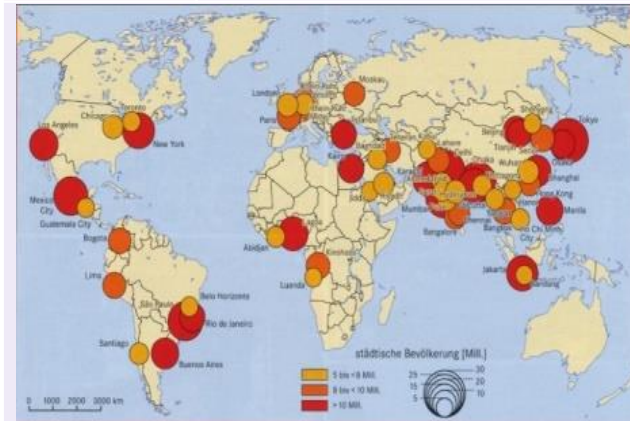


# Urban Futures Topic 5

## Types of Cities

### Megacity

An urban area with over 10 million people living there.



More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either EDCs and LIDCs. The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.

### World City

Cities that are centres for trade and business. They hold global influence.



Key 'world cities' include London, New York, Tokyo and Paris. Most are located within ACs but are now gradually expanding into EDCs, for example Moscow (Russia).

## Internal Growth

**Internal growth** occurs when the birth rate exceeds the death rate and so there is a natural increase in population.

## What is Urbanisation?

This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.

## Causes of Urbanisation

**The movement of people from rural to urban areas.**

### Push

- Natural disasters
- War and Conflict
- Mechanisation
  - Drought

### Pull

- More Jobs
- Better education & healthcare
  - Increased quality of life.
- Following family members.

## Consequences of Rapid Urbanisation in LIDCs

**Although there are lots of opportunities in urban areas, the rapid growth can place many pressures that causes various problems.**

### Social Consequences

- Little official housing available.
- Infrastructure struggles to support growing population.
- Increase in crime rates.

### Environmental Consequences

- Rubbish may not be collected.
- Sewage and toxic waste pollutes river environments.
- Increased congestion produces more pollution.

### Economic Consequences

- May not be enough jobs – increased unemployment.
- Informal sector increases Little access to education and healthcare.

## Suburbanisation

This is the movement of people from city centres to the outskirts.

### Push

- Overcrowding and pollution.
- Unemployment increases.
- Deindustrialisation of centre.
  - Traffic congestion.

### Pull

- Green spaces & family friendly.
- New modern housing estates.
- Improved public transport.
- Rents cheaper on outskirts.

## Consequences of Suburbanisation

### Environmental Consequences

- New housing damages countryside and habitats.
- Increase of cars adds air pollution.

### Economic Consequences

- People leaves centres and they become deserted.
- Unemployment increases, which leads to poverty.

### Social Consequences

- Offices and businesses are abandoned.
- Economic and ethnic segregation.

## Counter-Urbanisation in ACs

This is the movement of people from city centres to the outskirts.

### Push

- Overcrowding and pollution.
- Unemployment increases.
- Deindustrialisation of centre.
- Traffic congestion increases CO<sub>2</sub>.

### Pull

- Green spaces & family friendly.
- New modern housing estates.
- Improved public transport.
- Rents cheaper on outskirts.

## Re-urbanisation in ACs

This is the movement of people back into urban areas.

### Push

- Lack of jobs in rural and suburban areas.
- Less leisure and entertainment in rural areas.
- Counter-urbanisation may have increased house prices.

### Pull

- Redevelopment of brownfield sites with improved housing.
- Young people are attracted to the Universities.
  - People are attracted to entertainment facilities available.

## Consequences of Re-urbanisation

### Social Consequences

- Shops and services benefit from the additional residents.
- Increase in tension between new and older residents.
- House prices in redeveloped areas increase.
- Schools benefit from the increase of students.
- More jobs and less employment within the area.

### Environmental Consequences

- Redevelopment of brownfield sites improves old industrial and polluted areas
- Decreases pressures on greenfield areas.
- Could destroy urban wildlife.

### Economic Consequences

- New shops and services will improve local economy.
- Jobs available may not be accessible to original residents.
- Urban tourism may increase.

## Greenbelt Area

This is a zone of land surrounding a city where new building is strictly controlled to try to prevent cities growing too much and too fast.

## Brownfield site

An area of land that has been previously built on e.g. industrial uses. This is expensive to redevelop

# AC: Challenges & Opportunities for Cities: MANCHESTER Case Study

## Location and Background

Formed in AD79, Manchester is in the north-west of England, equidistant from Sheffield and Liverpool. Population is just over ½ million. It is within the 2<sup>nd</sup> largest urban area of the UK (Greater Manchester).



