

**THE ENHANCEMENT OF ARTISTIC EXPERIENCE
AND EMOTIONAL VALUE:
A TRANSDISCIPLINARY PERSPECTIVE ON
SHARED SPACES IN CHINA'S FIRST-TIER CITIES**

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the exploration of arts experiences to adults' emotional value in shared spaces in China's first cities. Shared spaces are important in fostering relaxation, social connection, and community well-being. Emotional value refers to the psychological benefits of these spaces, including pleasure, inspiration, and belonging. Artistic experiences, whether interactive, participatory, or observational, enhance the emotional resonance of adults. Therefore, this research intends to apply a transdisciplinary approach in integrating expertise from art, urban design, psychology and technology to construct a fresh corpus of knowledge that furthers deeper understandings of emotional value and provides a theoretical grounding for spatial design.

This approach investigates the way in which spatial designs, experiential art, and interactive technologies interact and generate emotional responses. There is greater scope for high-tech engagement and accessibility if advanced technology can be combined with the elements of artistic expression. This research aims to optimise shared spaces' psychological and social functions by designing spaces to enhance emotional value, reduce stress and facilitate community interaction. At a more theoretical level, the research underlines implications for connected disciplines in grasping dynamic emotional complexities. While transdisciplinary approaches come with challenges regarding coordination and resource needs, they truly offer an innovative and inclusive framework for city planning.

This essay further deepens the understanding of this field by constructing a transdisciplinary framework that delves into how shared spaces fulfil emotional and social needs in response to contemporary cities' challenges.

Keywords: Transdisciplinary, shared space, urban space design, art, psychology, technology, emotional value, artistic experience

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INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In recent years, shared spaces have received increasing attention due to their geographic, cultural and application scenarios. Initially, public spaces such as parks, squares and markets focused mainly on functionality to facilitate trade, transport or essential socialisation (Carmona, 2003). However, with the influence of urban planning and social and cultural influences, public spaces have gradually transformed into shared spaces focusing on social functions and resource utilisation. For example, co-working spaces are workplaces and promote socialisation and collaboration (Brown and Davis, 2020, pp. 25-36). Community-shared spaces such as gyms, meeting rooms, and cultural centres have become important platforms for promoting residents' leisure, social interaction, and cultural exchange (Jones, 2018, pp. 89-102). Places such as coffee shops and public libraries also increasingly focus on designing shared spaces to meet diverse needs (Taylor, 2021, pp. 34-46).

However, shared spaces still have limitations on a psychological and emotional level. Many spaces ignore the emotional needs of users, lack humane design, and struggle to provide a relaxing or stimulating experience, making it difficult for users to establish a sense of belonging within them (Gehl, 2010). Early on, theorist Jane Jacobs emphasised public spaces' social and emotional value, advocating for humane design and promoting community interactions to enhance well-being and inclusion (Jacobs, 1961). These early ideas laid the foundation for research on shared spaces and their emotional impact.

As urbanisation accelerates, China's first-tier cities face increasingly serious social problems as they pursue economic growth. As economic and cultural centres, these cities have attracted a large influx of people but have also brought enormous pressure to live. Fast-paced lifestyles and high-pressure work environments have exhausted many adults emotionally, and emotional needs have become a pressing issue (Li and Zhang, 2018). Therefore, developing shared spaces gradually becomes the key to helping adults reduce their emotions. Not only does it need to fulfil the functional needs of the city, but it also needs to be a place that enhances emotional value. The incorporation of art further enhances the emotional value of these spaces, providing an avenue for emotional well-being and relationship building and bringing warmth and humanity to busy urban life (Chen, Gao, and Li, 2020).

This article has a transdisciplinary perspective that combines urban design, psychology, sociology and art theory to provide a framework for designing spaces that meet users' functional, social and emotional needs. For example, research on embodied cognition theory (Varela, Thompson and Rosch, 1991) suggests that art and spatial design can influence human emotional responses. The

research highlights how art and space interaction fosters stronger community bonds. By combining knowledge from different fields, shared space design can be effectively facilitated to enhance the overall experience.

