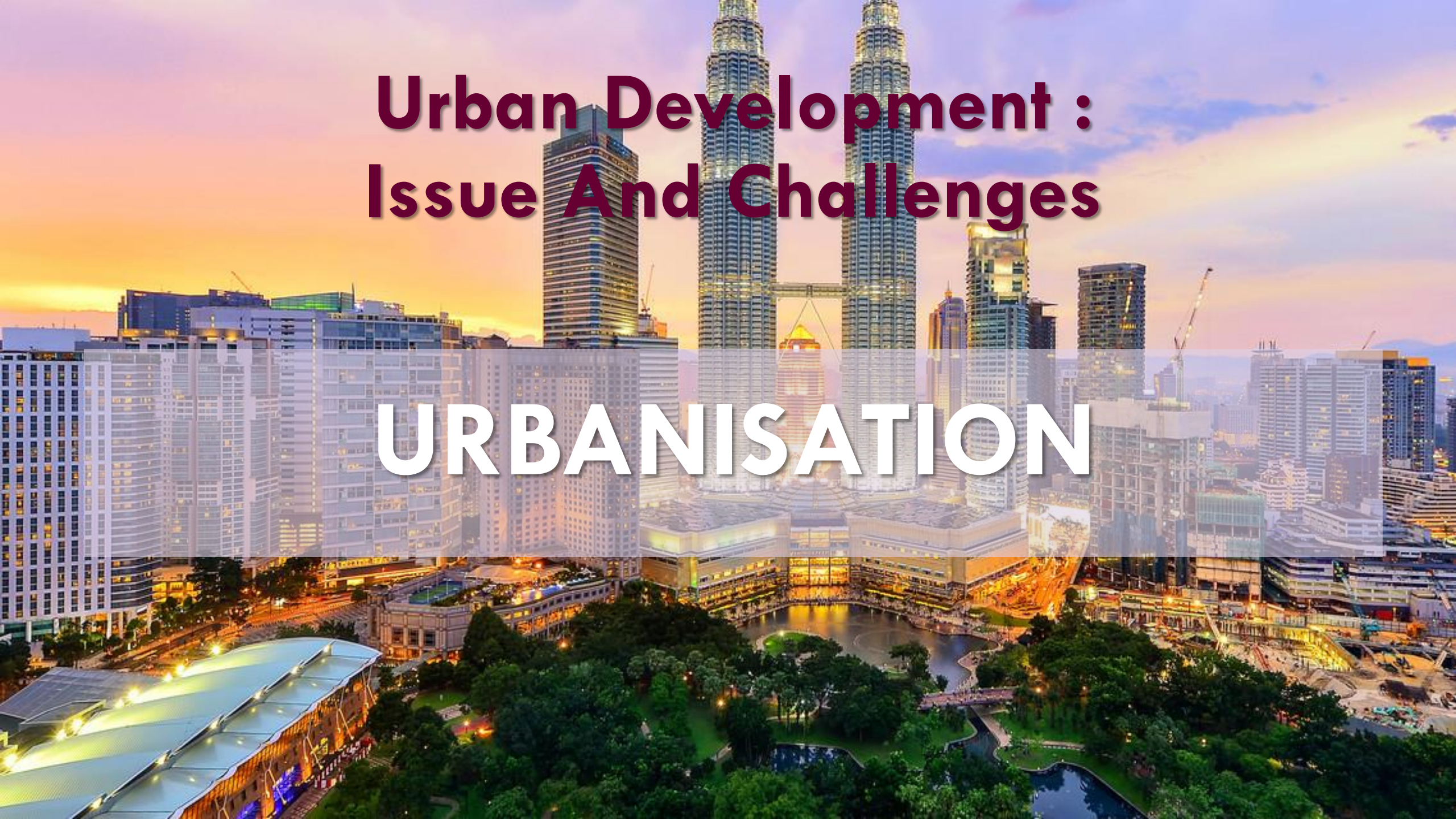
URBAN DESIGN ISSUES

(Global + Local)

Introduction to Urban Design and Issue Level 2 (Series 1)

10-11March 2020

Urban Development : Issue And Challenges



URBANISATION

DEFINITION

Urbanisation:

is an increase in the number of people living in town and cities. Its occurs mainly because people move from rural areas to urban areas and it results in growth in the size of the urban population and the extent of urban area.

These changes in population lead to other changes in:

Land use

Economic activity

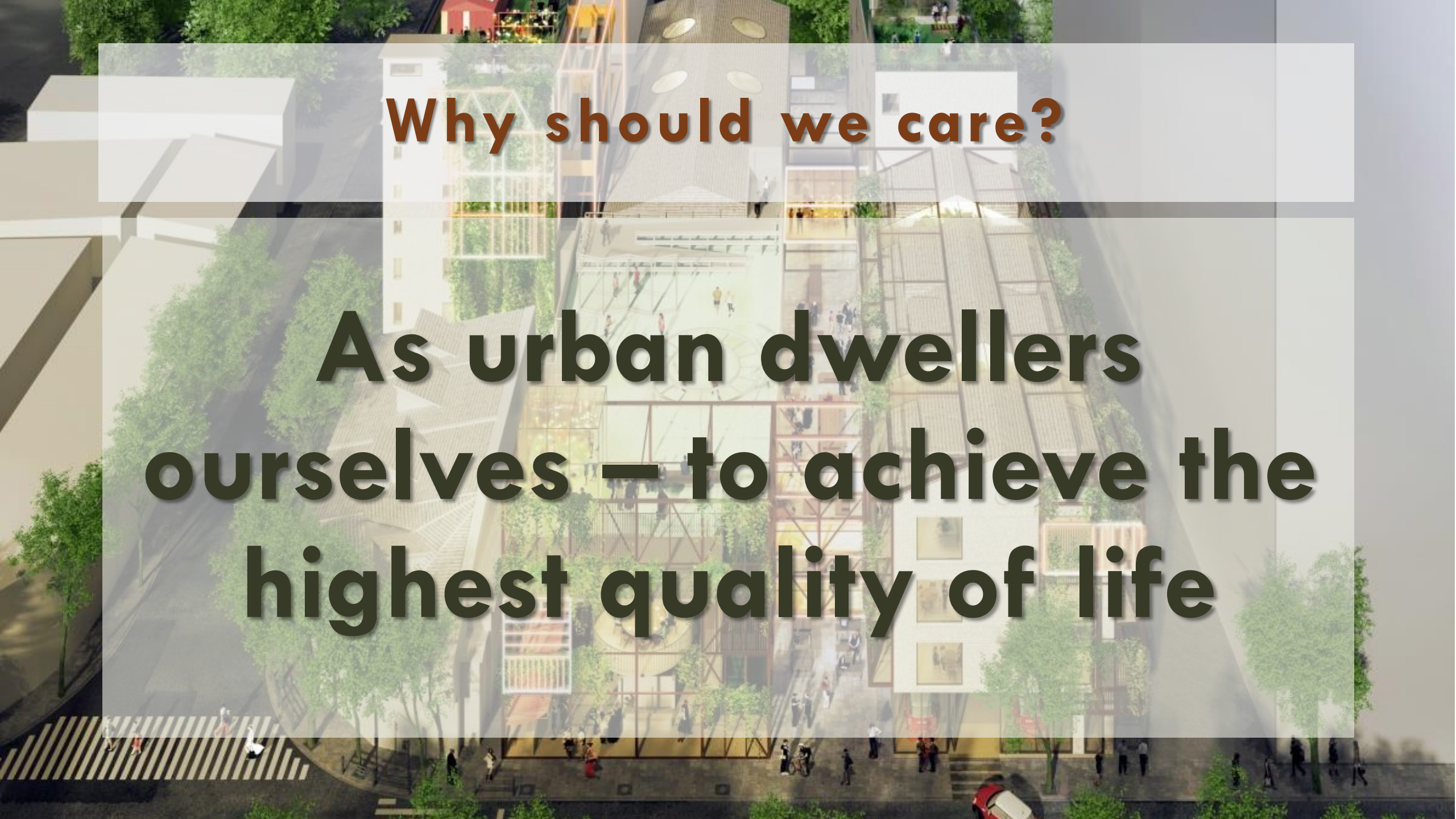
Culture

Historically, urbanisation has been associated with significant economic and social transformation

Definition
Problem
Challenges
Factors
Impact
Urbanisation Overview

Why should we care?

As designers-
Role and responsibility in shaping the city



Why should we care?

