**Urban Environment Case studies**

1. **A case study of shanty town management in an LIC – Dharavi**
2. **A case study of one HIC city to show the land use patterns and the distribution of social/ethnic groups - Brussels**
3. **A case study of one named urban area in a HIC to explain how and why changes take place. Brussels**
4. **A case study to illustrate how Cities reimage themselves.**
5. **Dharavi Slum Management**

**Characteristics of Slum**

* An estimated 600 million people live in the Dharavi slum
* They live in overcrowded poor quality housing.
* Survive on less than 2 dollars a day but land worth millions
* Poor sanitation, lack clean water, poor quality housing, no access to legal electricity supply
* Open sewers
* Hard working entrepreneurial people who contribute over $1 billion a year to the Mumbai’s economy

**Dharavi redevelopment Project**

* Cost 2.25 billion
* A 10 year plan to redevelop Dharavi in 5 different sectors
* The project wants to develop a modern world class city
* Private developers will provide 225 square feet apartment free for each of the registered slum dweller (only 87000)
* For every square foot they provide for the dwellers they are given 1.33 square feet to sell or develop as shopping malls and luxury apartments
* Governments have to provide, roads, water, sanitary services and emergency services such as health care fire and police
* However many thousands of people are not registered and may be left homeless
* Also the cottage industries would be lost and people and the economy will be lost.
* The biggest and most polluting industries, leather tanning and pottery will be banned. This would wipe over 140 businesses, which contribute to the $1 billion a year to the economy.
* Many poor people contest the developments and see it as cheap way of removing them from high value real estate comparable to New York Prices.

**2. Brussels Land use patterns and change**

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|  | **Locational Detail** |
| **Brussels HIC**  Belgium | **CBD** – ‘the pentagon’ encompassing the Grande Place, the historical center taking in Palais de Juistice and Rue Neuve. Secondary core at Schumaan, the European Quarter including Place Luxembourg.  **Twilight Zone** - near Garde du Nord and Midi (Andelechte) railway stations.  **Low income housing –** terraced housing and flats near to centre, many houses converted to studio style flats several in each terrace. Little to no gentrification. Anderlechte and the immigrant quarter of Marollen (within the pentagon)  **High Income housing** – Largely located in the south in Ixelles and Uccle regions but also in the European quarter, Schumaan.  **High income suburbs –** Woluwe with suburban shopping mall and in commuter settlements of Tervuren and Waterloo; secondary nodes and bid rent curves.  **Industry –** Older industry in the canal zone to NE but also along the canal in the SW and newer corporate and high tech industries, businesses located at Zaventem International Airport. Industry also located towards ring road along nodal routes Drogenbos and E40 |
|  | **Information** |
|  | **Inner city decline –** around Garde duNord and Midi and in region of Marollens (Zof T) as well as extensive areas of Anderlecht and NE Brussels.  **Comprehensive redevelopment** – EU parliament, near Place Luxembourg. As well as some high rise flats near Nord and Midi. The CBD is very much redeveloped, modern building, high rise buildings and low level lighting environment friendly.  **Urban renewal –** Buildings around the Grande Place and Gare Leopold as well some buildings opposite the EU Parliament on Place Luxembourg **(Façade conservation)**  **Brownfield regeneration** – near Gare Midi and Nord as well as the old industrial area along the canal and some inner city redevelopments (place Luxembourg)  **Edge of city change –** new office parks around Zaventem. Widening of ring motorway, deforestation of hunting park. Infilling in suburbs, Tervuren.  **Threats** – new housing and function developments  (industry, retail and recreation), expansion of airport into green belt territory. Extension of the ring road in the south to complete the ring. Lost traditional wine grape farms in Tervuren to residential building projects. |
|  | **Change in the City** |
| **Ecology**  **Redevelopment/ Renewal**  **Transport** | Increasing ecological value, Brussels remains the greenest capital city in Europe. But more can be done against ‘urban infilling’. **Soft screening- sustainable urban green lungs**.  1970s rapid redevelopment schemes in place in central areas Nord, Midi/Anderlecht:- high rise flats. Now in need of renewal or redevelopment. New EU quarter. Lots of renewal projects that include façade conservation. See above. Very little gentrification in Brussels because of two factors. Firstly, developers have bought large quantities of run down housing and haven’t redeveloped, speculating on land values rising. Secondly tenant laws in Belgium very biased towards the tenant as opposed to dwellers, therefore no incentive for gentrification. Extensive areas of Brussels remain rented:  **Polarisation**  **Parc de la Rosee In Andelechte** is a green space with a social function. **BIME** developed the park from a redundant factory and waste ground **(redevelopment- inner city)** through close consultation with the local authorities **(Agenda 21),** local communities and youth groups. The park has playing fields for teenagers, a play area for children and a recreational space. It also used local youth to paint a large mural. Through local community involvement users now feel they have more ownership of the park and are less likely to vandalise it.  **Green and Blue Network- BIME** have created cycle and walking routes to connect the parks of Brussels reducing the need for car use on weekends and evenings  **Noise Abatement Plan -** Uses acoustic studies to identify noise black spots in Brussels and identify practical solutions through public consultation. (Night Flights)   * Local inhabitants can request acoustic studies * Promotes improvement to housing   Brussels has an almost complete **orbital ring road** that becomes very congested during peak times. All motorways leading to Brussels are also very congested. **Widening projects** completed on Ring road. Plans to extend and complete the ring in the south. A complex **network of tunnels** in Brussels as well as inner ring road.  Brussels is placing more and more roundabouts rather than lights to ensure smoother flows.  **Park and ride schemes** in place around Brussels as well as **car share schemes and park pools as seen in Bertem (commuter distance from Brussels)**  Brussels has a **comprehensive metro system** and **Tram system** that connects centre to the periphery. Although there is no underground and much of the South of Brussels is not easily accessible particularly from Northern Commuter settlements such as Tervuren and Leuven Commuter settlements such as Tervuren included metro routes ( to centre).  **7 year discounted Metro tickets** bought by employers for their employees  **Fast train connected to London, Paris and Leon.**  **Brussels International Airport**, some plans to extend into green belt area. Big issues around night flights (noise and air pollution). Community led campaigns against night flights in Brussels, followed by government pressure. Three effects, new walls for noise refraction, varied flight routes around the city and DHL now relocating. |

1. **Lyon – Reimaging**

* They have regenerated building providing a more modern look
* There is a youthful night life to attract a younger tourist
* Lots of festivals through out the year, including the fete des lumieres and locations are chosen to promote the architectural beauty and heritage of the city. It has world heritage site
* The Roman amphitheatre is used to host major entertainment events
* It’s become the centre for gastronomy in France, with famous chefs based in the city and 40 daily food markets.
* It’s looking to image itself as a city of art, culture and fashion
* It’s branded itself with the symbol of the red lion with the slogan, tourism and convention
* It looks to identify with the sporting heritage of the city. Lyon Football Club being an important component of that. It was host city for the Rugby world cup in 2007
* It’s redeveloped certain places such as the Qu’ai du Rhone with cycle paths, soft screening and an outdoor gym. Cite Internationale has a new museum, conference centre
* It has a cinema, Hilton 4\* hotel
* It has many parks and green spaces and these are connected with cycle routes
* It models itself on sustainability with two TGV stations, metro, cycle routes, bicycle rental around the city, recycling schemes and a well organised food markets for local produce

**4. Brussels – Distribution of Social/Economic Groups**