Art experiences in shared urban spaces offer innovative solutions to these challenges. Public art installations, performance spaces, and participatory art activities have been shown to enrich art experiences in shared spaces, transforming uninteresting environments into vibrant and emotionally connected centres. Art experiences beautify the environment and promote emotional value and well-being (Pollock and Sharp, 2007). These benefits make shared art spaces an important urban design strategy for enhancing the quality of life in high-pressure cities (Gehl, 2010). This transdisciplinary lens underscores the theoretical and practical significance of connecting diverse fields to tackle complex urban challenges, offering inclusive frameworks for creating emotionally enriching shared spaces.

1.2 Research Question

This study explores the potential of transdisciplinary approaches to enhance the impact and design of artistic experiences in shared urban spaces. Specifically, it asks the following question: how can insights from art, psychology, urban design and technology be combined to deepen our understanding of the emotional value of shared spaces in China's first-tier cities? Transdisciplinary thinking becomes crucial, combining different disciplines to address complex urban challenges. Moreover, to design interventions that resonate with adults' emotional values and social needs.

1.3 Research Objectives and Structure

The article begins by situating the issue within the broader context of urbanisation, highlighting the pressures of life in China's first-tier cities and the role of the arts experience as an agent of change. The article then delves into the methodological and transdisciplinary strategies used to examine the issue. The advantages of using transdisciplinary as a research framework are emphasised. Further, a new body of knowledge is derived by combining project theory and practice. Finally, a transdisciplinary approach is presented, integrating insights from urban design, art, psychology and sociology. This leads to the conclusion that the emotional value of adults in shared spaces can be enhanced by promoting participation, social interaction and incorporating artistic experiences.

THE DEFINITION AND VALUE OF TRANSDISCIPLINARY

2.1 The Application and Importance of a Transdisciplinary Perspective in Emotional Value Research

2.1.1 The Difference Between Multidisciplinary, Interdisciplinarity, and Transdisciplinary

Multidisciplinary refers to drawing on knowledge from different disciplines while respecting disciplinary boundaries (Choi and Pak, 2006, pp. 351–364). For example, when studying the emotional value of art experiences in shared spaces, a multidisciplinary approach might involve psychologists measuring emotional responses, urban designers evaluating space use, and artists focusing on aesthetic qualities but not integrating their findings. In contrast, interdisciplinarity creates a coherent framework by synthesising insights from different disciplines. For this study, interdisciplinary research will integrate psychological and urban design approaches to create an integrated model of how the experience of art affects emotional well-being in urban environments. However, transdisciplinary goes beyond these approaches by integrating the natural, social, and human sciences into a unified perspective. It integrates with the broader social context, incorporates community members' experiential knowledge, and uses technologies such as augmented reality to co-create solutions for emotional engagement in urban spaces. As Alvargonzález (Alvargonzález, 2011, pp. 387–403) points out, transdisciplinary not only connects disciplines but also crosses them to address whole-system dynamics.

2.1.2 The Role of Transdisciplinarity in Addressing the Complexity of Emotional Value

Transdisciplinarity transcends traditional academic boundaries and facilitates integration between disciplines and real-world practices. Unlike multidisciplinary approaches that juxtapose disciplines or interdisciplinary approaches that synthesise knowledge from different fields, transdisciplinarity creates a holistic framework that integrates and transcends these fields. This approach addresses complex real-world problems through a collaborative approach that engages diverse stakeholders, academics, practitioners, and the public (Nicolescu, 2002). Therefore, Transdisciplinarity inherently emphasises collaborative problem-solving and adaptive approaches, making it an effective means to address the complexity of emotional value in cities. Its application fosters innovation and inclusivity while aligning theory and practice to meet the evolving needs of modern society (Pohl and Hirsch, 2007). As in this study, transdisciplinarity research captures the complexity of emotional value generation in shared urban spaces by integrating art, urban design, psychology, and technology and translating theoretical insights into actionable solutions.

