Urbanisation

Definition: - The growth in the proportion of a country's population that lives in urban areas opposed to rural areas. Also describes the actual process of moving from rural to urban areas.

Causes:

- More housing provision and job opportunities
- Natural increase
- In migration
- Better healthcare and education **e.g. Delhi**
- Better access to food and water
- Moving away from agriculture based jobs to secondary/tertiary jobs

Situation

Urbanization, the demographic transition from rural to urban, is associated with shifts from an agriculture-based economy to mass industry, technology, and service.

For the first time ever, the majority of the world's population lives in a city, and this proportion continues to grow. One hundred years ago, 2 out of every 10 people lived in an urban area. By 1990, less than 40% of the global population lived in a city, but as of 2010, more than half of all people live in an urban area. By 2030, 6 out of every 10 people will live in a city, and by 2050, this proportion will increase to 7 out of 10 people. Currently, around half of all urban dwellers live in cities with between 100 000 - 500 000 people, and fewer than 10% of urban dwellers live in megacities (defined by UN HABITAT as a city with a population of more than 10 million).

Problems:

- Overcrowding; leads to poor hygiene which spreads disease causing an unhealthy workforce
- Increase of informal jobs e.g. fixing bikes on the side of a road which doesn't have a guaranteed wage and does not pay tax. Can't afford a home so builds squatter settlements **E.g. Dhavari**
- Price of land increases due to the increased demand
- Overcrowding causes congestion = pollution: air, noise, visual +river pollution
- A person who cannot get homes in the city centre close to where they work are forced to buy houses further out and have to commute in which leads to more pollution and the use of vehicles and causes the build-up of suburbs.
- Lack of education = lack of healthcare which leads to lack of contraception, so infant mortality increases.
- Geology of area can affect this as the location of a town/city may mean it cannot expand to provide for the increase in population = overcrowding **E.g. Mumbai is located on a peninsula**

Case Study – Delhi, India:

- North India, South Asia
- Capital city of India
- Fastest growing city in the world due to natural increase and migration
- 13.7 million people in 2001

Causes for growth:

- Higher literacy rate of 81% compared to national 66%
- Universities and research institutes
- Hub of country so attracts migrants in political, economic and administrative sectors
- Industrial sector produces everything from TVs to Medicine
- 4 medical colleges
- Capital of Fashion – bridal collections

Problems:

- 52% live in slums
- Low infant mortality =40 in comparison to in slums which is 54
- Lack of safe drinking water and sanitation causes disease e.g. diarrhoea
- Worst air pollution; 4 times worse than World Health Organisation call safe
- 1/3 people have respiration problems
- Yamuna river is most polluted river in world, 58% of Delhi's waste, river is stagnant for 9 months in summer because it's so dry

Solutions:

- US$500 million from government to clean river and install a sewage system
- New towns e.g. Noida near capital to take pressure off
- Metro helps relieve pollution and congestion
- Bus and taxi using CNG (compressed natural gas) which is cleaner
- NGO provide education, health care, shelter and women empowerment.

Case Study – Mumbai, India:

- Located on west coast of India on a peninsula meaning it is bordered with sea on either side, South Asia
- 14million people
- Countries largest city but is not capital
- Home to India's financial centre, major port, industrial area and 'Bollywood' movie industry and culture.
- Former a fishing village which became a port. Closest port to Europe which encouraged development
- Located on peninsula meant that development suffered as the city was not able to expand further out and couldn't keep up with the growth of urbanisation

Causes for urbanisation in Mumbai:

Problems:

Solutions:

Suburbanisation

Definition: - Process of population movement from central areas of cities to the outskirts, often engulfing surrounding villages/rural areas.

Why?

- Facilitated by improvements to public + private transport
- Happens mostly in MEDC, where more people have income to spend on travel etc.
- Leads to residential estates which often have GP practises, Pubs, schools and playgrounds
- Larger houses which are semi-detached or detached with gardens and garages
- Middle to higher income families who escape the inner city problems involved with crime, congestion and pollution
- Services have also moved out to; out-of-town retail centres e.g. Bicester Village located in
- Oxfordshire which proved higher end goods such as designer clothes and boutiques
- Takes advantage of cheaper land and rent
- But leads to **urban sprawl**, loss of rural-urban fringe; **green belts** have planning laws in UK where land is not to be built on.

Case Study: Los Angeles, USA:

- Located south California, West USA
- 3.8 million people in 2006
- Young unskilled workers attracted to the area due to Hollywood and Beverly Hills, film and TV industry
- Effects: the movement of people and excessive amounts of suburbanisation causes urban sprawl.

Why people moved:

- Home to TV and film industry, so workers have higher paid jobs
- Higher disposable incomes means that car ownership increases so commute to work
- Other services locate here as people can afford to use the service
- Higher incomes means people want larger houses with gardens and garages for family
- Increased I.T technology allows people to work from home
- Can afford to provide children with private education so don't have to live in catchment areas
- Better quality of houses means a better standard of living
- Only 7.8% in Beverly Hills do not own cars
- Certain races forced out due to migration of another race causes suburbanisation
- E.g. Compton is a poorer district where 28% do not own cars, populated with Hispanics. When the Hispanic people moved into Compton, the previous race, of white ethnic background moved out. Causes LA to spread further out = Urban sprawl

Problems:

- More congestion of cars travelling inner city
- Pollution :air, noise, visual
- Higher crime rates in poorer districts e.g. Compton
- More people have moved and located on the San Andreas Fault line which means more people at risk of earthquake
- 60people were killed in 1994 earthquake, 6..7 on Richter scale
- Shortage of houses
- Urban sprawl, loss of rural areas, country side and villages. Social segregation, all wealthy in suburbs and poor are trapped.

Counter-Urbanisation

Definition: - The migration of people from major urban areas to smaller towns, villages and rural areas. Often called 'Leap frogging' the greenbelt.

Why?

- People desire to move away from what is perceived as congested, polluted, crime ridden urban environments to more pleasant rural environments.
- Land and housing prices are cheaper
- Facilitated by car ownership and improvements in transport
- Usually more elderly people as its quieter and safer
- But due to IT technology, workers are able to attend video conferencing

Case Study: St. Ives, Cambridge

- Small town in Cambridgeshire
- 100km north of London
- Regular train links to London
- Picturesque (attractive) river side town at the Great Ouse river
- Connections with 'Oliver Cromwell' with statues of his memory
- Mainly farmland
- Move away from crime and pollution to more pleasant environments

Problems:

- Influx of people from London who prefer to commute
- Housing demand and prices increase but can afford due to high incomes
- Retired people moving in so demand for bungalows
- 25% population commute to work in London
- Services changed: more boutiques and designer shops

Solutions:

- Property developers try to build more houses but residents argue that they do not 'fit' in with landscape
- Has to be of acceptable density and made of materials similar with recreation space and large gardens
- Becoming more of a tourist area, close to London and nice place to relax

Re-Urbanisation

Definition: - The movement of people back into urban areas, particularly the inner city or CBD. People want to move in because there are better job opportunities closer to the city with better services; reduces commuting times as inner city high paid jobs can have long hours. Moving towards sustainable communities; occurs through a process called <u>Gentrification.</u>

Gentrification:
- When older, run down housing areas close to the city centre becomes desirable again
- It is physically and socially upgraded
- The character of the house usually attracts professional groups such as Doctors, lawyers and teachers due to the accessibility to the city centre.
- Done individually, where a person moves in and renovates the property.
- Others move in and do the same, eventually the social composition of the area changes.
- The houses are worth more, and when bought, it allows upgrade in services e.g. bars, restaurants, boutiques.
- Attracts more wealthy people

Super-Gentrified:
- Islington became popular by former prime minister Tony Blair in 1990's
- Attracted high salary and bonus area
- The borough as a whole however was the 8th most deprived local authority in Britain
- Demonstrated the gap in wealth between the original and newer residents = caused friction
- Wealth was unevenly distributed so some areas became even more run down as services relocate
- Inner schools didn't see improvement as the wealthy sent their children to private schools

Case Study: Notting Hill Gentrification
- London borough of Kensington and Chelsea
- West London
- During the Victorian times the area was rough and full of working class people
- In the 1950's it became a slum area of inner city deprivation
- 1958 was the race riots between Afro Caribbean and the 'Teddy Boys'
- 1959 The Notting Hill Carnival was started by Claudia Jones as a response to the riots and the state of race relations in Britain at the time.
- Area is famous for Portobello market and carnival

What?
- Past 30 years it undergone gentrification e.g. primrose Hill
- Property prices have rose to £4million
- Secluded communal gardens = more desirable for wealthy families with children
- 'Notting Hill' movie helped popularise the area although gentrification had already happened
- Now has 21 screen cinema opened in 2001
- Many services such as boutiques, restaurants e.g. Feng sushi, wine bars etc.

Urban Decline

Definition: - A process whereby a previously functioning city (or part of a city) falls into disrepair and decay. It may feature deindustrialization, depopulation, economic restructuring, abandoned buildings, high local unemployment, fragmented families, political exclusion, crime, and abandoned, unwelcoming city landscape.

Causes:

- High population out migrate, leaving shops and houses abandoned
- Loss of business cause shops to close and become boarded up
- Landscape of area declines and becomes unpleasant
- Crime rate increase, vandalism and graffiti
- Properties become derelict and empty
- Vacant factories become over grown wastelands
- Service availability reduces e.g. schools shut down = low levels of education
- Residents become politically marginalised

Problems in Inner-city:

Economic decline:
- Companies base in rural areas where they have room to expand
- Land is cheaper to buy
- E.g. Intel in Swindon

Population Loss:
- Young skilled and affluent people move to nicer environments with bigger houses

Poor physical Environment:
- Unappealing and intimidating (graffiti)

Political Problems:
- Residents did not vote so feel neglected

Initiatives to encourage Re-Urbanisation: (people moving back in)

Urban Development Corporations:
- Set up to regenerate large areas of derelict land
- Have the power to acquire land, clear it and provide infrastructure
- Brings out economic development but ignores needs of locals
  E.g. London Docklands

Enterprise zones:
- Aims to develop areas of high unemployment by reducing tax on business and easing planning restrictions
- Has some success but business are relocating to take advantages of tax breaks

Inner city task force:

– Temporary scheme to provide training courses = created 15,000 new jobs

Single generation's budget:

– Local authority had to bid for budget used for regeneration
– Hope to involve local people and have a say in what the money shall be used for

English Partnership:

– National Regeneration Agency in England
– Work with local authority, housing corporations and regional development agencies.

Hulme city challenge. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Iy_4ZPPD-cE

Case Study: Decline of London Docklands

– 1960 onwards
– Large vessels were unable to access the upper docks e.g. St. Katherine's
– Competition from new deep-water facilities at Tilbury and Dover
– Improvements in mechanisation and containerisation means that fewer jobs at docks for workers
– East London lost up to 15,000 jobs (Lewisham, Greenwich) 20% of jobs in area
– Affected transport, food/drink processing and all port related activities
– Caused unemployment and then population decline
– In 10 years, the docklands lost 30% of population
– Poor housing in Docklands
– By 1980, people were living in very poor quality high rise council flats or houses
– 30% of these were classified as being unfit for human habitation

Urban Regeneration

Definition: - Urban renewal is a program of land redevelopment in areas of moderate to high density urban land use. May involve relocation of businesses, the demolition of structures, and the relocation of people

Property-led Regeneration:
– Associated with urban development corporations (UDC) in 1980/90 e.g. London Docklands
– UDC had planning approval powers over the local authorities
– Focused on the physical, social and economic regeneration using public money to attract private investment
– Locals complain that they have no say in the developments
– E.g. docklands developed high-tech jobs for skilled workers which were not suitable for the traditional eat end dock workers who weren't so skilled
– Affluent 'yuppie' pushed houses beyond reach
– Locals were resentful for the 'yuppies' changing their 'tight knit community'

Case study: Regeneration of London Docklands
– LDDC (London docklands development corporation) established in 1981 after decline
– 1982, Isle of Dogs became an Enterprise zone (lower tax) to attract private investment
– Property developers developed Canary Wharf offices
– Local housing Associate got grants to improve housing

Achievements:

Environmental/physical:
– 160,000 trees planted
– 17 conservation areas; 1 bird sanctuary at east India Docks
– New recreational parks
– Pedestrian + cycle routes with CCTV

Social:
– 8000 local homes refurbished
– Surry Quay shopping centre
– 6th form colleges (post16) and technology college was constructed
– Created 120,000 jobs
– Indoor sports centre
– £10 million spent on improving the council and Housing Association

Economic:
– London City Airport was built
– DLR (Docklands Light Rail) connected the city to the west end
– Companies such as Olympia were responsible for the construction of office blocks e.g. flagship Canary Wharf
– Telegraph newspaper and Limehouse studios attracted and relocated

Partnership schemes:
- Between local and national government and the Private sector
- Associated with sustainable communities e.g. Greenwich Millennium Village

Sustainable community:
- Initiated by labour government in 2000's
- Defined as places people want to live and work, now and in the future
- Meet diverse needs of future residents
- Sensitive to the environment
- High quality of life
- Safe and well planned, well-built and run
- Equal opportunities and services for all

Case Study: Greenwich Millennium Village
- Located South east London on Greenwich peninsula
- South of former Millennium Dome, now the O2 Arena

Why it undergone regeneration?
- Area was left abandoned as residents felt they weren't provided with the best facilities
- Locals felt excluded as the 129 bus was infrequent and unreliable
- Black wall flyover acts as GMU from surrounding

What was done?
- English Partnerships; part of Homes and communities Agency had responsibility of the project
- Invested in over £200 million
- Will continue to expand till 2014
- 3000 new houses, 900 are affordable
- Open spaces for recreation
- New restaurants, cafes, retail areas and other services
- O2 Arena offers a variety of facilities
- 200 trees, blocked out noise pollution
- Nature preserves/parks

Sustainability
- Designed houses specifically to maximise solar output = large windows, orientation, solar panels
- Saved 80% energy use
- Reduces carbon footprint
- Less parking availability = people have no choice but to use public transport
- Roads are much safer as less cars for children to play
- Less congestion
- Safer environment due to CCTV cameras along paths and cycle routes

Out-of-Town Retailing

- People have desired for 'one-stop' shopping where they can purchase products ranging from groceries to electronics and home ware.
- Caused many larger supermarkets in town centres. E.G. Tesco in Slough is one of the biggest Tesco's in Europe.
- Large out-of-town shopping and retail parks offer multiple services and develop on peripheral areas of large cities/towns e.g. Trafford Centre, Manchester and Bluewater Store, Kent
- Built on conurbation = land is cheaper
- Planning permission is easy on derelict land
- Close to major transport links/motorways
- Free car parking
- Big name designer brands stores are attracted
- Shopping is combined with leisure e.g. Cinema, bowling, cafes and restaurants
- Close to housing for staff
- Attracts families for whole day shopping experience

Why?

- The use of internet and home shopping offer home delivery E.g. Tesco was first 1996
- Car ownership means people are willing to drive out of the city and get free parking
- Less congested
- Easy access due to improved infrastructure and road networks
- Cheaper land further out of the city so It can develop larger and offer more wide range shops

Effects on CBD

- Compete with inner city centres; lead ti urban decline
- Contributes to urban sprawl; disrupts urban – rural fringe
- Exclusive' some can't drive e.g. elderly or under 17
- Leads to discount and charity shops in CBD
- Loss of offices to suburban locations
- Out let stores in CBD which sell old/second hand items

Case Study: Trafford Centre:

- Greater Manchester, Trafford,
- 5miles away from city centre
- Adjacent to junctions 9/10 on M60
- Access to M602 and dual carriage way to city centre
- 10,000 free car parking spaces
- X50 service is a bus link to Manchester Piccadilly (25 mins)
- Unique home retailing section
- 6 anchor store e.g. John Lewis and M&s
- 230 Stores, high-street and branded
- 20 screen cinema
- Laser quest

- 18lane bowling alley
- Largest food court with 1600 seats, 60 restaurants
- 3premier inns for travellers to extend stay
- Cultural interior and exterior architecture effect
- White, pink and gold with ivory and jade marble
- Chill factor – snow centre
- All day shopping experience

Redevelopment of a City Centre

Case Study: Manchester city centre:
- Out-of town Trafford centre has affected the CBD on Manchester
- To remain competitive, the town centre has been trying to 'fight back'
- Now has its own large indoor-all-weather shopping mall = Arndale Centre
- Redeveloped after the 1996 IRA bombing
- M&S is the commercial new focal point, largest in Europe
- Flagship stores include Selfridges and Harvey Nichols
- Leisure facilities in the Printworks; multi-screen cinema (with IMAX)
- Bars, clubs, restaurants
- Manchester's first Hard rock café
- Shambles square; city's oldest buildings including The Old Wellington Inn and Sinclair's Oyster Bar were dismantled and relocated
- Special events = Christmas market attract visitors
- Annual Spinningfield (large business; Canary Wharf of north) ice rink
- Renowned Gay village which hosts annual gay pride festivals
- Chinatown offers eastern style restaurants

Waste Management; Sustainability

Reduce:
- Businesses encourage to reduce packaging on products and encourage consumers not to use plastic bags
  E.g. Tesco bag for life
- Designing products which use less material to achieve the same thing to reduce waste
  E.g. Lightweight beverage cans

Reuse:
- Reuse of milk bottles, glass drinks bottles and jam jars
- 'Bags for life' schemes is most successful
  E.g. Kenco encourage reuse by selling refill packs that you empty into jars and send back the packs which are refilled or recycled

Recycle:
- Recycle 1 bottle = energy saved can run 25mins of a computer
- Starting up a recycling scheme may cost but it is the most practical alternative for paper, glass, plastics and clothes

Energy Recovery:
- Composting waste materials e.g. plastic reduced packaging by 97%
- Anaerobic digestion can be accomplished in enclosed reactors to produce biogas to provide energy supply
- Incineration; can convert materials into energy, generating electricity or powering neighbourhood heating = sustainable

Disposal:
- Equates with landfill
- Dumped in old quarries = unsightly but threat to groundwater supplies
- Toxic chemicals leak out
- Emits methane; most toxic greenhouse gas, potentially explosive

Transport and Management

- Growth in disposable incomes and car ownership = suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation = higher population density
- Causes pollution and congestion

Case Study; London Congestion Charge
- Aims to reduce congestion
- Raise funds for London's transport system
- Congestion was costing £2million a week for business
- 2003, zone was introduced in central London
- 2007, extend to west London

- £8 charge for each day. Now £10 for vehicle travelling 7am-6pm mon-fri
- Fine of £60-£180 for non-payment
- Increase bus usage
- 26% reduction in congestion since juke 2006 report
- £137 million raised in 2007-2008, spent to improve London transport
- Reduction in road accidents by 40%-70% a year
- Reduction in carbon emission

Case Study: Curitiba, Brazil
- South West Sao Paulo
- Jamie Lerner was elected mayor in 1971, ' a city of people. Not cars'
- Leading figure behind IPPUC, Curitiba's urban planning and research institute.
- Curitiba has 5 structural arteries that run eat to west
- Development along these has been encouraged
- Diverts traffic and congestion from city centre and become pedestrian friendly area
- Bus service designed ass a subway system
- Transports large numbers along numerous routes
- More reliable and easier to use than cars
- Old noisy polluting buses replaced with cleaner and more efficient models
- Locally assembled by Volvo = reduced traveling costs than if the buses were imported
- Glass tube stations are clean and are protected ways in which passengers can wait for the bus
- Platform for tub is parallel to buses = no awkward steps to climb and accessible for wheelchair use
- Alternative would have been a subway but would take decades
- Money Curitiba has saved been allocated to special causes
- E.g. 1976, city adopted slum relocation plan to help low-income families in building low-income housing near the centre.
- Created socially integrated neighbourhood that provide public health, education, day care centres and recreational services
- Meets needs of poor people too
- Saved on energy due to low income neighbourhoods as they have all necessary amenities so reduces travel cost
- Very sustainable
- Pedestrianized encourages walking
- Highest recycling rate 70%
- However 10% of peoples wage goes on transport
- Bus lanes cause conflict with cars
- People recycle and get travel tokens in return
- Encourage recycling in schools