

Settlement

Knowledge checklist

Key ideas	How secure is my knowledge?		
<p>Settlements and service provision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the patterns of settlement • Describe and explain the factors which may influence the sites, growth and functions of settlements • Give reasons for the hierarchy of settlements and services <p><i>Case study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Settlement and service provision in an area <p><i>Additional</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispersed, linear, and nucleated settlement patterns • Influence of physical factors (including relief, soil, water supply) and other factors (including accessibility, resources) • High-, middle- and low-order settlements and services • Sphere of influence and threshold population 			
<p>Urban settlements</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and give reasons for the characteristics of, and changes in, land use in urban areas • Explain the problems of urban areas, their causes and possible solutions <p><i>Case study</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An urban area <p><i>Additional</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Land use zones including the Central Business District (CBD), residential areas, industrial areas and the rural-urban fringe of urban areas in countries at different levels of economic development • The effect of change in land use and rapid urban growth in an urban area including the effects of urban sprawl • Different types of pollution (air, noise, water, visual), inequality, housing issues, traffic congestion and conflicts over land use change 			
<p>Urbanisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and suggest reasons for rapid urban growth • Describe the impacts of urban growth on both rural and urban areas, along with possible solutions to reduce the negative impacts 			

Case study

- A rapidly growing urban area in a developing country and migration to it

Additional

- Reference should be made to physical, economic and social factors which result in rural depopulation and the movement of people to major cities
- The effects of urbanisation on the people and natural environment. The characteristics of squatter settlements
- Strategies to reduce the negative impacts of urbanisation

PREVIEW

Settlement provision:

What are settlements?

- “A settlement is a place **where people live.**”

Two key areas

- **Market forces** – the demand and supply of land in various areas dictates its price
- **Local or central government planning decisions** – planners can overrule market forces where it is considered necessary for the public good
- In extreme conditions the government can issue compulsory purchase orders

Manufacturing industry

- In the inner city during the industrial revolution but increasingly moved away from these areas since the 1960s
- Deindustrialisation created the post-industrial city
- There are many issues with manufacturing in congested cities

Retailing

- The way we shop is changing
- High street
- Out of town shopping centres
- Online

Traditionally:

- Easy access / local
- Buy bread, milk etc. on a daily basis
- Willing to travel to shops for goods with a higher value
- Local needs – corner shops
- Higher value goods – CBD (bus/car)

Pattern of Retail

1970s

- supermarkets and superstores developed. Selling food and non food items
- Led to hypermarkets selling electrical goods and clothing
- PRIVATE CAR – major influence

1980s

- DIY or (B&Q) on outskirts of towns – easy access to main roads

1990s

- Out of town shopping centres
- Periphery of city and close to motorways
- Often have own motorway junction
- Meadowhall, Bluewater, Lakeside to name a few

21st Century

- E-commerce and e-tailers growing

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- Home shopping using TV and internet

Factors affecting retail

- Mobility
- Changing shopping habits
- Changing nature of retail

Out-of-town retailing

- Redevelopment of/ or clearance of cheap farmland or a brownfield site.
- Creation of extensive car parks
- Construction of a link road to motorway or ring roads.
- Development of other transport interchange facilities.
- Construction of linked entertainment facilities.

Pro/anti Trafford centre

- There has been growing sentiment amongst the public in Manchester that the disadvantages of the Trafford Centre have started to outweigh the advantages. A group of people calling themselves The Anti-Trafford Lobby have set up a group aiming to persuade the local council to down-size/shut down the centre.

Other services

- Health
- Education
- Sport

Settlement structure:

Settlement appearance

- Settlements can be different sizes and shapes. They can also have different functions.
- They also look different in different countries. This can be because of cultures, climate, wealth or history.

Settlement services:

How do settlements change with time?

No town or village remains the same for ever, over a period of time the following may all change:

1. The shape of a settlement
2. The function of a settlement
3. The land use of a settlement
4. The number and type of people living in the settlement

Site and situation

- “A site is the land which a settlement is built on.”
- “A situation is what is around the land a settlement is built on.”

Rural settlement service provision:

Why are rural areas changing?

- Rural-urban migration
- Urban-rural migration

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- Urban growth
 - Technology change
 - Rural planning policies
 - Balance of government funding, rural-urban areas

Changes in the UK

- HICs such as the UK have seen rapid urbanization in the past 50 years
- As much of 90% of people in the UK now live in urban areas
- This is a response to changing economic, social, political and environmental factors

Eden project

- The Eden project is built in an old china clay quarry
- Each dome features a different theme
- It also has outdoor activities such as a zip wire, art projects and skating
- It opened in 2001 and is a year-round attraction

• In its first 5 years 15 million people visited

• It employs 700 people and it has create 3000 jobs in other sectors

- It has generated £1 billion for the economy

However...

- 87% of people travel by car
- Visitor numbers are falling as few people visit more than once

Farm shops

- Farm shops have become very popular in rural areas
- It is an example of farm diversification
- The Lobb Farm shop attracts 200,000 people each year
- It sells lots of fresh local produce
- It generates £700,000 per year

Tourist accommodation

- This has also improved the economy of Cornwall
- Barns have been converted in accommodation
- Log cabins and health spas have also popped up

Services

- Services in rural areas are declining, for exam the loss of Post Offices
- Schooling can be an issue in rural areas
- Transport is declining

Transport

- Car ownership has led to a decline in public transport
- This particularly effects the elderly, young and poor

Rural housing

- Some villages have a lack of affordable housing
- Second homes cause problems in rural areas

South West England

- Beyond Devon is Cornwall, the most popular tourist area in the UK with 4 million people visiting in August alone
- It has 700km of coastline
- Many sandy beaches and harbors
- Only 540,000 people live there but this number is rising rapidly

Cornwall

- Although an idyllic place it has many problems
- Very long county – 140km from one end to the other
- There is no motorway
- There are no large urban areas so it is difficult to attract employers
- Much of the employment links to tourism and is often low paying

Primary industries

- The primary economy of Cornwall is in decline
- **Farming** – dairy farming has reduced 60% since 2000. Largely due to falling milk prices
- **Fishing** – Serious decline due to depleted fishing stocks and EU rules
- **China clay quarrying** – Clay from overseas is cheaper

Health

- West Cornwall is one of the most deprived areas in England. Therefore, it has a poor state of health.
- Low average incomes and a high elderly population has lead to as poor state of health
- Only 38% of villages have a doctors surgery
- Buses only serve 70% of villages and often only 3-4 days per week
- Young people often have to travel 30 miles to go to Sixth Form

Urban settlement service provision:

Top cities

1. London – 7.1 million people
2. Birmingham – 2.5 million people
3. Leeds – 1.1 million people
4. Glasgow - 610,000 people
5. Sheffield – 550,000

Facts

- 82% of the British population live in urban areas
- 61 million people live in the UK (1 in 4 of these people live in London and SE England)
- 54 million of those live in England (Scotland 5.3m, Wales 3.1m and NI 1.8m)

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- Australia is 31 times larger than the UK, and has only 20 million people

Definitions

- Distribution - the way in which something is spread over an area.
- Population Density is a measurement of the number of people in an area. It is calculated by dividing the number of people by the area. Population density is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometre.
- Places which are sparsely populated contain few people. Places which are densely populated contain many people

Standard of living

- **Standard of living** refers to the level of health, comfort, material goods and necessities available to a certain socio-economic class in a certain geographic area.
- It is usually measured through economic indicators like GNI per capita, type of employment, poverty rate, etc.

Quality of life

- **Quality of life** refers to the general **well-being** of individuals and societies. The term is used in a wide range of contexts, including the fields of international development and politics.
- How happy people are with their day to day lives has recently entered this definition.
- It is measured using mainly social indicators such as infant mortality, literacy, life expectancy – indeed these three are combined to make the **PQLI – Physical Quality of Life Index**.

What is the difference?

- The difference is quite subtle.
- Indeed there is quite a lot of overlap.
- People with a high standard of living generally have a good quality of life, although that does not mean that people with low standards of living cannot be happy.

Burgess model and the CBD:

Key words:

- Burgess
- Hoyt
- Model
- Suburbs
- CBD

Urban growth

- Most towns and cities grow from a small, original settlement.
- In Britain, many towns grew rapidly in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

Zones are called by different names

- Zone
 - Central Business District (CBD)
 - Business Centre

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- Zone B
 - Inner City
 - Zone C
 - Inner Suburbs
 - Zone D
 - Outer Suburbs
 - Countryside

Green and brownfield sites:

Key words:

- **Brown field site** – An area of land that has already been built on and has become derelict or unused. The majority of the Olympic park.
- The government encourages people to build on these sites.
- **Green field site** – An area that has never been built on. The government heavily protects these areas.

Problems in urban areas:

Rio de Janeiro

- It is located on the Atlantic coast and until 1960 it was the country's capital city - now Brasilia
- It is a UNESCO world heritage site and hosted the 2014 World Cup Final and the 2016 Olympic Games
- It is a global city due to its industrial and financial importance

Facts

- 2nd largest city in Brazil
- Population (approx.) 6.5 million
- Surrounding area population 12.5 million (London = 8 million)
- It has swelled in size in the last 50 years due to migrants from rural Brazil and South America

Challenges

- Health, water supply, education and energy access greatly vary across the city causing **inequalities**

Health

- Only 55% of the city have access to a local family healthcare clinic
- Average life expectancy is just 63 years
- Infant mortality rate is 19 per 1000

Solutions

- Some areas of the city are very crowded and access to areas of the city is difficult
- In one area a cable car has been made so people can move around more quickly and therefore access emergency medical care

Water supply

- 12% of Rio's population do not have access to clean water
- 37% of water is lost in the city through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal activity

Solutions

- Improve the pipe system
- Improve access to water in favelas
- New water treatment plants

Education

- Education is only compulsory 6-14 years old
- But only half of children make it to 14 years old and start education
- There is a shortage of nearby schools
- A lack of money to pay for schools and teachers
- Poor training for teachers

Solutions

- Young people encouraged to volunteer in schools
- Poor families given grants to keep their children in school
- State University opened in the favela

Energy Access

- The whole city suffers from frequent blackouts
- The Olympics and World Cup have put even more pressure on the city
- Many people tap electricity in the city illegally – this is risky and unsafe

Solutions

- Energy improved
- 60km of new power lines
- New nuclear generator
- Hydroelectric power system feeding the city

The many problems of Rio

- 40% of people live in favelas – many on hills prone to landslides
- Lots of traffic causes smog – est. 5000 deaths per year
- Huge levels of social inequality lead to crime – meaning more people want to travel by car
- The mountains surround the city limit building
- The growing city is creating more waste

• Daily journeys in Rio De Janeiro

Percentage of journeys made	Mode of transport
2%	Cycle/foot
3%	Rail
5%	Metro/tram
60%	Car
30%	Bus

Manchester

Football

- Home to two of England biggest football clubs
- They have helped to put Manchester on the global map
- They bring in huge amounts of money from tourism

A major UK city

- All of these factors make it a major UK city
- 514,000 people live in Manchester and 2.5 million within Greater Manchester – making it the UK's largest wider urban area after London
- It is one of the UK's 10 core cities
- It formed as a settlement in 9 AD and was one of the biggest textile manufactures in the world during the industrial revolution

Education

- It has 4 Universities in the City center, University of Manchester, Manchester Metropolitan University and the Royal Northern College of music – Oxford Road
houses over 75,000 students making it the biggest University hub in Europe

Sport

- Home to Manchester United and Manchester City
- It hosted the 2002 Commonwealth Games and the Champions League final as recently as 2003
- Approx. 1.7 million people visit Manchester every year

An international city

- 36 km canal linking the City to the sea, allowing for trade
- 2nd largest urban population in the UK
- The Globalization and world cities network rank it as the second most significant city in the UK behind London
- Its train stations are the 4th busiest in the UK
- Over 19 million passengers per year use Manchester Airport

Urban greening

- This is turning wasteland and unused areas into parks and gardens

Transport

- Manchester has a metro transport system to allow people to move around the city more easily (1.1 billion passengers per year)
- Large parts of the city have been pedestrianised
- Cycle lanes have been installed
- Buses have been added to roads
- Train stations have been improved

Sustainable energy

- Areas of the city are now using sustainable energy such as wind and solar power
- Cars and buses are being moved towards hybrid energy

Fairtrade

- The city has Fairtrade status

Manchester – green city

- "A green city is a healthy place to live, work and play. It is not just a city that has an abundance of green space, but it is a modern, vibrant and resilient city with its eye on the future. Ultimately, a 'Green' city is a place that people want to live in." University of Manchester Centre for Urban and Regional Ecology
- Manchester is aiming to become the UK's greenest city by improving its social, economic and environmental conditions

Why?

- Better for the environment
- More investment
- Create jobs
- Reduce poverty
- Attract new people
- Improve health

Targets

Target 1 – Reduce CO2 emissions

Target 2 – Reduce contaminated land

Target 3 – Increase recycling

Target 4 – Environmental building standards

Target 5 – Complete a City tree audit

Target 6 – Decrease car use

Target 7 – Extend the Metrolink

Target 8 – Support renewable energy

Target 9 – Improve water Quality

Target 10 – Initiate three green initiatives a year

Urban regeneration:

City Challenge Partnerships

- Major switch of funding
- Competitive bidding process
- Local authority came up with project and formed a partnership in its local inner city area (private sector and the local communities).
- 5 year plan submitted to national government in competition with others.
- By 1993 over 30 City Challenge Partnerships were established, 20 or more were unsuccessful.
- Most successful were those combining social aims with economic and environmental outcomes

How did it work?

- Addressed weaknesses of previous schemes
 - partners were better co-ordinated and involved.
 - equal importance to buildings, people and values.
 - strands of projects had to work together.
 - co-operation between local authorities and private and public groups was a priority.
- All areas suffered from:
 - high long term and youth unemployment, low skills base, poor levels of educational attainment, environmental deterioration, derelict land and growing commercial property vacancy.
 - Public sector housing was deteriorating due to poor design and inadequate maintenance.
 - Healthcare provisions higher than national average
 - High crime levels and prevalence of crime
 - High single parent families and social security dependence.
- Priorities of each city were different
 - Liverpool: environmental improvement
 - Wolverhampton: science park
 - Hulme, Manchester: housing

Hulme City Challenge Partnership

- In 1991 MBLA were commissioned by Hulme Regeneration Limited, a JV between Manchester City Council and AMEC, as lead design consultants to create a concept and master plan for the regeneration of Hulme.
- Part funded by the City Challenge initiative, the site comprised approximately 230 acres of inner city land suffering from major decline.
- The plan reintegrated the district into surrounding areas by connecting major routes.
- The development pattern was derived from the traditional urban block connected by a network of streets and squares and is now a popular thriving neighbourhood continuing to attract major private development.
- MBLA authored the Hulme Regeneration Urban Design Code, adopted by the city and formed the core document from which the City design Code was developed.
- It was such a success the Hulme research has been applied to many other masterplans.

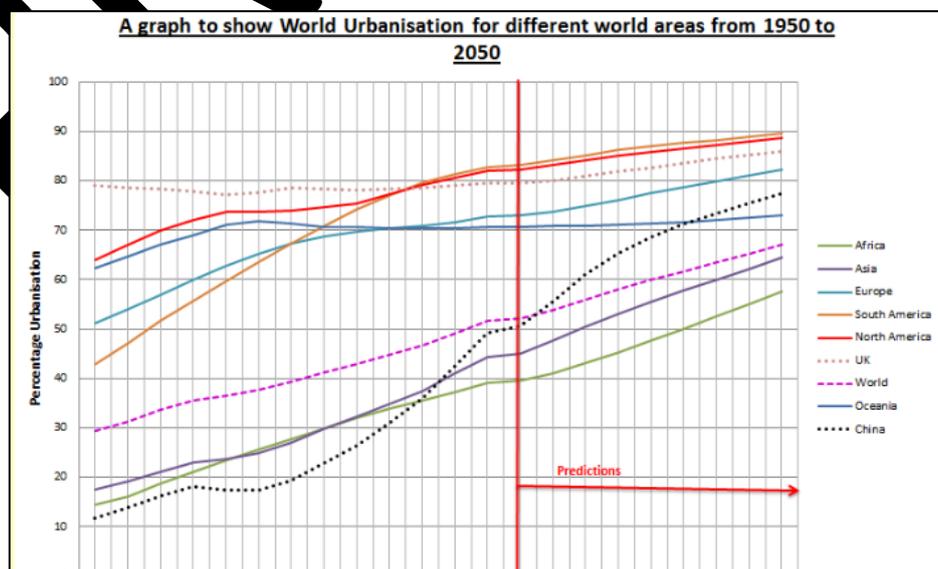
Urbanisation

Key terms:

- **Megacity** – a city with over 10 million people living there.
- **World City** – a city that has influence all over the world. World cities are centres for trade and business and they are also cultural and science hubs
- **Millionaire Cities** – a city with over 1 million people

Facts

- Urbanisation represents the demographic transition or change from rural areas to urban areas.
- It is defined as “the increasing proportion of people that live in towns and cities”
- In 2010 a key date was passed, the world’s urban population passed 50% for the first time in history
- The World Health Organisation of the UN estimate that “By 2030, 6 out of every 10 people live in a city and by 2050, this proportion will increase to 7 out of 10 people”



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- Urbanisation has occurred at different times for different continents and at different rates (speeds).
 - The most urbanised places on planet Earth are the most economically developed, with North America, Europe and Oceania all displaying high percentages of urbanisation and all starting with high levels after 1950 (all over 50%)
 - These have all continued to urbanise, but rates have slowed down as these areas approach their peak for urbanisation.
 - The UK line on the graph is a good country example of this pattern.
 - Asia contains many NICs such as India, and China, and Asian Tigers such as Malaysia, Thailand and South Korea. These areas have had a phenomenal rise in urbanisation from 18% to 45% in 2011, and are predicted to continue to do so.
 - These changes go hand in hand with rapid industrialisation (as seen in China's special enterprise zones) and changes in agriculture in those countries.
 - Africa is a more complex case, and some countries are urbanizing whilst industrialising, whilst others are urbanising based on the exportation of primary resources.

Case study – Mumbai

Mumbai formerly Bombay

- Mega city
- Global importance
 - Port
 - India's financial centre
 - Cultural centre
 - Bollywood
 - Rapid rural-urban migration
 - 1971 (5.9 million)
 - 2011 (12.5 million)
 - 2016 (18.5 million)

What causes its growth

- Home of Bollywood
- Rural-urban migration in search of better life
- Home of jobs
- High natural increase

Issues

- Slums – poor living conditions
 - Cramped / no sewage / risk to health
- Health services cannot cope
 - Health care reaches 30% of the population
 - Lack of water means it is sometimes rationed
 - Road network cannot cope
 - 25% of deaths in Chembur in 2007 were due to respiratory problems

What can be done?

- 2004 government announced a slum redevelopment project
- 1995 slum sanitation programme set up with toilet blocks built
- Rainwater harvesting systems in place for new residential buildings
- Metro system is being upgraded with 140km of new rail lines

14,300,000 people

- India's financial centre
- Authorities struggle to keep up with the rapid growth as people are drawn in from the countryside seeking work and the economy becomes more diversified.
- Problems are worsened by Mumbai's site – urban growth was spawned around fishing villages on the Peninsula which create vast planning problems.

- The British colonial administration had developed the peninsula into a major port.
- The area around the port became
- The banking, finance and insurance sectors in the port allowed it to become India's financial sector. Its economy is growing and it is taking part in the world economy – becoming a world city.
- The site is becoming crowded.
- The price of land has rocketed.
- Migrants are often uneducated and have little skills to make a living.
- Suburbs built of poorly built housing are springing up.
- Infrastructure can't handle the number of people.
- Squatters often live in dangerous areas.
- In the 70s the plan was to move the population to the mainland on the east – but it was only partially successful.

Dharavi

- Dharavi is the biggest slum in Asia – home to more than 1 million people. Its spread is 2km².
- It generates US \$40m a year.
- It is just north of central Mumbai and its growth is restricted by the city.
- The governments of Mumbai and Maharashtra state are now planning the development of the slum. Housing is to be cleared in stages.

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- The Dharavi redevelopment project is developing the slum so that each district has housing, health care, civic amenities, infrastructure, recreational spaces, schools and industries
 - Dharavi is on very valuable land just south of the Mithi River, near the new Bangra Kurla Complex.
 - In 2005 the BKC was flooded, and poor planning for the site was evident. The river was diverted changing drainage in the area, but this left Dharavi, a former swamp, dry.
 - For this reason, Dharavi is attractive to redevelop.
 - Developers can't erase the existing industries in the area, so a compromise is reached. There are 4,500 small industries.
 - The project cannot go ahead unless the majority of residents agree to it. Some people claim that the government has used underhand tactics to make people sign the agreement.
 - They also fear that with development, financial pressures will replace planned housing with industry.

There are also plans for the expansion of the BKC.

Dharavi Redevelopment Project (DRP)

- In 2004, the government instituted the **Dharavi Redevelopment Plan (DRP)**, a complex multi-stakeholder public-private partnership (PPP) initiative — including international developers, bureaucrats, state agencies, civil society, and social movements

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- seeks to give **new apartments** to the area's dwellers
 - The land upon which Dharavi is built is **next to Mumbai's financial district**. This makes it a prime target for redevelopment.
 - Redevelopment is targeting the recycling centre and fishing village.

Key facts:

- Estimated cost of \$740 million in 2004
- By 2010 the estimate had risen to \$2.2 billion
- Plans to build homes for 57,000 families
- Only people living in Dharavi before 2010 to be resettled

Problems relocation include:

- They want to rehouse residents in **small high rise blocks**.
- The **square footage** allocation originally only at 180sq ft but residents wanted bigger so it has been increased to 300sq ft.
- These areas have strong safe neighbourhoods that have low crime and communal areas. Also at risk are the local shops and markets and the community spirit which has taken generations to develop

The locals would **prefer small improvements** to the existing slum such as improvements in drainage.

Alternatives to redevelopment

- Allow the **locals to improve the slums**
- **NGO** - The Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres, better known as SPARC supports the efforts of local people to get better housing for their many members.
- **Dharavi could also follow the Brazilian model**, as evidenced in Rocinha in Rio de Janeiro. Within the Favelas the government has assisted people in improving their homes. Breeze blocks and other materials (pipes for plumbing etc) were given as long as people updated their homes. This is an approach known as **SITE and SERVICE**.

Site and service

- Help migrants build their own homes
- Area of land is chosen and divided into plots
- Water, gas and sanitation is provided
- Residents rent the land and can build home

Self-help schemes

- These give people the tools and training to improve their homes. Low-interest loans may be used to help people fund these changes. People may be given legal ownership of the land.
- Can transform areas from low quality to medium quality housing.

The brown agenda

- Social and environmental problems created by rapid industrialisation and growth
- Less developed world and low income group
- Two main issues
 - Limited availability of good quality land, shelters and services
 - Pollution, contaminated water, toxic waste, noise and other issues from rapid industrialisation
- City planners/managers then have to try to tackle the problem but they do not have the resources
- International Organisations have suggested a framework to tackle the issues
- Public consultation over what the main issues are
- Identify the risks and perform a cost/benefit analysis of all solutions
- Have zoning plans for specific areas
- Establish local support groups
- All community based and centred and about empowering the community

Impacts of urbanisation:

CBD

- This is the most valuable land
- The focus of transport systems
- In theory the most accessible point of the city
- The CBD has a core and a frame

London CBD

- Development of the London Docklands changed London's CBD from a bi-nuclear entity in the West End to its current nuclear form – the West End and Canary Wharf

CBD

- Transport is a universal problem in CBDs
- London now has a congestion charge and other cities have followed
- The CBD is a major factor in the economic health of a city
- Development can have a major effect on the CBD

Traffic in cities

There are 4 main ways that cities are combating traffic in cities

- Park and ride
- Bus lanes
- Trams
- Congestion charge

PREVIEW