2.2 The Unique Advantages of Transdisciplinary

Transdisciplinarity offers a holistic framework for understanding the generation of emotional value in shared spaces in China's first-tier cities. Psychological, spatial, aesthetic, and technological factors influence the emotional responses to shared spaces. Traditional disciplines often fail to capture this complexity. For example, psychologists measure the stress-reducing effects of urban art installations, while urban planners focus on spatial efficiency and technicians focus on interactivity. One of the potential challenges of transdisciplinary research is integrating different perspectives and approaches emanating from different disciplines, which could lead to communication barriers and misunderstandings between members. In addition, when each discipline has its values and goals, it is not easy to agree on goals and priorities. Therefore, transdisciplinarity is to integrate these perspectives to form a holistic understanding of the perceived value that transcends the perspectives of a single discipline (Gehl, 2010).

In general, such transdisciplinarity approaches in the experience of art in shared spaces can show how aesthetic elements interact with states of mind, such as colour, texture, and form with relaxation and empathy, and with spatial configurations, such as accessibility and openness. They can turn the most banal spaces into visually and intently interactive ones and, thus, make them inviting for people to be a part of it. Transdisciplinarity research allows the complexity that cannot be embraced within a single discipline-based approach (Choi and Pak, 2006, pp. 351–364). Transdisciplinarity collaborations are nonetheless not without their challenges. For example, teams have to get familiar with different terminologies and conceptual frameworks, which interferes with the adequate flow of communication. The solution to these issues sometimes means establishing a general vocabulary and understanding of key terms from the beginning to ensure everyone is on the same page and focused on one goal (Nicolescu, 2002).

What gives transdisciplinarity its distinctive strength is its integrative nature, dealing with complexity and bringing innovative solutions to design and research. Collaborating with experts from different disciplines can often develop more creative design ideas that break through the limitations a single discipline may impose. Using a culmination of architectural design, artistic creation, landscape design, and community engagement, the Superkilen Park project creates a vibrant, culturally symbolic urban public space. The project mixed cultural input from all over the world with the input of local needs, making this space visually striking and socially inclusive (Bloom, 2012). Through this transdisciplinary collaboration, Superkilen offers a multifunctional public space and fosters interaction and understanding among community members, enhancing residents' sense of belonging and well-being. Against the background of a mono-disciplinary approach to design, such transdisciplinary collaboration opens vast possibilities for this project to innovate at the junction of society, culture, and art to foster further developments in urban spatial design.

2.3 Diverse Solutions for Designing Shared Spaces

The advantage of transdisciplinarity is that different disciplines uniquely merge to provide fresh insights into solutions within them. This study shows how art, technology, and urban design can be integrated to create new ideas and possibilities for shared spaces.

From an artistic point of view, the media of colour, form, and materials can also be intellectually stimulating and evoke emotions to elicit a response (Miles, 1997). Public art can transform how people relate to their surroundings, increasing their emotional value and generating a sense of belonging and shared identity. The inclusion of art in urban design transforms shared spaces into dynamic and desirable places, enhancing the art experience for everyone. On the other hand, art can be made dynamic and interactive by incorporating AR and VR technologies into shared spaces (Bimber and Raskar, 2005). In this way, combining art and technology will enable users to experience the artwork immersively and have a more profound experience. Simultaneously, technology enables the user to interact with the artwork in real-time, personalising the experience and adding a personal emotional value. Inclusivity in urban design ensures space accessibility for all and engenders community participation and a sense of belonging. Lynch (Lynch, 1960) argued that combining technology, art, and urban design can create lively environments that fulfil the functional needs of city dwellers while enhancing aesthetic and emotional experiences. The core role and contribution of such a transdisciplinary approach are to offer sustainable, dynamic, and adaptable urban spaces prepared to overcome future challenges.

