



# Geography IB Course IB2: Urban Environments

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# *Stadtluft Macht Frei*



Townspeople won new liberties



# Urban Environments - Syllabus



## Definitions:

- **Urbanization** - an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. It may involve both rural-urban migration and natural increase.
- **Ecological footprint** - the theoretical measurement of the amount of land and water a population requires to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb its waste under prevailing technology
- **Sustainable urban management strategy** - an approach to urban management that seeks to maintain and improve the quality of life for current and future urban dwellers. Aspects of management may be social (housing quality, crime), economic (jobs, income) or environmental (air, water, land, resources)
- **Brownfield site** - abandoned, derelict or under-used industrial buildings and land that may be contaminated but have potential for redevelopment

# Urban Environments - Syllabus



## Definitions:

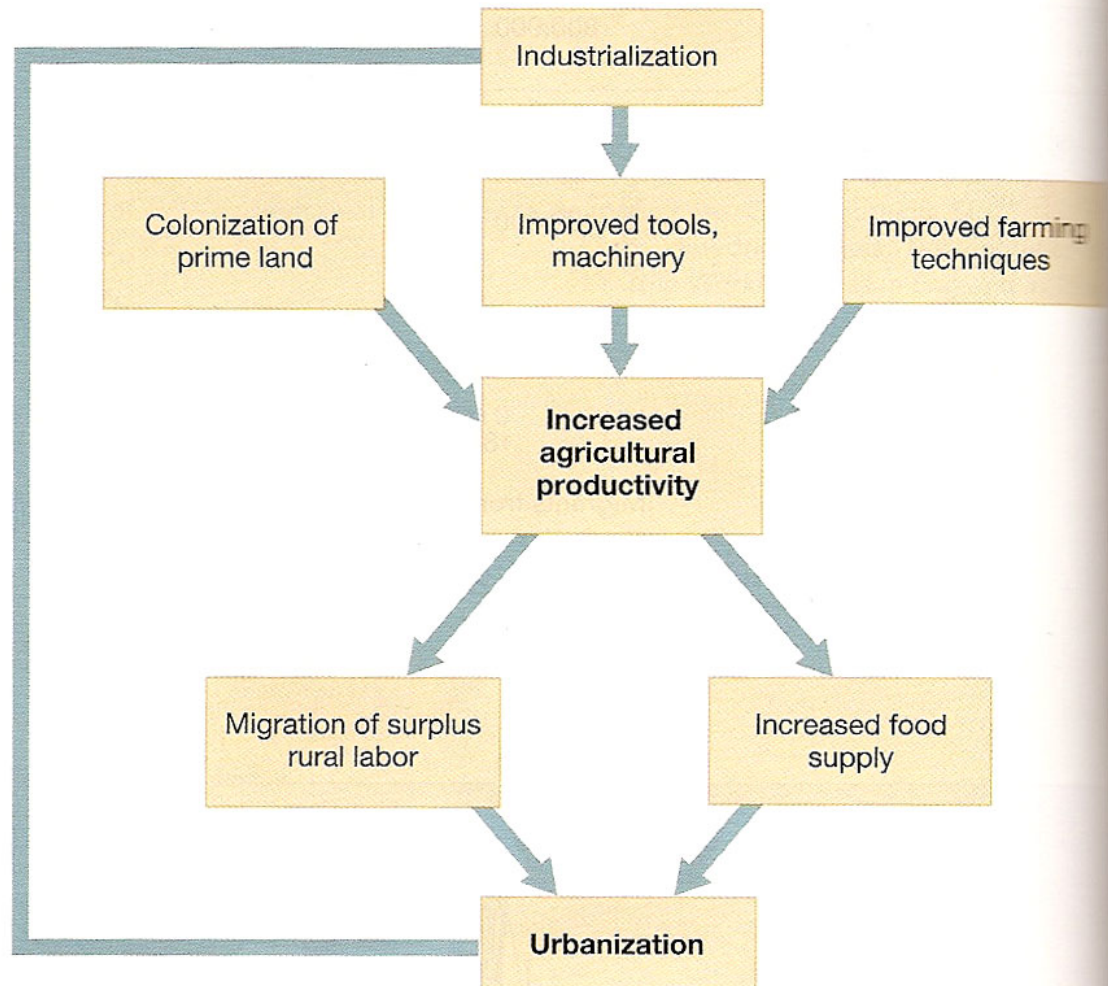
- **Counter-urbanization** - the movement of population away from inner urban areas to a new town, a new estate, a commuter town or a village on the edge or just beyond the city limits/rural-urban fringe
- **Re-urbanization** - the development of activities to increase residential population densities within the existing built-up area of a city. This may include the redevelopment of vacant land, the refurbishment of housing and the development of new business enterprises
- **Suburb** - a residential area within or just outside the boundaries of a city
- **Suburbanization** - the outward growth of towns and cities to engulf surrounding villages and rural areas. This may result from the out-migration of population from the inner urban area to the suburbs or from inward rural-urban movement
- **Urban sprawl** - the unplanned and uncontrolled physical expansion of an urban area into the surrounding countryside. It is closely linked to the process of counter-urbanization and extreme suburbanization



# Industrialization and urbanization - the rise of industrial cities in the Global North

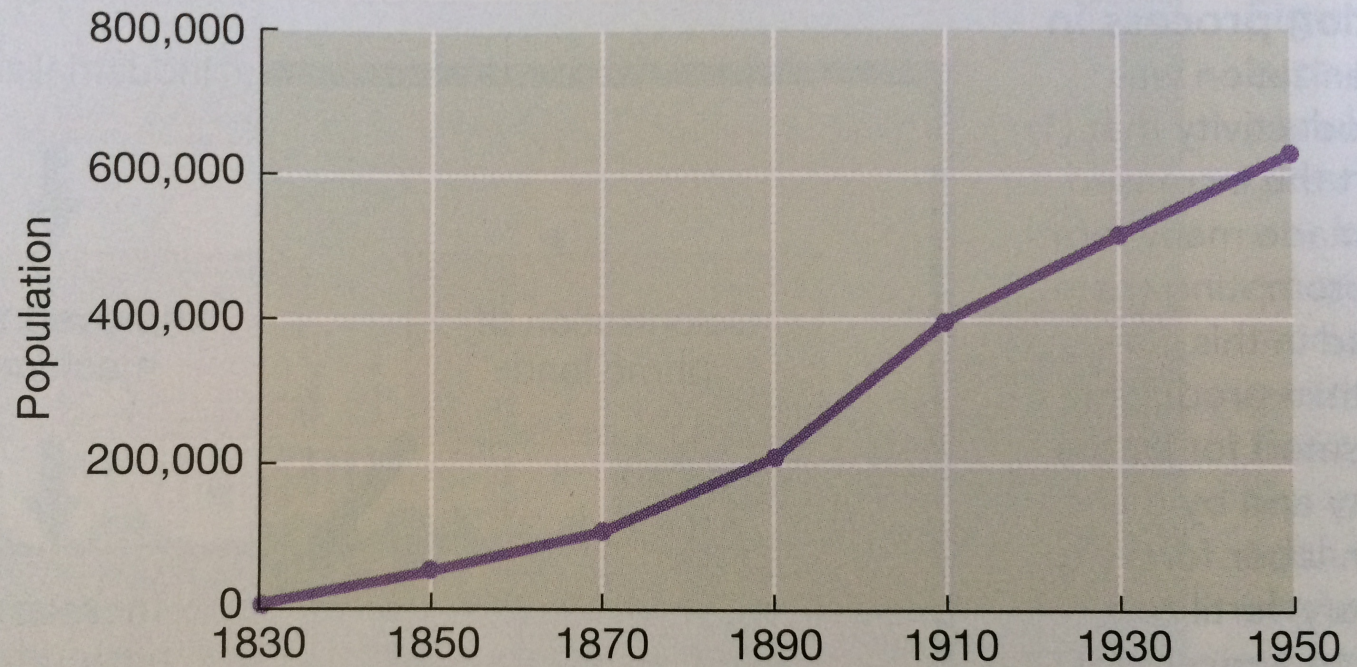
## 400 Chapter 10 Urbanization

**Figure 10.12 The urbanization process in the world's core regions** Urbanization was stimulated by advances in farm productivity that (1) provided the extra food to support the increased numbers of townspeople, and (2) made many farmers and farm laborers redundant, prompting them to migrate to cities. Labor displaced in this way ended up consuming food rather than producing it, but this was more than compensated for by the increases in agricultural productivity and by the increased capacity of enlarged urban labor forces to produce agricultural tools, machinery, fertilizers, and so on that contributed further to agricultural productivity.



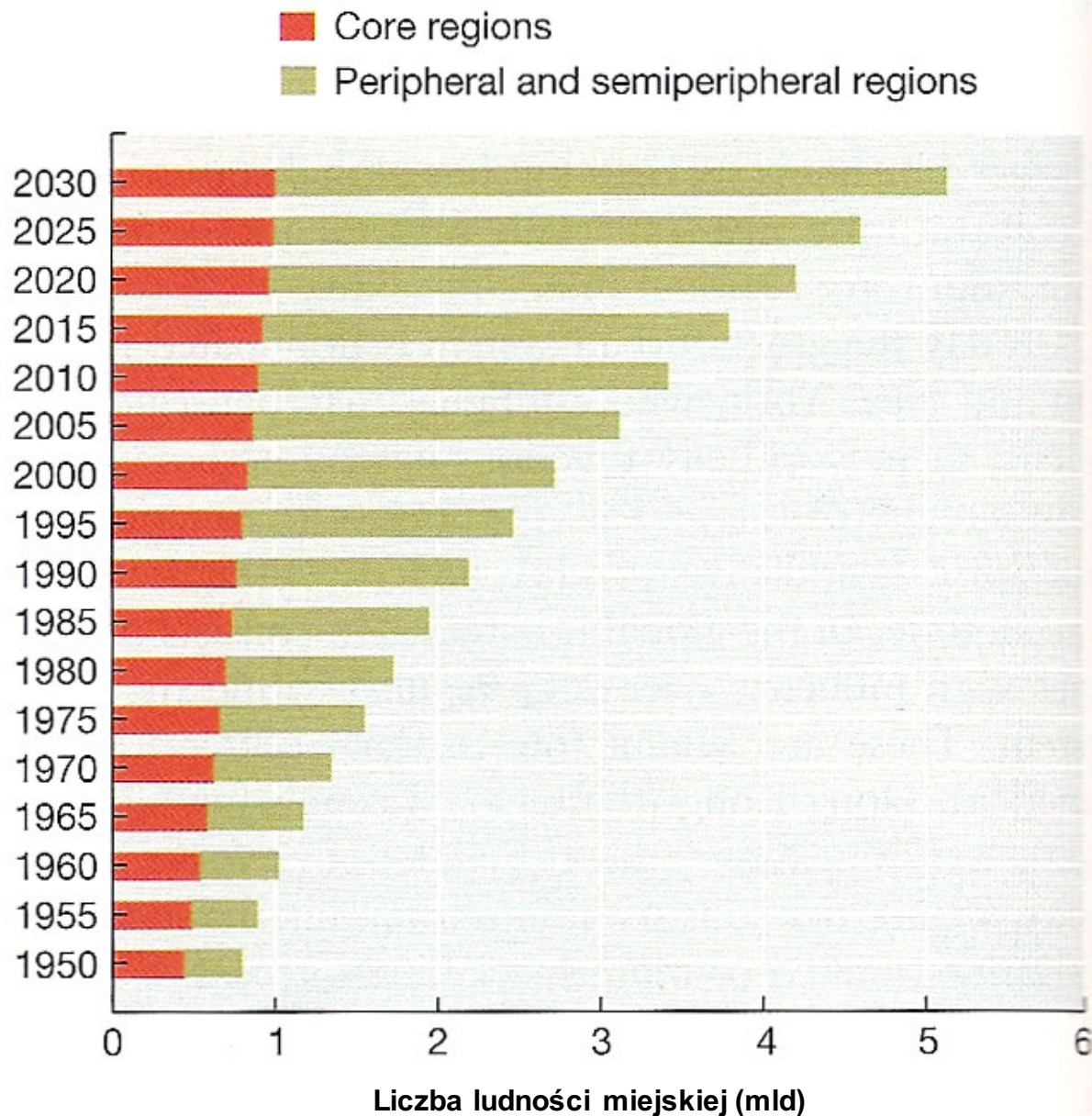
Źródło: Knox P.L., Marston S.A., 2003, *Human Geography. Places and Regions in Global Context*, Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, str. 400.

# Manchester





Źródło: Knox P.L., Marston S.A., 2003, *Human Geography. Places and Regions in Global Context*, Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, str. 408.

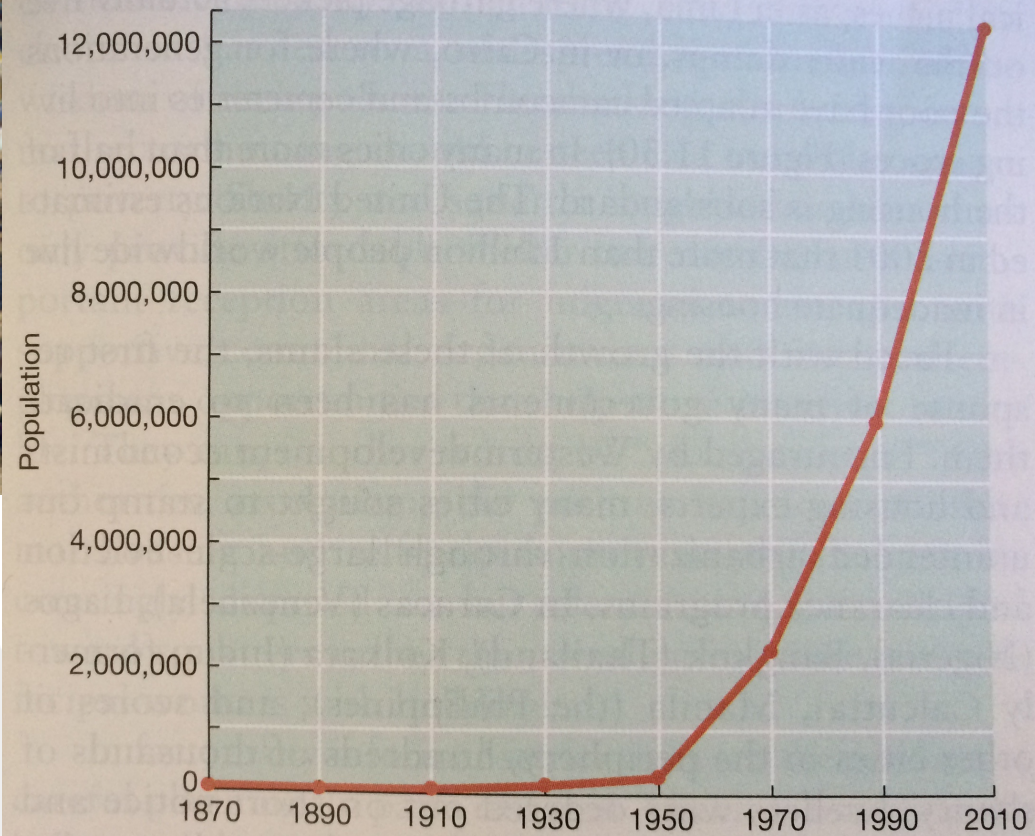
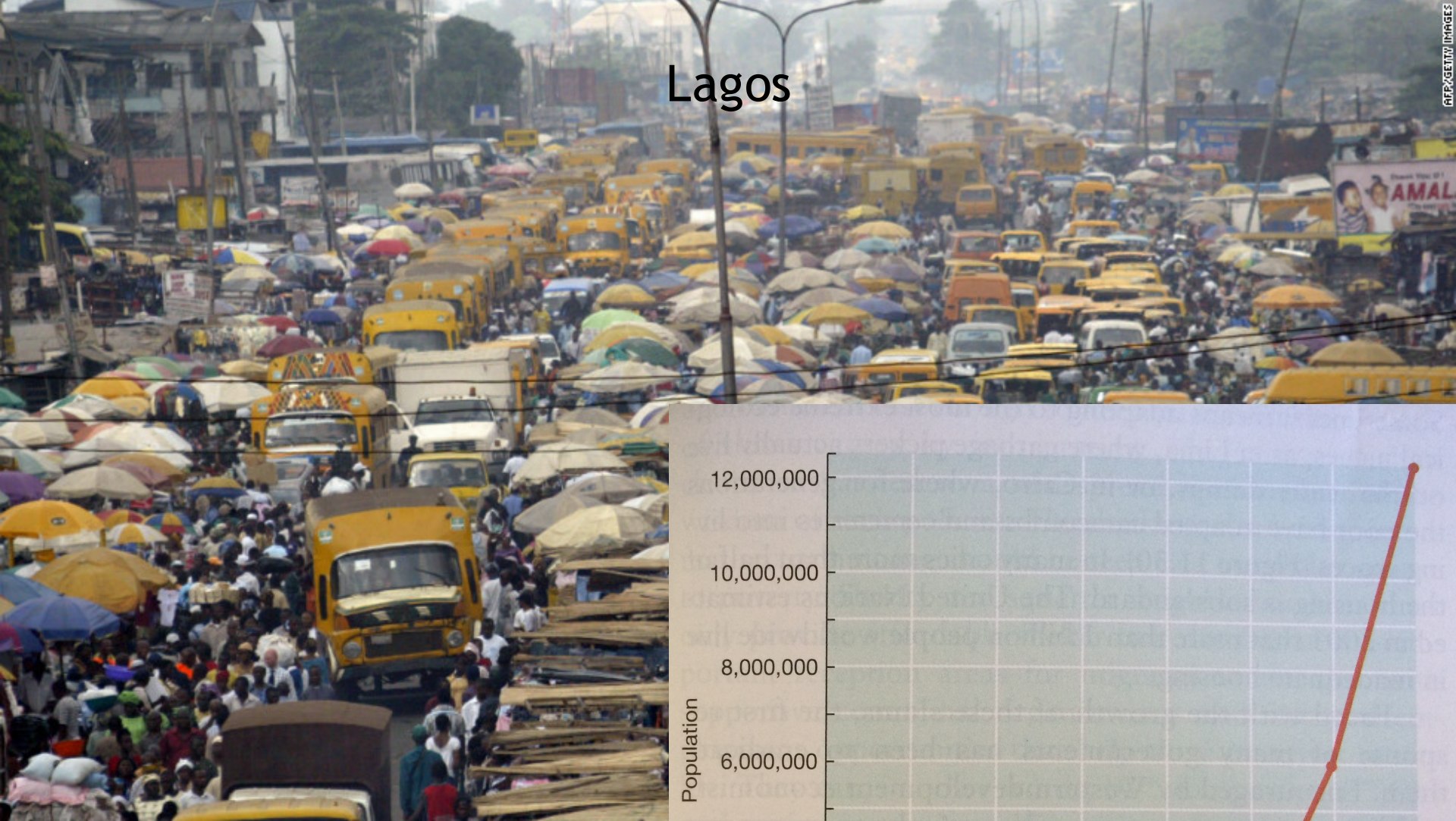


## Urbanization

- Urban population (urbanization index) equals nearly 54%
- Urban population in the global South accounts for over 2/3 of urban dwellers globally (more than 2.5 billion out of more than 3.5 billion)
- Most of cities in the global South do not follow the development path of western cities



# Lagos



Source: Knox, Marston, 2003; CNN



# Cities, Megacities, Metropolitan Areas, City-Regions



- Latin America:
  -
- Sub-Saharan Africa:
  -
- Asia (excluding China):
  -
- and China:

# Cities, Megacities, Metropolitan Areas, City-Regions

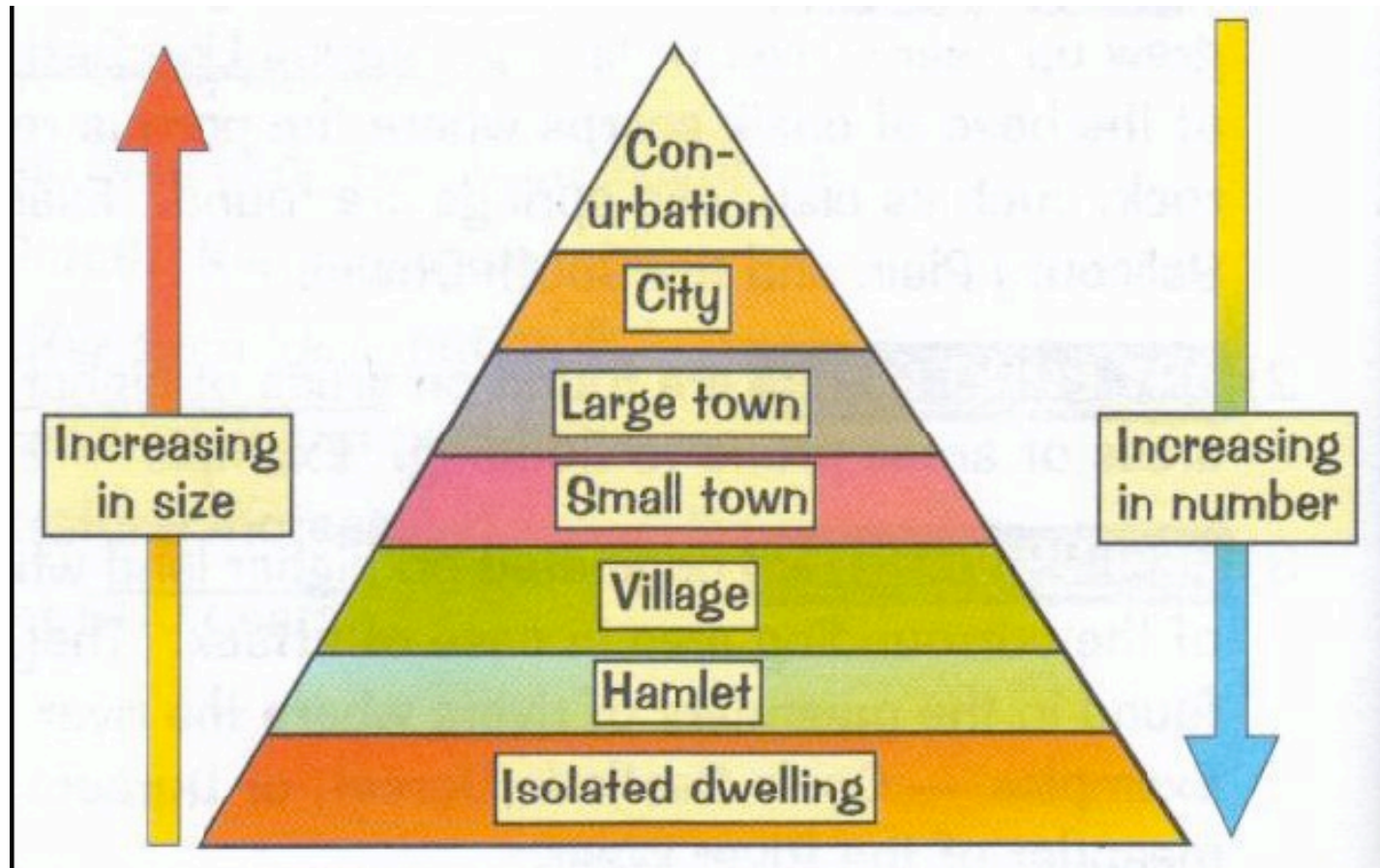


- Latin America:
  - Mexico City (D.F.), Mexico
  - Bogota, Colombia
  - Lima, Peru
  - Sao Paulo, Brazil
- Sub-Saharan Africa:
  - Kinshasa, DRC
  - Luanda, Angola
  - Nairobi, Kenya
  - Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
- Asia (excluding China):
  - Karachi, Pakistan
  - Delhi, India
  - Mumbai, India
  - Dhaka, Bangladesh
  - Manila, Philippines
  - Jakarta, Indonesia
- and China: Shenzhen, Guangzhou, Shanghai, Tianjin, Beijing



# What constitutes an urban area?

- Traditional outlook:



- It misses growing number of cities and other forms of contemporary urban life: metropolitan areas, megacities, city-regions

# What constitutes an urban area? - Size

Country	Min. Pop.	Urban Pop.
Sweden	200	86%
Denmark	200	88%
South Africa	500	65%
Australia	1000	89%
Canada	1000	82%
Israel	2000	92%
France	2000	75%
United States	2500	82%
Mexico	2500	79%
Belgium	5000	98%
Iran	5000	73%
Nigeria	5000	48%
Spain	10,000	80%
Turkey	10,000	73%
Japan	30,000	94%

# What constitutes an urban area?

- **Population size and density**
- Specific urban characteristic as center/central location (usually market, religious and administrative facilities), CBD, zoning: residential and industrial areas, transportation infrastructure - **land use patterns**
- **Economic activities** other than agriculture, namely: industry (including resource extraction and manufacturing) and services
- **Functions:** administrative, political, educational, cultural
- **Social attributes:** way of life, values; usually higher levels of openness & tolerance, associated with urban heterogeneity and individualism

