

Topic 4: Changing cities	
Specification key ideas	Key content
4.1 Urbanisation is a global process.	More than half of the world's population now lives in towns and cities as a result of urbanisation. Since 1950, urbanisation has occurred at different rates and in different ways in developed, emerging, and developing countries. Africa and Asia are presently seeing the greatest increase.
	In emerging and developing countries, recent rapid urbanisation has been caused by: • rural to urban migration – people move from rural areas for a better quality of <u>life</u> • natural increase – birth rates in the countries are higher than death rates caused by improvements in healthcare. In developed countries, the main cause of urbanisation is industrialisation. In the UK in 1800/1900s mechanisation of farming and the rise of factories meant people moved from rural areas to cities. Effects of urbanisation: • Air, noise, and water pollution are increasing. • Investment increases, leading to more economic opportunities (jobs). • In developing countries, spontaneous, illegal squatter settlements often develop. • In developing and emerging economies, the gap between the rich and poor often widens.
4.2 The degree of urbanisation varies across the UK.	The population distribution in the UK is uneven. Generally, it is lower in the north and higher in the south. Important urban areas have the highest population density with London having the highest in the UK. Other major cities such Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool also have high population densities.
	Population density varies between different regions in the UK for several reasons: • There tends to be a lower population density in the north as there are fewer cities owing to higher relief (mountains). • Population density is also lower where the climate makes living more difficult such as northern Scotland. • Higher urban populations tend to be located around ports. London and Liverpool are both densely populated because of their historic ports, which provided jobs in the shipping industry.
4.3 The context of the chosen UK city influences its functions and structure.	Birmingham – context: • Site – began as a small village on a dry point site plateau in the Midlands. • Situation – located centrally it has excellent links to the rest of England. • Connectivity – accessible motorways, New Street railway station and Birmingham International Airport means that Birmingham is well connected.

	• Cultural – a multicultural city with nearly a quarter of residents born outside of the UK. • Environmental – Birmingham has many parks and was ranked 15th in the UK as a sustainable city. Birmingham – structure: • The Central Business District (CBD) is the main financial centre of the city. It contains offices, shops, theatres and hotels. Redevelopment has introduced a new shopping centre (the Bullring) and the old Mailbox and canal has been transformed. • The Inner city surrounds the CBD and comprises of rows and rows of terraced housing. • The suburbs consist of mostly semi-detached housing built between the 1930s and 1980s as the city grew. • The rural-urban fringe is made up of a mixture of newer modern housing, out-of-town shopping centres and industrial units.		
4.4 The chosen UK city is being changed by movements of people, employment and services.	Processes that have changed Birmingham: • Urbanisation – influenced by manufacturing <u>e.g.</u> jewellery, small houses were built for workers (what is now the inner city). • Suburbanisation – a growing population meant building houses on the outskirts (new estates, mainly detached housing). • Counter-urbanisation – developments in the inner city has forced people out to places like Redditch. • Re-urbanisation – people want to live close to work and facilities – modern flats and apartments near the canal have been developed. <table border="1" data-bbox="349 1121 1399 1401"> <tr> <td data-bbox="349 1121 828 1401"> The main causes of national migration in Birmingham are: • people moving out to coastal areas to <u>retire</u> • people moving in as the CBD has employment opportunities. </td><td data-bbox="828 1121 1399 1401"> The main causes of International migration in Birmingham are: • people moving in who have fled conflict <u>e.g.</u> Syria • people moving in to fill key jobs encouraged by the government. </td></tr> </table> The impacts of migration in Birmingham: 1. A youthful population of migrants settling for employment opportunities. 2. A multicultural society. 3. Ethnic communities establishing shops and places of worship. 4. A demand for housing. 5. Pressure on services such as school and the NHS.	The main causes of national migration in Birmingham are: • people moving out to coastal areas to <u>retire</u> • people moving in as the CBD has employment opportunities.	The main causes of International migration in Birmingham are: • people moving in who have fled conflict <u>e.g.</u> Syria • people moving in to fill key jobs encouraged by the government.
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4.5 Globalisation and economic change <u>create</u> challenges for the chosen UK city that require <u>long-term</u> solutions.	Birmingham has a youthful population and a low number of people of pensionable age. Of the 1.1 million people (2011 census), nearly a quarter are children. The main reasons for Birmingham's population growth are natural increase, in migration and increased life expectancy. During the 1970s, deindustrialisation changed Birmingham. Car factories closed as there was an increased demand for foreign cars causing mass unemployment. Globalisation meant goods could be made cheaper in developing countries and technological advancements reduced the need for labour. Today, old factories have been redeveloped or demolished to make way for housing.		