As urban dwellers ourselves – to achieve the highest quality of life

Urbanization

1900 | 2 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area

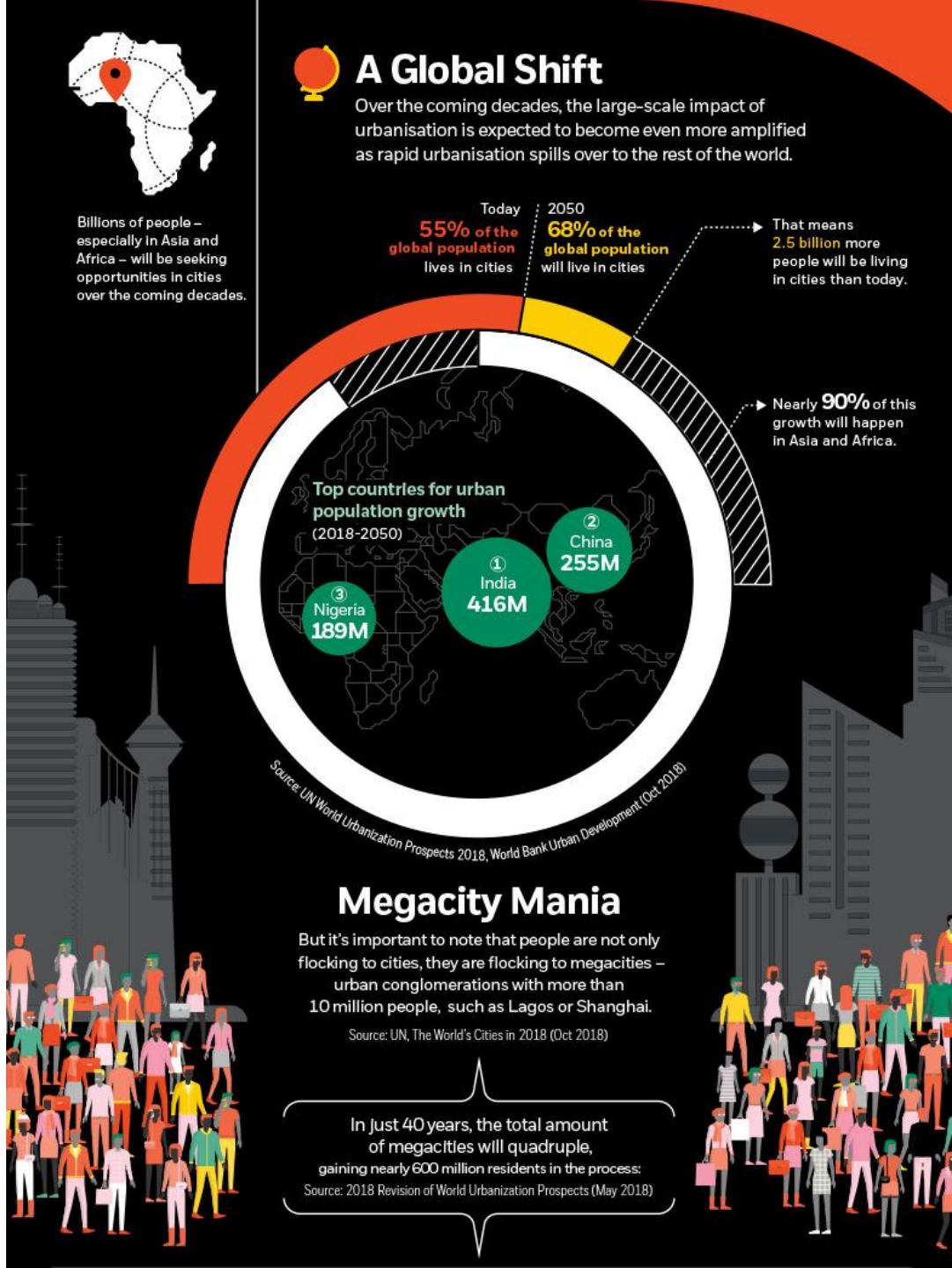
1990 | 4 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area

2010 | 5 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area

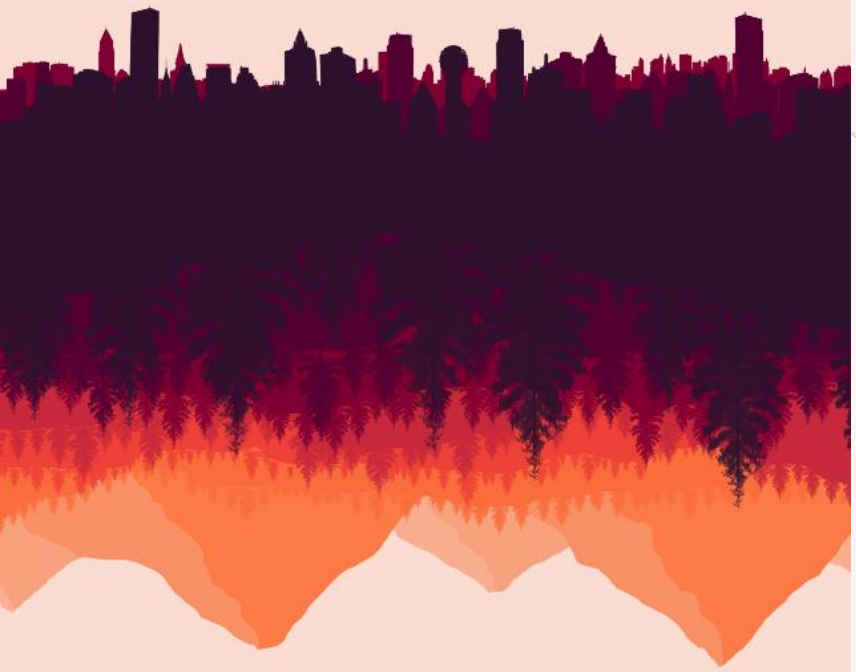
2030 | 6 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area