# Urban population

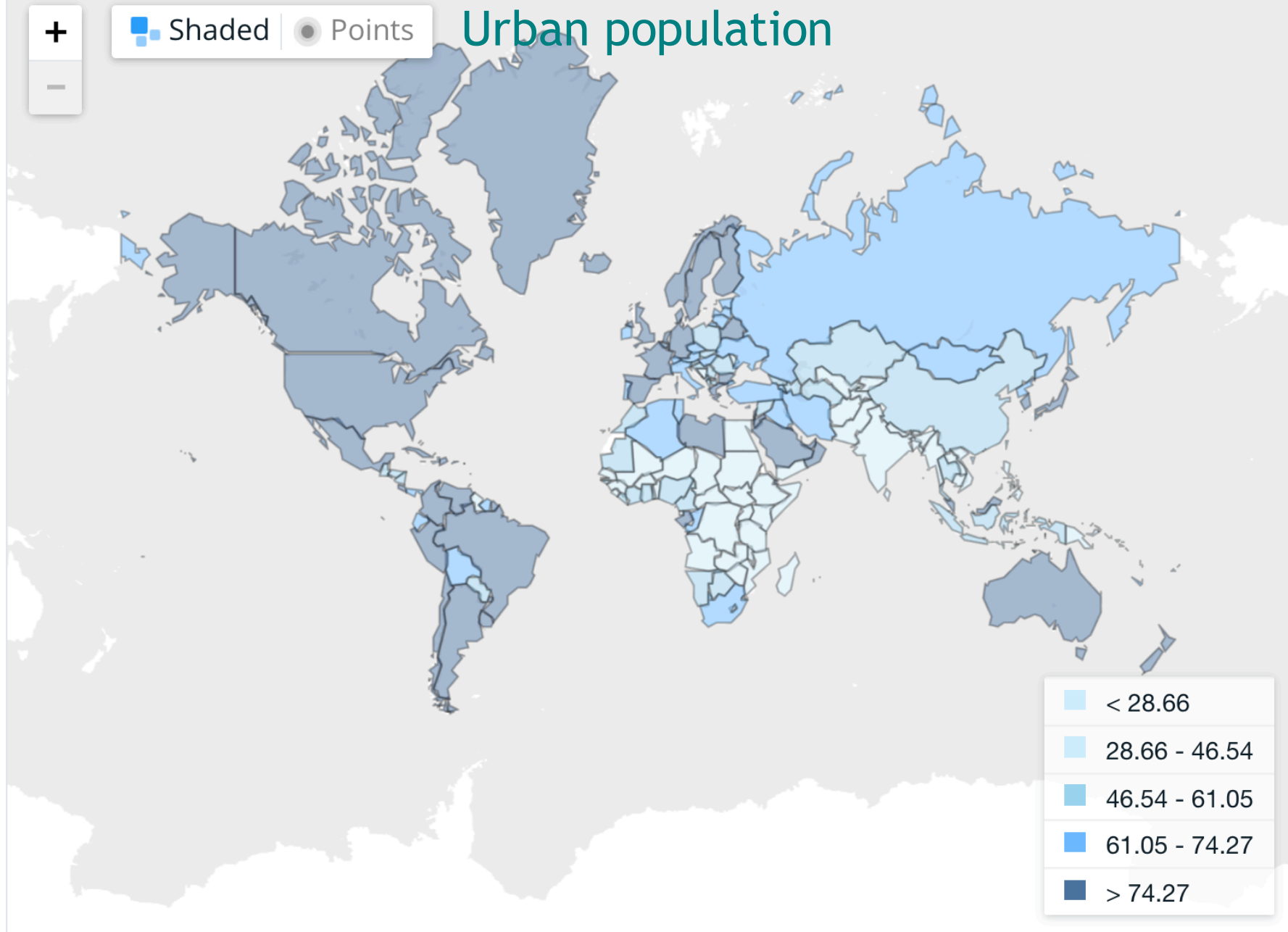
	<i>Percentage urban</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2030</i>
World	29.7	37.9	47.0	60.3
More developed regions	54.9	70.0	76.0	83.5
Less developed regions	17.8	26.8	39.9	56.2

	<i>Percentage urban</i>			
	<i>1950</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2030</i>
Northern America	64	74	77	84
Latin America and the Caribbean	41	61	75	83
Europe	52	67	75	83
Oceania	62	72	70	74
Africa	15	25	38	55
Asia	17	25	37	53

- **Min e.g.:** Burundi, Papua New Guinea, Liechtenstein, Uganda, Malawi
- **Max e.g.:** Singapore, Monaco, Hong-Kong..., Qatar, Kuwait, Belgium, Malta, Uruguay, Iceland, Puerto Rico



# Urban population



2016

Source: The World Bank, <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS?view=map>

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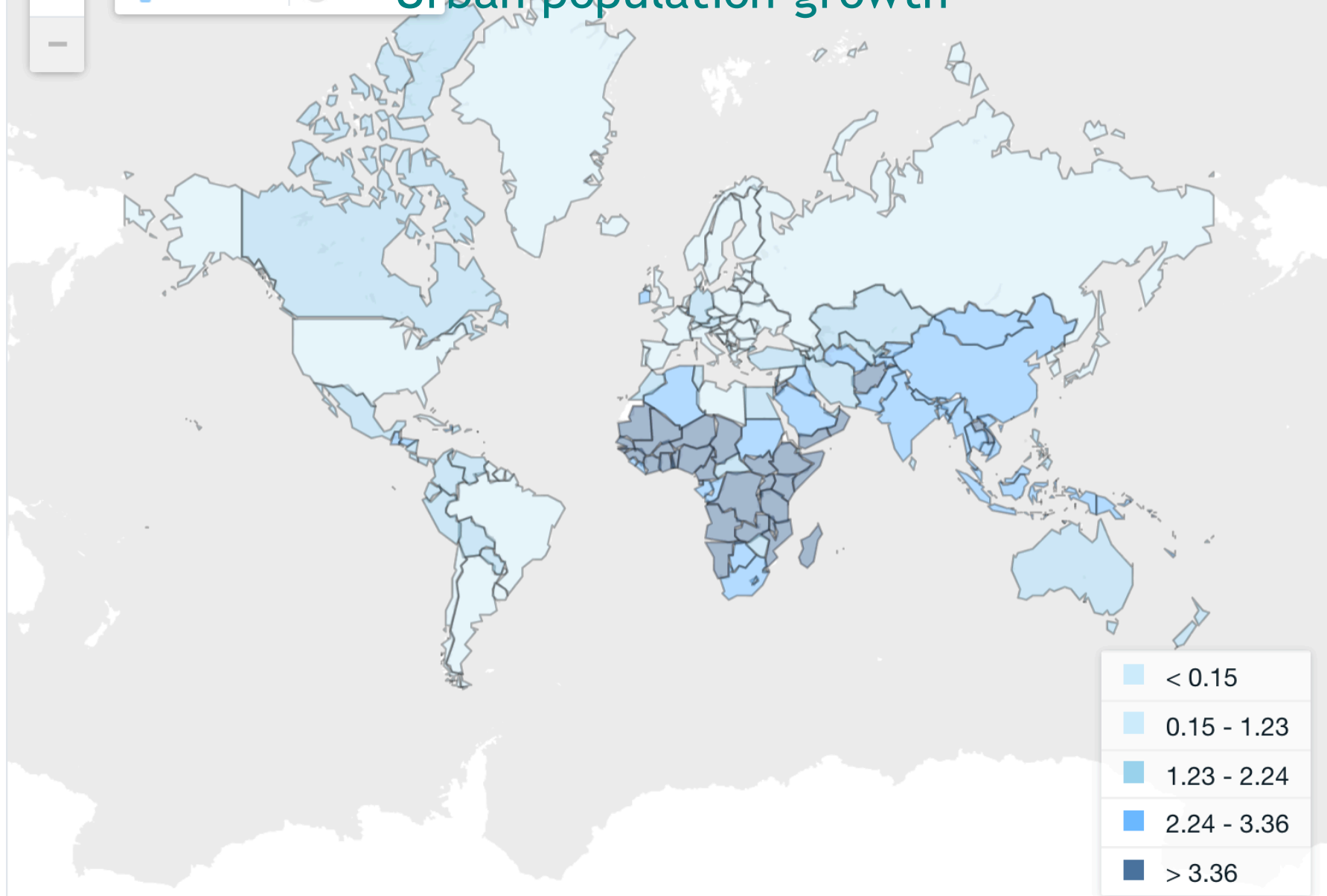
Shaded



Points

# Urban population growth

-

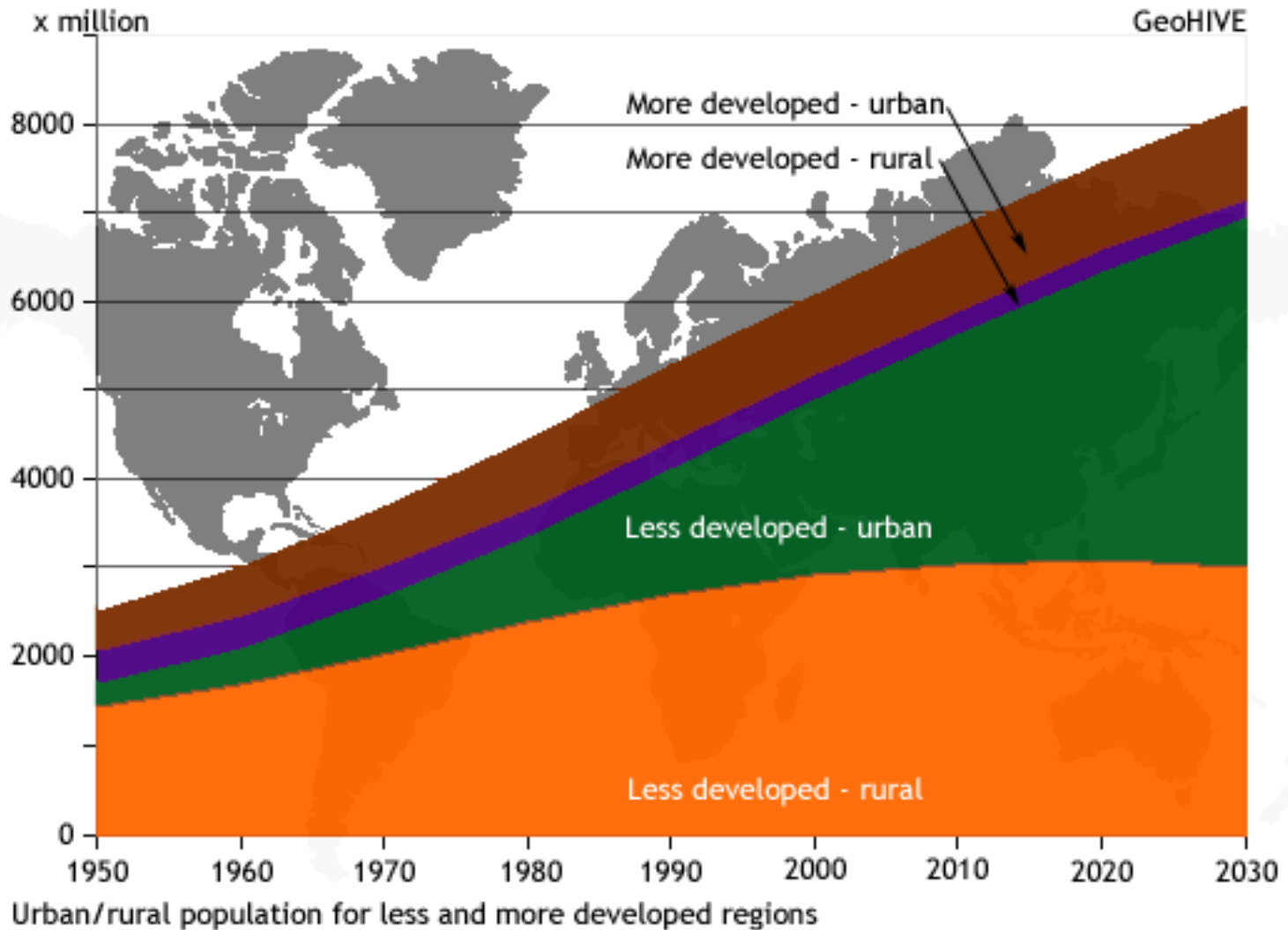


2016

16



# Urban/rural division does not mean wealthy/poor anymore



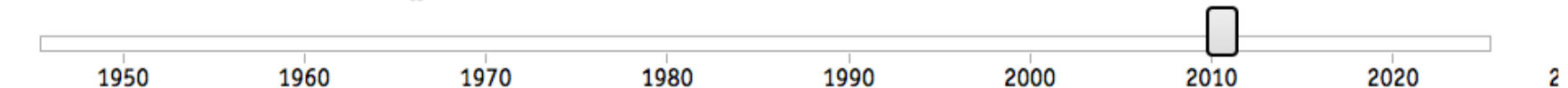
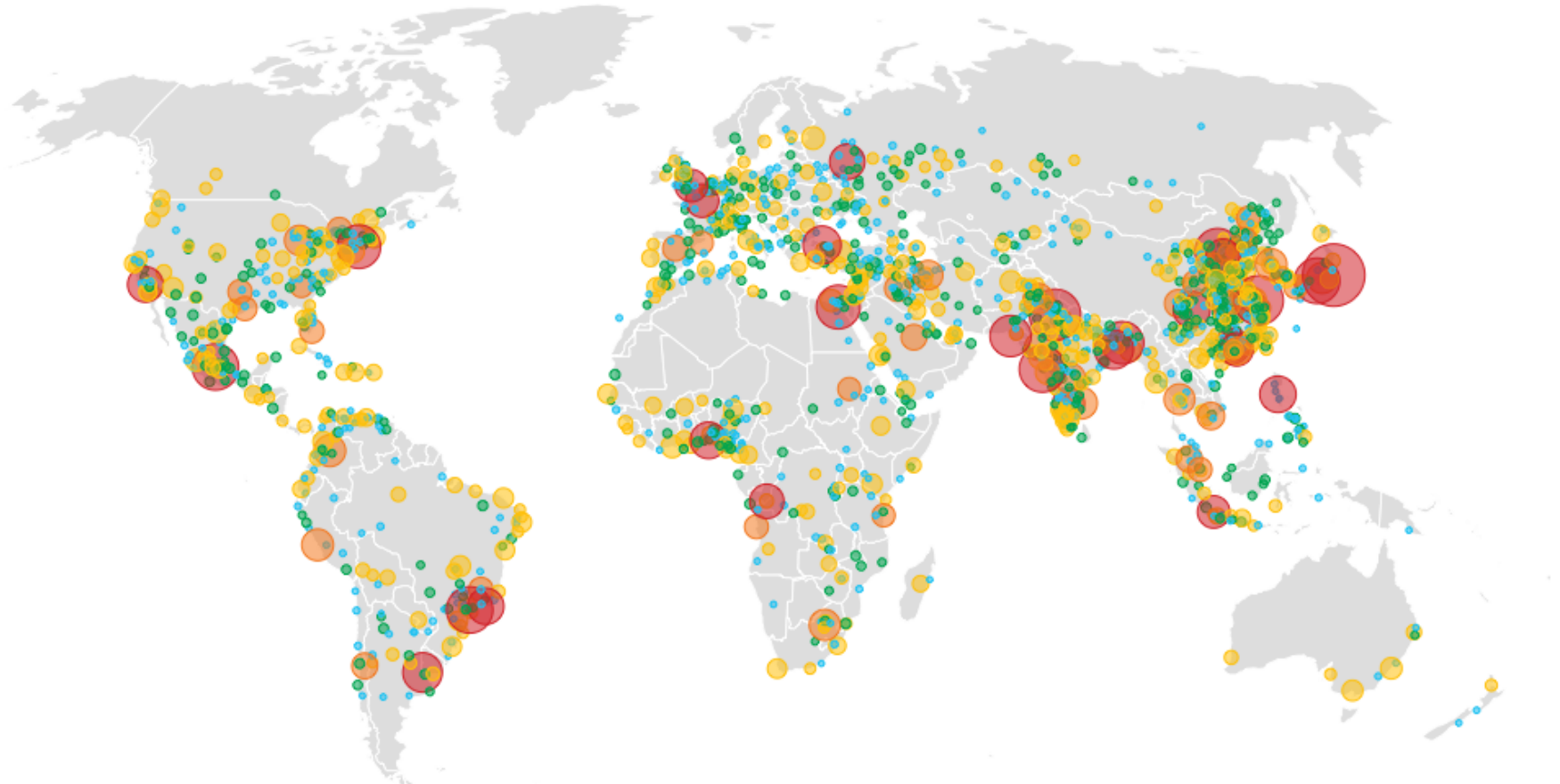
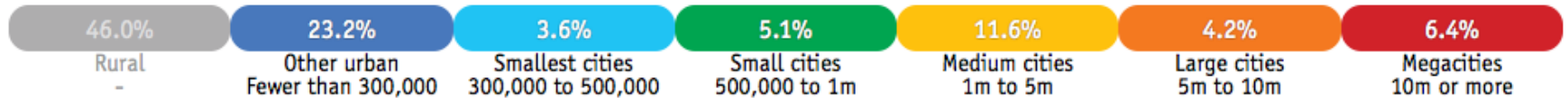
# Rural-urban migration pros and cons

	URBAN AREA (RECEIVING AREA)	RURAL AREA (LOSING AREA)
<b>ADVANTAGES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• New workers that can fill low paid jobs like factory and construction work</li> <li>• The government has better control over the population if they leave in urban areas. They may join the formal economy and pay taxes</li> <li>• It is easier for the government to provide services like schools and hospitals</li> <li>• Migrants may become better educated and reduce birth rates and population growth.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Reduces unemployment rate</li> <li>• Reduces overcrowding in schools and hospitals</li> <li>• Remittances maybe sent back to families</li> <li>• Reduced pressure on limited electricity and water supply</li> </ul>
<b>DISADVANTAGES</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increased congestion</li> <li>• Causes urban sprawl as informal housing is built</li> <li>• Increased pollution, especially water and air because of traffic and waste</li> <li>• Pressure on schools and hospitals</li> <li>• Higher unemployment</li> <li>• Pressure on electricity and water supply</li> <li>• Possible crime and certainly growth in informal economy as people don't have jobs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increases dependency ratio, because young and old are often left behind.</li> <li>• There maybe a shortage of workers, especially during the harvest season.</li> <li>• Families may become separated as young adults migrate.</li> </ul>

# Urbanisation, 2015

Search cities

GLOBAL CITY POPULATIONS\*



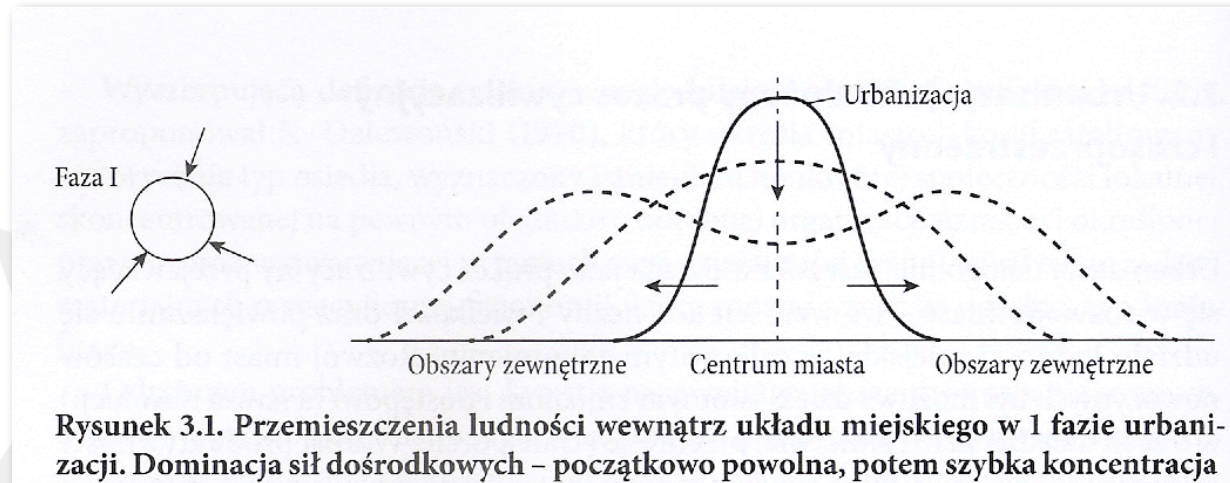
Source: UN

\*Dataset comprises urban agglomerations with 300,000 inhabitants or more in 2014. Data are for countries existing in 2014, mapped on modern borders. Projections from 2014.

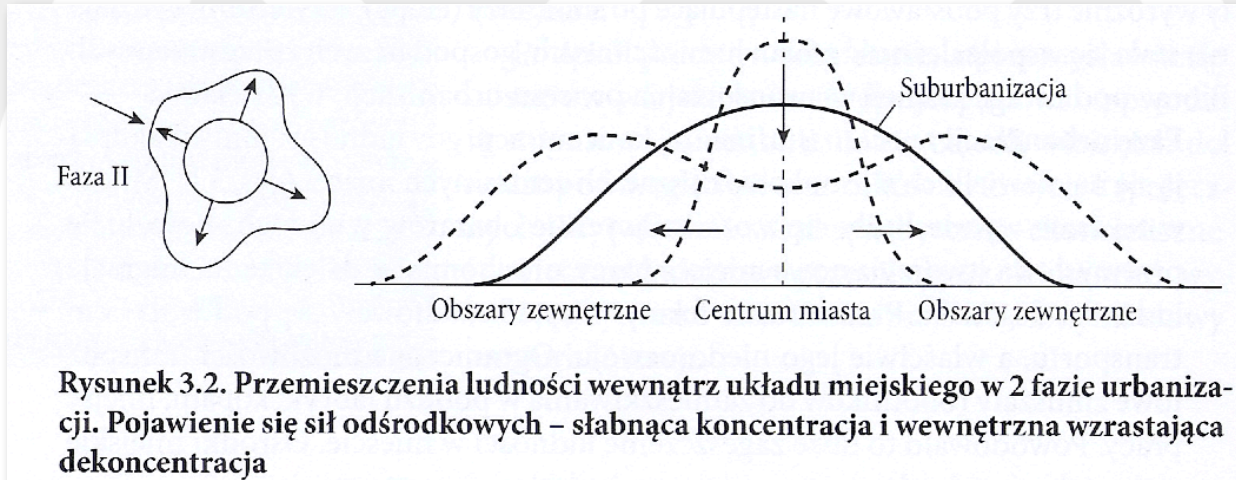


# Centripetal (in) movements vs. centrifugal (out) movements

- Stage I:  
urbanization

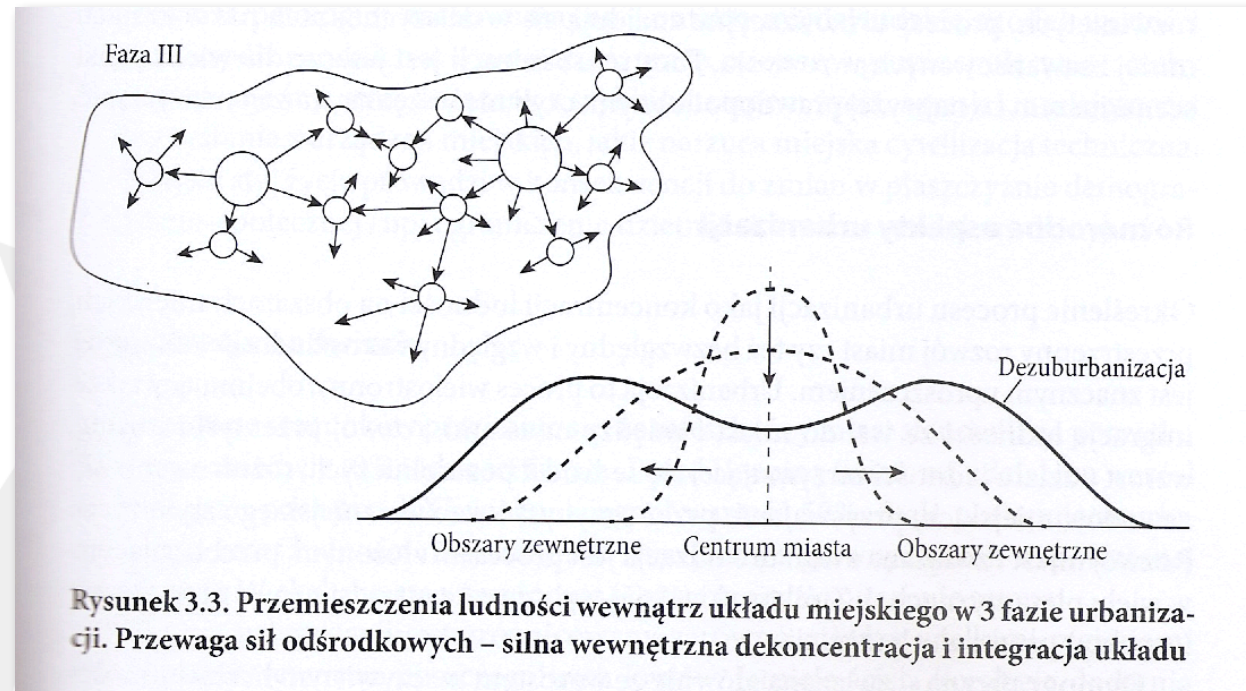


- Stage II:  
suburbanization



# Centripetal (in) movements vs. centrifugal (out) movements

- Stage III:  
counter-urbanization  
potentially including urban  
sprawl and the coming of  
conurbation  
(polycentric  
agglomeration)  
and megacities  
(now over 10  
million people -  
according to  
both IB and UN  
:)