The interplay between these disciplines allows shared spaces to adapt to the needs of different users and develop into environments that enhance emotional value and social cohesion. Shared spaces constantly innovate through user feedback, technological change, and artistic development, demonstrating the flexibility and creativity of a transdisciplinary approach (Nowotny, 2001, pp. 361-375).

DEVELOPING A TRANSDISCIPLINARY FRAMEWORK: LINKING THEORY AND PRACTICE

The concept of shared spaces in urban settings is not solely functional but is connected to emotional experiences. This transdisciplinary framework merges the knowledge of studies of art, urban design, psychology, and sociology to understand how art and space fully impact emotional responses. By investigating this intersection, the framework emphasises designing spaces that permit individual and collective emotional experiences. This approach nurtures our understanding of urban design and makes an active solution in space-making that caters to creating connection, creativity, and well-being.

3.1 Theory: Theoretical Foundations of the Transdisciplinary Framework

The Transdisciplinary Framework utilises insights from multiple disciplines to illuminate the interaction of artistic experience, emotional value, and shared space. Theoretically, it emanates from the collaboration of psychology, studies of art, urban design, and sociology, where each one uniquely contributes. At the same time, psychology explains the emotional responses of individuals in an urban setting. It highlights those environmental factors that help to elicit positive emotional states like relaxation, happiness, and connectedness. Meanwhile, academic studies of Art focus on the emotional power of seeing, hearing, and touching to explore how experiences within the arts inform and create emotional and cognitive responses (Liu, 2024, pp. 197-205). However, urban design brings an extra dimension to shared spaces. It explains how spatial environments shape social interactions and promote community participation and a sense of belonging. Sociology, meanwhile, examines how public spaces promote social interaction and inclusion (Li and Zhang, 2015, pp. 245-249).

This integrated approach produces a multi-layered framework that links emotional, artistic and social elements. Thus, it provides new solutions for studying the connection between art and emotion in shared spaces. It also provides urban planners, designers, and researchers new perspectives on shared spaces as influential life drivers. This approach is theoretically opposed to the traditional view. It argues that it is necessary to consider the physical and emotional impact of spaces to understand better the role shared spaces play in enhancing the emotional value of adults.

3.2 Practice: Practical Applications and Realistic Implications

The practical applicative value of the transdisciplinary framework lies in informing urban planning and design related to shared spaces that would respond to functional needs while nurturing emotional well-being and social connection. The framework, through integrating knowledge from various disciplines, provides actionable insights into how aesthetically pleasing and emotionally supportive spaces should be designed. For example, natural features such as greenery, water, and open space can provide a setting for relaxed socialization. In contrast, art, on the other hand, can emotionally stir and intellectually provoke. Spatial design encouraging interaction and inclusion can provide community connection and a sense of belonging.

According to Pohl and Hirsch Hadorn (Pohl and Hirsch, 2007), this needs cooperation between sectors such as urban planners, artists, residents, and policymakers. This transdisciplinary framework guarantees iteration of collaboration in the design process. Ongoing adjustments are made to meet the urban environment's needs through participant feedback. Moreover, Nicolescu (Nicolescu, 2002) points out that integrating diverse knowledge systems will provide evidence-based, sustainable solutions. The practical implication is that aesthetic considerations should be integrated with psychological, social, and cultural factors as the core guiding principles of urban design. Such a transdisciplinary approach can enable designers to create public space designs that are both emotionally appealing and functionally varied by incorporating well-being, creativity, and community interaction as design goals. In this way, designers will create areas that are inclusive and accessible to satisfy many different kinds of needs among diverse populations. Shared spaces foster individual emotional satisfaction and enhance social cohesion, encompassing humanistic and diverse urban design values today. The transdisciplinary framework provides the theoretical and practical application of shared space design. Integrating transdisciplinary knowledge ensures the functionality of shared spaces, facilitates the artistic experience, and enhances users' emotional value, thus improving the quality of urban life.