2050 | 7 out of every 10 people will live in an urban area

Defined by UN HABITAT as a city with a population of more than 10 million

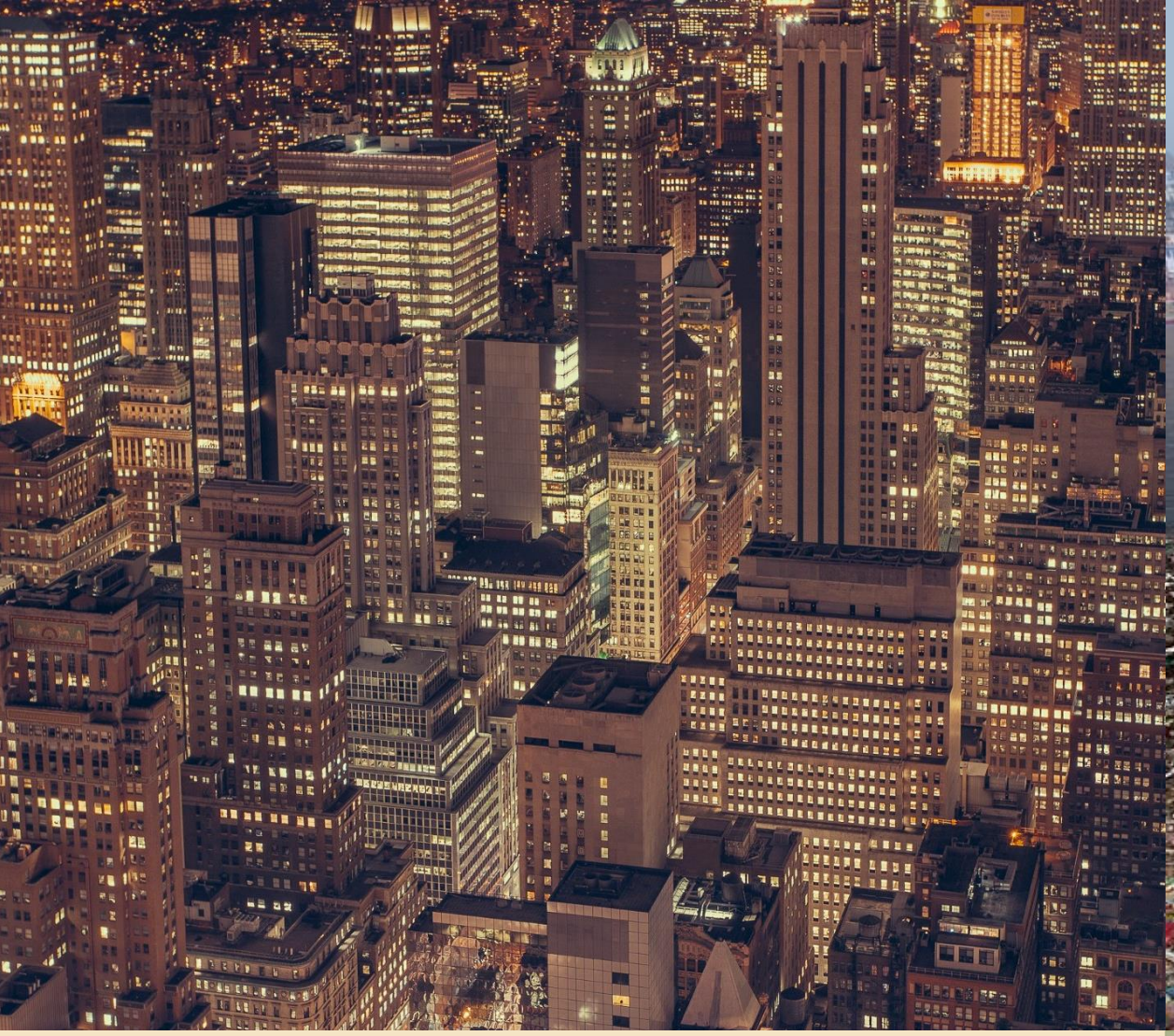


ISSUE AND PROBLEM



URBANISATION ISSUE AND PROBLEM (GLOBAL)

- Rapid rate of growth/urbanisation
- Degradation of environmental quality
- Inefficient transportation system
- Decline in quality of living for urban dweller (Urban poverty)
- Inadequate basic needs
- Unsuccessful urban governance



1 Rapid rate of growth/ urbanisation

2 Degradation of environmental quality

3 Inefficient transportation system

4 Decline in quality of living for urban dweller

5 Inadequate basic needs

6 Unsuccessful urban governance

CHALLENGES

URBANISATION CHALLENGES (GLOBAL)

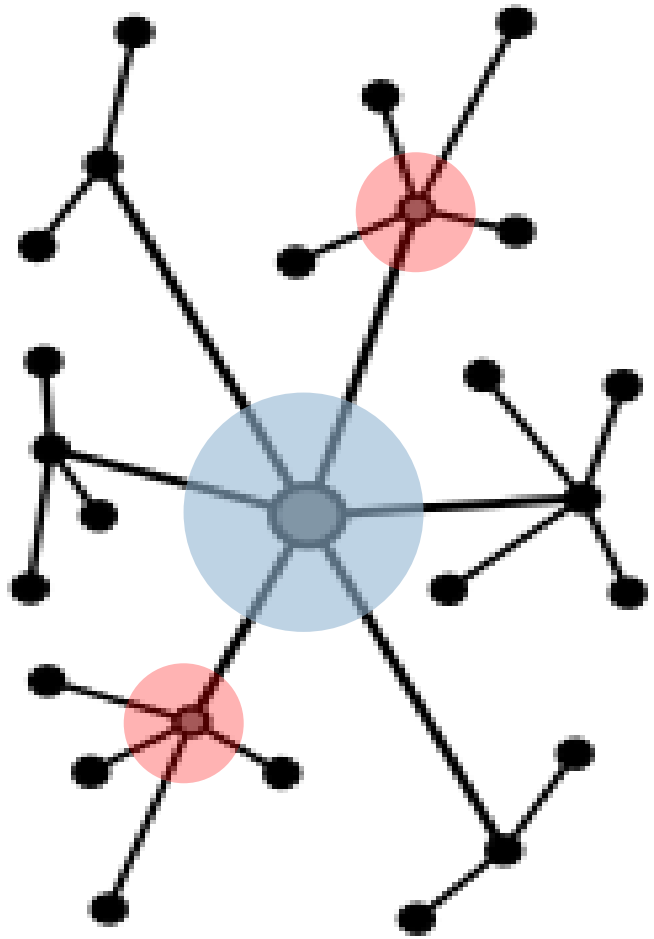
- Sustaining urban areas as engine of growth
- Managing urban growth
- Bridging supply and demand gap on infrastructure services
- Strengthening urban management capacity
- Decentralising urban administration
- Responding to globalisation