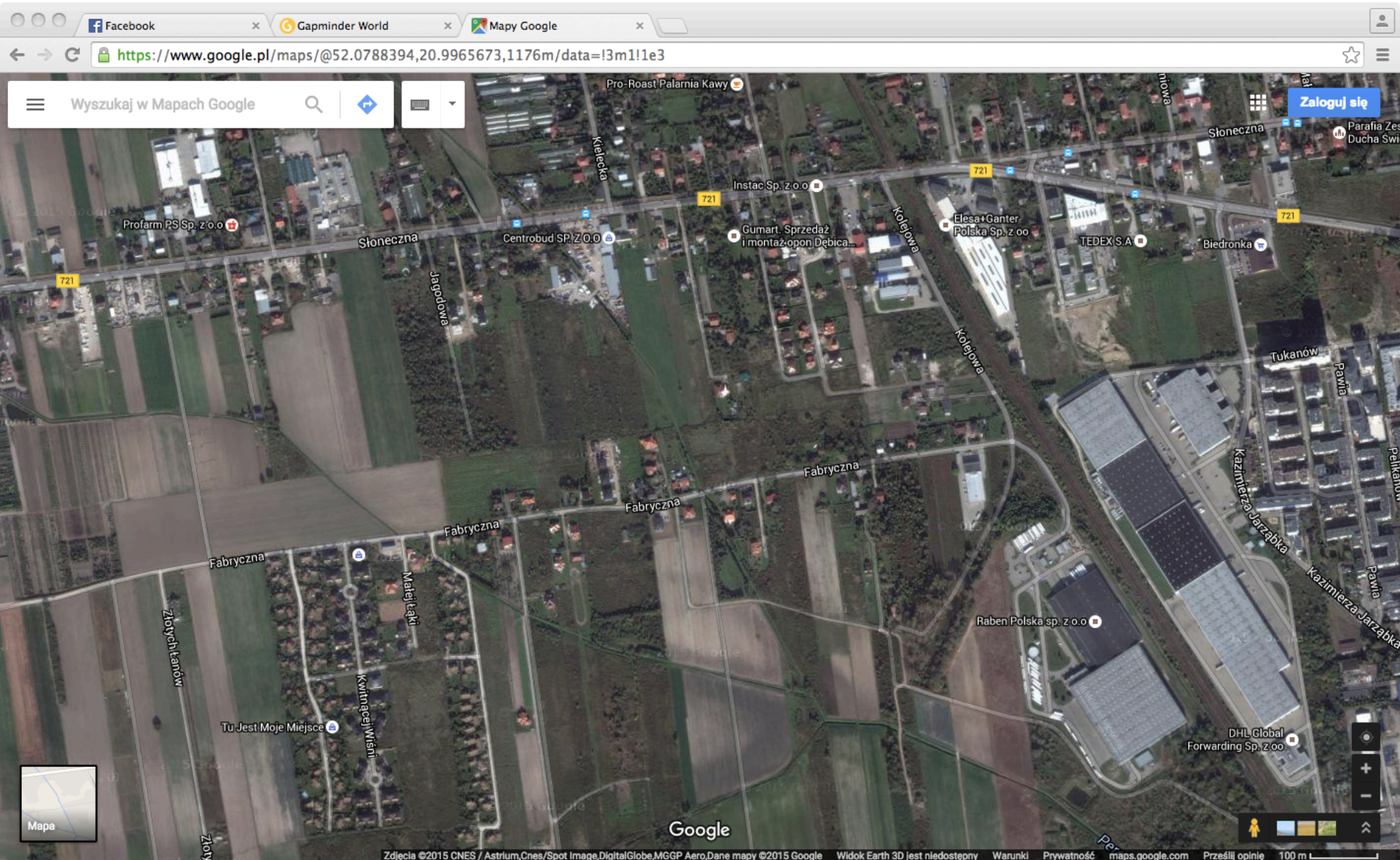


**Figure 11.B Boomburb development** The pace of growth in America's boomburbs requires a constant search by developers for new tracts of land suitable for suburban development. This photograph shows a new subdivision layout in East Phoenix, Arizona.

Źródło: Knox P.L., Marston S.A., 2003, *Human Geography. Places and Regions in Global Context*, Pearson Education, Upper Saddle River, str. 460.



# Urban sprawl @ Lesznów (Warsaw Metro Area)





# Urban sprawl in Poland

Source: bryla.pl

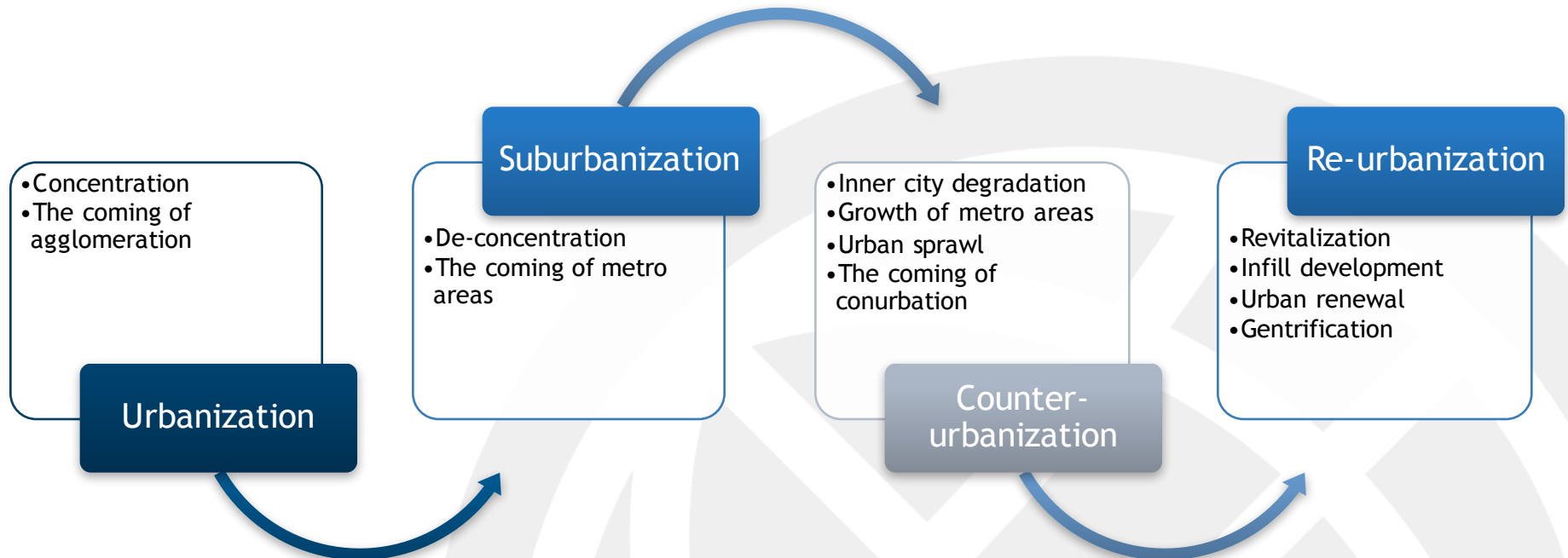


# Urban growth / suburbanization / „urban sprawl” @ Białołęka in Warsaw



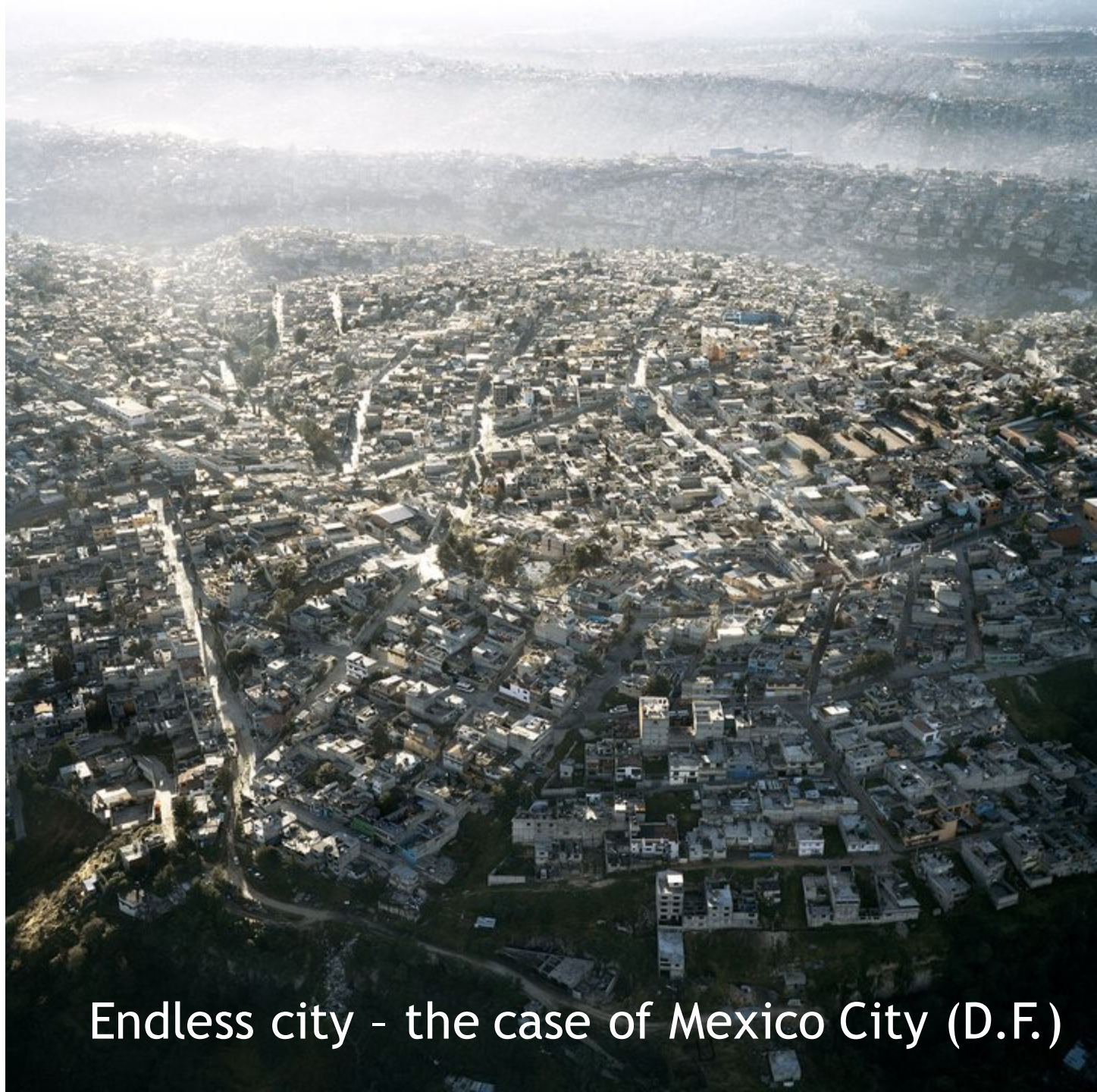


# Stages of urban development in the cities of the Global North



- **Gentrification** - reinvestment of capital into inner-city areas targeted at residential rehabilitation and commercial redevelopment; has positive and negative consequences; **gentrification** describes the influx of middle-class or affluent people into deteriorating areas that often displaces poorer residents - the process that accompanies the urban renewal and rebuilding
- **Urban renewal** - revitalization of urban areas (usually brownfield sites)





Endless city - the case of Mexico City (D.F.)

## Urban sprawl cont.

- Mexico City's urban sprawl:  
<https://youtu.be/7IN0BG39BEA>  
<https://youtu.be/4nwsj4Q08Go>
- Suburbanization and urban sprawl in the U.S. (and not only):
  - <http://www.treehugger.com/corporate-responsibility/new-population-maps-show-americans-are-still-moving-to-the-burbs.html>
  - [https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/apr/19/where-world-most-sprawling-city-los-angeles?CMP=fb\\_gu](https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/apr/19/where-world-most-sprawling-city-los-angeles?CMP=fb_gu)
- Potential response: **urban consolidation** - process of increasing density of residential buildings in an urban area done in several ways:
  - Infilling gaps in an urban area (**infill development**)
  - by bringing disused buildings, usually in the inner cities back into productive use (**revitalization**)
  - by replacing low density dwellings with medium or high density buildings which can accommodate more people on the same surface area - **the process of intensification**

# Urban decay

- **Urban decay (urban blight)** - the process whereby a previously functioning city, or part of a city, falls into disrepair and degradation; usually related with: deindustrialization, depopulation or changing population, economic restructuring or rapid political changes
- It results in abandoned buildings, deserted areas/districts, high local unemployment, low quality of life, poverty, social unrest, crime, and a desolate, inhospitable city landscape
- Detroit urban decay: <https://youtu.be/SrEHwizHD5Y>
- Related link:  
<http://culture.pl/en/article/detroit-and-lodz-cities-in-crisis>



# Detroit, MI, USA





# Detroit, MI, USA





# Detroit, MI, USA



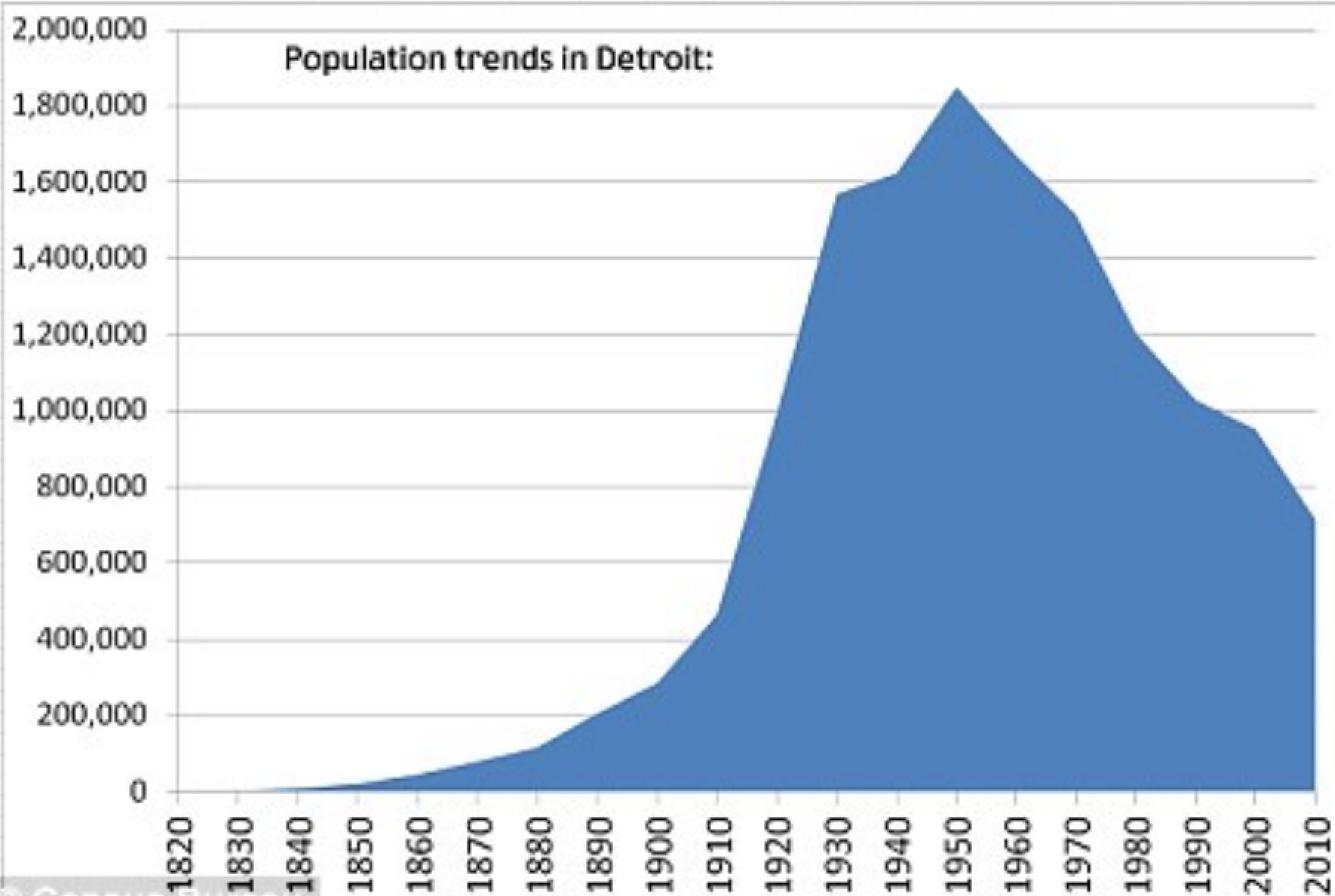


# Detroit, MI, USA





## Detroit, MI, USA - population change



## Camden, NJ, USA





# Sarajevo, Bosnia & Herzegovina (former Yugoslavia)



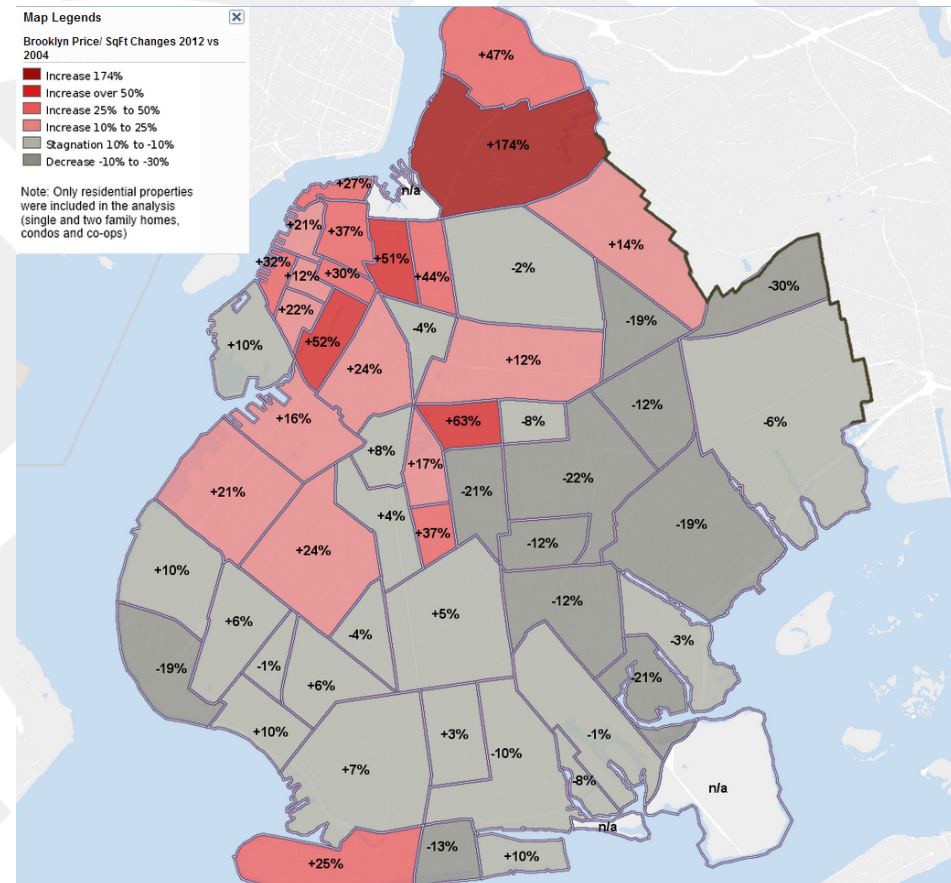
# Gentrification and urban renewal

- Brooklyn (NYC) revitalization:

<http://gizmodo.com/tracking-brooklyns-rapid-fire-gentrification-with-googl-1594799132>

<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/03/10/realestate/moving-deeper-into-brooklyn-for-lower-home-prices.html?pagewanted=all&r=1>

- Gentrification might also bring negative consequences:
  - increase in real estate prices
  - pushing out local community
  - challenge for local business





# Urban renewal - London Docklands

## The decline background:

- An increase in ship size meant they found it difficult to come down the river as far as the Isle of Dogs where the river wasn't as deep
- Containerization meant few dockers were needed with large cranes used to lift containers from ships
- The decline of portside industries and manufacturing

## The challenges in late 1970s / early 1980s:

- Population had declined
- Employment was in decline
- Access to the rest of London was poor with narrow roads which were heavily congested, and a lack of public transport (a single bus route and no rail or underground service)
- Shopping facilities were limited
- Lack of open space and recreation facilities

# Urban renewal - London Docklands

## London Docklands Development Corporation (1981-1997)

- Transport revolution - opening of the Docklands Light Railway (now ~280 thousand daily ridership)
- Major new roads
- Attraction of financial and high-tech firms
- Canary Wharf business complex

### Related links:

- <https://youtu.be/eWkmDyEN70U>
- <https://youtu.be/hDUTR4lecMQ>





# Urban renewal - London Docklands





# Centripetal (in) movements vs. centrifugal (out) movements + Push-Pull Model

## **Push Factors (reasons for the movement away from cities)**

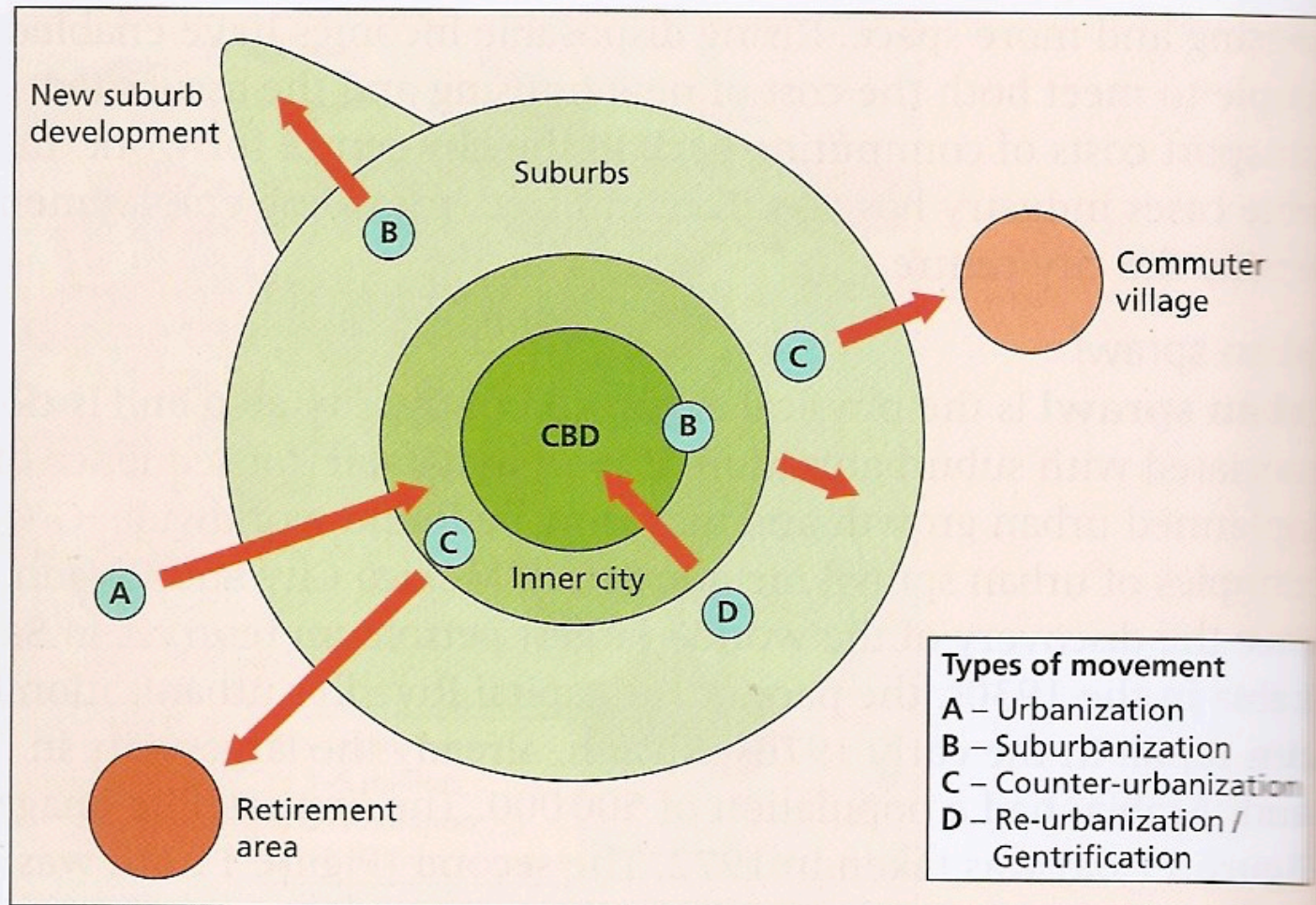
- Higher rates of congestion and pollution
- High land values making it harder for people to find affordable housing
- Higher crime rates and also the processes of urban decay