## City's Importance



- Has the fastest rate of job growth in the country.
- Contains four independent universities - Manchester Uni ranked 5<sup>th</sup> in UK.
- After London the most important financial centre in the UK.
- Major transport links (e.g., airport named 'Global Gateway of the North' the only 2 runway UK airport outside of London) connect effectively to the UK and the world.

## Migration to Manchester

Manchester began in Roman times and developed into a major textiles and manufacturing location during the 1800s. Creation of Ship Canal led to area becoming UK's 3<sup>rd</sup> busiest port at one time.

- Many commonwealth populations – India and the Caribbean (Windrush), moved in during the 1950s to support post war Britain growth.
- The city is also home to a large Chinese community- 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Chinatown in UK (3<sup>rd</sup> in Europe)
- Polish, Ukrainian & Hungarian refugees arrived after WWII.
- More recently refugees from Afghanistan, Syria and Somalia

## Manchester's way of Life

- The city benefits from its diversity and many different cultures; e.g. Chinatown and Rusholme's Curry Mile. 200+ languages spoken each day.
- Annual festivals – PRIDE, Jazz and International Day
- 33% of population is non-white
- Many companies have regional offices here e.g. Kelloggs and Adidas.
- Only a short distance from Peak District.
- Good entertainment centres and night life.
- Trafford Centre out of town shopping
- Two premier ship football teams

## Consumption

Since 2009, 43 waste management and recycling facilities created dealing with over 1.1 m tonnes of waste collected each year from over 1m households

## City Challenges

- Lack of affordable housing e.g. Trafford, especially for the young generation. Experts suggest less than half required housing is constructed each year;
- 80,000 awaiting social housing
- 34% young adults cannot afford own property
- Emphasis on rental property, particularly in city centre, makes it difficult for families to get on property ladder;
- Run down areas e.g. Harpurhey
- Social inequality including deprivation and poverty is a problem particularly in the northern boroughs and districts of the city.

## Sustainability – TRANSPORT CASE STUDY

- Metrolink opened in 1992; additional lines added (now 92 stations up from 26 in 1995/96) and carries around 30m passengers a year;
- Cycle lanes and Cycle Hub facilities
- Numerous bus routes; trains into 2 (4 in total) main stations (Victoria and Piccadilly)
- Referendum for congestion charge like that in London held in 2008 but rejected.
- Local Sustainable Transport Fund (LSTF) scheme has benefitted from £60m of investment;
- 2040 Vision for Transport scheme includes investment in HS2 rail scheme.

# EDC = BRAZIL: Challenges & Opportunities for Cities: SAO PAULO Case Study



## Location and Background

Sao Paulo is a coastal city situated in the SE region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the most populated city in the country. It has a pleasant climate.



## City's Importance

- Part of the 'Golden Triangle';
- Has the largest GDP in Brazil. It has headquarters to many TNC's incl. Fiat, Coca-Cola, Nestle and Unilever;
- Excellent infrastructure;
- Export markets via sea e.g. port at Santos and airports;

## Migration to Sao Paulo

Founded in 16<sup>th</sup> C by Jesuit priests. Boosted economically by 19<sup>th</sup> C coffee trade.

More recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment e.g. the Caatinga region. People do this to search for a better quality of life.

This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Sao Paulo.

## Sao Paulo's way of Life

- Diverse – strong Italian and Japanese heritage; though 99% speak Portuguese.
- 3 football teams;
- Huge division of wealth and opportunity between rich and poor – the city has the highest number of helicopters per person in the world – 1: 17000
- Samba music; immigrant festivals; street art

## Consumption

About 40,000 tonnes of waste per day; 98% waste taken to two landfills but only 2% recycled though with cans there is a 98% chance of the metal being back on a shelf somewhere in the city within 33 days.

## City Challenges

### Housing inequality

- Slum/ squatter developments (called Favelas e.g. Sun City / Paradise City) around the city (periferia), typically on unfavourable land.
- Severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available.
- High crime rate .
- Large scale social inequality between the rich (e.g. Morumbi neighbourhood; nightclub DOM; shop at Rua Oscar Freire) and poor.

### Traffic

- Dangerous levels of pollution (estimated 4500 died in 2011 as a direct result) and traffic congestion – 180km traffic jams are not uncommon
- People can spend up to one month each year in traffic
- Estimates that 5000 lives could be saved if pollution levels dropped to WHO standards

## Sustainability – TRANSPORT CASE STUDY

- 2014 - won the Sustainability Transport Award; a finalist in 2015.
- Over 400km of cycle lanes, and over 500km of bus only lanes.
- " Make way for the bus" scheme.
- A new bus corridor, Expresso Tiradentes carries 85000 passengers a day.
- A fleet of electric buses has been rolled out and increased efficiency with bus transit saves around 2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> a day.
- Oct 2021 - 168 seater bendy bus introduced
- A 4000 reduction in parking spaces.
- Metroline 4 project interconnects the existing subway, commuter rail, and bus networks making journeying more efficient.