1 Sustaining urban areas as engine of growth

2 Managing urban growth

3 **Bridging supply and demand gap on infrastructure services**

4 **Strengthening urban management capacity**



5 Decentralising urban administration

6 Responding to globalisation

FACTORS

FACTORS LEAD TO URBANISATION

- Economic opportunities
- Proper infrastructure and utilities
- Availability of public facilities
- Global perspectives

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1 Economic opportunities

2 Proper infrastructure and utilities

3 Availability of public facilities

4 Global perspectives

IMPACTS

Positive Impact Of Urbanisation

The gathering of economic and human resources in one place **stimulates innovation and development in business, science, technology and industry.**

Access to education, health, social services and cultural activities is more readily available to people in cities than in villages. In cities, child survival rates are better than in rural areas because of better access to health care (Mulholland et al., 2008).

The density of urban populations makes it easier and less costly for the government and utilities to provide essential goods and services (Brockerhoff, 2000). For example, the supply of basic facilities such as fresh water and electricity can be achieved with less effort and less cost per person.

Positive Impact Of Urbanisation

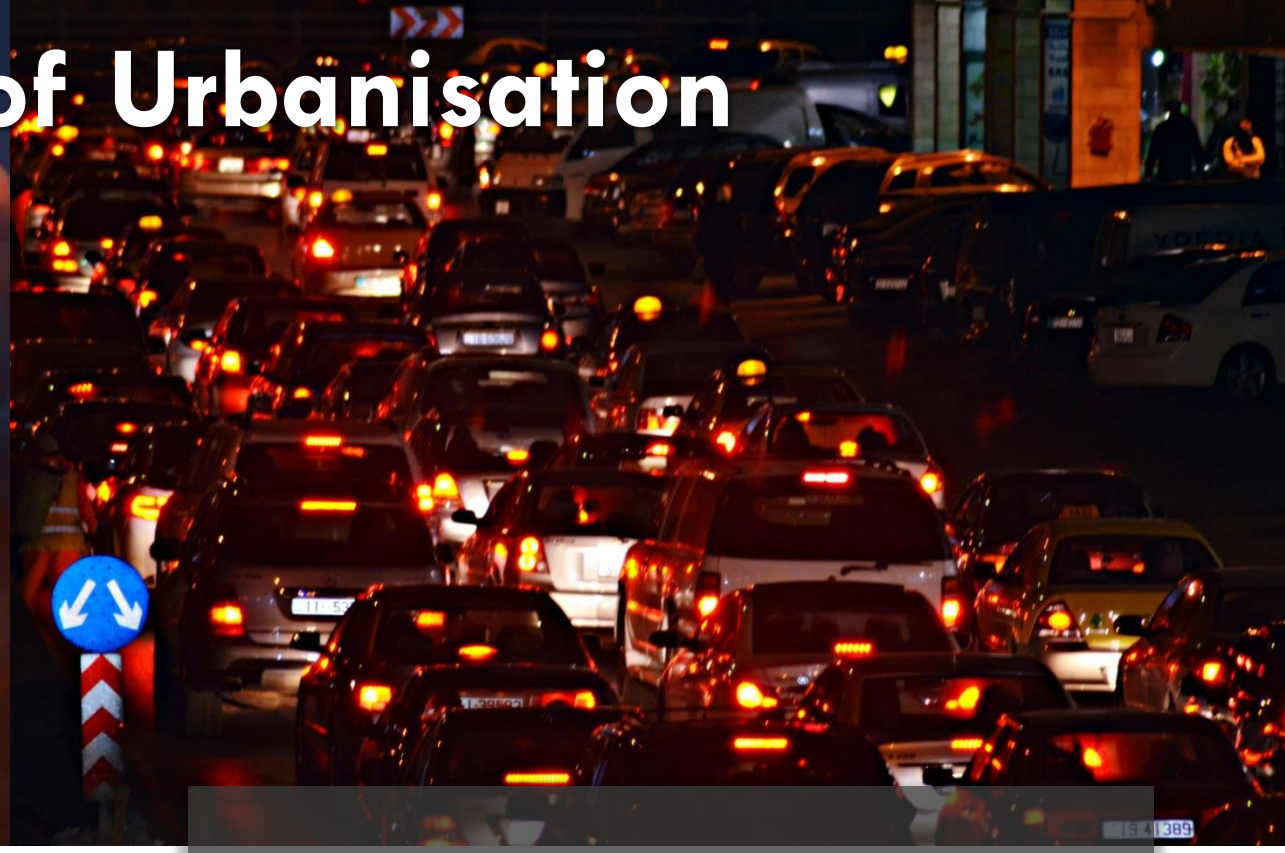
Schools, colleges and universities are established in cities to develop human resources. A variety of educational courses are available, offering students a wide choice for their future careers.