## **Pull Factors (reasons for movements to the countryside)**

- Perceived better quality of life
- Believed to be a safer and more pleasant environment for children to grow up in
- Less pollution and more open space
- Lower land-values and more affordable housing

**Suburbanisation and counterurbanisation (urban>rural migration) usually affect higher income groups. Younger, wealthier, better educated and mobile residents who can afford cars have tended to move away from inner city areas to newer areas. They continue to maintain an urban way of life either through technology or long distance commuting on daily basis.**

# Centripetal (in) movements vs. centrifugal (out) movements



**Figure 11.7** Urban residential relocation: types of movement

# Megacities and urban hierarchy

- **Conurbation** - a region comprising a number of cities, large towns, and other urban areas that, through population growth and physical expansion, have merged to form one continuous urban and industrially developed area (e.g. BosWash); in most cases, a conurbation is a polycentric urban agglomeration, in which transportation has developed to link areas to create a single urban labour market or travel to work area (e.g. Rurghebiet, Upper Silesia)
- **Megacity** - large metropolitan area of urban agglomeration(s)/conurbation of 10 million inhabitants or more
- **Urban hierarchy** - a national arrangement of urban areas

## Megacities

- Dynamic and vibrant centers of economic activities, social interaction and innovation
- Communication and transportation hubs
- Gain attention and media coverage

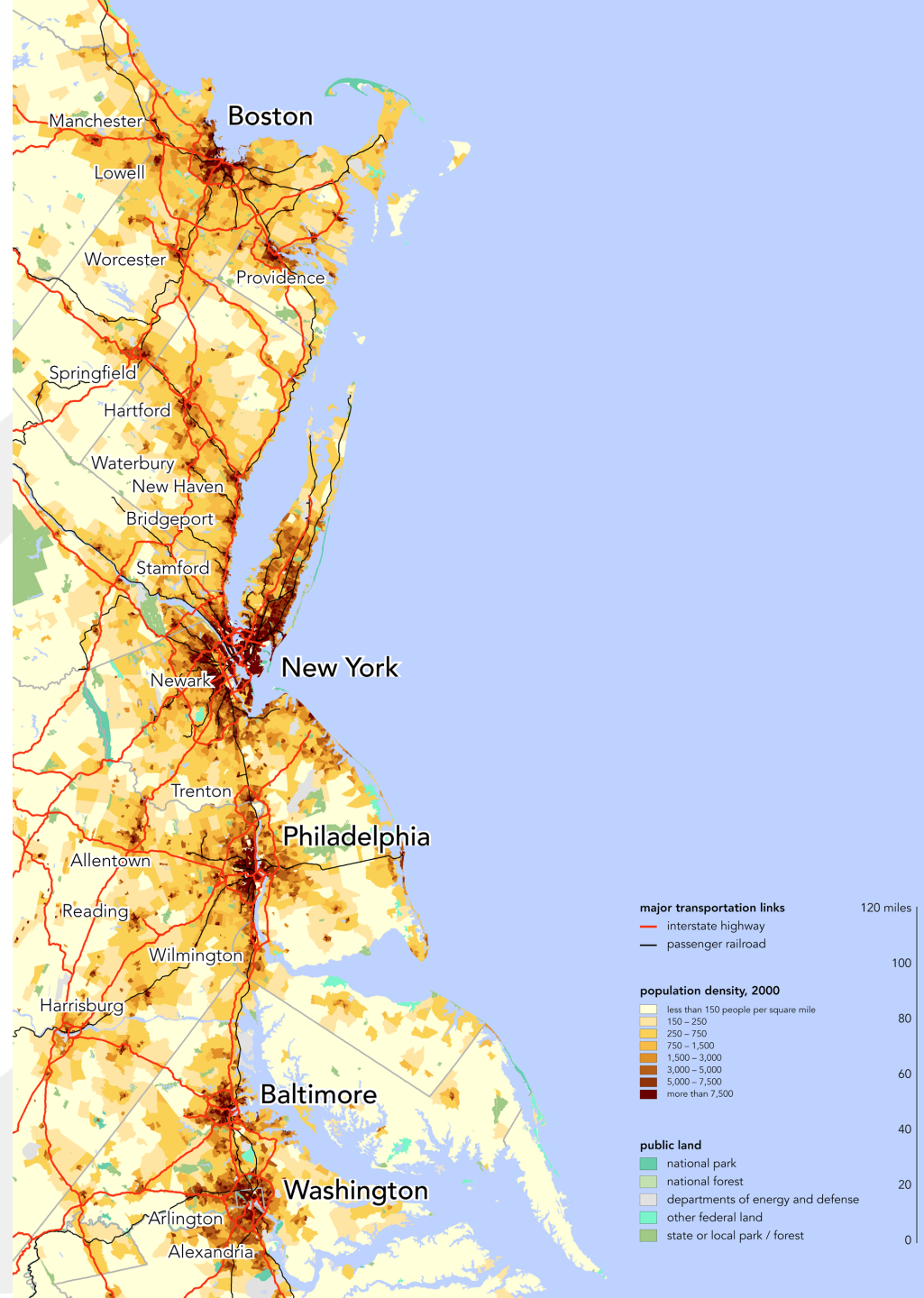
## Small cities (~500k)

- Usually most rapidly growing cities

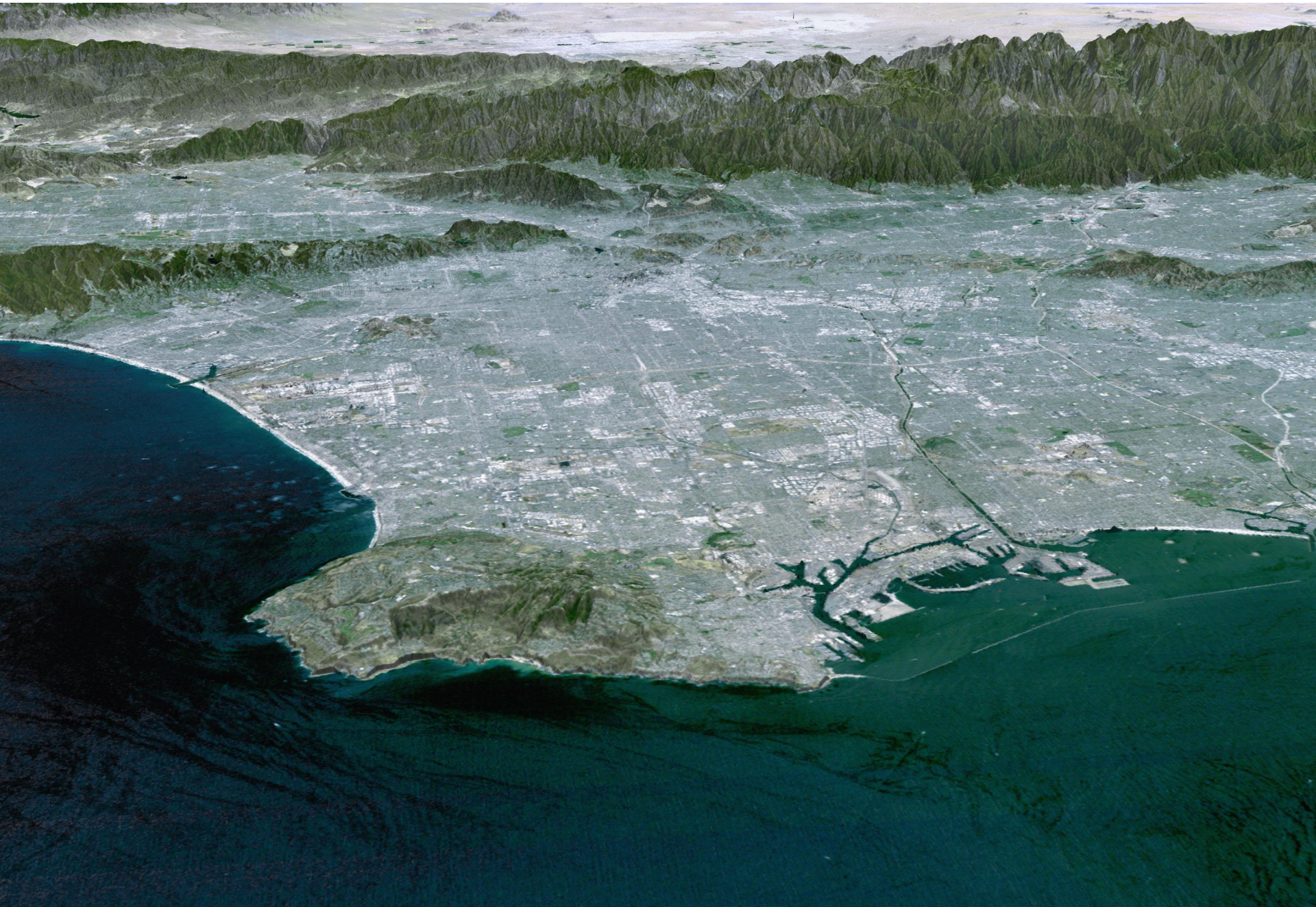


# Conurbations

- U.S. East Coast (BosWash):  
Boston-Newark-NewYork-  
Philadelphia-Baltimore-  
Washington
  - Population: ~50 million
  - Extent: ~700 km
- Next slide:  
U.S. West Coast (Southern  
California, SoCal): Los  
Angeles Basin  
(SantaMonica-LosAngeles-  
SanBernardino-  
SanDiego+Tijuana)
  - Population: ~25 million
  - Extent: ~250 km



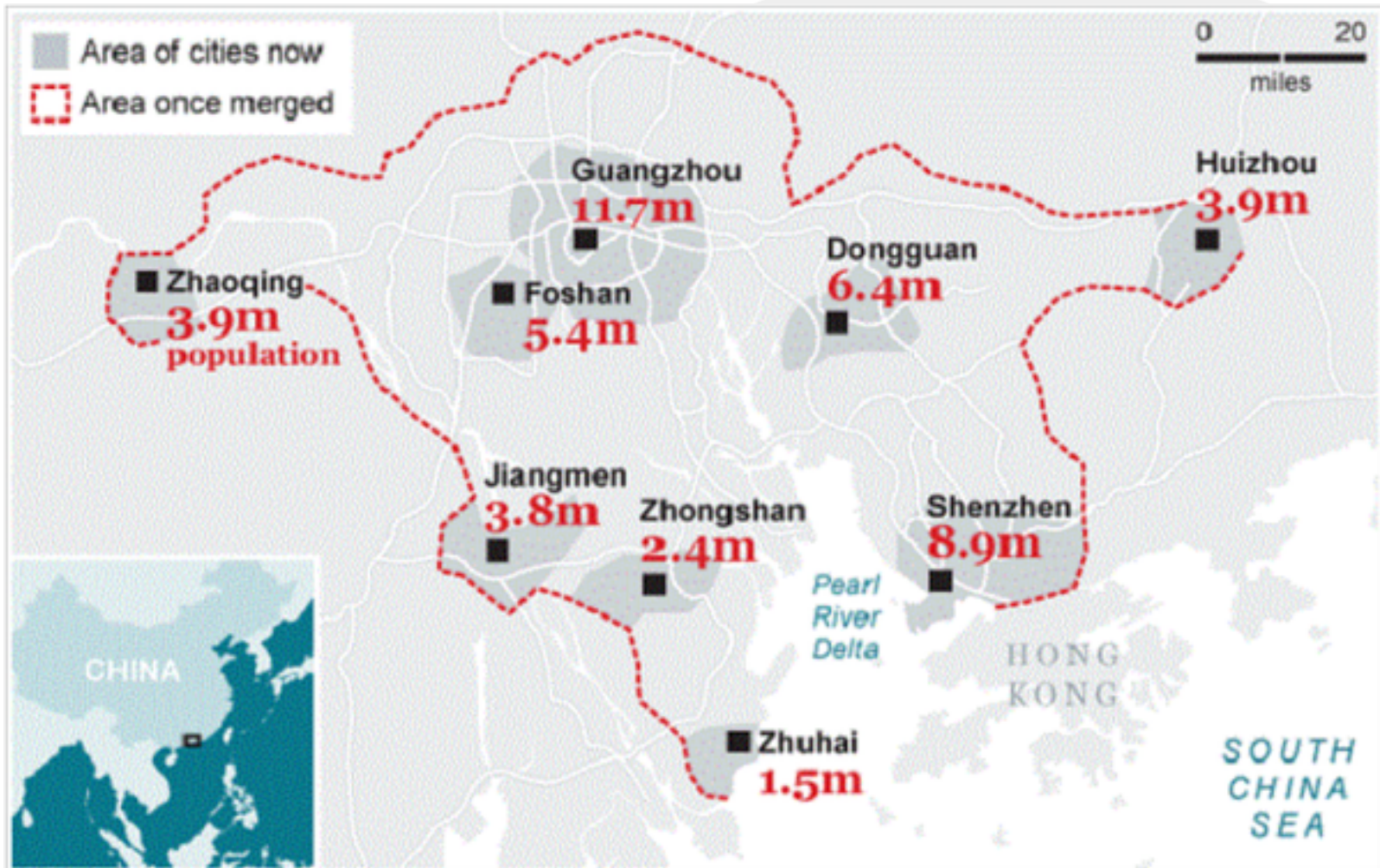






# Conurbations

- Chinese Pearl River Delta
  - Population: at least 60-65 million

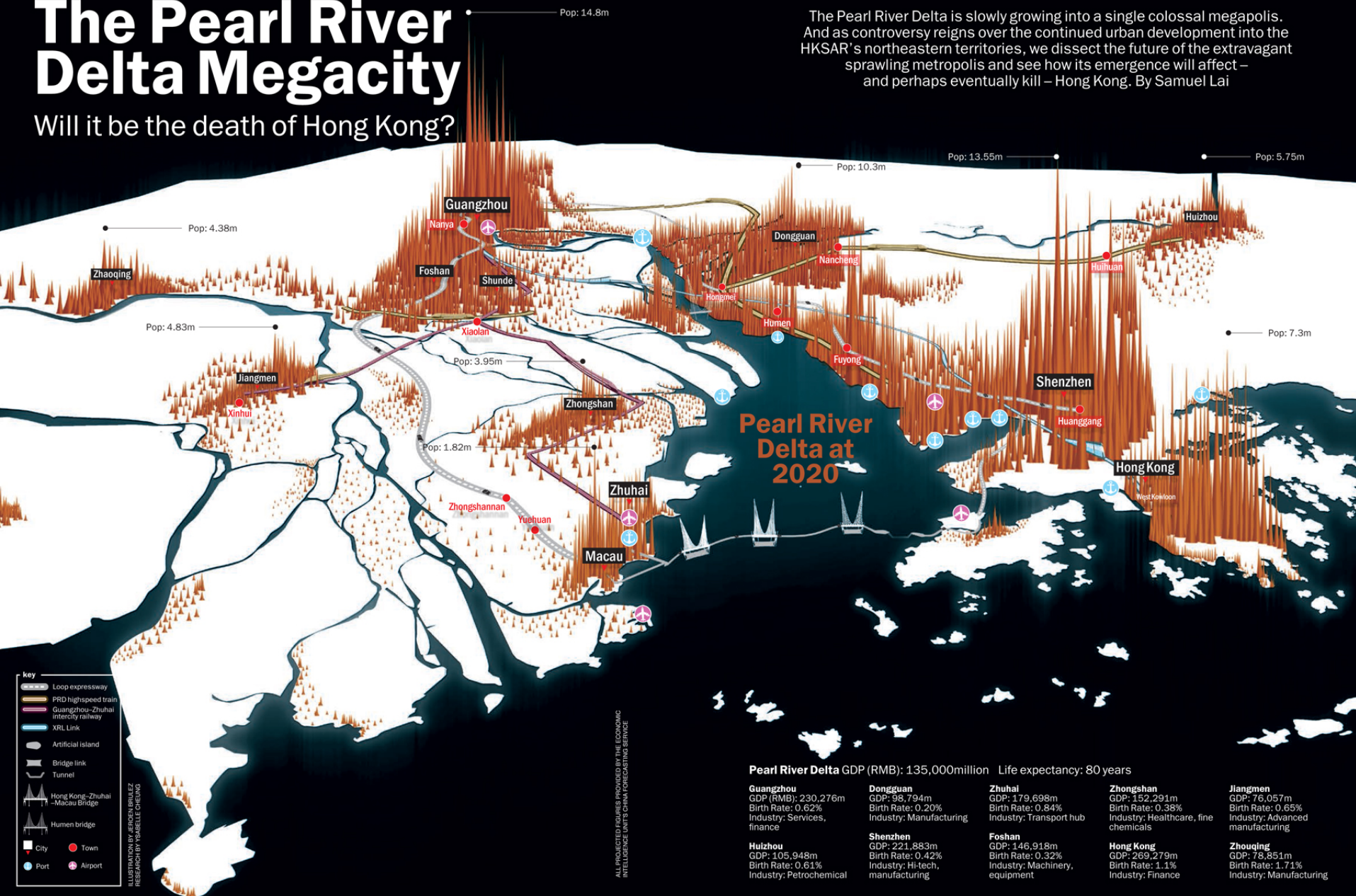




# The Pearl River Delta Megacity

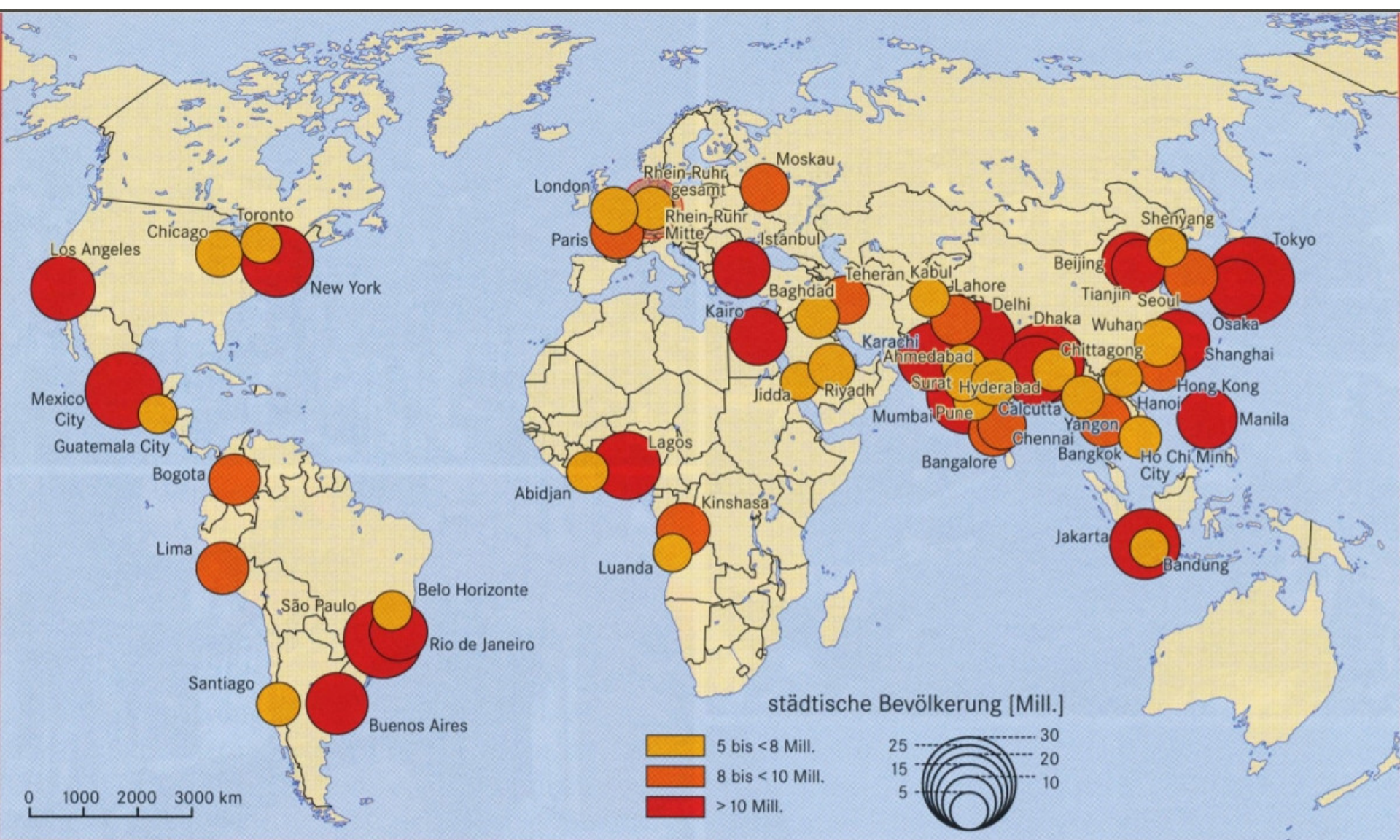
Will it be the death of Hong Kong?