	Recent deindustrialisation and population growth have changed Birmingham's economic structure. Lack of investment in some areas has led to deprivation. • 40% of the population are amongst the most deprived in England. • Deprivation is high in inner city areas but also exists in the suburbs. • Sutton Four Oaks is in the top 5% of least deprived of Super Output Areas (SOAs) in the UK. Lack of investment has led to differences in quality of life. Population growth has put a strain on health services, schools and housing. Migrants don't often have the skills or qualifications for the jobs that are available. Recent changes in retailing: • Birmingham's CBD has declined, as well as its retail sector. The council supported redevelopment projects that included the Bullring and Grand Central shopping centres. • New out-of-town shopping centres (e.g. The Fort) also developed. They offer free and easy parking for consumers, all under one roof. • Internet shopping has also reduced the numbers of consumers in the CBD. Greater choice and competitive prices all from the comfort of your own home. In order to improve Birmingham's sustainability health and employment, the Birmingham City Council have encouraged people to use public transport, car share, walk or cycle around the city. The council has also improved its recycling system, reducing the amount of waste going to landfill. Other sustainable strategies include: • Education – education partnerships to recruit and retain teachers. • Housing (energy) efficiency – improvements to insulation and new windows. • Affordable housing – new affordable housing for residents.
4.6 The context of the chosen developing country or emerging country city influences its functions and structure.	Mumbai context: • Site – Mumbai is located on the western coast of Maharashtra state in western India. The city is on a narrow peninsula (a piece of land that is almost entirely surrounded by water) on the southwest of ~~Salsette~~ Salsette Island. It lies between the Arabian Sea to the west, Thane Creek to the east and Vasai Creek to the north. • Situation – Mumbai is India's biggest city (4th largest in the World). It is surrounded by mangrove swamps, which allowed small fishing settlements to grow. It has good access to a port allowing industry to thrive in the naturally deep harbour. Links to coastal oil transportation. • Connectivity – Naturally deep harbour. Good access for container ships. Good location for trade with Europe as it is on the west coast of India (Suez Canal accessible). Good air connections with flights all around the globe means high levels of tourism. Mumbai structure: • CBD – This is the oldest part of the city. You find this at the tip of the peninsula. The CBD is centred around the former banking area. There is a mix of high value larger properties, high rise flats

	and some ~~slums~~ ~~suburbs~~. A large portion of the housing found here is informal housing. Up to 25,000 here live in slums. However, you also find shopping malls, financial services and entertainment facilities here. • Inner city – The inner city of Mumbai developed to house workers in the old textile mill area. They would live here and then commute into the industrial areas of the city. Some of this area has now become characterised by informal housing including Mumbai's largest – Dharavi. • Suburbs – Mumbai's suburbs were developed along Mumbai's railway lines. The railways allowed commuters to travel into the city each day. New industrial sectors have also developed along the railway line. New Mumbai was planned as a low-density suburb <u>were</u> lower land prices would create a better quality of life. As it grew industries located in New Mumbai because of cheap land and available labour. • Rural-urban fringe – Mumbai's suburbs were developed along Mumbai's railway lines. The railways allowed commuters to travel into the city each day. New industrial sectors have also developed along the railway line. New Mumbai was planned as a low-density suburb <u>were</u> lower land prices would create a better quality of life. As it grew industries located in New Mumbai because of cheap land and available labour.
4.7 The character of the chosen <u>developing</u> country or emerging country city is influenced by its fast rate of growth.	Mumbai's population grew from 2 million to 19 million between 1950 and 2020. Population growth has been caused by different factors: 1. Natural increase – A major cause of population growth in Mumbai. Mumbai has a fertility rate of around two children per woman, leading to population growing by approximately 5% per year – so, 1 million extra people being born every year. 2. Migration – rural-urban migration (national) and international migration have both contributed to the growth of Mumbai. 3. Investment – the construction of factories and offices has created job opportunities.
	The biggest flow of migrants into Mumbai is from rural areas as people look for job opportunities, better housing and services. Some international migrants arrive from the USA, France and Germany and live in the wealthier suburbs. Migration causes several impacts on Mumbai: • A housing shortage leading to more shanty towns on the edge of the city. • High levels of unemployment and crime as there are not enough jobs for the young migrants. • Higher levels of air pollution owing to more cars on the road leading to respiratory problems. • Pressure on clean water and water supply as demand rising.
	Reasons for difference in quality of life in Mumbai Income Some people in Mumbai are very poor and exist on a bare minimum. Some live in informal housing and some even <u>have to</u> live on rubbish dumps. The average wage in Mumbai is equivalent to £8000 which is very low. The cost of living in Mumbai is also the highest in India. This doesn't conceal the fact that the top 10% of Mumbai's population hold 77% of the wealth. Mumbai is developing rapidly, but this vast gap