People of many **classes and religions live and work together in cities,** which **creates better understanding** and **harmony** and **helps break down social and cultural barriers.**

Cities also have advanced communication and transport networks.

Negative Impact of Urbanisation

Environmental pollution



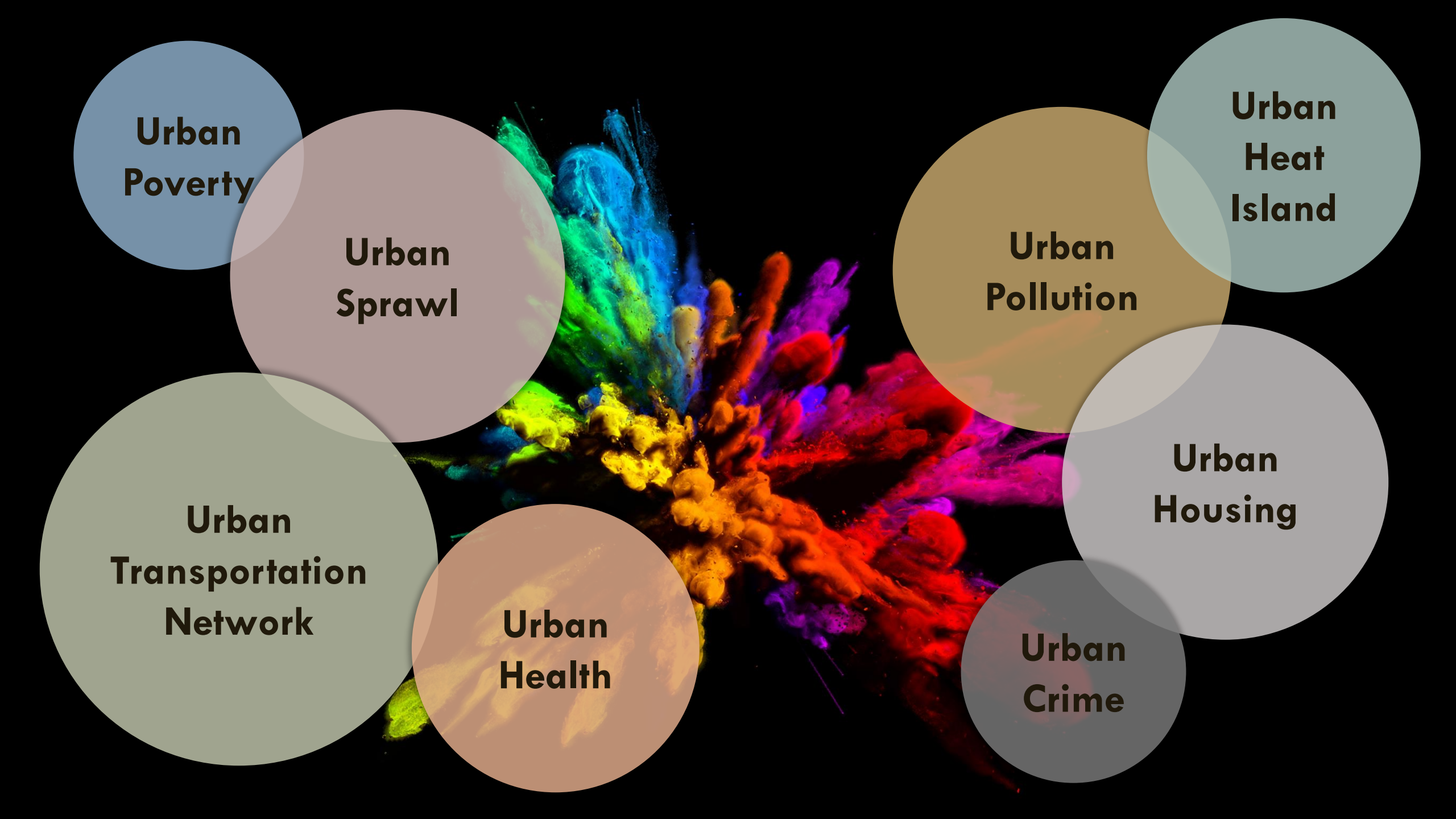
Traffic congestion

Negative Impact of Urbanisation

Depletion of green areas

Degradation in the quality of urban living

URBANISATION: MALAYSIA CONTEXT


Urban Poverty
Urban Sprawl
Urban Pollution
Urban Heat Island
Urban Transportation Network
Urban Health
Urban Housing
Urban Crime

In Malaysia context the most crucial urban issue that yet need to be resolved are:

1

Hou

2

T spo

Pollution

Urban and Human Well being –
QUALITY OF LIFE

The Problem Of Our City

Our downtowns are dying

Downtowns area of Kuala Lumpur is almost lifeless

No one really spends time there outside of office hours, except for backpackers, who use our city as a stopover before going to the other more ‘exotic’ places

What went wrong

Our cities practices land-use planning - **zoning**

Demarcating **different sections** of the city **for different functions**

In Neoliberal economy that most cities practice today including us, **the rationale for zoning is for best land-use purposes,** meaning making the **profit from property value**

Areas considered as **prime land area** are demarcated for **commercial purpose,** so the **properties** can be **sold or rented** at a much **higher price. Building** that have **less commercial value, are allocated at different areas,** usually **further away from downtowns and city centres.**

Industrial

Housing

To be fair the old planner did see zoning as a remedy for the problems that they were facing at the time.