The Pearl River Delta is slowly growing into a single colossal megapolis. And as controversy reigns over the continued urban development into the HK SAR's northeastern territories, we dissect the future of the extravagant sprawling metropolis and see how its emergence will affect – and perhaps eventually kill – Hong Kong. By Samuel Lai



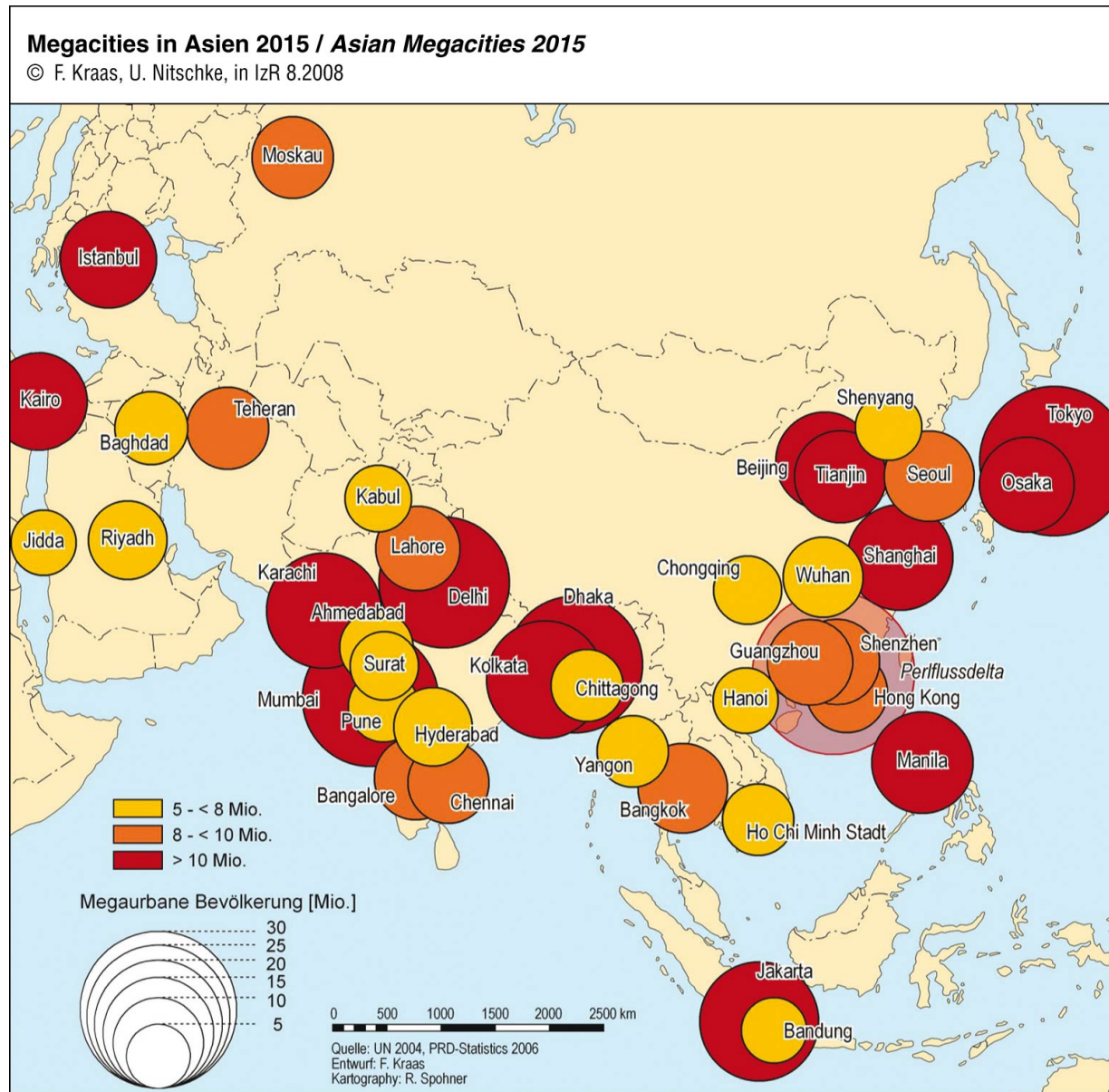


# Megacities

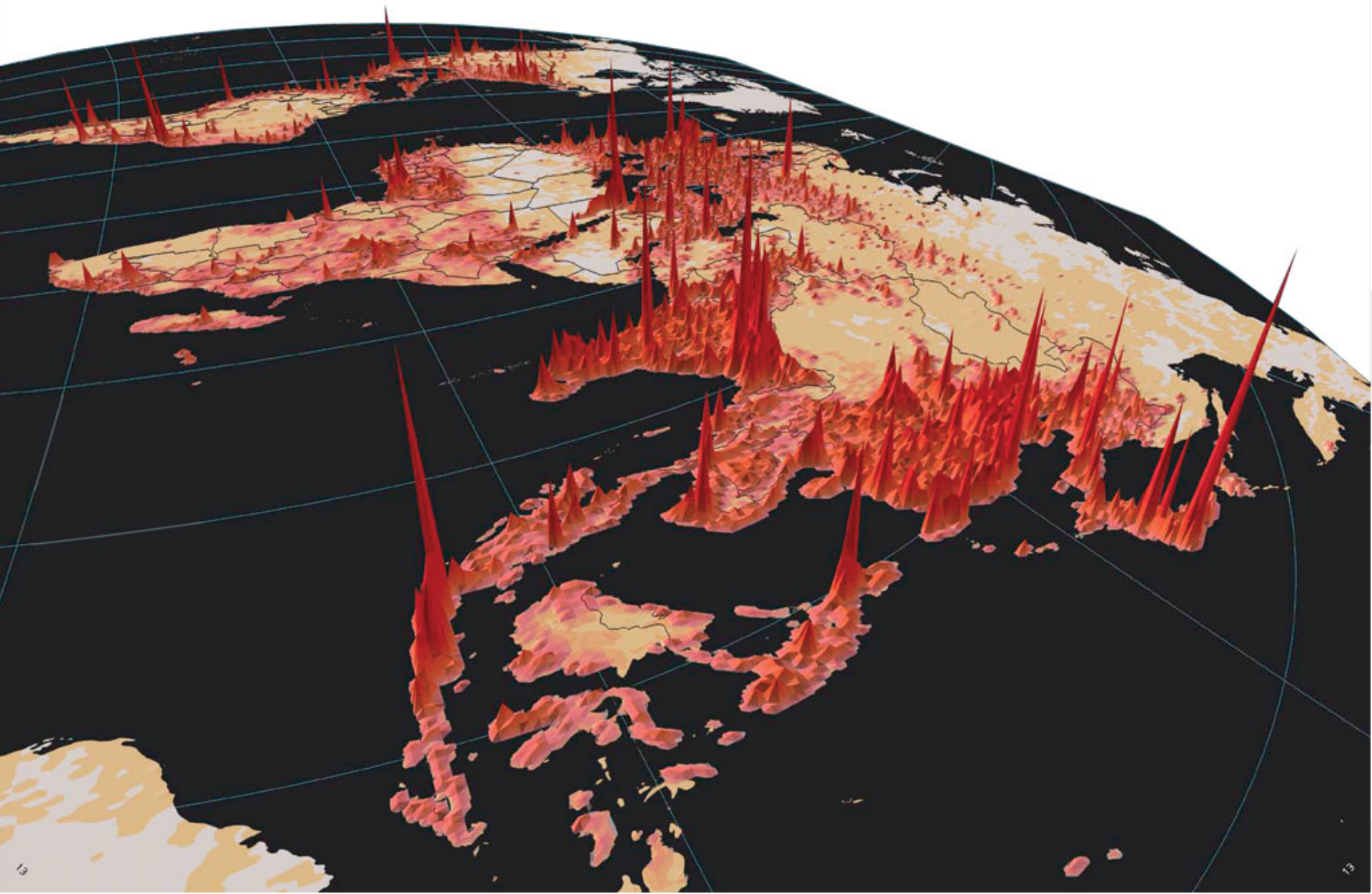




# Megacities



# Megacities and population distribution





# Key problems / challenges related to megacities

- Population concentration and density
- Uncontrolled spatial expansion
- Severe infrastructure deficit (electricity, water supply, sanitation and sewerage)
- Major human development deficits (access to education and healthcare in slums and informal settlements; also informal economy as well as high unemployment rates)
- Poor housing provision
- Disparity between rich and poor
- Ecological strain and overload leading to contamination and pollution
- Link: <http://www.forbes.com/pictures/edgl45fdfe/introduction-5/#1053250713e3>
- **Related phenomena: global and world cities**
  - Globalization and World Cities (GaWC) Research Network:  
<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/>
  - The world according to GaWC 2016:  
<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/world2016.html>

## Primate City Rule

- Largest settlement in a country has five times of population as the second ranking city. These cities tend to represent the perceived culture of the country

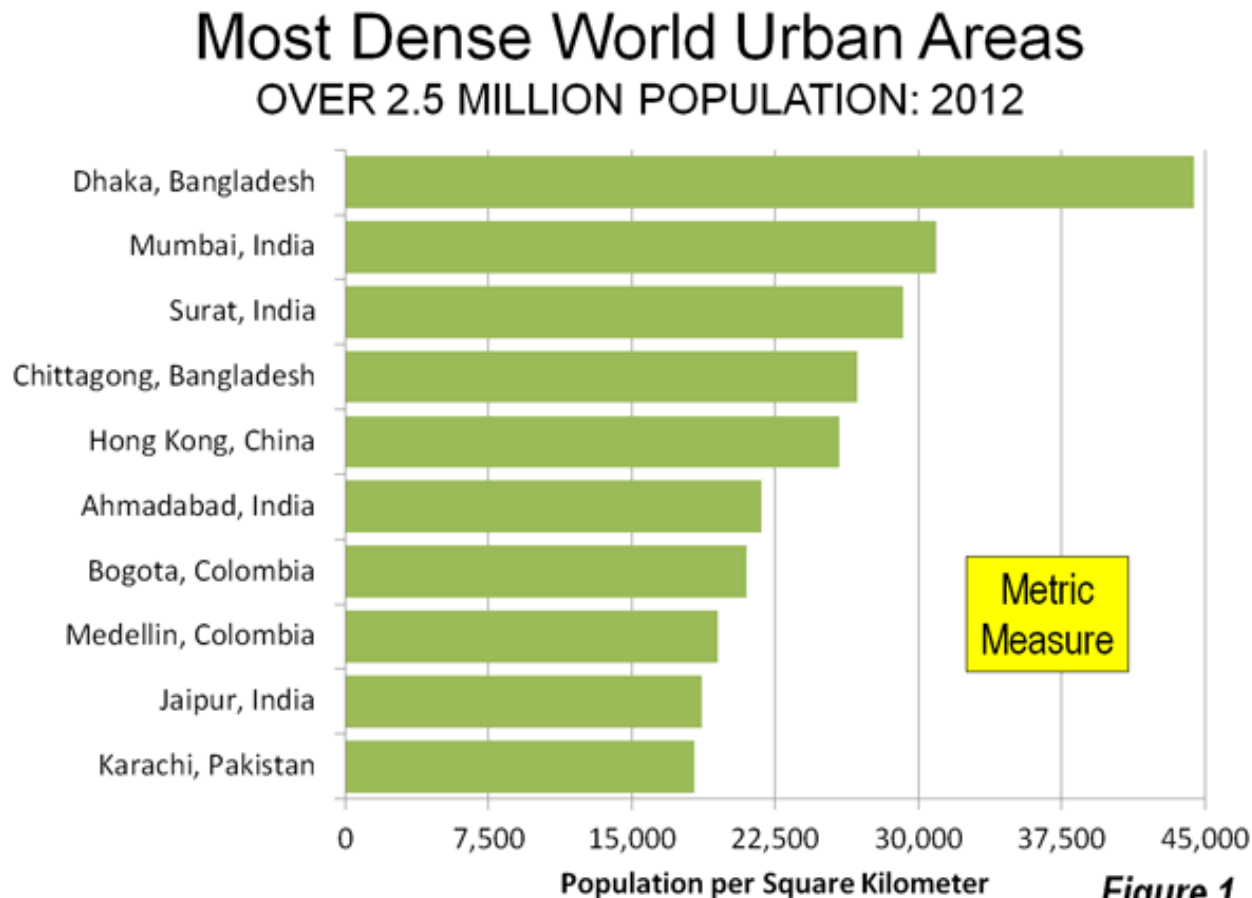
Country	Primate city	Metro population in thousands	2nd largest city	Metro population in thousands
Argentina	Buenos Aires	12,741	Cordoba	1,528
Mexico	Mexico City	20,040	Guadalajara	4,328
Thailand	Bangkok	14,565	Chiang Mai	960
UK	London	13,879	Birmingham	3,701
France	Paris	12,405	Lyon	2,237

- Countries with more balanced urban hierarchy: Spain, Germany, Italy, Poland, US, China, India



## Urban population density

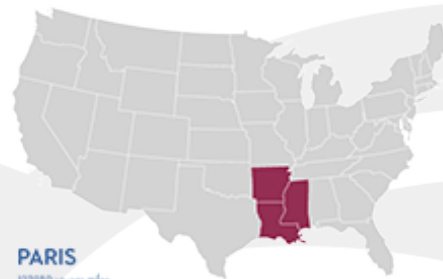
- Density is the key characteristics of urbanism
- It introduces agglomeration benefits...
- ...but also is one of the reasons behind the urban stress



- There are number of different data (city limits or metro area)

# THE WORLD'S POPULATION, CONCENTRATED

If the world's 6.9 billion people lived in one city, how large would that city be if it were as dense as...



- **Related link:**  
<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2017/may/11/where-world-most-densely-populated-city55>



# The consequences of urbanization

- **Economic growth** - division of labor, heterogeneous labor pool, skills and innovation, productivity growth
  - > over 80% of global GDP is generated in cities
  - > cities are hubs of the global economy
  - > cities are innovation poles
  - > but also cities are habitats of urban poor living in slums and informal settlements (shanty towns)
- **Growth in social complexity** - number of people, division of labor, complexity of roles, functions; individualism; cultural (linguistic, religious, life-style, ethnic) heterogeneity
  - > cities are migration destinations for both domestic and international migration flows
  - > cities are hubs of transportation and communication
- **Increase in density** - density in terms of spatial relations (population density and land use issues) and in terms of social relations (number of everyday relations reflecting social complexity)
- **Contribution to climate change** - cities consume close to 2/3 of the world's energy and account for more than 70% of global greenhouse gas emissions

## *The City 600\* today . . .*

**1.5 billion**

people live in these 600 cities —  
22 percent of global population

**\$30 trillion**

of GDP in 2007 — more than half of  
global GDP

**485 million**

households, with average per capita GDP of

**\$20,000**

The top 100 cities generated

**\$21 trillion**

of GDP in 2007 — 38 percent  
of the global total

\* The City 600 are the top 600 cities by contribution to global GDP growth from 2007 to 2025.

## *. . . and tomorrow*

**2.0 billion**

people will live in these 600 cities in 2025 —  
25 percent of the global population

**\$64 trillion**

of GDP in 2025, nearly  
60 percent of global GDP

**735 million**

households will live in these cities, with  
average per capita GDP of

**\$32,000**

. . . of which

**235 million**

households in developing world  
cities will have income above  
\$20,000 per annum



# Urban land use patterns

Major types of urban land-use:

- **Residential areas** - usually divided due to socio-economic status and ethnicity + culture
- **Central Business District** sometimes connected with **historic** (including postcolonial) **districts**; different type of business districts: **office areas/districts/parks** outside of city center
- **Retail areas** - within residential areas, CBD and historic districts (streets, promenades); lately moving away from CBD to be closer to residential suburbs (shopping malls)
- **Industrial areas** - historically in city centers of the industrial agglomerations; contemporarily on the urban outskirts; these areas can be connected with heavy, as well as light industry/manufacturing
- **High-tech industry** - similar to office areas, usually in the suburbs within or with easy access to green areas
- **Wholesale, warehouses + car dealers**
- **Recreational and leisure areas** - parks, sport venues, but also theme parks, linear parks
- **Transportation corridors** - streets, expressways, train lines, bike routes

# Interesting linear park example - Madrid Río

- In 2003, the Municipality of Madrid decided to bury a part of the first ring road of the city (M-30 highway) that runs along the Manzanares River and through 7 kilometres of its trajectory, recovering the connection between the city and the river that had been isolated, inaccessible and invisible for the last 30 years. The Madrid Río project cost 4.1 billion EUR (!) and was opened in 2011







Puente de los Franceses

Puente de la Reina Victoria

Pasarela Aniceto Marinas

Estación de Príncipe Pío

Glorieta de San Vicente

Puente del Rey

### PUENTE OBLICUO

Puente postensado de la antigua M-30, reconvertido en peatonal y ciclista con ajardinamiento, 150 metros de longitud y 15,50 metros de ancho.

### SALÓN DE PINOS

Un paseo arbolado de seis kilómetros de longitud recorrido por itinerarios peatonales y ciclistas. Discurre por ambas márgenes del río, lo que posibilita un trayecto circular.

Puente de Toledo

Marqués de Vadillo

Pasarela y puente de San Isidro

Vicente Calderón

Pirámides

Pasarela Cáscara I

Pasarela Cáscara II

Puente de Praga

Puente de la Princesa

Plaza Elíptica

Nudo Sur

Glorieta de Málaga

### PUENTE DE SEGOVIA

Construido por el arquitecto Juan de Herrera entre 1582 y 1584 por orden de Felipe II para unir la calle Segovia con la carretera de Extremadura. Labrado en granito, consta de una estructura de nueve arcos de medio punto almohadillados.

### ZONA DE NIÑOS Y PLAYAS

15 zonas de juegos infantiles distribuidas a lo largo de cinco kilómetros del Salón de Pinos y el Parque de Arganzuela. Ocio imaginativo adaptado a todas las edades, utilizando materiales sostenibles y naturales.

### PUENTE DE ARGANZUELA

Nuevo puente singular de 275 metros de longitud que une el Paseo de Yserías con la Avenida del Manzanares. Ancho entre cuatro y siete metros.

### CARRIL BICI

La red ciclista que discurre en torno a Madrid Río no es solo una infraestructura para el ocio y el deporte, sino que también cubrirá las necesidades cotidianas de movilidad. Todo un entramado de carriles ciclistas que recorrerán 30 kilómetros y enlaza con el Anillo Verde Ciclista.

### INSTALACIONES DEPORTIVAS

- Circuito BMX
- Pistas de baloncesto y balonmano
- Patinaje y skate
- Campos de fútbol
- Pistas de paddle y tenis
- Petanca
- Canal de piragüismo
- Rocódromo
- Circuitos biosaludables para mayores.

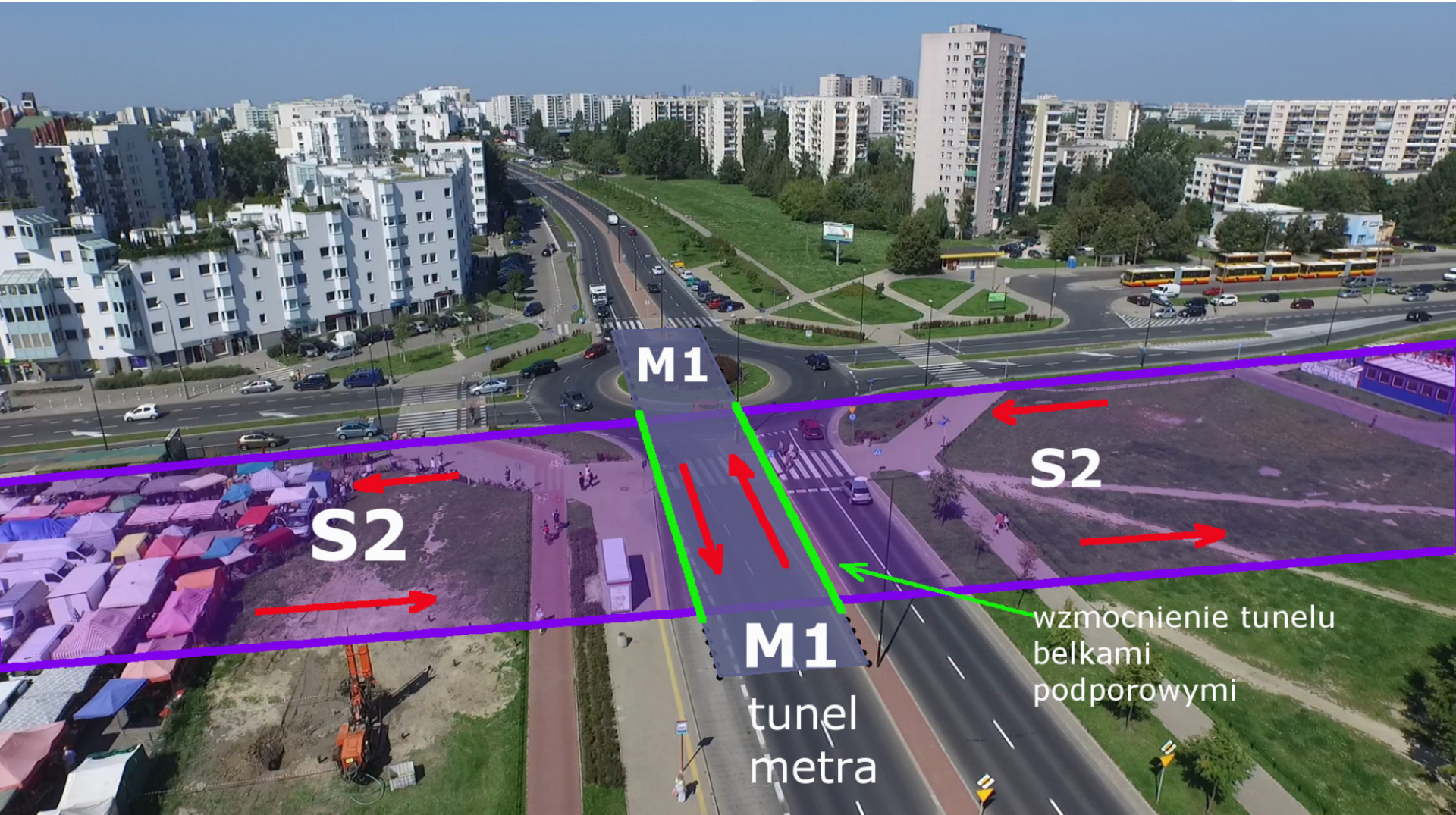






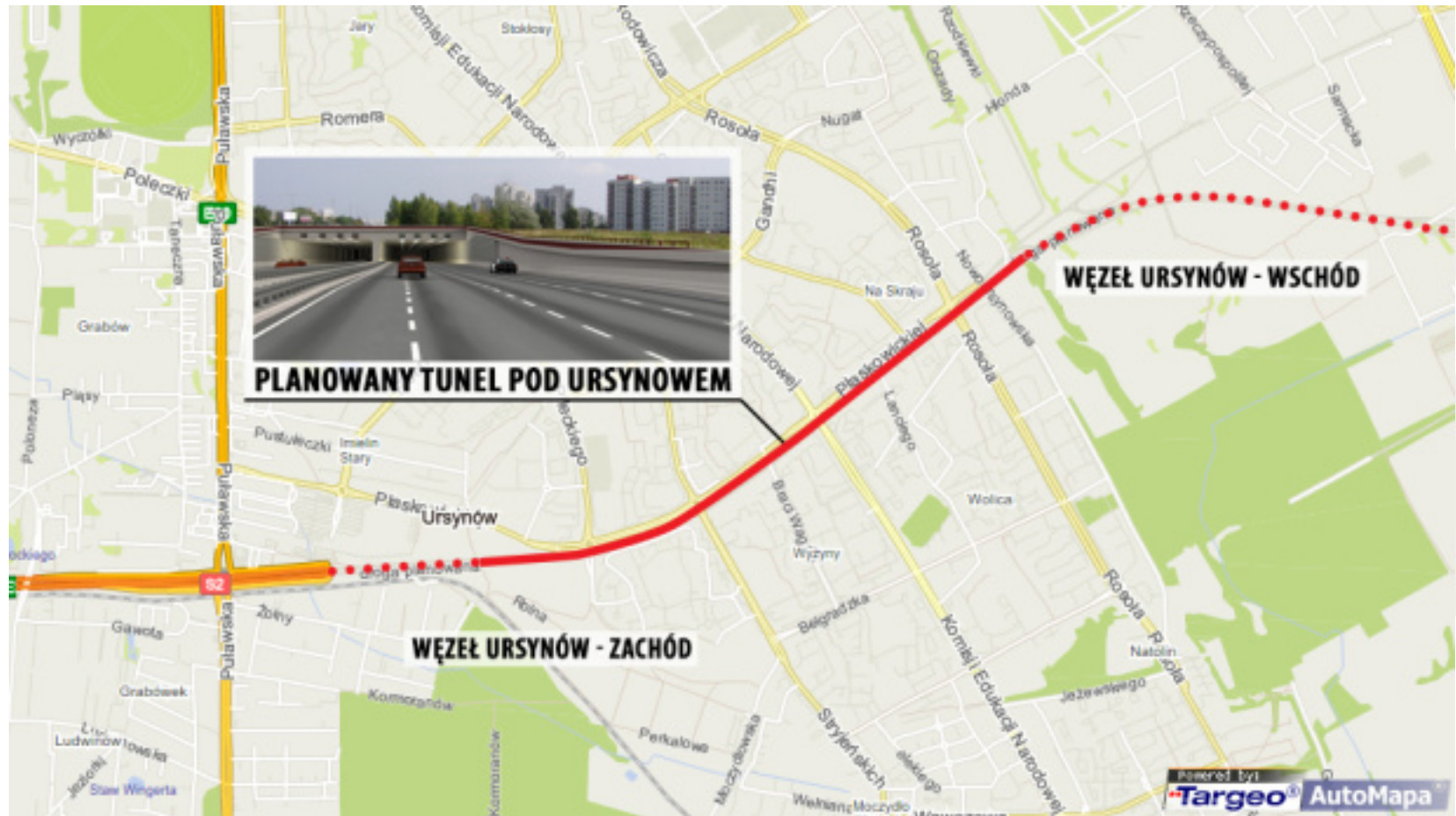
# Interesting linear park example - Warsaw Ursynów

- In 2015 the construction of S2 Warsaw southern ring begun
- The S2 will be put in a tunnel underneath Ursynów and above the tunnel a linear park of 2 km length will be constructed





# Interesting linear park example - Warsaw Ursynów





# Interesting linear park example - Warsaw Ursynów



# Interesting linear park example - Warsaw Ursynów



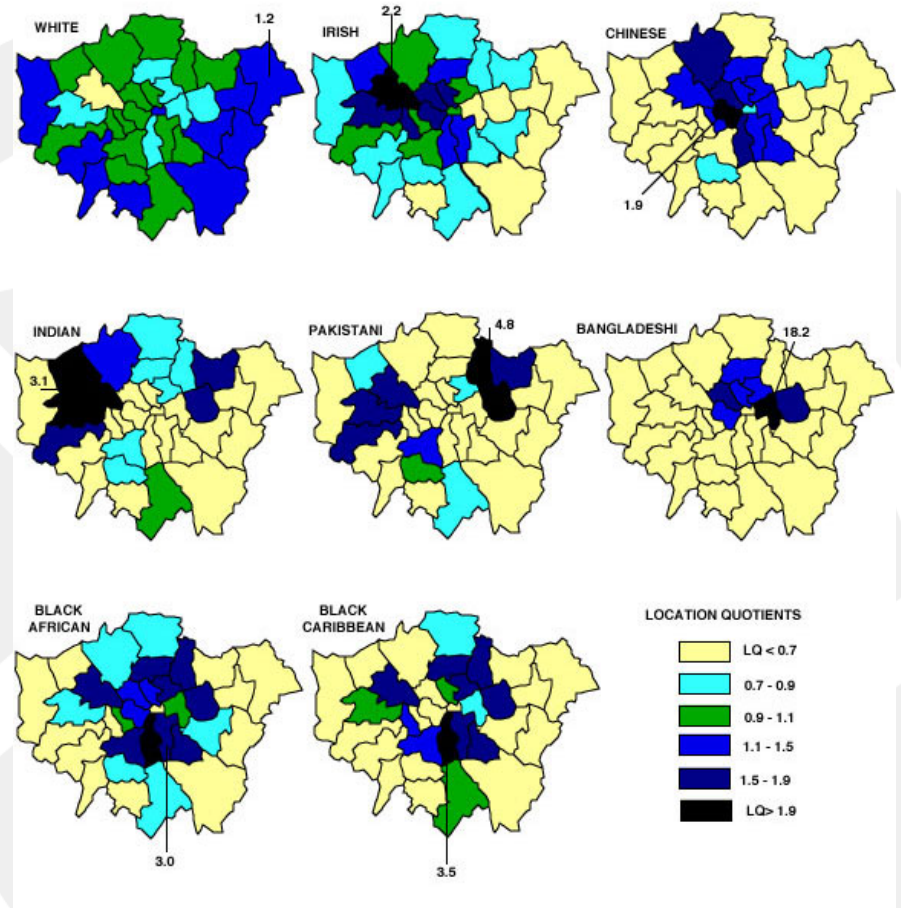


# Residential patterns

- **Residential segregation** - the physical separation of population by culture, income or other criteria
- **Urban villages** - a residential district within a city that houses a community of people sharing a common cultural background; usually have a strong community spirit, high levels of social and cultural contact, a well-developed sense of neighborliness and a desire to remain identified as a separate community
- **Characteristics that define urban villages:** ethnicity, economic, minority (might feel threatened by a majority group), lifestyle, non-ethnic criteria (e.g. Montmartre in Paris, Greenwich Village in NY)
- **Distribution of urban villages** is based on: price of housing, location of markets, historic focal point
- Urban villages can cause “**spatial exclusion**” where wealthy residents become so concerned about their security and defending their luxurious lifestyles that spatial access and freedom of movement becomes restricted for other residents.