In conclusion, transdisciplinary research into the emotional value of shared spaces will have both theoretical and practical significance. Theoretically, it will deepen the understanding of emotional interaction and extend the depth of artistic research by providing a scientific validation framework. In practice, it will help guide the design of shared spaces in optimising emotional functioning, promoting mental health, integrating technology, and integrating art. These implications highlight the necessity of a transdisciplinary approach when dealing with complex urban challenges: Interconnecting disciplines, perspectives, and views. The research forms an enabling, inclusive, and emotionally touching space that addresses the immediate needs of the urban population and promotes their long-term well-being and social cohesion.

In other words, the transdisciplinary framework secures the development of shared spaces to enhance emotional value and artistic experience, making them functional and supportive of users'

emotional and social well-being. The combination of theory and practice within this framework will provide an integrated investigation into how arts experiences can provide emotional value in shared spaces for adults.

TRANSDISCIPLINARY FRAMEWORK ON EMOTIONAL VALUE AND ARTISTIC EXPERIENCES IN SHARED SPACES

4.1 Shared Spaces

Shared spaces are an essential part of the modern urban fabric, playing a vital role in fostering social cohesion, enhancing the quality of life, and providing environments for relaxation and reflection. As a transdisciplinary field of research and practice, shared space integrates knowledge and methods from various disciplines, such as urban planning, landscape architecture, sociology, psychology, and environmental science. This transdisciplinary perspective emphasises systemic thinking and collaborative engagement among multiple parties to address complex urban challenges and offer support and a sense of belonging to a diverse urban population. For instance, the High Line Park in New York City (Figures 1 and 2) exemplifies a transdisciplinary design (Montgomery, 2013). This multifunctional urban space, transformed from an abandoned railway, successfully combines greenery, public art, and community activities to create an aesthetically pleasing and functional shared space. At High Line Park, visitors can enjoy the cityscape and artworks while connecting with others through communal activities. Such a shared space enhances the city's visual appeal and uplifts the spirits of residents and visitors.



Figure 1 (Suter, 2019)



Figure 2 (Báez, 2019)

The design and utilisation of shared urban spaces is an important manifestation of transdisciplinary collaboration. Good design meets the diverse needs of people for daily leisure, cultural experience and social interaction by integrating natural, technological and social dimensions. Accessible design, the integration of natural elements and the configuration of multifunctional facilities demonstrate how a transdisciplinary approach can enhance the inclusiveness and accessibility of a space, making it attractive to people from different backgrounds. The openness of the layout and the variety of functions further strengthen the sense of participation and identity of people of different ages, occupations and cultural backgrounds, thus strengthening the community's cohesion. Through diversified activities and settings, these spaces stimulate people's participation and inject more vitality into community life (Project for Public Spaces, 2017). From a psychological and physiological point of view, shared spaces profoundly impact residents' physical and mental health. Natural landscapes, open environments, and displays of art and culture provide a place of respite and recovery while stimulating creativity and inspiration (Ulrich, 1984, pp. 420-421).

Shared spaces have received some attention in China's first-tier cities, but their development remains stagnant. The functional simplification of shared spaces limits their potential. Many spaces fail to incorporate a transdisciplinary perspective, limiting their function to essential leisure while ignoring the diverse needs of artistic experience, educational interaction and emotional value. This design approach does not meet the increasingly complex needs of residents and leads to inefficient space utilisation (Loukaitou-Sideris and Stieglitz, 2019). To address these issues in the future, we need to rely on transdisciplinary research models. Introducing sociology, design, art, psychology and digital tools into design and planning promotes deeper participation. This will optimise the use of space, enhance the sense of community belonging, and inject more vitality into urban development.

