



URBAN DESIGN ISSUES

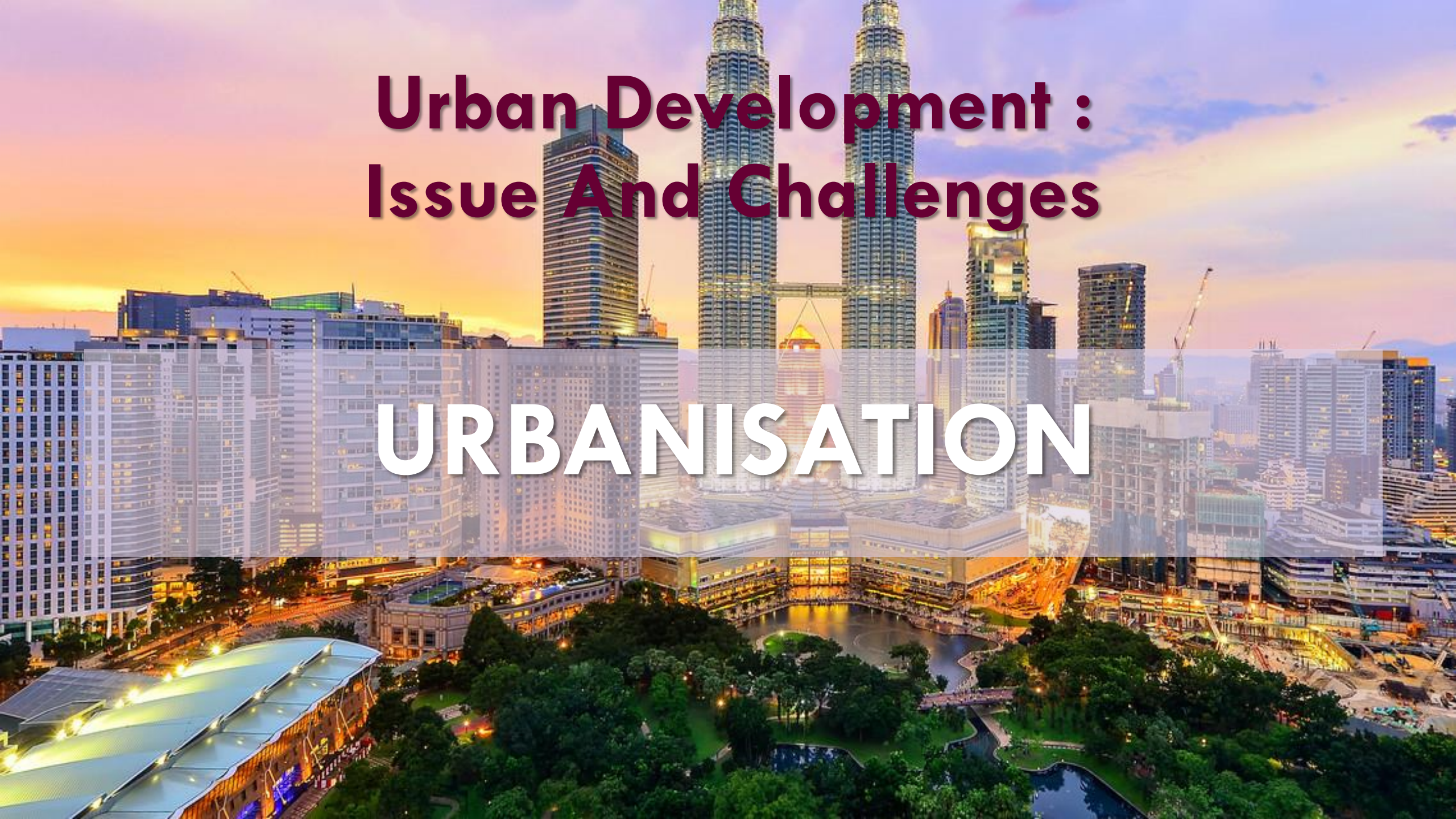
(Global + Local)

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

10-11 March 2020

Urban Development : Issue And Challenges

URBANISATION



DEFINITION

Urbanisation:

*is **an increase in the number** of **people living in town and cities**. It 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

A photograph of two people, likely architects, working at a table. On the table is a physical architectural model of a multi-story building with a courtyard, and several large sheets of architectural blueprints. One person is pointing at a blueprint with a pen, while the other looks on. A small cup of coffee is also on the table. The scene is brightly lit, suggesting a modern office or studio environment.