# Ethnic segregation and diversity in London

- Location quotient (LQ) is a valuable way of quantifying how concentrated a particular industry, cluster, occupation, or demographic group is in a region as compared to the average. It can reveal what makes a particular region “unique” in comparison to the national/broader average
- When the  $LQ = 1$  there is an average concentration
- If  $LQ < 1$  no concentration
- If  $LQ > 1$  concentration above average





# Spatial segregation - gated communities

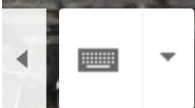
- Gated communities are one of the spatial manifestations of social inequalities
- They are rooted in the U.S. and in the colonial cities, but this phenomena has spread out across the world
- Usually most extreme samples can be found in the developing countries (e.g. RSA, Brazil, Mexico)
- In the EU Poland (especially Warsaw) is one of the most severe examples of fashion for gated communities including both new and old urban areas



# Spatial segregation - gated communities - Marina Mokotów in Warsaw



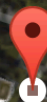




Zaloguj się

634

Żwirki i Wigury



Marina Mokołów

Raławicka

Miobędzka

WYGLĘDÓW

Warszawa  
Żwirki i Wigury

634

Time. Instytut  
Kosmetyczny...

Etudy Rewolucyjnej

Novotel  
Warszawa Airport

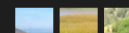
Sound Garden

Ujęcie wody  
oligocenińskiej

3D

Mapa

Google






# Spatial segregation - gated communities - Marina Mokotów in Warsaw







# Social Inequities

## Social disconnection

The recent development of gated communities has created both urban and social fractures.

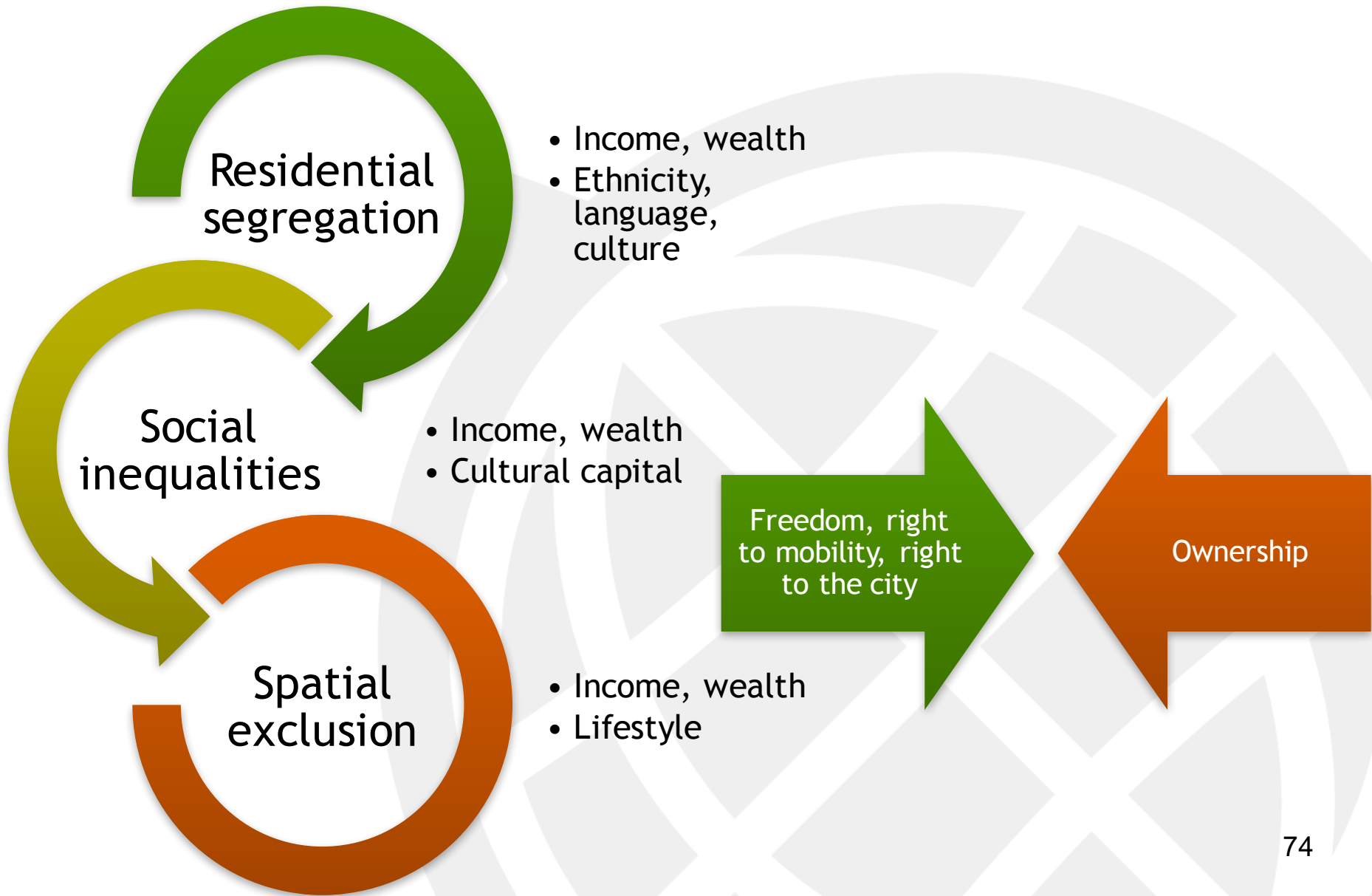
This housing model promotes social disparities rather than the necessary interaction as well as sense of community







# Residential patterns



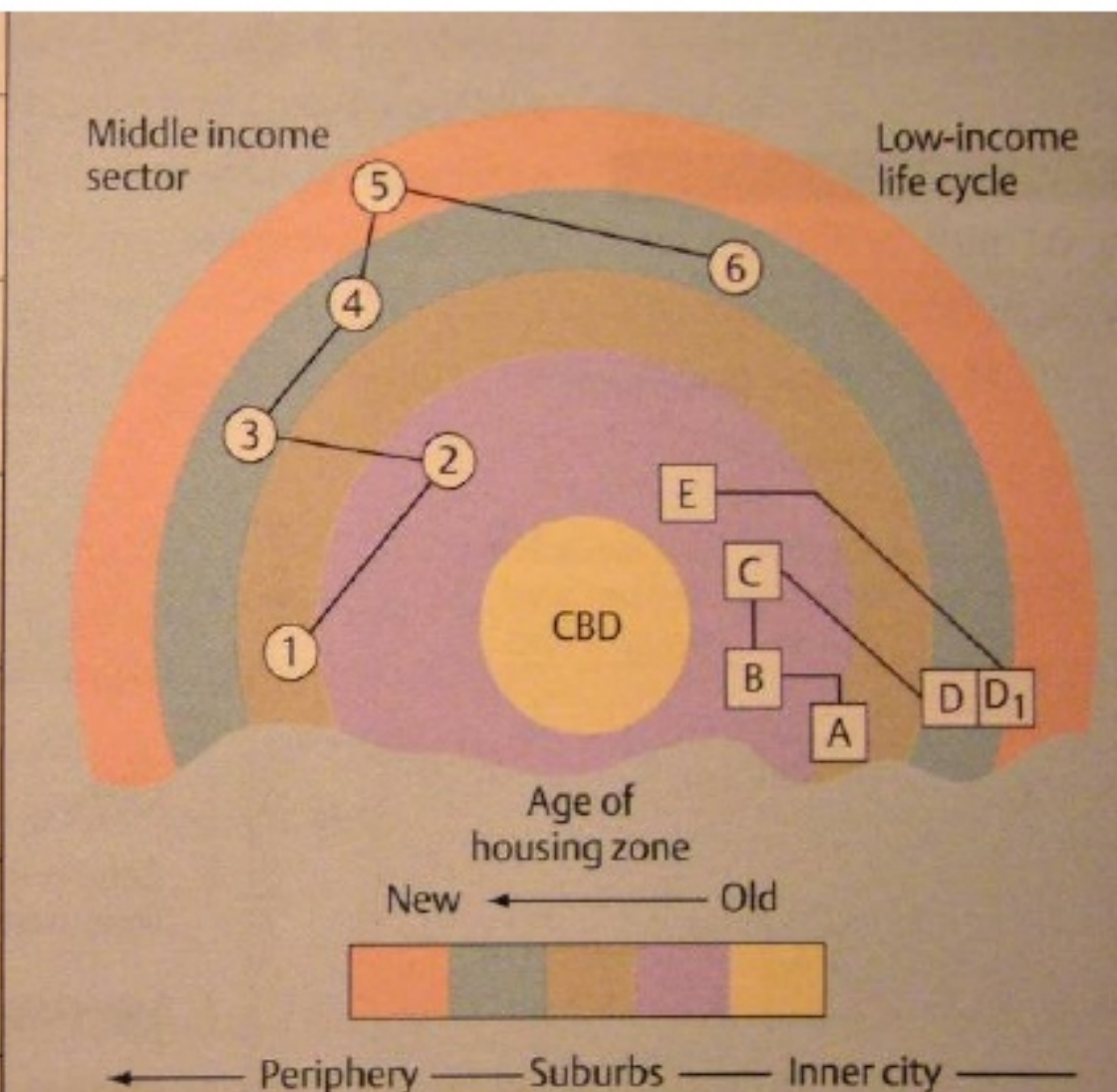
# Residential patterns - the family life cycle model

- Choice of residential areas (and type of housing) following different needs depending on the phase of life: childhood, pre-parenthood, parenthood, “twilight years”
- Works only on well developed, stable real estate markets in the framework of a stable economy and relatively conservative society
- It is being reshaped by:
  - individual lifestyles/choices (individualism)
  - manufacturing/industry/business location factors
  - urban renewal/gentrification
  - economic and social changes
  - new technologies

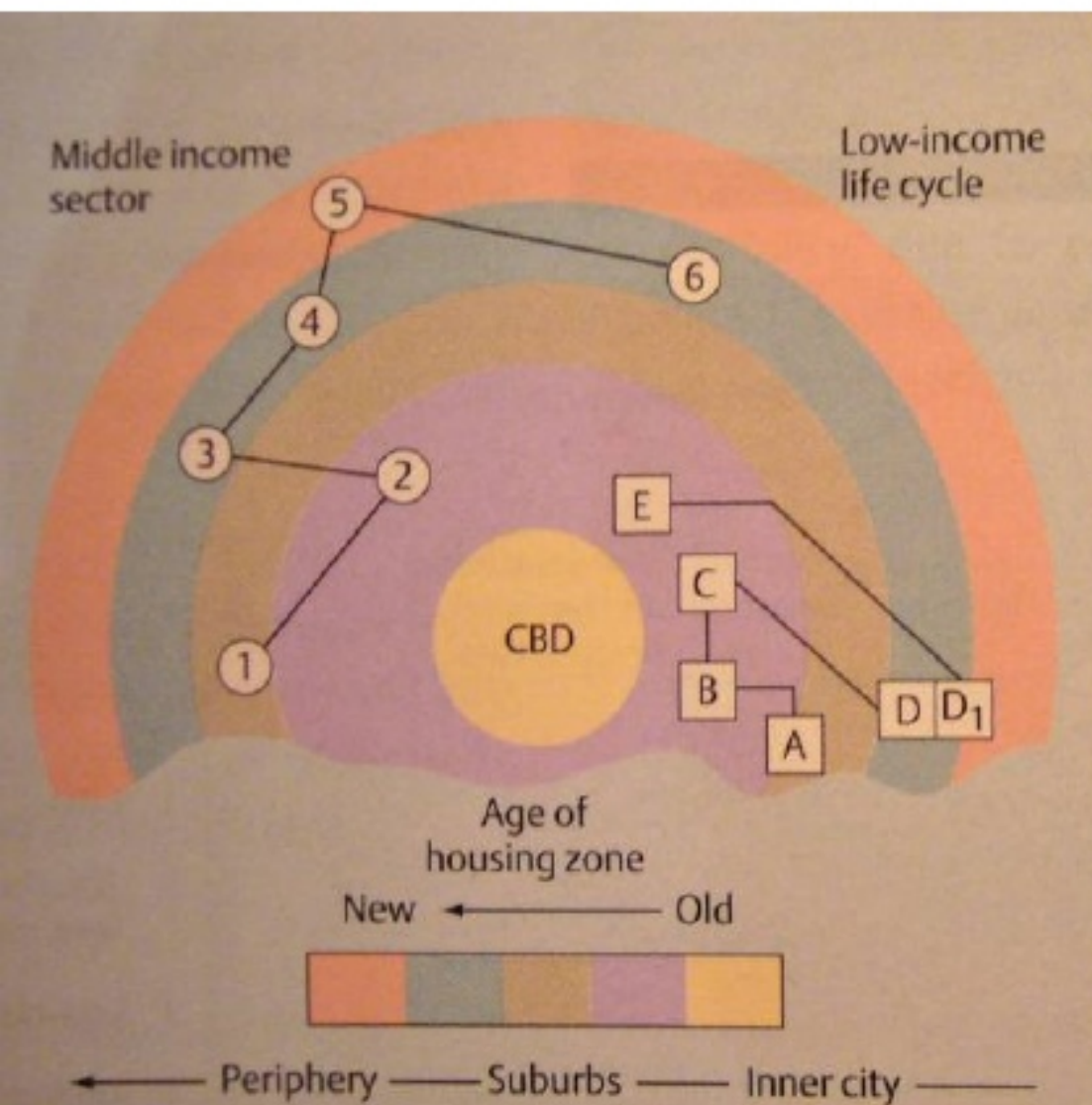


# Middle income life cycle model

Middle-income life cycle	
1 Semi-detached	Childhood
2 Rented room / bedsit in crowded Victorian house	Pre-parenthood
3 Starter home (owned)	Child-rearing
4 Family home (owned)	Primary-age children
5 Family home (owned)	Adolescent children
6 Retirement bungalow (owned)	Grandparenthood; elderly



# Low income life cycle model



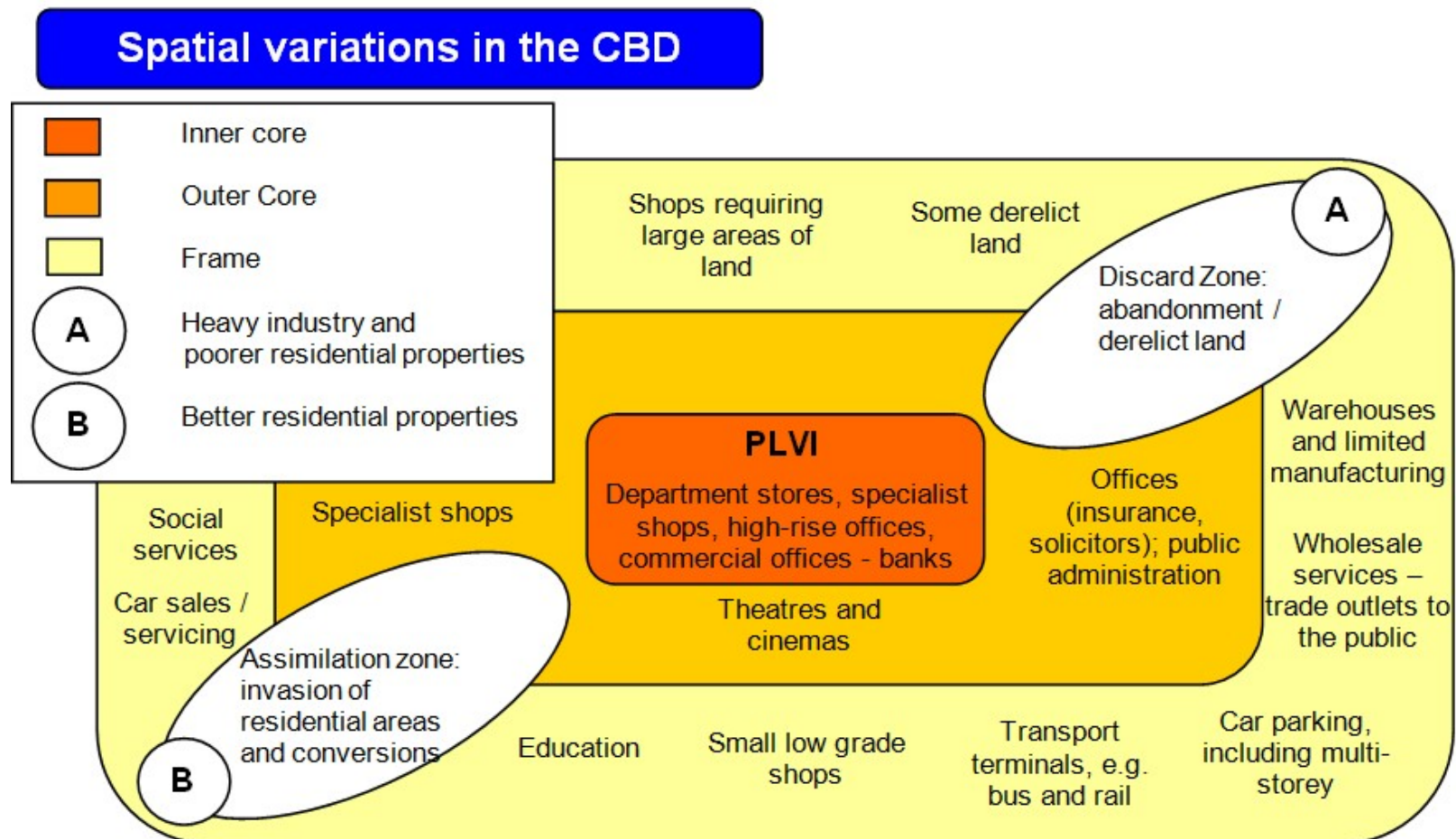
## Low-income life cycle

A	Council house (1930s)	Childhood
B	Rented rooms in industrial area	Pre-parenthood
C	Council-owned inner city flat	Child-rearing
D	Council-owned semi-detached	Primary-age children
D <sub>1</sub>	Purchased council semi-detached	Adolescent children
E	Council sheltered accommodation	Grandparenthood; elderly



# Central Business District

- The Central Business District contains the main businesses, class A office spaces, shopping streets (also shopping centers), banks, entertainment of the urban area (theatres, cinemas), cafes, bars, restaurants (leisure), administrative buildings, main transportation hubs



# Central Business District

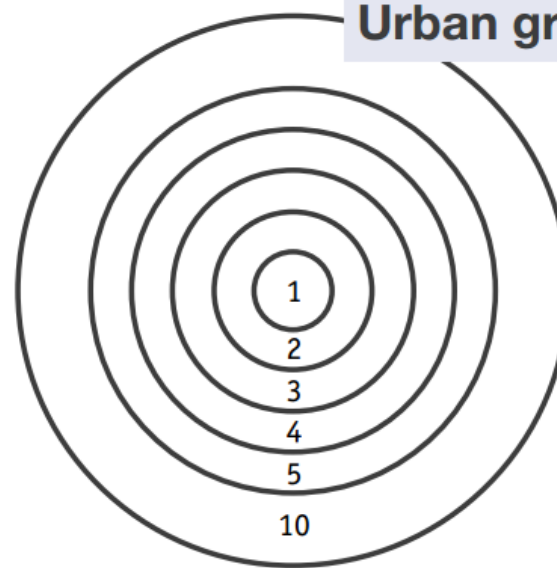
Factors affecting CBD:

- **City planning** - new developments, new greenfield investments; but also: urban renewal, brownfield renewal
- **Land/real estate values** - changing business structure: some businesses seek for cheaper space; other might move in
- **Ageing population**
- **Overused infrastructure**, ageing urban environment, pollution, lack of green areas
- **Car ownership** - congestion; but also increased personal mobility
- **Suburbanization and counter-urbanization** - residential areas being followed by retail activities and business locations; but also - re-urbanization and gentrification
- **PLVI - a Peak Land Value Intersection is the location/area within a settlement (city) with the greatest land value**

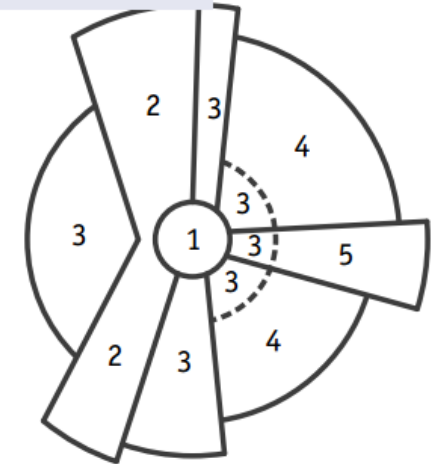


- Urban zoning

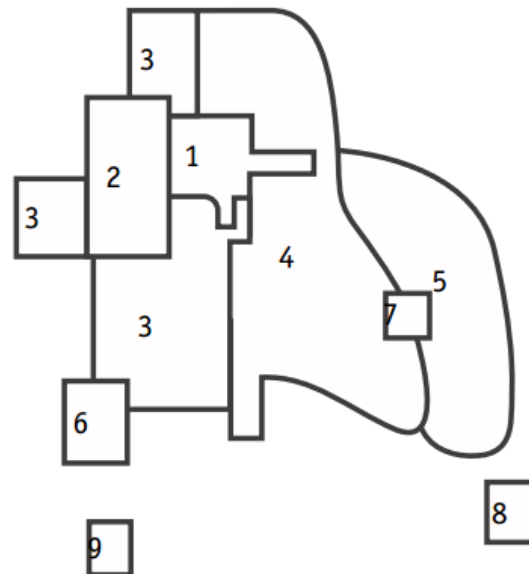
## Urban growth patterns



CONCENTRIC ZONE THEORY



SECTOR THEORY



MULTIPLE NUCLEI

## DISTRICT

- 1 Central Business District
- 2 Wholesale / Light Manufacturing
- 3 Low-class Residential
- 4 Medium-class Residential
- 5 High-class Residential
- 6 Heavy Manufacturing
- 7 outlying Business District
- 8 Residential Suburb
- 9 Industrial Suburb
- 10 Commuter Zone

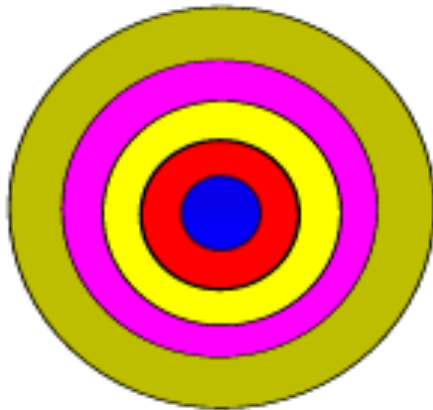
Source:

[http://www.sutp.org/files/contents/documents/resources/A\\_Sourcebook/SB2\\_Land-Use-Planning-and-Demand-Management/GIZ\\_SUTP\\_SB2a-Land-use-Planning-and-Urban-Transport\\_EN.pdf](http://www.sutp.org/files/contents/documents/resources/A_Sourcebook/SB2_Land-Use-Planning-and-Demand-Management/GIZ_SUTP_SB2a-Land-use-Planning-and-Urban-Transport_EN.pdf)