But when **the pattern of the city growth begins to threaten its well being,** as what we are experiencing today **sticking to the same approach that led to the current condition is no longer a wise thing to do**

Institution

Workplace, Commercial, Amenities

Zoning

WORK
HOME
Create a bigger work-home separation
Peak hour congestion
Loss of vitality in our cities
Pollution

MIXED-USE DEVELOPMENT
(Jane Jacobs)

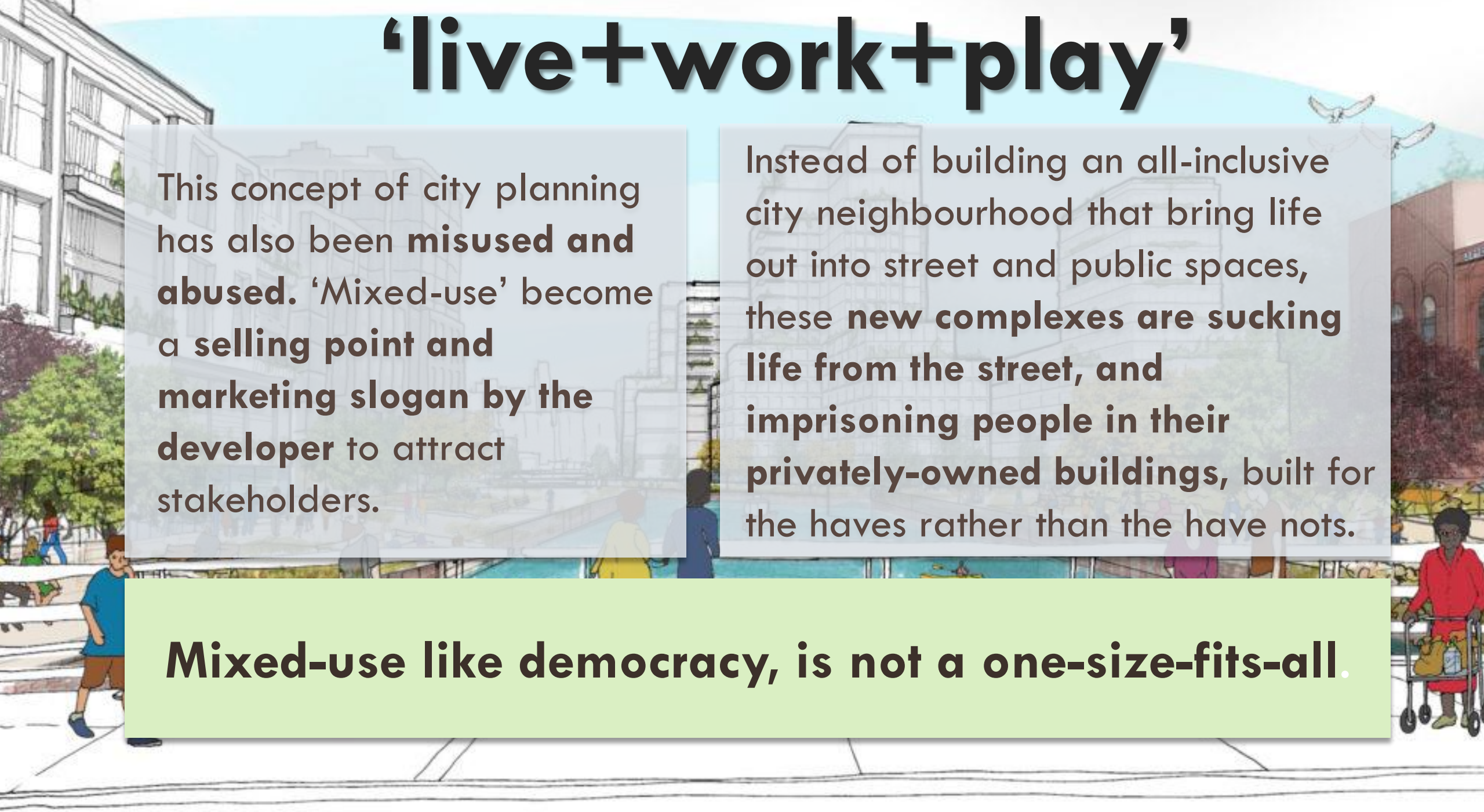
Concept of an inclusive urban development, not separated by zones or land-use.

Each city neighbourhood should consists of retails, offices, residential, public parks etc.

Each city neighbourhood should have luxurious as well as affordable buildings, old and new, tall and small, work and leisure.

Each city neighbourhood **remains self-contained while still keeping their arms open to the world outside of their boundaries.**
The **street and public spaces are lively and vibrant**, and **act as veins** that **connect one neighbourhood to the next,** instead of acting like rivers that separates communities.

