privatized parks or recreation.

| Issue                        | Frequency | Percentage | % Valid | % Accumulated |
|------------------------------|-----------|------------|---------|---------------|
| Only park                    | 86        | 71.7%      | 71.7    | 71.7          |
| Recreation only              | 17        | 14.2%      | 14.2    | 85.8          |
| Park and recreation          | 9         | 7.5%       | 7.5     | 93.3          |
| There are no reserved areas  | 8         | 6.7%       | 6.7     | 100.0         |
| Total                        | 120       | 100%       | 100     |               |

According to Table 3, it is observed that the privatized public areas destined for parks are the most representative of the survey of 120 people.
Considering the areas destined for parks and recreation, 93.33% of the respondents are aware of some cases of loss of said areas for purposes beyond their purpose related to the urban plan. Land invasions for housing purposes [5].

Table 4 shows that public recreational areas have a weak general lighting system, according to a survey of 120 people.

| Light Quality | Frequency | Percentage | Valid Percentage |
|---------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| Bad           | 52        | 43.3       | 43.3             |
| Regular       | 33        | 27.5       | 70.8             |
| Good          | 34        | 28.3       | 99.2             |
| Excellent     | 1         | .8         | 100.0            |
| Total         | 120       | 100        | 100              |

According to Table 4, it is observed that 43.3% of the respondents consider the public lighting service of the spaces understudy to be wrong, while 27.5% of them think it regular. 28.33% believe the lighting of park and recreation areas to be good, and 0.83% consider it acceptable. 29.16% of respondents report that the lighting quality is in the range of good to regular, while 70.84% rate it as consistent to bad. The green and recreational areas, with poor lighting, are located in the sectors away from the consolidated urban center, while those classified as useful to efficiently correspond to consolidated areas such as the Plaza de la Tablada de Lurin and the ecological park Flor de Amancaes [6].

Question 4: Do you have game equipment?

According to table 5, it is observed that the predominant equipment is excellent with more than five games and gym equipment for children and adults, represented by 46 respondents from a sample of 120 people.

| Equipment Type       | Frequency | Percentage | Valid Percentage |
|----------------------|-----------|------------|------------------|
| Bad (No games)       | 31        | 25.8       | 25.8             |
| Regular (1-2 games)  | 4         | 3.3        | 3.3              |
| Good (3-5 games)     | 39        | 32.5       | 61.7             |
| Excellent (More than 5 games) | 46 | 38.3 | 38.3 |
| Total                | 120       | 100        | 100              |

Table 5 show 25.8% of the population considers that there is a lack of games in their sector, being the lousy qualifier, while 3.3% consider it regular where there are between 1 to 2 stationary games. 32.50% of the population think the state of conservation of sports slabs to be good, while 38.33% consider them excellent.

4. Discussion of results

The shortage of land to live, due to urban linear expansion, has increased the cost of the square meter of land throughout the metropolis, this is no stranger to the study area, encouraging invasions generally overlapping over green spaces. On the other hand, social insecurity (robberies, gangs, etc.), diminish the value of the land. Therefore, the tendency for family groups to improve their purchasing power, resolve to relocate to other residential areas of a better quality of services, there is an offer of transfers and/or sales of land and real estate. Converting green areas with a recreation component encourages neighbors to take care of the space and not allow invasion.

The inability on the part of the municipal administration to be able to offer essential services towards the public recreational areas has allowed areas to be taken by groups of people who live outside the law-making them insecure. On the other hand, the tendency to become wasteland conditions the possibility of being invaded by people who traffic with the land. The population claims to be taken care of by the environmental aspects of these areas [7], furthermore, the construction and maintenance of the
infrastructure of green and recreational areas are part of the service that the municipality should be granted to the population since it helps the healthy recreation of the mind, body, and spirit of those who practice it. Away from the tremendous social problems identified and contribute to reducing crime rates and therefore protect children and youth, involving them in activities of enjoyment and coexistence.

5. Conclusions
The provision of services and infrastructure to these recreational public spaces allows revaluing the surrounding private lands, positively affecting what is the duty of the municipality to organize and train the neighbors about the management of their maintenance. Moreover, the evaluation of the services that the inhabitants demand of the green areas, evidences as an intrinsic necessity the recreation "the citizen security," whose causal relation: State of the recreational green regions and the insecurity, allows to argue that to foment the Control Natural of these public spaces is an instrument to prevent crimes and, therefore, mitigate vulnerability. Furthermore, to characterize a public space is to identify it with your neighborhood, which must use the essential services they demand, to impose its presence as a community. This inclusive social approach is incorporated through assessments that define the services that residents require from green areas as recreational and security needs [8].

6. References
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