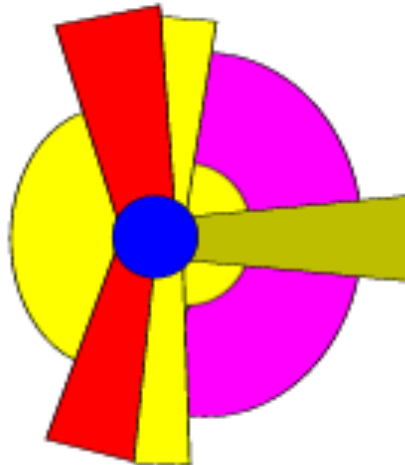
# Urban land use patterns (MEDCs)

## Urban Land Use Models










Burgess Zone Model

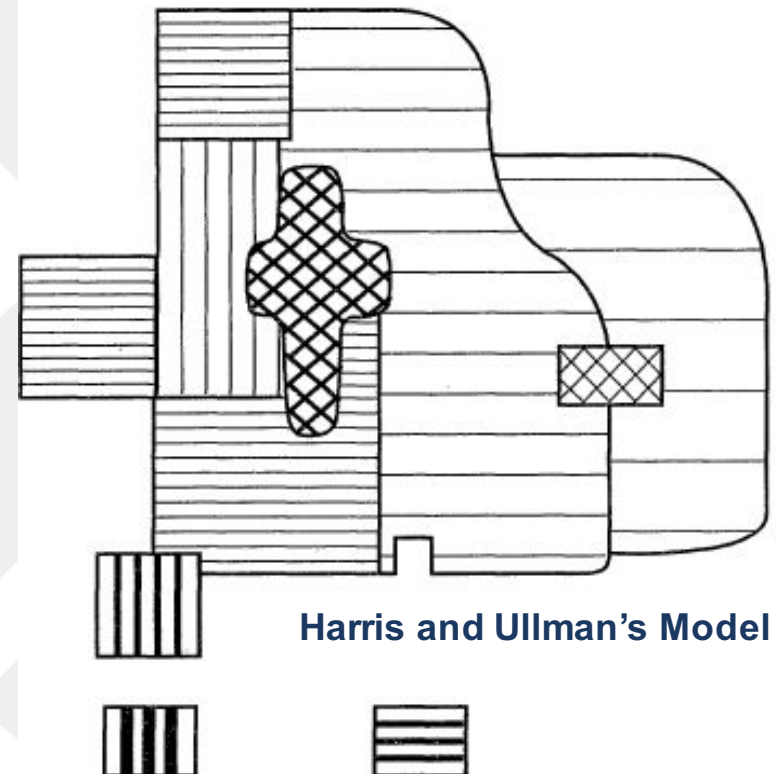


Hoyt Sector Model



- Central Business District (CBD)
- Inner City - Wholesale Light Manufacturing
- Inner City - Low-class residential
- Inner Suburbs - Medium-Class Housing
- Outer Suburbs - High-class residential

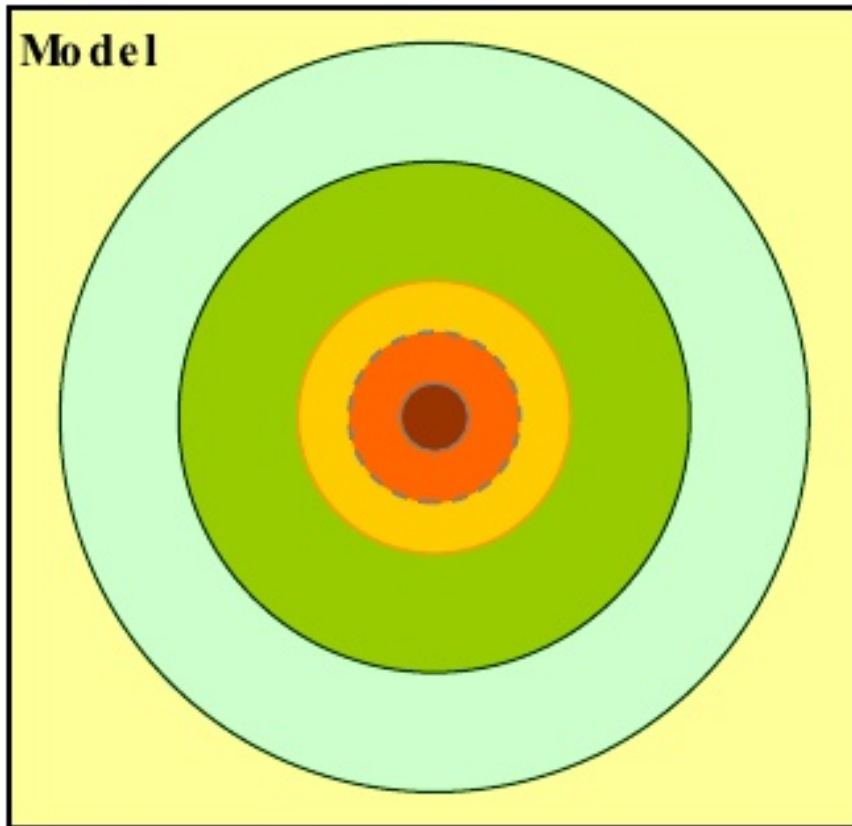
- |  |  |
|--|--|
|  Outlying business district |  Light industry     |
|  CBD                        |  Heavy industry     |
|  Low class residential      |  Industrial suburb  |
|  Medium class residential   |  Residential suburb |
|  High class residential     |  |









Harris and Ullman's Model



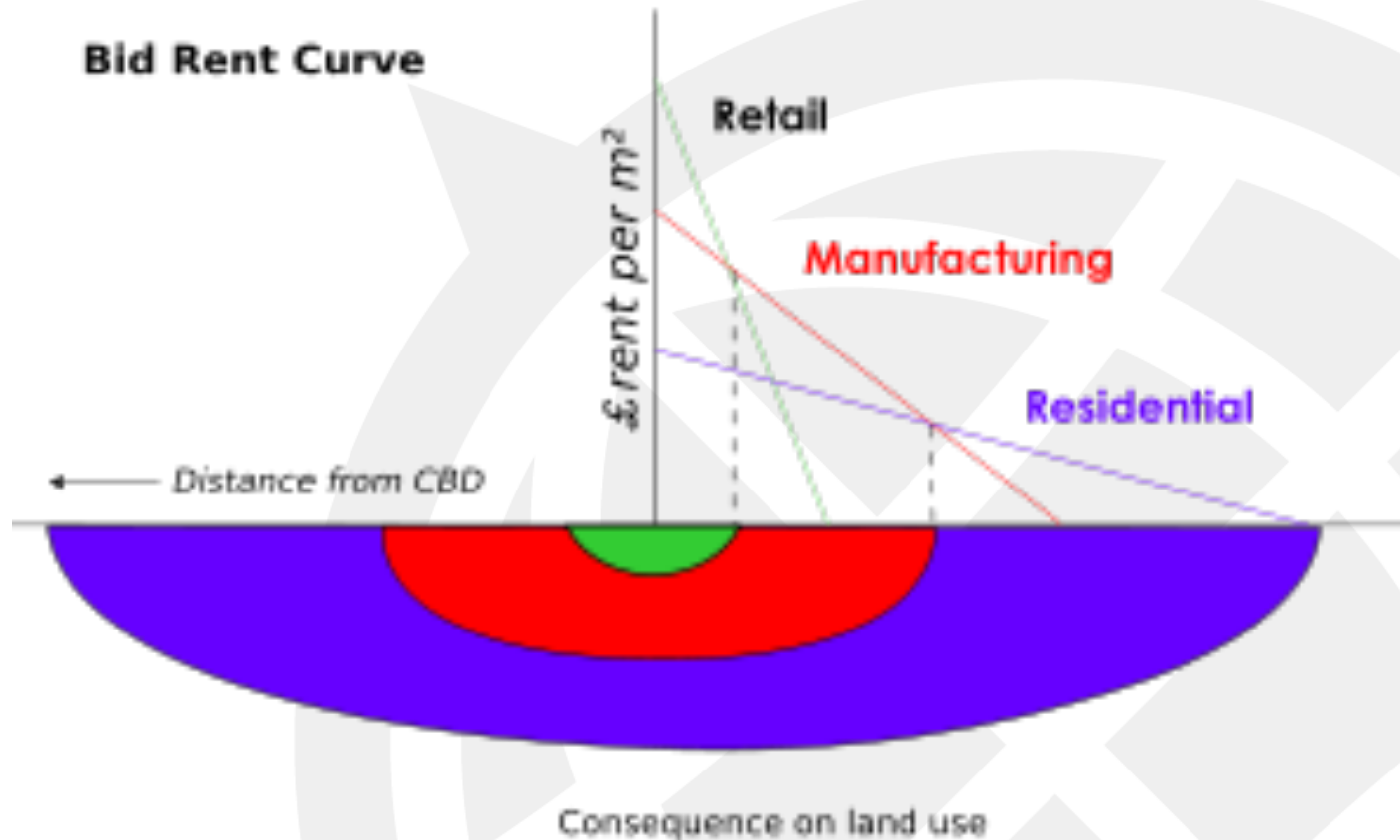
# Bugess' model of land use



-  I - Loop (downtown; CBD)
-  II - industries
-  III - transition area

-  IV - working class area
-  V - residential area
-  VI - suburban area

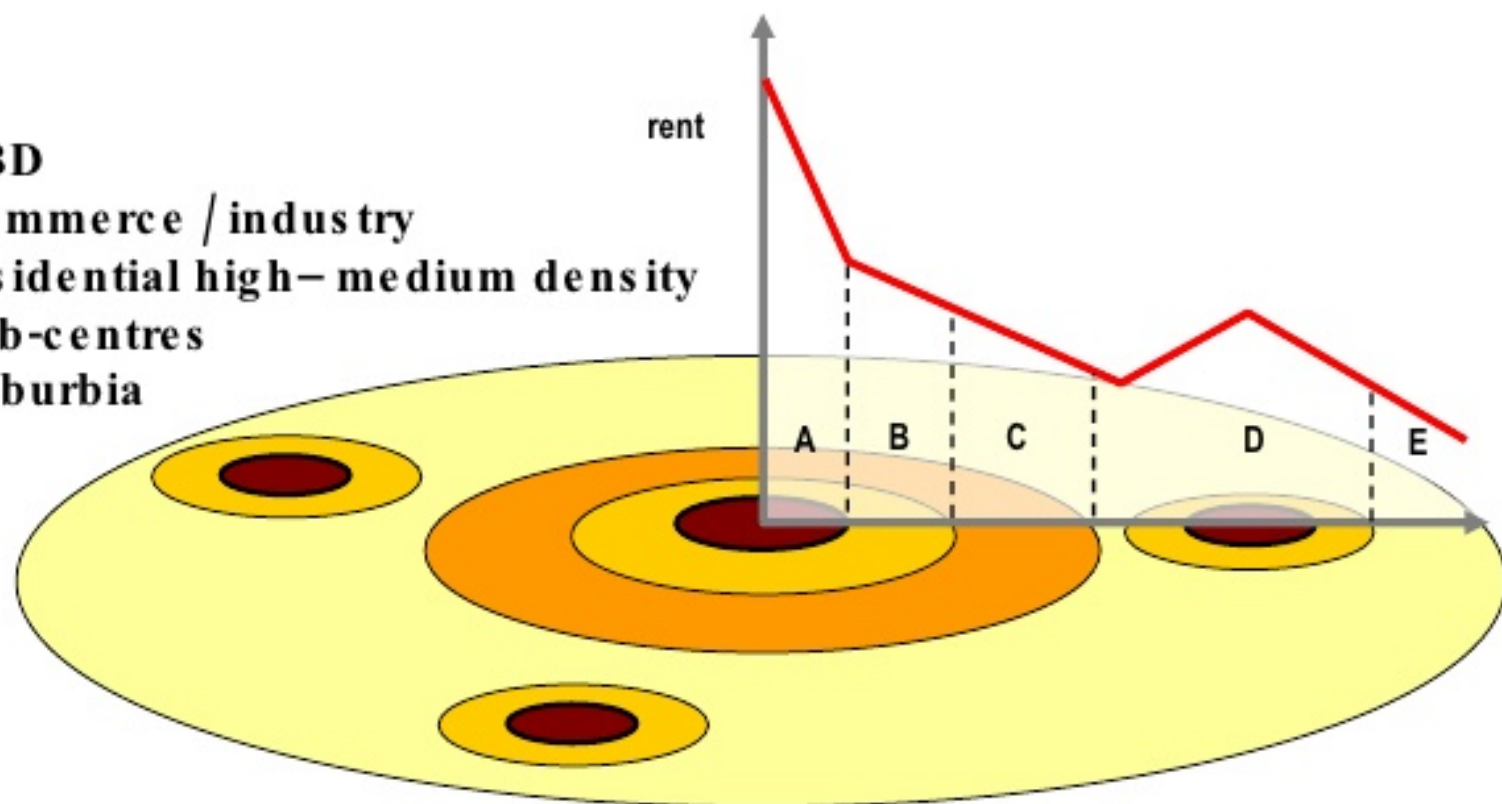
# Classic bid-rent theory



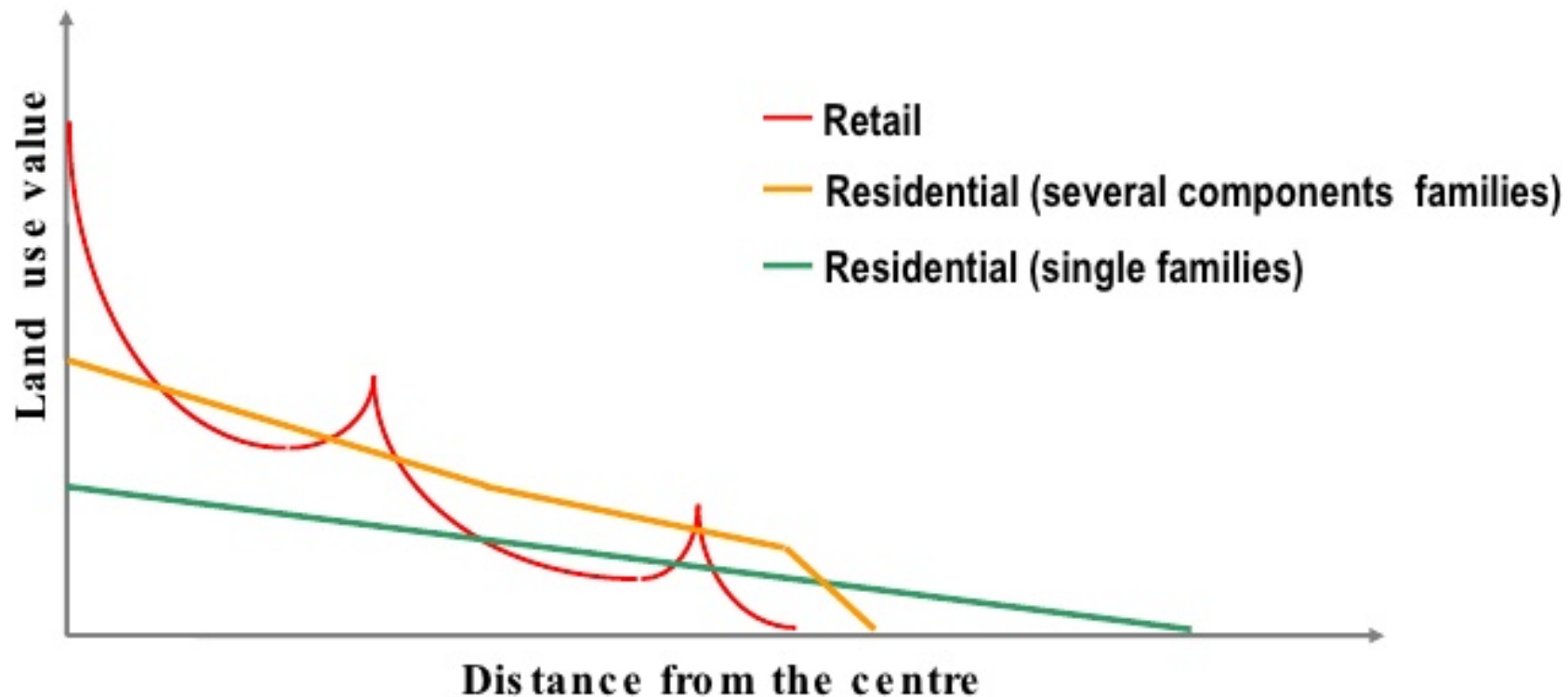


# Variations to bid-rent theory

- A – CBD
- B – Commerce / industry
- C – residential high– medium density
- D – sub-centres
- E – Suburbia



