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Sustainable Cities
Chapter Twenty-Two

Urbanization
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- Urban areas are town or cities plus their adjacent suburban fringes with populations of more than 2,500 people.
- A rural area is usually defined as an area with a population of less than 2,500 people.
- A country's degree of _____ is the percentage of its population living in an urban area.
- _____, cities that have more than 10 million people, are increasing throughout the world.

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Urban Growth
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- Urban populations grow in two ways
  - Natural increase occurs when _____ exceed deaths
  - _____ occurs mostly from rural areas
    - People are "pulled" to urban areas for jobs, a better life, and freedom
    - People are "pushed" from rural areas by poverty, lack of land, declining agricultural work, famine, and war

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Environmental Pros and Cons
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- Urban areas are not self-sustaining, importing _____, water, energy, minerals and other resources
- They also produce enormous quantities of wastes that _____ the air, water and land
- Benefits of urbanization include the preservation of biodiversity and the increased economic feasibility of recycling

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Urban Inputs & Outputs

Urban Climate
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- Cities are generally warmer, rainier, foggier, and cloudier than suburbs and nearby rural areas. Large amounts of impervious surface increase _____.
- The enormous amounts of _____ generated by cars, factories, furnaces, etc, create an urban heat island
- The dome of heat also traps pollutants, creating a dust dome

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Noise Pollution
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- Most urban dwellers are subjected to excessive noise, the most widespread occupational hazard in the U.S.
- Noise pollution is any unwanted, disturbing, or harmful sound that impairs or interferes with hearing, causes _____, hampers concentration and work _____, or causes accidents

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Transportation & Urban Development
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- A combination of cheap gasoline, plentiful land, and a network of _____ produces dispersed, automobile-oriented cities with low population density, often called urban sprawl
- There are two main types of ground transportation: individual (cars, bicycles, walking) and _____ (bus, rail)

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Rail Systems
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- Rail systems fall into three categories:
  - _____ Rail (metro, subway) operates on tunnels or on elevated tracks
  - Suburban or Regional Trains connect the central city with surrounding areas
  - _____ Rail or Trams are modern versions of streetcars

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Land-Use Planning
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- Land-Use Planning determines the best present and future use of each parcel of land in the area
  - Growth is almost always encouraged because 90% of the revenue that funds infrastructure comes from _____ _____

Smart Growth

- Smart Growth (_____ Land-Use Planning) is one way to encourage more sustainable development.
    - Limits and Regulations on amounts and types of building
    - _____ to encourage mixed-use development
    - Planning to integrate regions and evaluate environmental impact
    - Protection of open spaces
    - Taxes land on value of actual use
    - Tax Breaks for land owners who limit _____
    - Revitalization of existing cities

Creating a Sustainable City

- Ways to make existing and new suburbs more sustainable and livable include
    - Giving up big lawns
    - Building in small _____ so that more community open space is available
    - Developing a town center that is a focus of community cohesiveness
    - Planting lots of new _____ and not cutting down existing ones
    - Discouraging excessive dependence on the automobile and encourage bicycling and walking