4.2 Emotional Value in Shared Spaces

Emotional value is an important value of shared spaces and reflects the psychological benefits derived by persons through these spaces. These are emotional experiences: relaxation, pleasure, and connectedness directly impacting people's well-being. Urban design and functional optimisation can powerfully influence such emotional outcomes. It will include aesthetic quality, user engagement, and integration with natural or artistic elements that shape the emotional value of these urban spaces. Emotional value is the intangible benefit of shared functional and deep human spaces. An example of shared space that would create emotional value is the Gardens by the Bay in Singapore (Figure 3). This more-than-100-hectare urban park combines artful landscaping with sustainable design practices to create an emotionally rich visitor experience. The garden features Supertree Grove, a towering structure set combining aesthetic appeal with ecological functionality. These Supertrees Grove utilise solar energy and create a visually stunning effect. The design of Gardens by the Bay focuses on reconnecting visitors with nature on a deep emotional level through visual

aesthetics and sensory experiences (Beatley, 2011). Incorporating interactive installations creates a delightful immersive experience through light, sound and temperature changes. These designs go beyond functionality to create an emotionally pleasing environment where visitors feel a sense of awe, serenity, and reconnection with nature.



Figure 3 (Garden by the Bay, 2024)

Among the most influential factors on emotional value is aesthetics. The aesthetic experience in shared spaces is related to feelings of well-being and attachment to the environment. Many studies have demonstrated that exposure to nature or beautiful environments significantly improves mental health. Ulrich's seminal study on the effects of natural landscapes on psychological recovery (Ulrich, 1984, pp. 420-421) points out that aesthetic quality is important in emotional well-being. In the high-pressure social context of China's first-tier cities, shared spaces can be designed to enhance these restorative effects by incorporating elements of nature such as greenery, water features, and well-designed landscapes. The aesthetic appeal includes not only natural elements but also artistic design in the form of sculpture, murals, and architectural aesthetics. Visually engaging and calming environments evoke positive emotions and enhance adults' well-being and physical and mental health.

The emotional value of shared spaces is also inextricably linked to user engagement and opportunities for social interaction. Those shared spaces that encourage active participation and interaction create stronger emotional connections between individuals. The experience of shared spaces goes beyond passive observation; it extends to people's interactions with others in these spaces. In *The Happy City*, Montgomery (Montgomery, 2013) discusses how urban design can play a role in influencing happiness and community connectedness. Good urban design can also ensure social interaction, generate community spirit, and enhance individual and social well-being. For example, parks and squares could be the centre of community life, where people can get together socially, enjoy cultural activities, and meet each other by chance. Such environments make for good bonding and experiences in common. In this sense, the emotional value of urban spaces depends not only on the design of the spaces themselves but also on how these spaces facilitate interpersonal relationships and community interactions.

It is necessary to introduce a transdisciplinary way of thinking in the design process of shared spaces to enhance emotional value. Transdisciplinary design takes the lead from architecture and landscape architecture, adding a transdisciplinary element through the help of psychology, sociology, and art. For example, infusing psychological theories helps designers comprehend how spaces influence the emotional state of individuals. From there, an artistic view would add aesthetic and emotional value to a space. In this transdisciplinary collaboration, designers could understand the emotional impact of space better and thus be able to design shared spaces that would meet both functional needs and emotional values. Concentrating on these factors in the future and inclusive design will enable urban planners to provide more shared spaces to improve residents' emotional well-being.

4.3 Art Experiences in Shared Spaces

The arts in shared spaces help people immerse themselves more deeply in their environs. Art experiences in urban spaces may be observational, such as visual experiences of murals and sculpture, or participatory, like engaging with a digital installation, workshop or live performance. Public arts encompass various media, including visual, auditory, and performance forms, which encourage contemplation, social interaction, and innovation. These engagements transform space into place, fostering emotional and cognitive connections between people.