	between the richest and poorest explains much about the wealthier and poorer areas of the city. Arrivals from the countryside People who have recently arrived in Mumbai from the rural areas are usually poor and have to live in slums or informal housing. Political Power The wealthier people are also those with political power. They are able to get home in the better parts of the city. It is no coincidence that more money goes into these areas to improve the services and infrastructure available. Tax collection Many residents of Mumbai do not pay tax. There are many reasons for <u>this</u> but the main ones are that some people are paid too little to even hit the lowest tax bracket and many people work in the informal sector where they are paid in hard-to-trace cash. Tax is used by governments to improve the infrastructure of their countries but as tax collection levels are low this means that there is not enough to improve all the aspects of Mumbai that need improving. For example, Mumbai's creaking infrastructure faces a huge risk from flash floods and their current storm drains cannot cope with this. This leads to many areas of the city flooding whenever there are heavy rains. This tends to be the poorer areas of the city which are left less protected.
4.8 Rapid growth, within the chosen developing country or emerging country city, results in a number of challenges that need to be managed.	Effects resulting from Mexico's rapid urbanisation: 1. Lack of sanitation is the MAJOR ISSUE - people have to go to the toilet in the street and there are open sewers because 500 people share one public latrine. Children play amongst sewage waste and doctors deal with 4,000 cases a day of diphtheria and typhoid. 2. Lack of access to clean water – there are few water pipes in the slum and those that exist only have the supply switched on for 2 hours a day by the city authorities. This means people have to queue for water and have LIMITED SUPPLY. In addition, next to the open sewers are water pipes, which can crack and take in sewage. Deadly waterborne diseases like cholera and diarrhoea are affecting people as a result. 3. ACCESS TO SERVICES – HEALTHCARE facilities like the Sion hospital has not been able to match population growth. Many people have to wait a long time to be treated. EDUCATION - many schools are overcrowded, and there is a shortage of teachers. School drop-out rates are high, with many youngsters unable to continue education as they must work to earn money to help support their families. 4. Air pollution – Mumbai has some very dirty air including dangerous levels of Nitrous Oxides and small dust particles called particulate matter. These are both hazardous to human health and can cause things like asthma. The causes of this pollution are industry, ever increasing numbers of cars and construction dust. 5. Lack of legal rights - The people have not planned this settlement and have no legal rights to the land. In addition, the slum houses have little in the way of security. Mumbai as a whole has a problem with crime, such as pick pockets and organised begging.

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Top-down development projects are large-scale projects funded by the government. Mumbai has provided some affordable housing and sustainable transport schemes.

- Slum Rehabilitation Authority (SRA) are replacing the slums with high rise tower blocks for people to live in.
- Mumbai monorail created to reduce transport congestion by taking people off the road. Around 15,000 passengers take the 10p trip per day
- Lafarge is a French TNC. To improve quality of life in TNC they provide cement for the residents of Mumbai to improve their housing and to protect them during the monsoon season.

Bottom-up development projects are small-scale projects funded by charities (NGOs) or community projects.

- Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres (SPARC) add an extra floor to buildings so that all family members can be accommodated in the same building.