# Land use value for activity sector according to the distance from the CBD

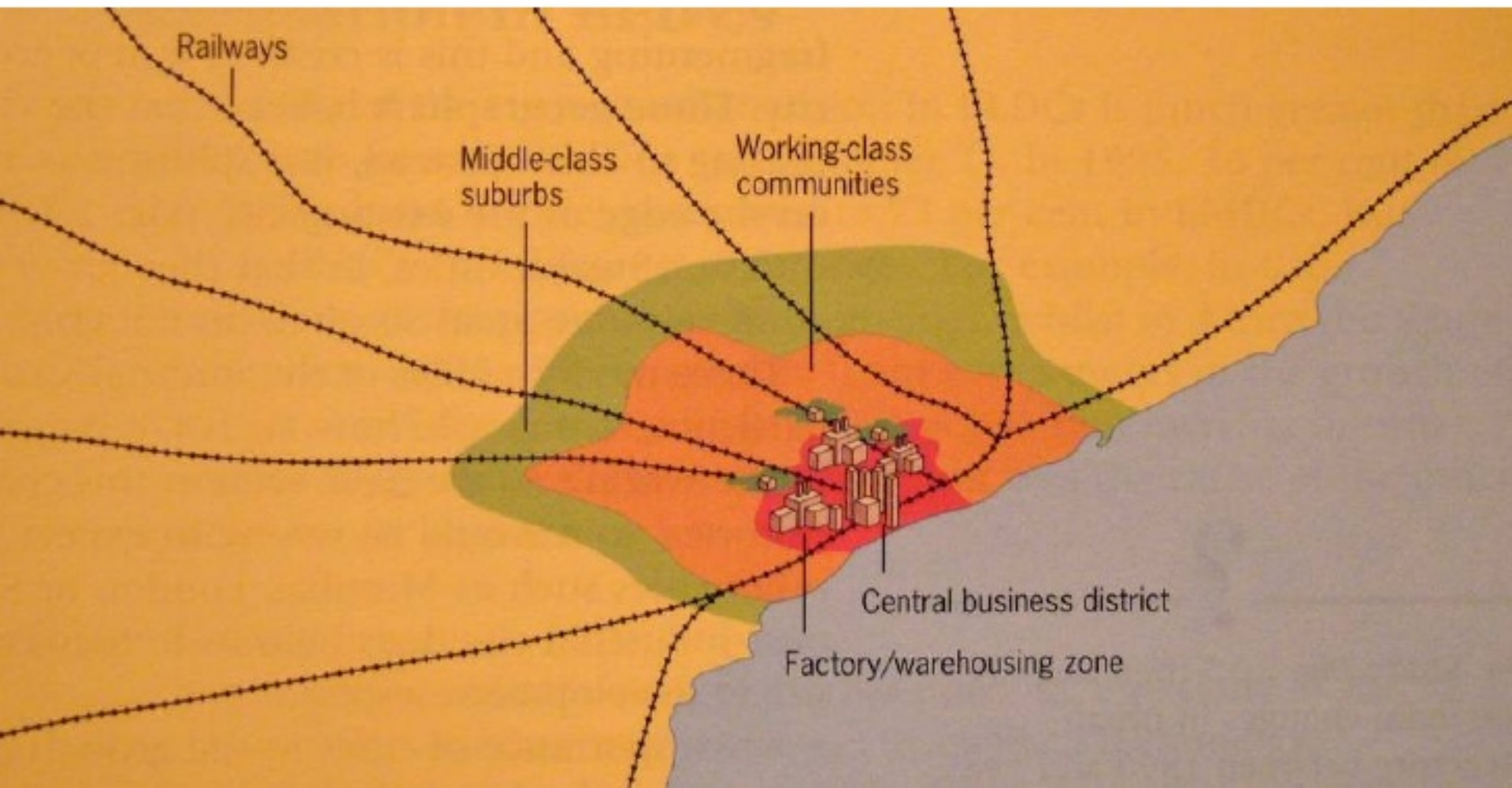


Peaks due to transport intersections

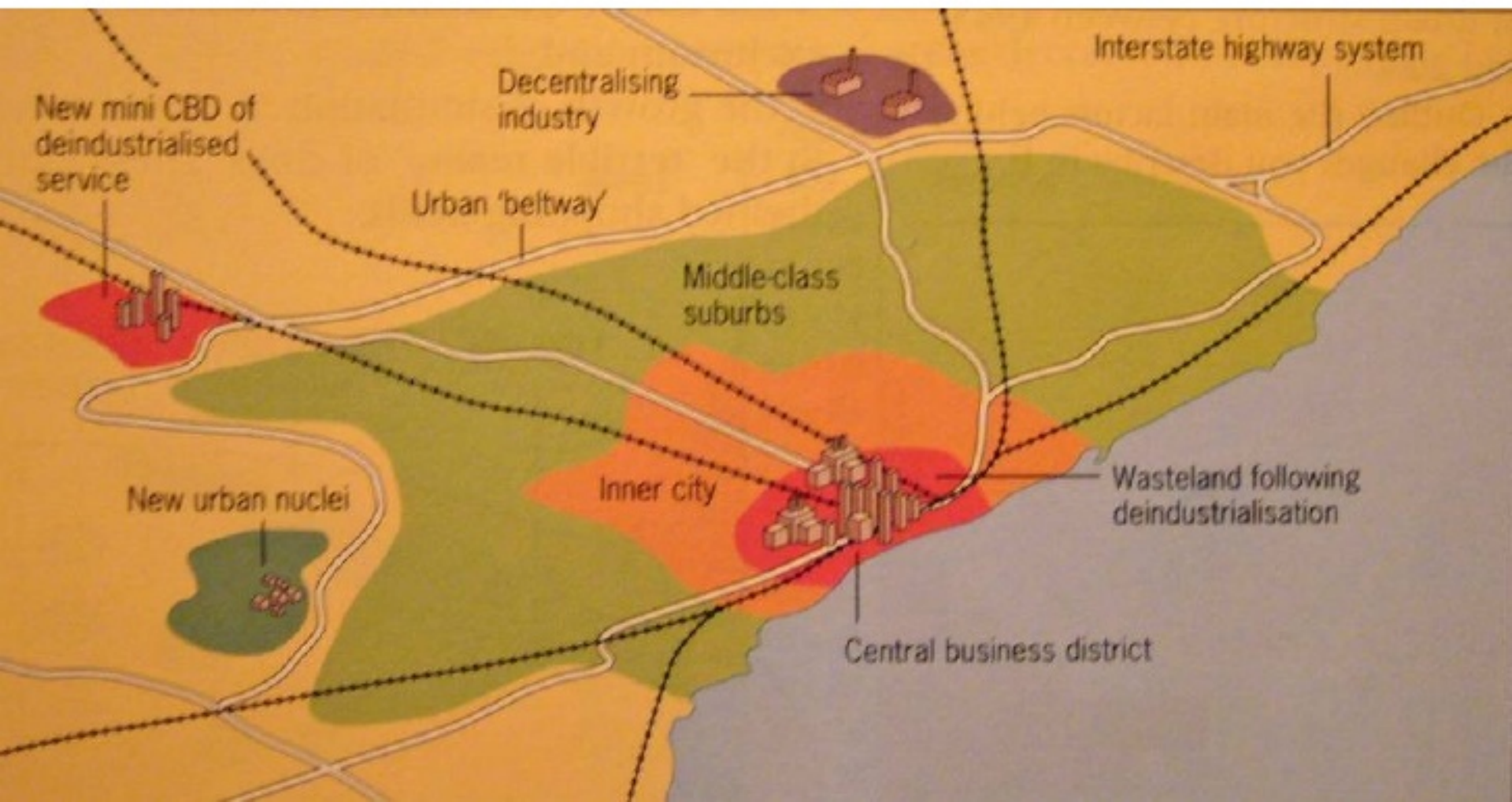


# Classic industrial city 1850s

Konx and Pinch 2000 – Urban Social Geography

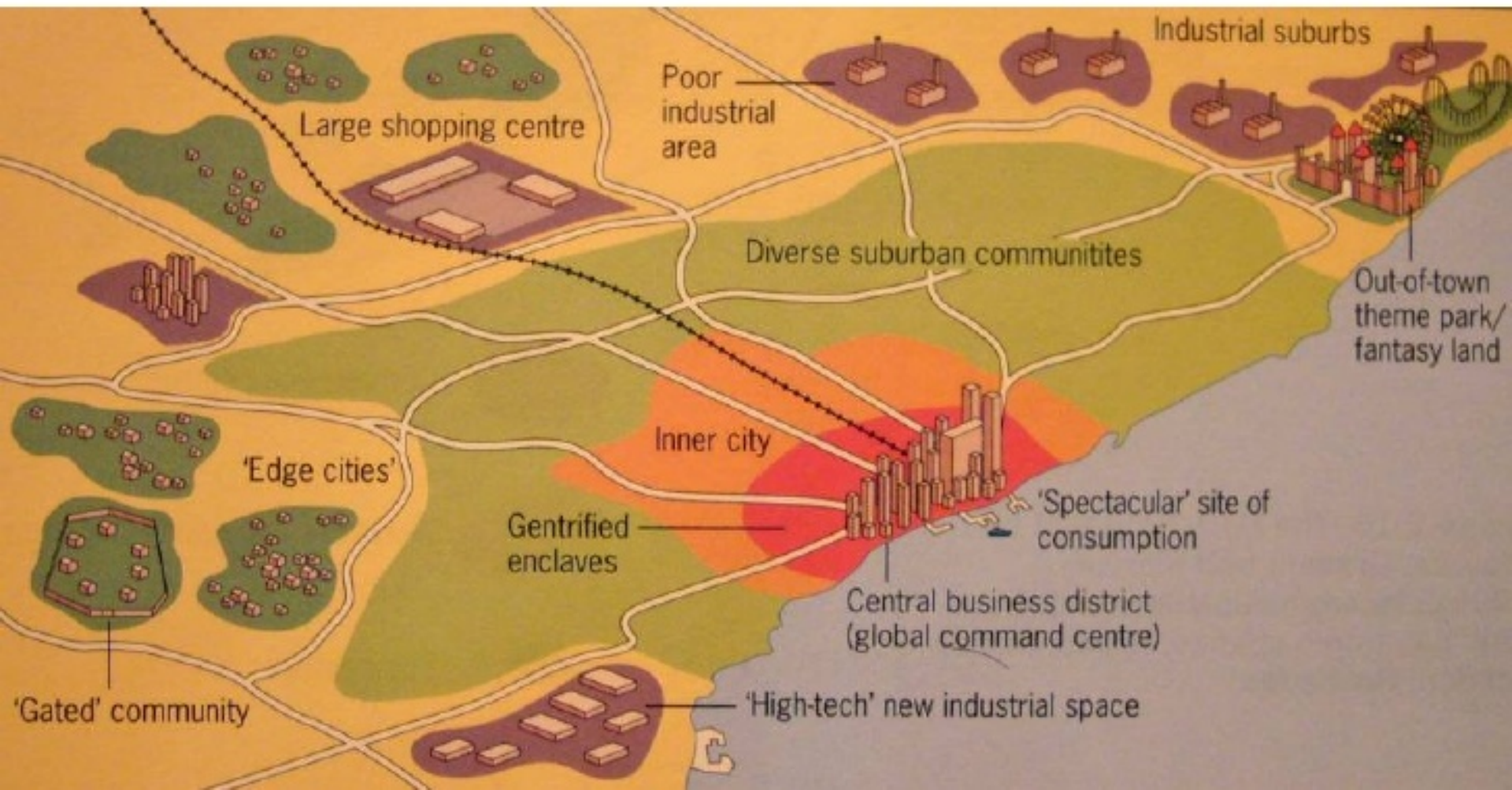


# Industrial city 1945-1975





# The post-industrial city



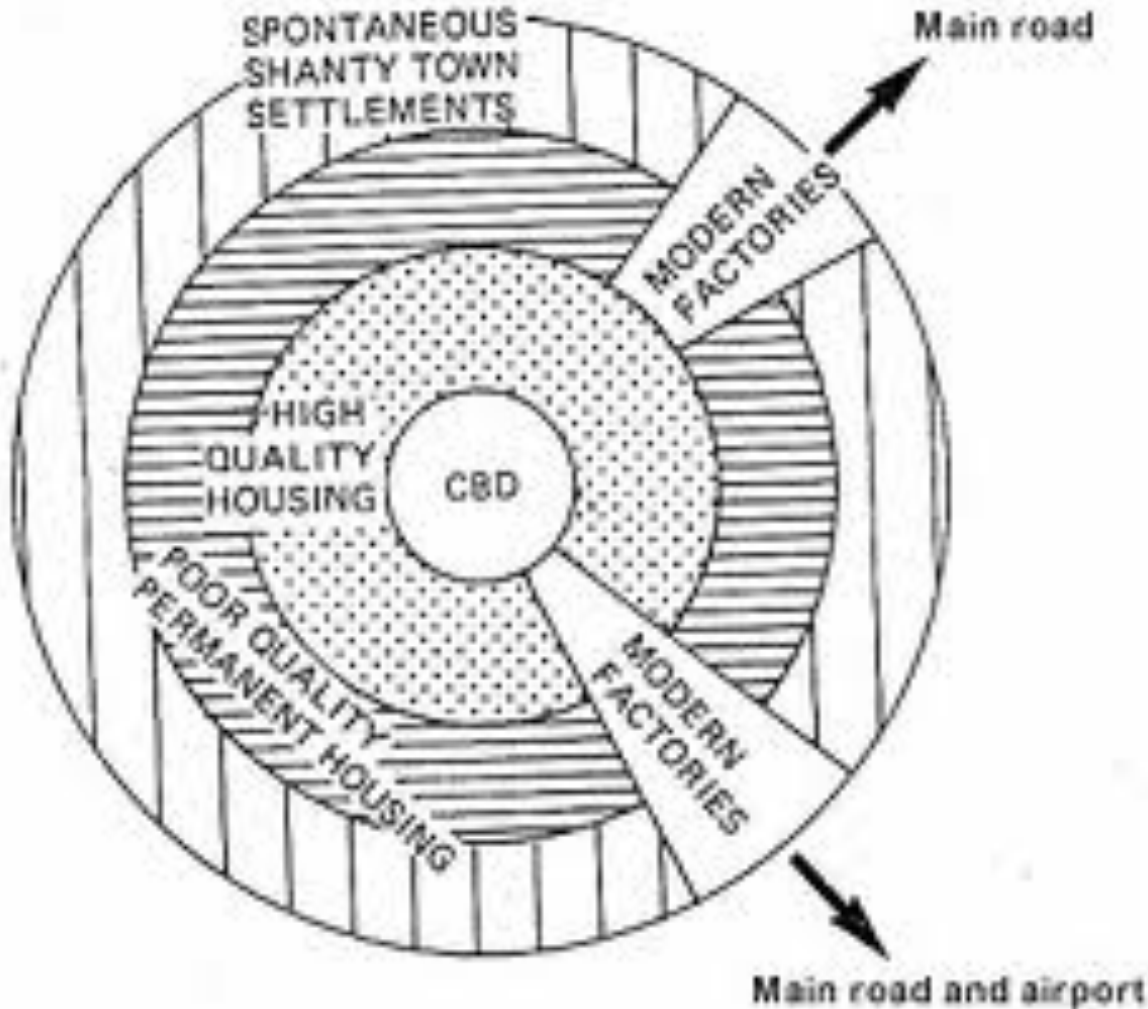
# Changing urban land use patterns

- **Manufacturing industry:** it is being relocated to other countries/regions or moves away from crowded inner city locations to edge cities because of cheap land and congestion (yet still: these are cities/metropolitan areas that are major centers of innovation, creativity, ideas, fashion, high-tech and decision-making)
- **Retailing** to maintain easy accessibility to their customers moves away from CBDs closer to high-class residential areas
- **New office areas/districts** emerging outside of CBD, on the urban edge or even outside of a city
- **New high-tech “industrial” spaces** located on the urban edge or even outside of a city
- Using map of Warsaw, Google Maps and Google Street View find the above mentioned land use patterns (and their changes) in Warsaw





# Urban land use patterns (LEDCEs)



- Based on Sao Paulo example
- The land use model which has evolved is true mainly for Brazilian cities, although it can be applied to other cities in the global South
- **The key issue is that it is different than in the MEDCs**

## Urban land use patterns (LEDCs)

- CBD in the center
- High status housing surrounds the CBD. This includes high-rise expensive modern apartment blocks, many with their own security guards. This pattern is the opposite to that of cities in MEDCs
- Inner city districts of MEDCs date back to the factories and tenement blocks of the Industrial Revolution, whereas the area surrounding the CBD in LEDCs dates from colonial times when it housed the colony's administrators and governor. It consequently has the infrastructure: electricity, telephones, sewage, water, etc. not always found in other parts of the urban area
- Surrounding the high-quality residential area is poor to medium quality housing which started out as a shanty town. It has now been provided with some basic amenities and transformed itself into housing (also lower middle class areas)
- Shanty towns are found on e.g. the steep hillsides, swamps or waste land surrounding the city
- Modern factories are found along main roads, sometimes with *favellas* in between
- **This pattern is the opposite to that of cities in MEDCs**



## Urban land-use patterns (LEDCs & MEDCs)

- But...
- There are also areas on the periphery of low-cost housing funded by the government which have basic amenities
- In addition there is suburban high status, low density housing for wealthier classes including gated communities and commuter towns with retail areas
- **In LEDCs the social inequalities are manifested within space stronger than in MEDCs**



MEDCs: inner city brownfield sites, inner city ghettos

LEDCs: shanty towns, spatial segregation

# Urban poverty and deprivation

**Deprivation can be observed and measured in number of spheres:**

- **Physical indicators** - quality of housing, levels of pollution, incidence of crime, vandalism, infrastructure availability and quality
- **Social indicators** - reported crime and fear of crime, levels of health and access to health care, access and standards of education, quality of life
- **Economic indices** - access to employment, unemployment and underemployment, levels of income, disposable income
- **Political indices** - opportunities to vote and take part in community organization and decision-making process
- **Deprived urban areas in MEDCs** usually are inner-city areas, ghettos (of economic, but also social/ethnic origin); there are degraded, underinvested areas (incl. postindustrial brownfields)
- **In LEDCs** they are usually located at the external area, surrounding the city core/inner-city (CBD + residential area with high quality housing)



# Slums and informal settlements

- Slums a.k.a. shanty towns, squatter settlements, informal settlements
- **They are home to nearly 900 million urban dwellers worldwide (there are different estimates: 25-33% of urban population)**
- Most of them in the Global South (25-50% of urban population in LEDCs) - there are serious differences between countries and regions

## Related link:

- <https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2016/10/these-are-the-worlds-five-biggest-slums/>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/gallery/2010/jan/11/kenya-photography>
- Also google “slums pictures” and spot the difference between the inner city ghettos of the MEDCs (old working class communities and post-industrial areas) and the shanty towns of the Global South



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil





# Slums and informal settlements



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil



# Slums and informal settlements



Rio de Janeiro, Brazil





Luanda, Angola



Mexico City

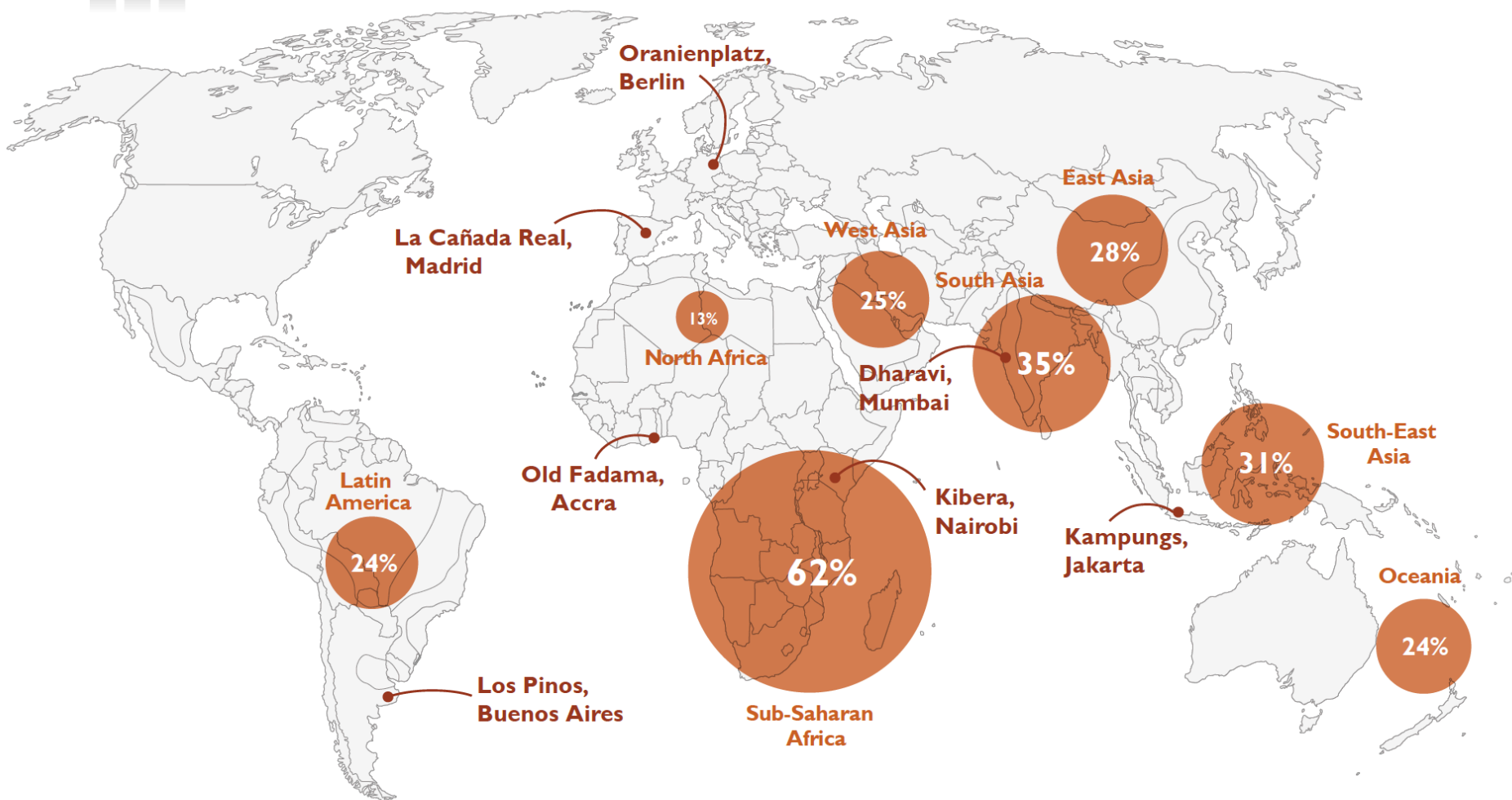
# Slums and informal settlements

proportion of urban populations living in slums.



Figure 2

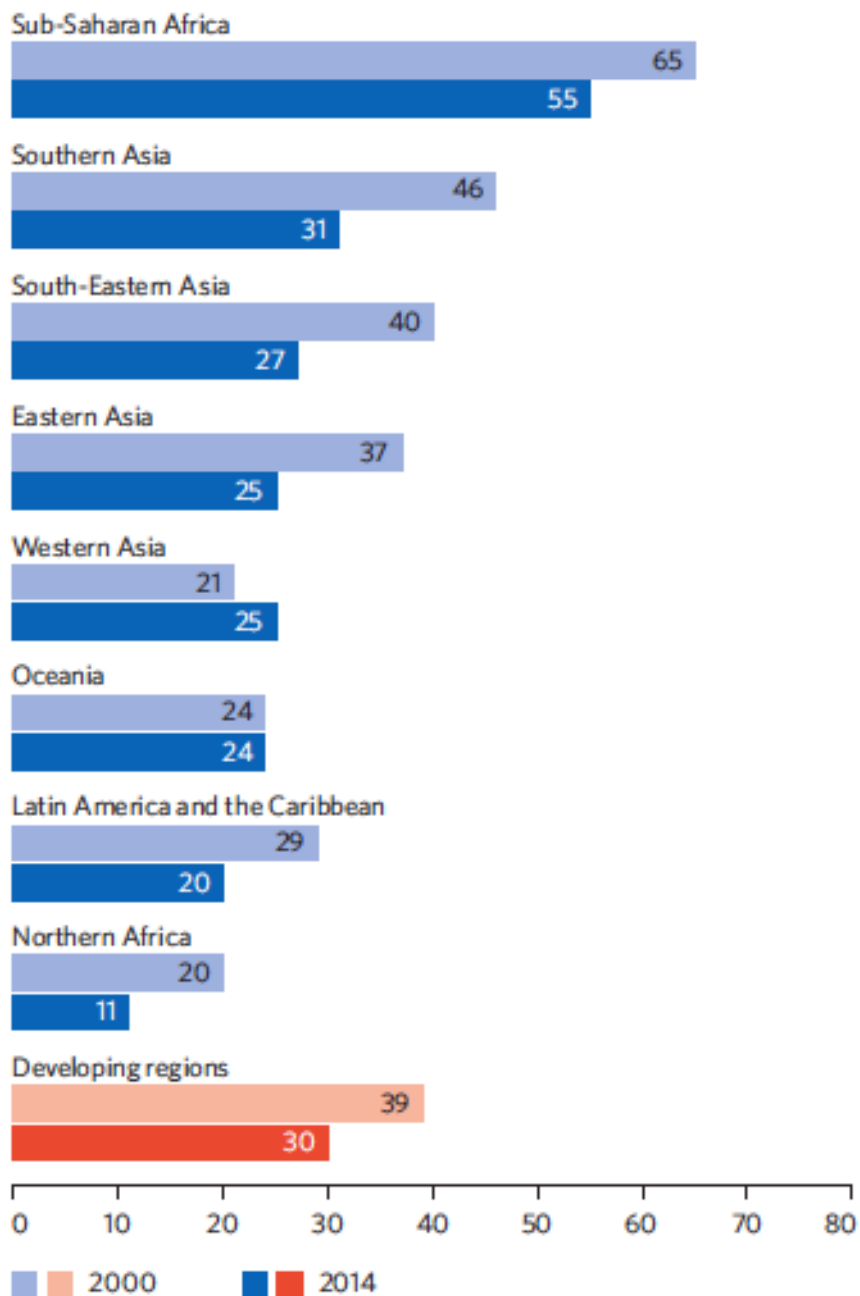
Proportion of urban population living in slums per region



Source: IOM calculations based on UN-Habitat, 2013b.

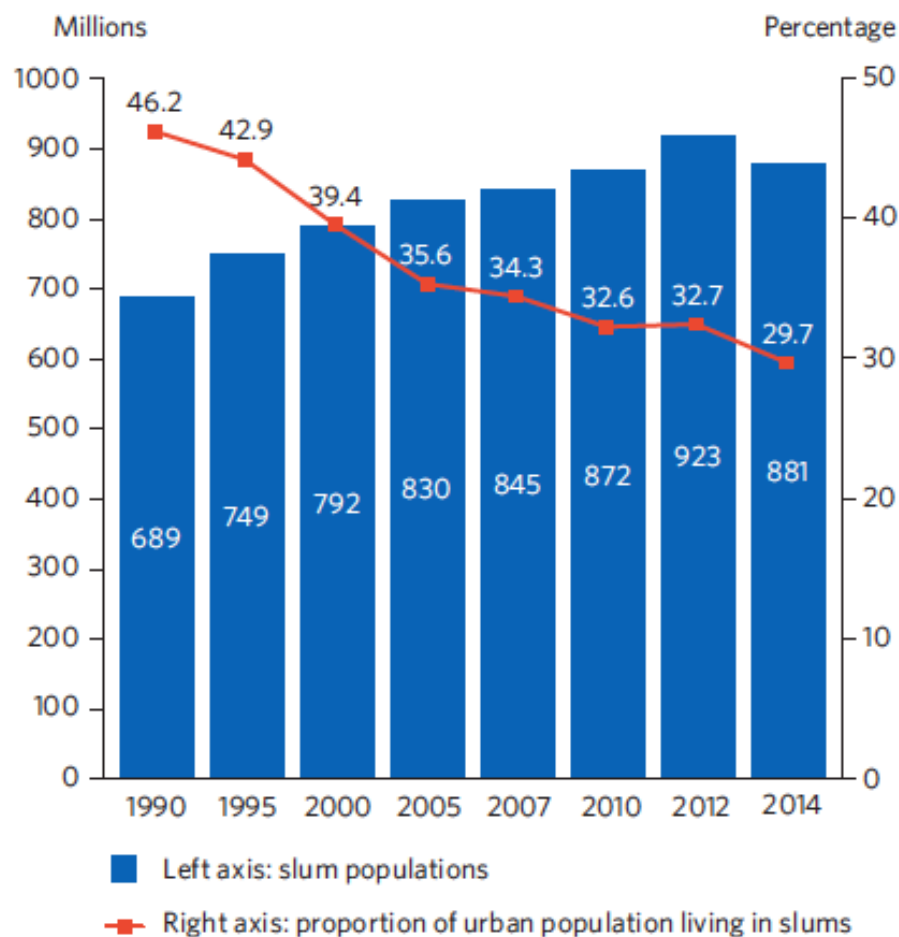


**Proportion of urban population living in slums, 2000 and 2014 (percentage)**



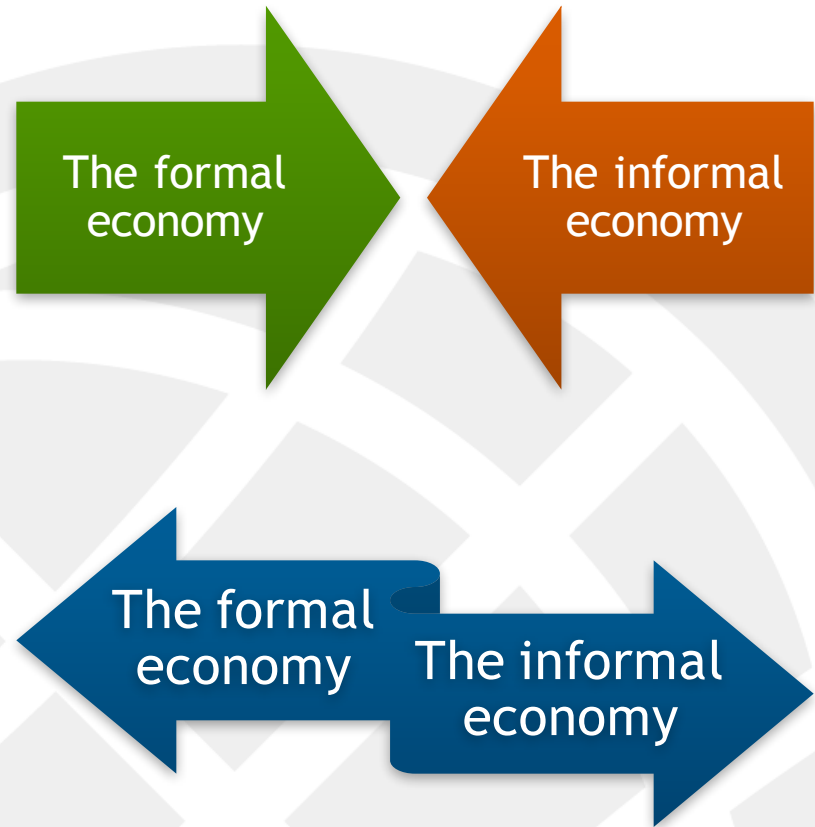
## MDG 7

**Urban population living in slums (millions) and proportion of urban population living in slums (percentage), developing regions, 1990–2014**



# The informal economy

- The informal economy can be defined as the opposite to the formal one, but also both of these sectors might be seen as a continuum
- The informal economy has its advantages (vital role, employment especially for unskilled labor), as well disadvantages (no labor rights and social benefits, potential high levels of crime, might be connected with “black market” of illegal products and services, violates intellectual property rights, does not contribute to public budget, creates poor image of a city)



## Related link:

- [http://www.ted.com/talks/robert\\_neuwirth\\_the\\_power\\_of\\_the\\_informal\\_economy?](http://www.ted.com/talks/robert_neuwirth_the_power_of_the_informal_economy?)



# The informal economy



Formal sector	Informal sector
Large scale	Small scale
Modern	Traditional
Corporate ownership	Family/individual ownership
Capital intensive	Labour-intensive
Profit-oriented	Subsistence-oriented
Imported technology/inputs	Indigenous technology/inputs
Protected market (e.g. tariffs, quotas)	Unregulated/competitive markets
Difficult entry	Ease of entry
Formally acquired skills (e.g. school/college education)	Informally acquired skills (e.g. in home or craft apprenticeship)
Majority of workers protected by labour legislation and covered by social security	Minority of workers protected by labour legislation and covered by social security

# The informal economy & microfinance


- Muhammad Yunus - Bangladeshi economist, banker, social entrepreneur and civil society leader
- Awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 2006 for founding the Grameen Bank and pioneering the concepts of microcredit and microfinance ("for their efforts through microcredit to create economic and social development from below")



## Related links:

- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6UCuWxWiMaQ>
- <http://www.dollarsandsense.org/archives/2006/1106feinerbarker.html>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2014/oct/08/developing-countries-informal-economies-microfinance-financial-inclusion>
- <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development-professionals-network/2015/jun/10/the-microfinance-delusion-who-really-wins>





Thank you for your attention  
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