Bogotá in Colombia (Figures 4 and 5) gives strong examples of art's transformation into public places. In Bogotá, since the late 1990s, street art, the primary medium used in murals, has transformed unvisited parts of the city into hubs of vitality and culture. Local government, artists, and community members create murals to become communication spaces for advancing local identity and reflecting the social concerns of the city. Miles (Miles, 1997) points out that the power of public art can transform the urban landscape into shared places for reflection by all. This street art programme of the city is aesthetically appealing and serves as one for social coherence and inclusion by encouraging varied participation from people of different cultural backgrounds. This initiative is transdisciplinary. It fuses art with urban planning, sociology, and psychology to create places that impress the residents on many levels, thus improving their social and psychological well-being.



Figure 4 (Wayfaring Views, 2023)



Figure 5 (Wayfaring Views, 2023)

As Chatterjee (Chatterjee, 2014) mentioned, the arts experience dramatically impacts the brain's neurological and psychological responses, especially how the stimulation of emotional and cognitive changes through art is promoted. While navigating an artwork, a viewer stimulates his brain's reward system and develops an emotional response that directly affects his mental health and emotional condition. It can stir perceptual responses in shared spaces through artworks' colour, form, and connotation to better a person's mood, reducing stress and enhancing psychological well-being. Art can also stimulate cognitive responses, such as self-reflection and reflection, contributing to deepened self-awareness and social contact. Thus, art has an important role in the promotion of mental health. Art adds aesthetic value to shared space, providing a therapeutic function for adults to gain emotional support and psychological recovery.

Transdisciplinary research redefines art experiences, emotional value, and shared spaces by integrating insights from various disciplines. Psychology explains emotional responses in urban spaces, art research emphasizes the emotional impact of visual and auditory elements, and urban design explores spatial arrangements and interactions. Linking these elements creates a multidimensional framework that supports further research into how arts experiences provide emotional value to adults in shared spaces. Stakeholder collaboration and iterative processes are key to addressing complex urban challenges (Pohl and Hirsch Hadorn, 2007). This approach combines diverse knowledge systems to design shared spaces that enhance urban life, ensuring theoretically grounded and evidence-based solutions and meeting practical needs (Nicolescu, 2002).

CONCLUSION

Transdisciplinary research redefines artistic experience, emotional value and shared space. The research creates a multidimensional framework that combines perspectives from art, psychology, sociology, and urban planning to provide a transformative and critical approach to designing shared urban spaces with emotional value and artistic experiences. By synthesising these perspectives, transdisciplinary research can more accurately describe the creation of emotional value in shared spaces. The emotional, social and functional relationships can create spaces that engage users on multiple levels. Hirsch-Hadorn et al. (Hirsch-Hadorn et al., 2008) point out that a transdisciplinary approach is the best way to deal with complex realities. The resulting frameworks can address complex urban issues and find practical, evidence-based solutions to improve people's quality of life.

This research not only ameliorates the emotional challenges of urbanisation but also provides innovative solutions. Shared spaces designed through a transdisciplinary approach help provide emotional value for adults and enhance social cohesion. They create inspiring and healing environments through art, design and technology. Research has shown that art experiences in shared spaces enhance the interaction between people and their environment. For example, combining art installations, digital media, and experiential studios makes urban shared spaces more interactive and creative. These interventions can have emotional effects, such as calmness and excitement, and enhance social cohesion. Incorporating art into spatial design can enhance people's emotional well-being and enrich cities' overall quality of life.

In conclusion, transdisciplinary approaches provide greater theoretical depth and practical application to research on emotional values in shared urban spaces. Blending the strengths of multiple fields within a single framework leads to meaningful and practical solutions. Moreover, it provides innovative solutions to the complex challenges of life in China's first-tier cities. Resource needs and co-ordination complexities are given full attention through continuous collaboration and stakeholder engagement. At the same time, the transdisciplinary approach allowed the research to be flexible enough to evolve as the city changes and people's needs for shared spaces change, thus maintaining its relevance and functionality. This approach opens up new possibilities for designing more inclusive shared spaces, bringing us closer to a more participatory and emotionally supportive urban future.

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