Why should we care?

**As designers-
Role and responsibility in
shaping the city**

An aerial perspective of a modern urban development. The scene shows several multi-story buildings with a mix of architectural styles, including some with flat roofs and others with more traditional pitched roofs. There are extensive green spaces with trees and grass, interspersed between the buildings. Pedestrian walkways and stairs are visible, suggesting a focus on walkability. A red car is parked on a street in the lower right corner. The overall atmosphere is one of a vibrant, planned community.

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

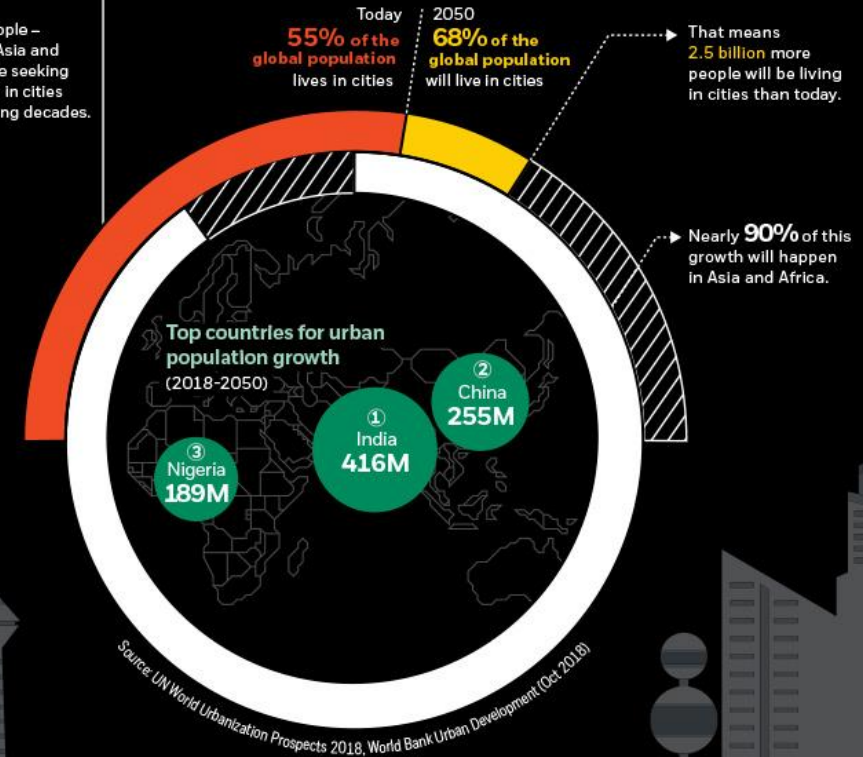


Billions of people – especially in Asia and Africa – will be seeking opportunities in cities over the coming decades.



A Global Shift

Over the coming decades, the large-scale impact of urbanisation is expected to become even more amplified as rapid urbanisation spills over to the rest of the world.



Megacity Mania

But it's important to note that people are not only flocking to cities, they are flocking to megacities – urban conglomerations with more than 10 million people, such as Lagos or Shanghai.

Source: UN, The World's Cities in 2018 (Oct 2018)

In just 40 years, the total amount of megacities will quadruple, gaining nearly 600 million residents in the process.

