



Pollution-reduction strategies



Socio-economic issues associated with urbanisation		
Cause	Effect	Management
		,

BAN ENVIRONMENTS

URBAN DRAINAGE

- **Urban surfaces:**
- Flash flooding:
- Downstream effects:

Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems (SUDS)

SYNOPTIC GEOGRAPHY



CASE STUDY: RIVER RESTORATION

SUSTAINABLE URBAN FUTURES

- footprints (the amount of Urban areas tend to have high resources or environmental stresses required to do an activity or make a product).
- is a method of incorporating sustainability into urban development. Not only do trees, plants and open green spaces improve air quality and create permeable surfaces, they are also linked to a better quality of life for residents.
- Incorporation of _ to reduce risk of flash flooding and encourage natural water drainage.
- Urban areas in LICs and NEEs can 'leapfrog' certain aspects of development to incorporate higher rates of sustainability, e.g. solar panels for energy on newly built houses and offices.
- Sustainable cities must include all dimensions of environmental, _ sustainability.
- Liveability refers to how well an urban area gives a good quality of life to all of its residents; aspects include good accessibility, affordable housing, open/green spaces and good air/water quality.
- e.g. Bristol is often considered a sustainable city due to its increasing accessible public transport and extensive cycle routes.



CASE STUDY FOR URBAN AREA:



