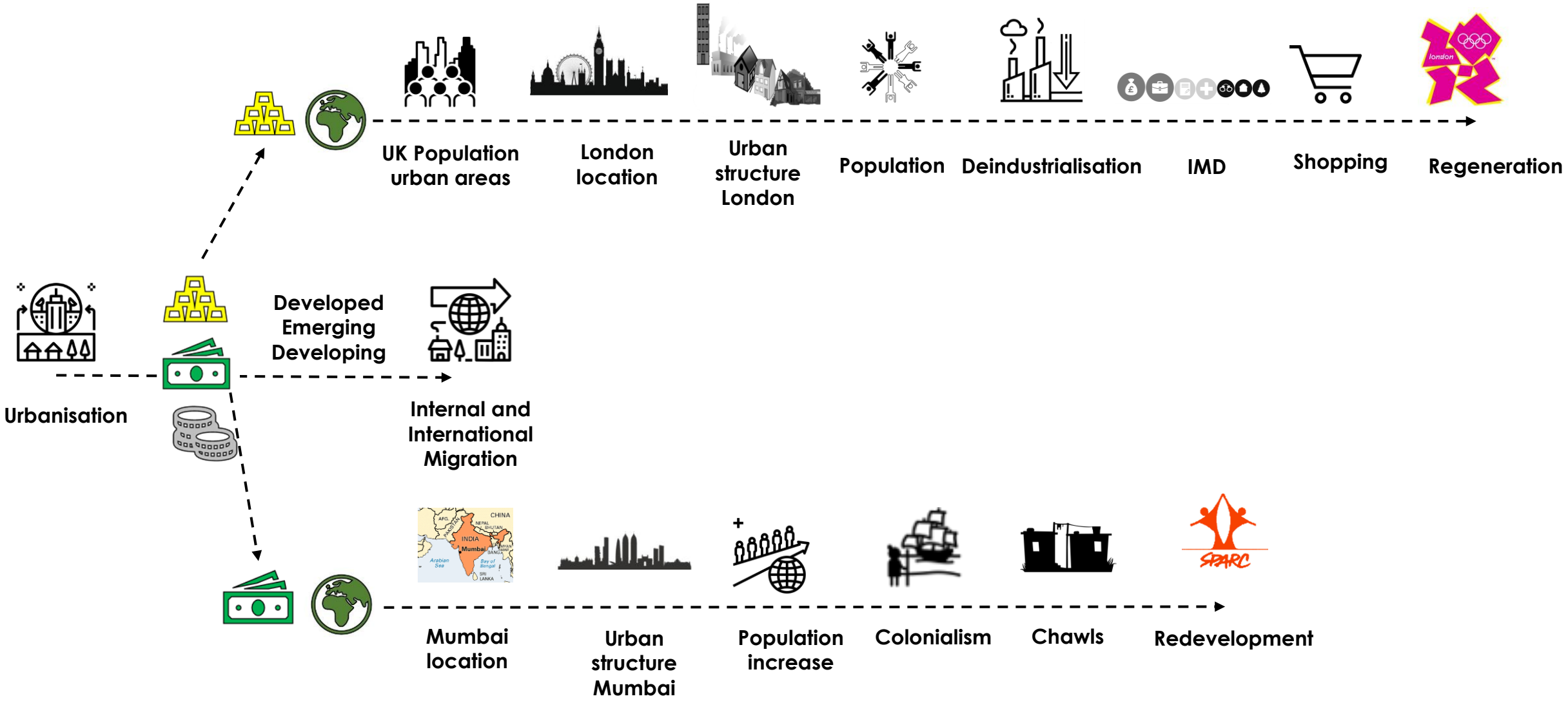
Paper 2 Topic 4 Changing Cities

Changing Cities overview



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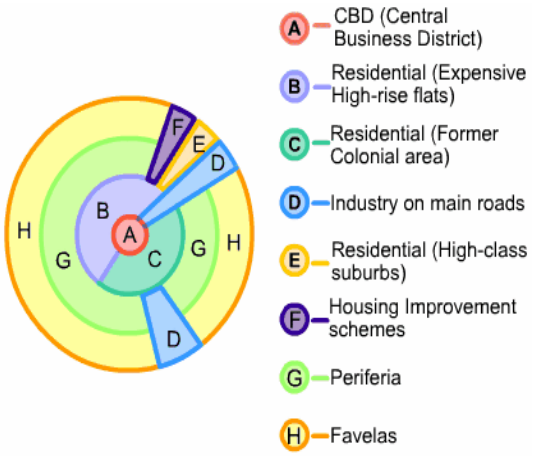
The world's population is growing rapidly and reached 7.3 billion people in 2011. The highest rates of population growth are occurring in **developing countries**, such as Zimbabwe, Malawi and Niger. Some countries are experiencing population decline, for example Japan, Russia and Ukraine.
Today more than 50% of the world's population live in **urban areas**. The number of cities with over 10 million people is increasing. These are called **megacities**. There are now 34 megacities in the world. The table and map below shows the top 10 megacities.

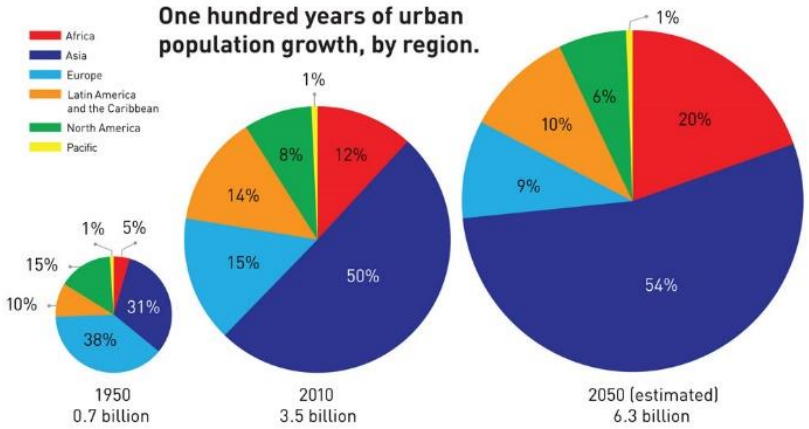
Top ten megacities (Source: Demographia World Urban Areas 2015)

Rank	Urban area	Country	Population estimate
1	Tokyo-Yokohama	Japan	37,843,000
2	Jakarta	Indonesia	30,539,000
3	Delhi	India	24,998,000
4	Manila	Philippines	24,123,000
5	Seoul-Incheon	South Korea	23,480,000
6	Shanghai	China	23,416,000
7	Karachi	Pakistan	22,123,000
8	Beijing	China	21,009,000
9	New York	United States	20,630,000
10	Guangzhou-Foshan	China	20,597,000

Causes of urban growth
The population of cities usually changes in one of two ways:
1.Natural increase (or decrease) - this is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths.
2.Migration - this is the movement of people into or out of the city.
More and more people are leaving **rural areas** and moving to cities. This is called rural to urban **migration**. People move because of **push** and **pull factors**.
Push factors are things that **make people want to leave** rural areas and **pull factors** are the things that **attract people** to a city.

Poorer rural to urban migrants in developing and emerging countries tend to cluster in **spontaneous settlements** on land that is not suitable for wanted for urban dwelling to work in the **informal economy**. This land is often at **greater risk** from natural hazards such as flooding or landslides and is often contaminated land.





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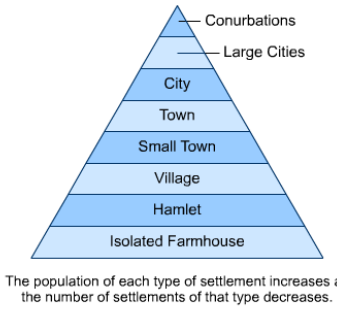
Paper 2 Topic 4 Changing Cities – Site, Situation and Structure

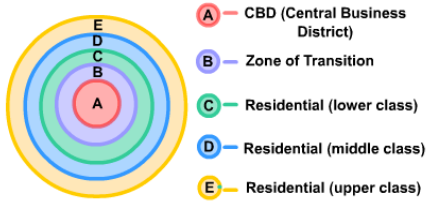
The **Site** of a settlement describes the physical nature of where it is located. Factors such as water supply, building materials, quality of soil, climate, shelter and defence were all considered when settlements were first established. **Settlements** can be described as being part of the **urban hierarchy**. Where they stand on the hierarchy depends on a number of factors, the main ones being population, the number of services a settlement has and its sphere of influence. The **function** of a settlement describes all the main activities that occur in it e.g residential, recreational, retail, government, entertainment and industrial.



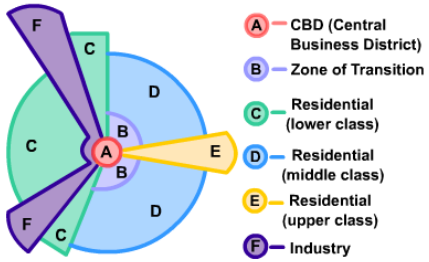
The population of each type of settlement increases as the number of settlements of that type decreases.

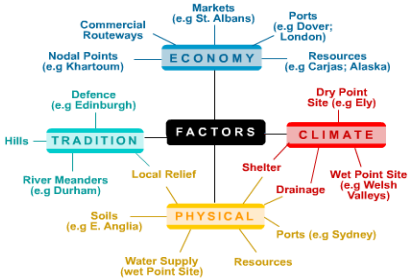
Services and functions

Burgess's concentric ring model:



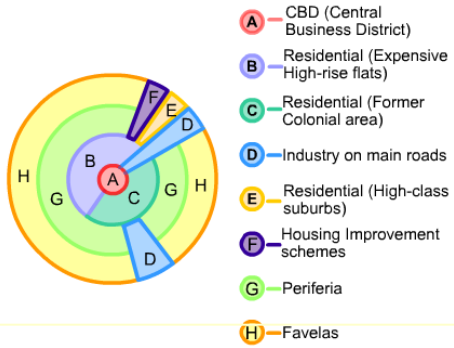
Hoyt's sector model:

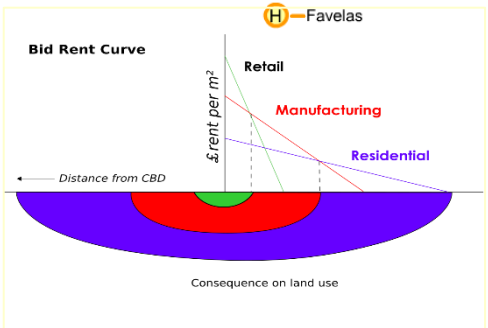




Site factors

Waugh's model of a developing world city:





Shanty Towns are the illegal squatter settlements in LEDC's. Huge numbers of people migrate from the rural areas to the cities.

- The cities most likely to have shanty towns are centres for commercial and industrial activity as well as being transport centres. They are very attractive to in-migrants.
- Most of the new in-migrants have very few skills, education or money.
- Shanty towns develop on marginal land, often close to where the in-migrants hope to get work. The high cost of land near the CBD means that shanty towns are either built on the periphery of the city or in hazardous areas closer to the city centre.

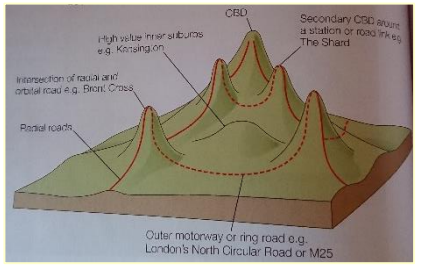
Greenbelts were established to prevent the continued growth of many of the largest cities of England and Scotland. They are rings of heavily protected open land circling an urban area. They aim **to protect the surrounding countryside** from development, and in some cases stop two large cities from merging. **Planning permission** is not usually granted for schemes on green belt land, although there is often great pressure to allow some proposals through. The M25 is built through much of London's greenbelt. One of the main problems of the greenbelts is that they have led to people commuting further into work.

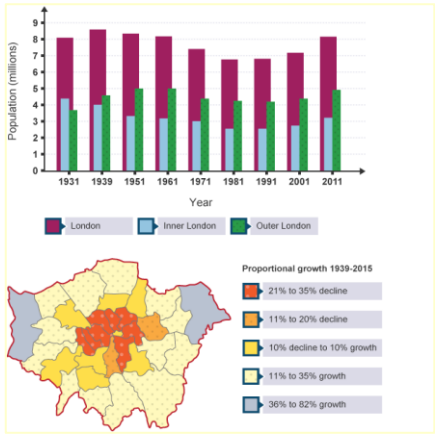
Most **inner cities** of large urban areas in **developed countries** once had industry located there, however this has almost totally moved out. The Victorian terraces built to house the factory workers remain in many inner cities, however in some they have been replaced by huge tower blocks.
Although seemingly the solution to the problems produced by the terraces, the tower blocks also caused a wide range of social problems. Recently inner city planning has centred around **rejuvenating** the area in alternative ways, to try to encourage the growth of these declining areas.

Urban zoning

Paper 2 Topic 4 Changing Cities – Case Study London

London has local, regional and even world importance:
•**Internal and international accessibility** - London has great importance due to its high connectivity.
•M25 orbital motorway connected to other major cities
•Rail network with terminus for Eurostar
•5 international airports
World network of financial centres - London has become the international financial centre for Europe and is one of three world financial cities alongside New York and Tokyo. Many global banks have headquarters here.
•**Transnational corporations (TNCs)** - 500 TNC's in the UK with 271 HQs in London and further 28% along M4 corridor.
•**Market** - London is the largest and most affluent market in the UK and therefore top international retailers have locations in London to take advantage of this market.

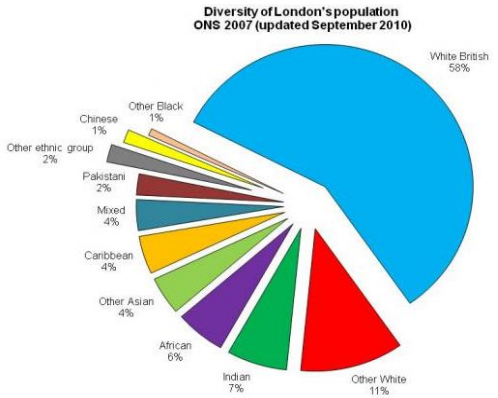


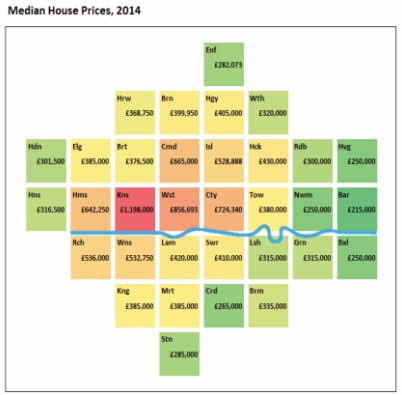


House and land prices vary across the capital with jobs, education, connectivity and environment all being major contributing factors.

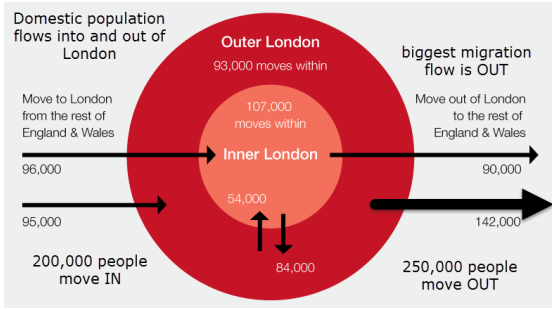
Urban sustainability
Urban areas can be made more **sustainable** by encouraging:
- **water conservation**
- **energy conservation**
- **waste recycling creating green spaces**

Transport
- **London Underground**
- **Oyster card**
- **Congestion Charging zone**
- **Bike sharing scheme**

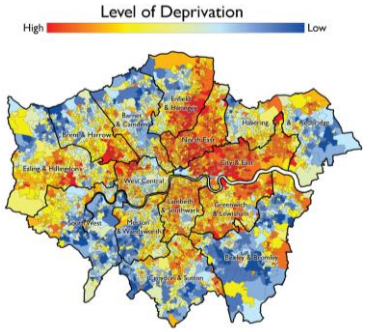


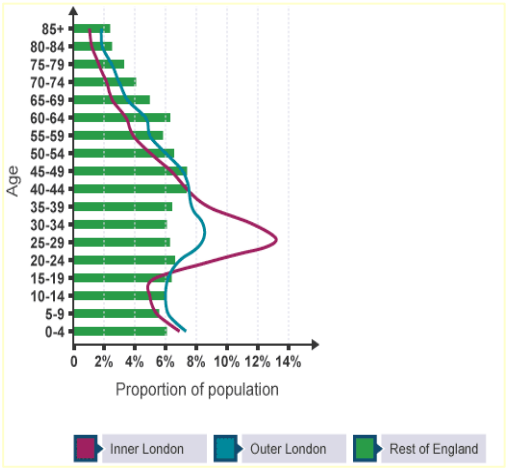


Changes in **population** are the result of the changes in the economic structure of London. For example, as the docks closed, manufacturing was lost, particularly in the Lea Valley. This led to many job losses in inner London and migration out of the city, resulting in a loss of population in inner London.



Deprivation (using the IMD) highlights areas where there is, in some cases, considerable lack of **quality of life**. This would include increased **crime** rates, poor access to **health**, **housing** and **education** services, **lower income** through low-paid, low-skilled jobs and a poorer environmental quality and **lack of green spaces**.



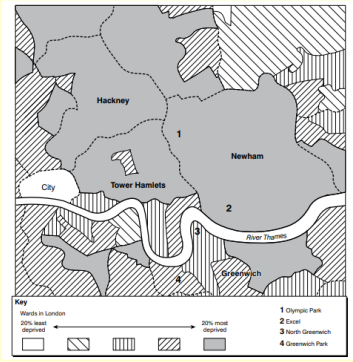


Changes through FDI and TNC investment has encouraged **international migration in London**. This has created one of the most **diverse** and **densely populated** cities in the world. Increased **urbanisation** of London has also led to **counter-urbanisation** as people move out of the city for a 'quieter life' which, in turn, has led to **urban growth** and the increase in house prices and the number of services provided on the **periphery** of the city.

Paper 2 Topic 4 Changing Cities – Case Study Stratford, London

What: Redevelopment
When: 2005 - 2012
Where: Stratford
Who: London Olympic Committee/UK govt. London Mayor, local communities, global media

Why: Stratford, East London was chosen as the host city for the London 2012 Olympics in 2005. Stratford, in the Lower Lea Valley, lies to the north of the London Docklands. It had one of the most **deprived** communities in the country, where unemployment was high and levels of health were poor. There was a lack of **infrastructure** and the environmental quality was poor.
The 2012 London Olympics bid was partly successful on the understanding that a sporting complex would be created in Stratford for the Games and regenerated for local people to use after the competitors had left. After the Olympic Games were over, the park was named the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park.



Impacts:
Social: by 2030, more than 10,000 new homes will have been built in the park. Five new neighbourhoods, with lots of green spaces planned in, will be built and around a third of those houses will be affordable. A new academy has been built, which is used to educate around 2,000 pupils between the ages of 3 and 18.
Economic: Stratford is now a well-connected area of London, which allows **commuters** to travel to work easily. New jobs in construction and tourism have created a **multiplier effect**. It is estimated that over 20,000 jobs could be created by 2030, bringing more than £5 billion into the area.
Environmental: the Olympic bid was partly successful on the basis of **sustainability**. The park is sustainable in a number of ways, eg walking and cycling routes, the provision of public transport, the water-efficient design of homes and the protection of green spaces and natural **habitats**.

Objections: Areas such as the Carpenter Estate have not yet been **regenerated** and remain in poor condition. But demolition is expected to go ahead in certain areas.
The **redevelopment** of Carpenters Estate will bring many benefits to new and existing residents of Carpenters and Newham including:
- around 3,000 new homes including more than 1,000 high quality affordable homes
- improvements to the quality of public space
- better connections to surrounding areas including access to Stratford Station
- the re-provision and expansion of Carpenters Primary School
- the creation of long term jobs with 20,000sqm of commercial space.

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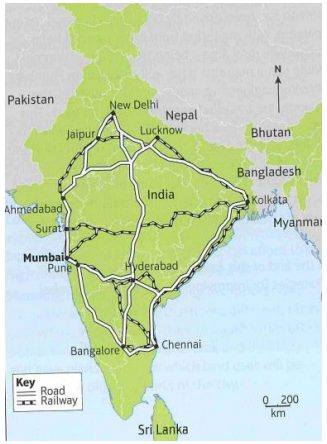
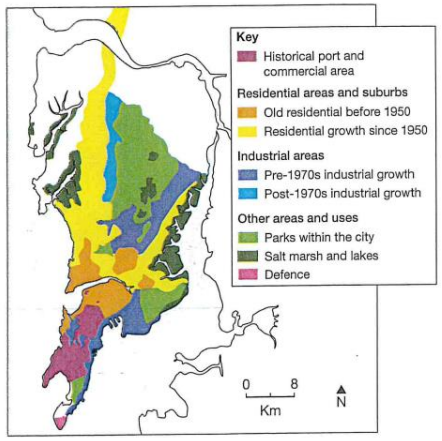
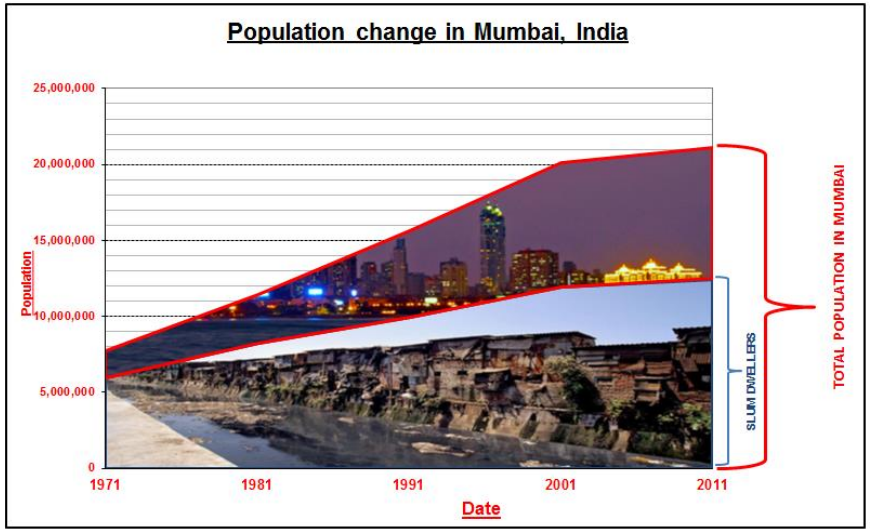
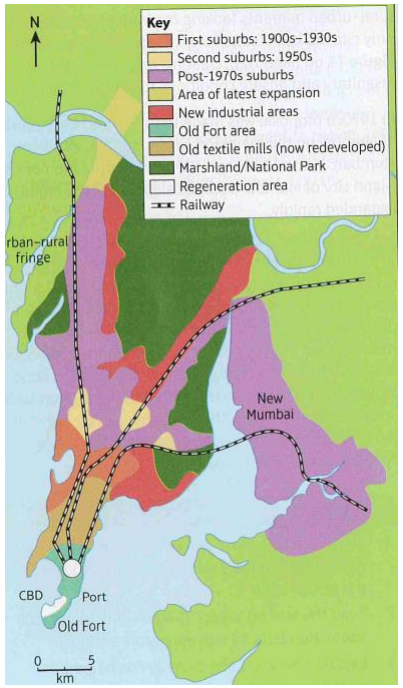
Paper 2 Topic 4 Changing Cities – Case Study Mumbai



Site - low-lying city on an island, just above sea-level, with a natural, deep harbour on the west coast of India
Situation - facing the Arabian Sea, leading to Arabian and European markets
Connectivity - about 9 hours flight time to the UK and about 4 hours to Singapore making it a 'trading bridge' between European and other Asian markets







CBD - not in the centre as it was built around the harbour, but neat the island tip, containing a mixture of old colonial buildings and new high-rise office blocks, plus main commercial centre, some industrial areas near the port, but as land is so expensive many have moved out o places such as Navi Mumbai where the land is cheaper
Inner City - old residential (pre-1950s) - wealthy areas along harbour or coastal waterfronts
Inner suburbs - poor quality permanent housing further from the CBD - low income groups live in 'chawls' - low quality multi-storey buildings where 80% are single rooms
Outer suburbs/rural-urban fringe - spontaneous shanty towns - poorest 60% of people live in informal housing, most are squatter shacks on the outskirts of the city
Homeless - thousands of homeless people live on Mumbai's streets
Industry - developed in strips out from the CBD along transport corridors leading to main roads and airports - increased since economic growth from the 1970s onwards

Estimated population in 2020: 20.6 million
Population in 1991: 9.9 million
Population growth rate: 2.9%
Migration - 1000 national migrants from other parts of India per day, looking for employment - 90% of migrants are from rural areas of India
Natural increase - more important as a cause of population growth in older, congested parts of the city
Economic opportunities - need for homes and infrastructure has created opportunities for economic development including FDI (Foreign Direct Investment and outsourcing of employment from foreign businesses, attracting high quality, highly educated migrants to the city

Urban growth first began with **British colonial trading** and textile production. Today, migrants come from all over India to work in various industries, such as aerospace, engineering and medical research - led to development of new high-rise, high-quality apartments in the inner city and increase in services, including entertainment and high-class shopping centres
Spontaneous settlements - growing as more migrants move to the city from rural areas - lack of basic amenities and services

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Paper 2 Topic 4 Changing Cities – Case Study Mumbai

Housing - rapid population growth means lack of affordable housing resulting in spontaneous settlements - built on unsuitable land, liable to flooding, lack of clean water, electricity, rubbish collection or organised sewage disposal meaning a breeding ground for disease

Employment - many employed in informal, low-paid employment providing basic services in very poor conditions, some employment in 'sweatshops' also in poor conditions, with no contract or employment rights, poverty makes crime difficult to avoid

Pollution - lack of sanitation and pollution from local factories lead to water and land pollution, air pollution from high volumes of traffic, heavy industry and power stations

Inadequate services - lack of healthcare, education and transport links

Inequalities

Life at the bottom - Dharavi

Spontaneous settlements - made from any resources available, high population density (at least 300000 people per km²) people per home is between 13 and 17 with very limited sanitation and clean water supply, lack of healthcare and low literacy rates - many in informal, low-paid service industry

Life in the middle - inner suburbs

Small flats, often converted from colonial times, one family, kitchen, bathroom, living room, regular, clean water, middle income, some technology available, electricity, access to healthcare but still limited income

Life at the top - inner city and CBD

Highly educated, young, often speaks English, luxury high-spec apartments, gated communities, often employed in IT or media, able to 'shop' for consumer goods

Improving housing - (top-down) upgrading squatter settlements with proper building materials, (top-down) clearing squatter settlements (Dharavi) and rehousing residents in new blocks, (bottom-up) giving squatter-settlement residents legal ownership of their land and help in improving their homes, (top-down) providing electricity, sanitation and water to squatter settlements

Example

SPARC - Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres

Provide small-scale loans to build new toilet blocks and other services in slum areas, making them safer and clear to use, community-led re-housing projects, giving people more rights over where and how they live, acting as an advocate for those affected by squatter resettlement

Mumbai Slum Electrification Project - to provide safe and reliable electricity to individual squatter houses. Connection costs are 50% lower in the squatter settlements than the main city, but daily charges can still be a battle

Mumbai Slum Sanitation Program - aims to build toilets for up to 1 million squatter dwellers. Since 1990, authorities have built over 350 blocks containing around 7,000 toilets

Renovation and Redevelopment Plans - clearance of squatter settlements and rebuild with small apartments, with more facilities, however this can break apart local community networks