‘live+work+play’



This concept of city planning has also been **misused and abused.** ‘Mixed-use’ become a **selling point and marketing slogan by the developer** to attract stakeholders.

Instead of building an all-inclusive city neighbourhood that bring life out into street and public spaces, these **new complexes are sucking life from the street, and imprisoning people in their privately-owned buildings,** built for the haves rather than the have nots.

Mixed-use like democracy, is not a one-size-fits-all.

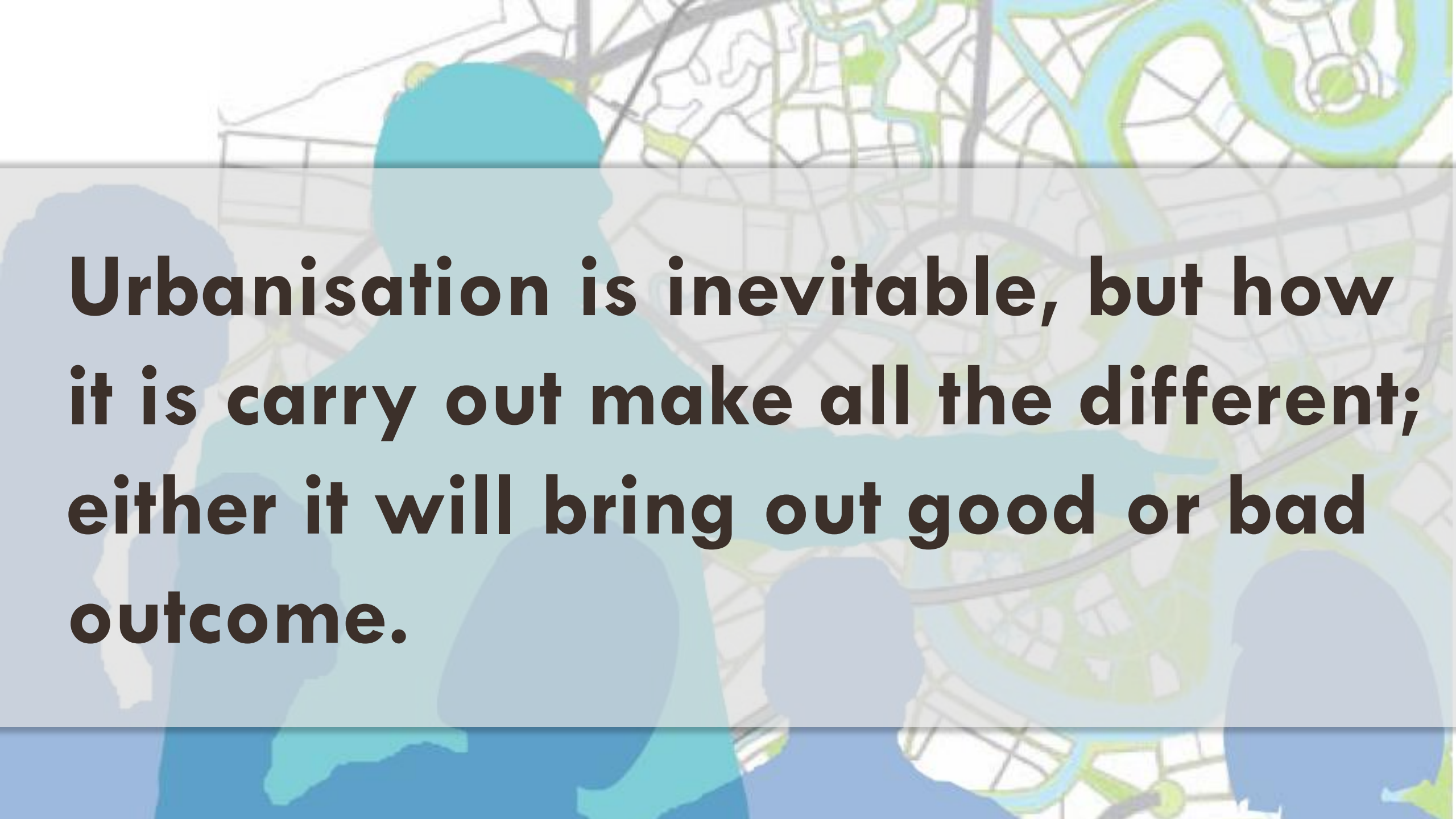
Planning that **includes participation of local community have proven to be more inclusive,** and have **yielded outcomes** that are more **robust** and **sustainable in the long run**

Perhaps, the remedy for our cities:

To create a vibrant city, we need to make it inclusive and mixed -use

To create a successful and truly inclusive, mixed use neighbourhoods, we need community and collective participation that can really influence planning outcomes.

CONCLUSION



Urbanisation is inevitable, but how it is carry out make all the different; either it will bring out good or bad outcome.

To ensure urbanisation or other urban issues results in a favourable outcome for mankind, those involved in its materialisation must recognised respective roles and responsibilities

As designers, it is imperative for us to be mindful of our design decisions and its impacts on other aspects of urban design.

THANK YOU

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