Source: 2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects (May 2018)

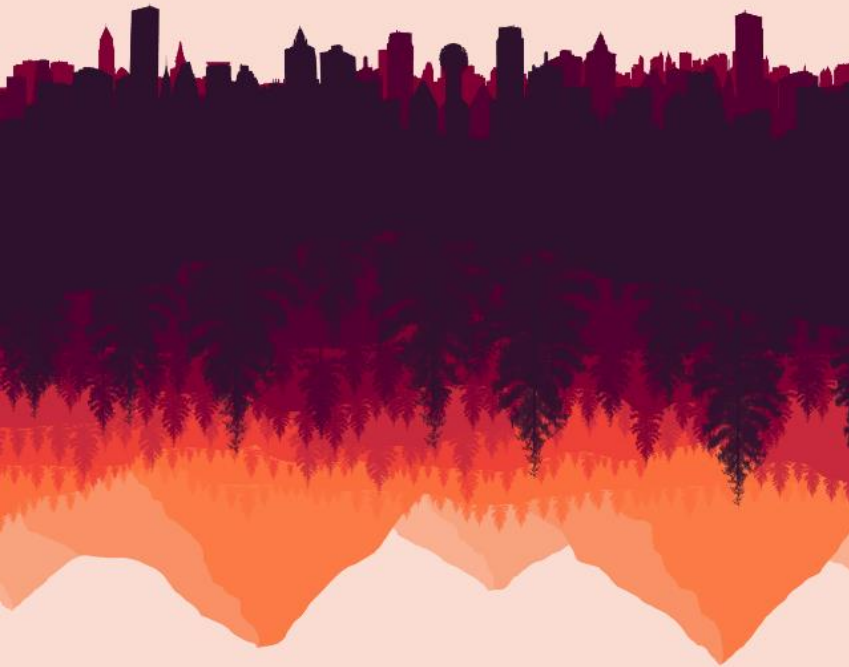




ISSUE AND PROBLEM

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**



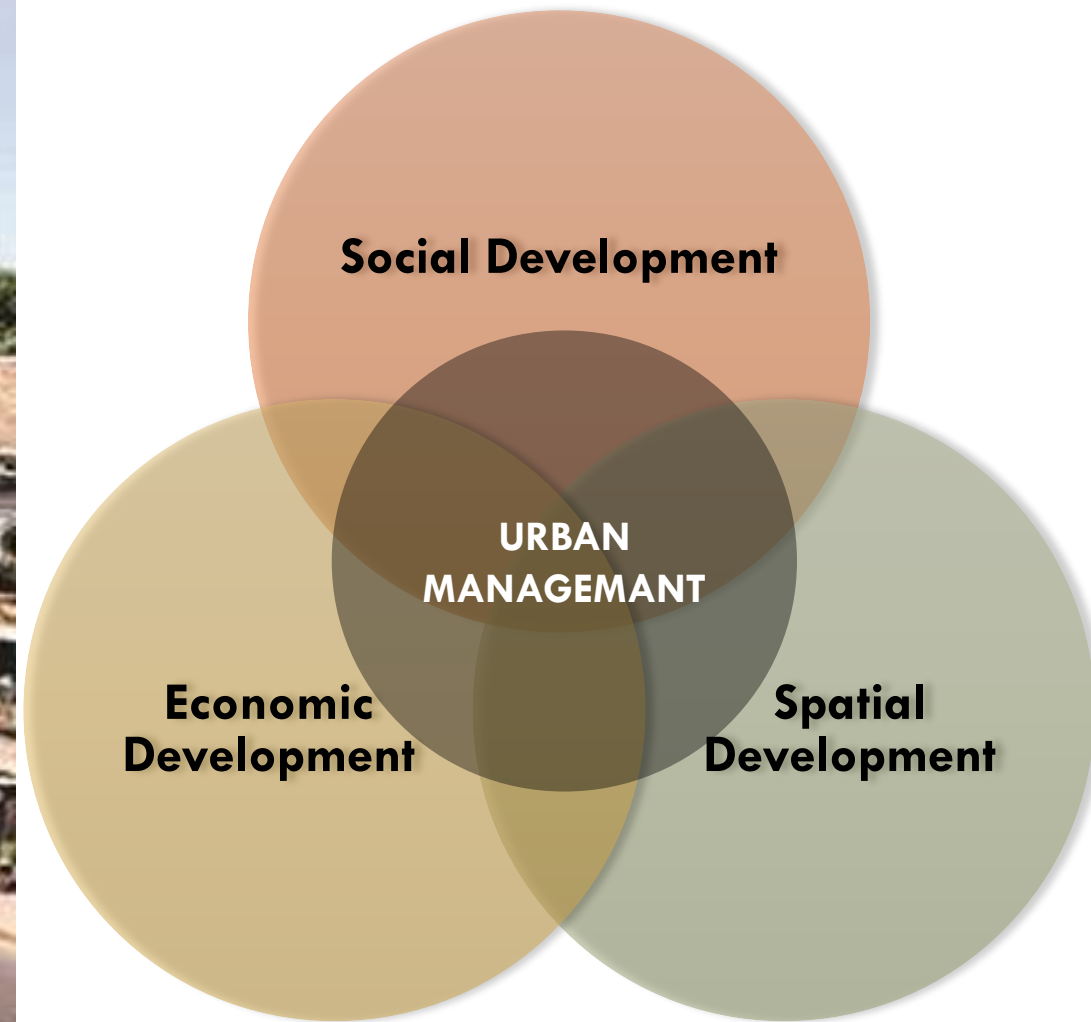


1

**Sustaining urban areas as
engine of growth**

2

Managing urban growth

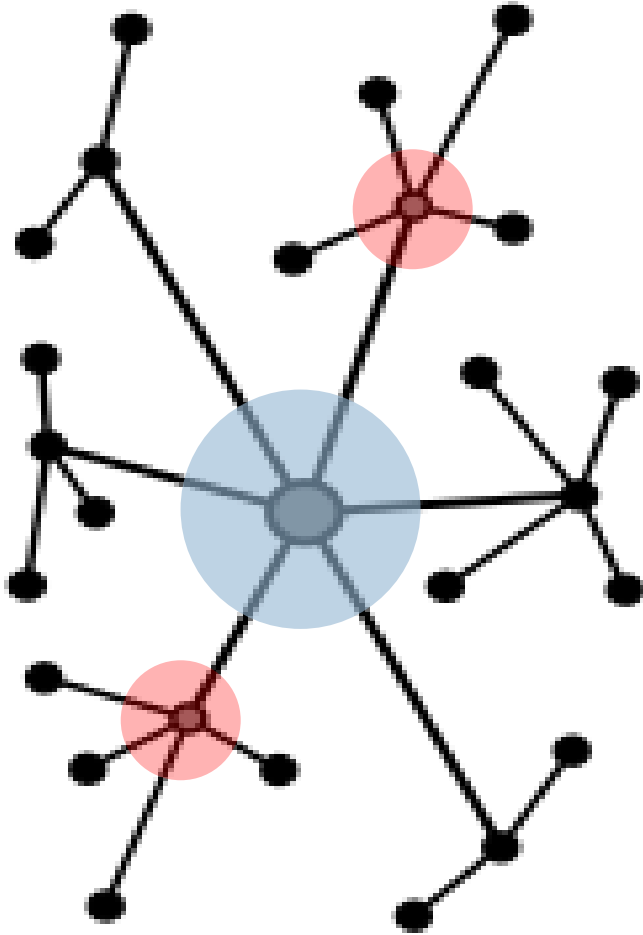


3

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

4

**Strengthening urban
management capacity**



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS



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**



1

Economic opportunities

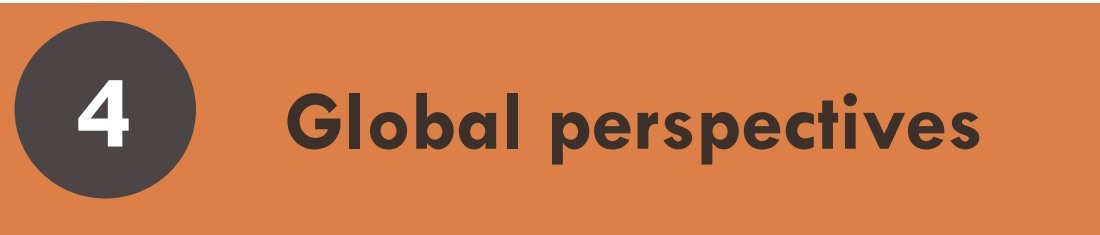


2

**Proper infrastructure and
utilities**



Availability of public facilities



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 (Brockhoff, 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**

An aerial photograph of a city skyline, featuring the Petronas Twin Towers as the central focus. The towers are tall, silver, and have a distinctive spire. They are surrounded by other skyscrapers and buildings of varying heights. The sky is a mix of blue and orange, suggesting a sunset or sunrise. The foreground shows some greenery and lower-level buildings. The entire image is framed by a thin blue border.

URBANISATION: **MALAYSIA** **CONTEXT**



**Urban
Poverty**

**Urban
Sprawl**

**Urban
Pollution**

**Urban
Heat
Island**

**Urban
Housing**

**Urban
Crime**

**Urban
Health**

**Urban
Transportation
Network**

Hou

Tspo

pollution

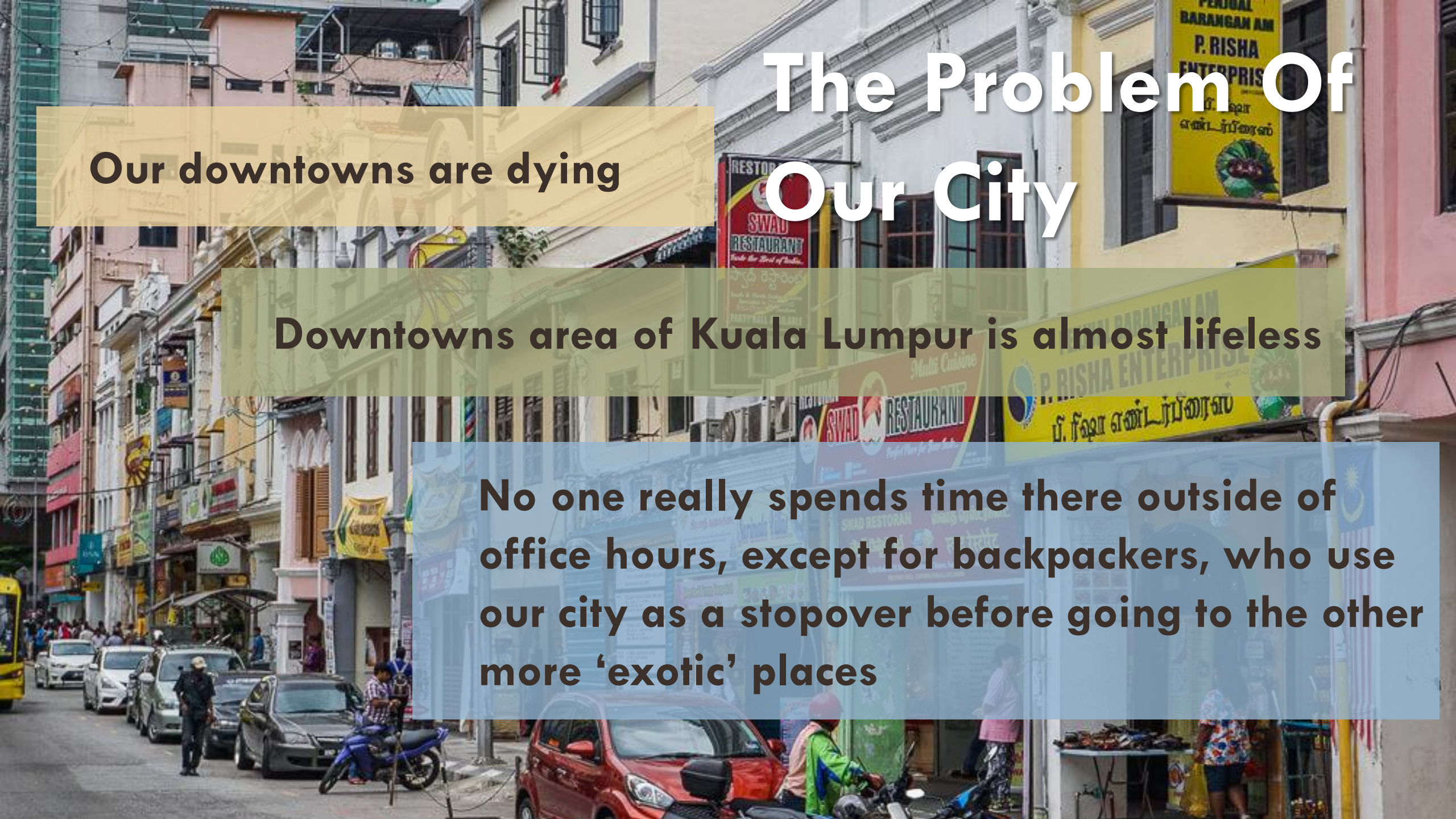


The Problem Of Our City

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

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**

Workplace,
Commercial,
Amenities

Institution
Zoning

WORK

The diagram features a background image of a city skyline with various skyscrapers. At the top, there are two circles: a yellow one on the left labeled 'WORK' and a teal one on the right labeled 'HOME'. A dashed double-headed arrow connects these two circles. Below the arrow, the text 'Create a bigger work-home separation' is written in red. A brown bracket spans the distance between the two circles. Below the bracket, there are three text boxes: 'Peak hour congestion' in blue on the left, 'Loss of vitality in our cities' in orange on the right, and 'Pollution' in dark green at the bottom center. All text boxes have dashed borders.

**Create a bigger work-
home separation**

HOME

**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.

An architectural rendering of a sustainable urban waterfront. In the foreground, a wide, paved pedestrian walkway with white dashed lines runs along a body of water. Several diverse people are walking along the path: a young boy in a blue shirt and brown shorts, a person in a grey coat, a woman in a yellow dress, a man in a blue shirt and khaki pants, a woman in a purple dress, a man in a brown shirt and khaki pants, and a woman in a red shirt pushing a shopping cart. A white metal railing separates the walkway from the water. In the water, there are small boats, including a yellow kayak and a small sailboat. In the background, two modern, multi-story buildings with white facades and green roofs are visible. The buildings have multiple levels of greenery. To the right, there are trees with yellow and orange autumn foliage. In the sky, three birds are flying. A large, semi-transparent blue circle is overlaid on the left side of the image, containing text.

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:

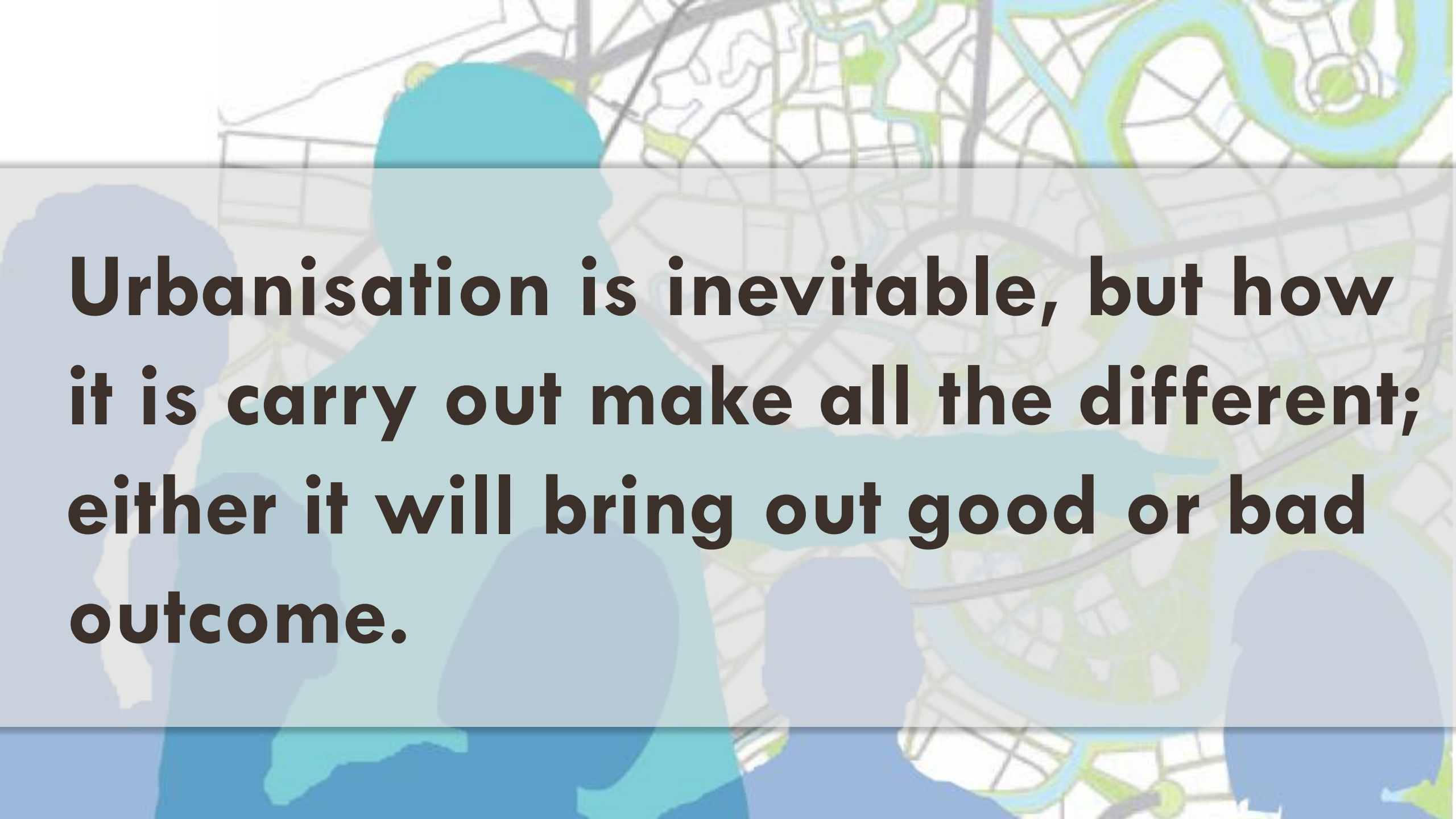


To create a vibrant city, we need to make it
inclusive and mixed -use

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



CONCLUSION

The background features a stylized map with a river winding through it. Overlaid on the map are several silhouettes of people in various shades of blue and teal. A semi-transparent grey horizontal band runs across the middle of the image, serving as a backdrop for the text.

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

A photograph of three people in a professional setting, likely an architectural studio. Two men and one woman are gathered around a table, looking down at a large-scale architectural model made of light-colored wood blocks. The man on the left has a beard and is wearing a dark suit. The woman in the middle has long dark hair and is wearing a light-colored blouse. The man on the right is wearing glasses and a light-colored shirt. The background is slightly blurred, showing shelves with various items and a bright, airy atmosphere. A semi-transparent light blue rectangle is overlaid on the image, containing the text.

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

An aerial photograph of a rooftop garden or terrace. The space is paved with light-colored wooden decking and features several raised garden beds filled with green plants. Numerous people are scattered throughout the area, some standing in groups, others walking, and some sitting on the wooden planters. The scene is bright and sunny, with shadows cast across the deck. A semi-transparent white rectangular box is centered over the image, containing the text "THANK YOU" and a colon.

THANK YOU

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