### Urbanisation Revision Notes

#### Growth of Dublin over time

(Marking Scheme: 12 marks 3 factors @ 4 marks each, 2 marks statement and 2 marks development.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time Period</th>
<th>Economic Factors</th>
<th>Social Factors</th>
<th>Administrative Factors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Viking</strong></td>
<td>Vikings set-up Dublin as a major trading centre in the 9th century.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Anglo-Normans</strong></td>
<td>Normans took over Dublin in 1169, it became a medieval city with stone walls, narrow streets and no sewage system. Home of craftworkers e.g. cobblers.</td>
<td>14th century the Black Death caused a huge number of deaths. Built St. Patricks Cathedral.</td>
<td>Dublin castle was built and became part of the Pale, the centre of English power in Ireland.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Georgian Dublin</strong></td>
<td>Dublin was a spacious city with streets in a grid-iron pattern. Building of Georgian houses e.g. Merrion Square, homes of members of parliament. Royal and Grand canals were built to increase trade with rural areas.</td>
<td>Trinity College was built.</td>
<td>England had a stronger control over Ireland under Queen Elizabeth I, English administration was in Dublin. Parliament met in College Green, consisted of the Irish gentry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>19th Century</strong></td>
<td>Gentry moved to London, Georgian houses sold to landlords, became tenements of the poor. Dublin became a distribution centre (canal, rail and port) 1900 = 23,000 employed at the docks.</td>
<td>Huge poverty, Dublin had the highest infant mortality rate of any city in the British Empire.</td>
<td>1800 Act of Union Irish parliament abolished.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 20th Century | Only development available was to the west, built new satellite towns. | Migration of people from rural Ireland since the 1960’s in search of jobs. | Dublin is the capital and chief civil service centre. 
Dublin is the centre of power and influence for the country as the Dail is based there. 
Docklands area of the city redeveloped as a financial centre. 
Inner city people re-housed in the suburbs e.g. Finglas, led to growth of Dublin outwards. 
Transport system has not grown with the city. 
Main industrial centre. |

**Functional Zones of a city**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functional Zones</th>
<th>Example: Paris</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CBD</td>
<td>CBD is contained in the Boulevard Peripherique, it has extended outwards towards La Defense a redeveloped office region.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smaller Shopping Areas</td>
<td>Smaller Shopping Areas With a city of 11 million people there are huge problems with urban sprawl, the city taking over surrounding villages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shopping Centres</td>
<td>Shopping Centres A lot of shopping centres located around the Pompidou centre.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industrial Areas</td>
<td>Industrial Areas Most important manufacturing centre in France, car-assemble industries and fashion houses, located here because of good transport links. Heavy industry located near the canal links.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Recreational Areas</td>
<td>Recreational Areas Major tourist attractions e.g. Eiffel Tower, the Louvre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Land-use and values in cities**

(Marking Scheme: 4 marks, 2 marks statement and 2 explanations @ 1 mark each)

- Land values increase as you move towards the city centre.
- Buildings height also increases towards the city centre with multi-storey buildings.
- Retailers e.g. clothes shops, restaurants, locate here as they have a high turnover and can afford high rents.
• Larger businesses tend to locate in the suburbs as land is cheaper and they have more room for parking, storerooms and future expansion.

Residential accommodation in cities
• Buildings in the centre are older than buildings on the urban fringe, as cities are expanding outwards.
• Old terraced housing, with no front gardens opening onto narrow streets.
• Modern apartment blocks, have a high population density e.g. poor housing at Ballymun tower blocks built in the 1960’s to accommodate people from the inner city, demolished 1998
• Near the town centre, town houses, high quality apartments.
• Front/back gardens and spacious detached/semi-detached houses note wealthiest suburbs.

Traffic Congestion in Cities

Problems
(Marking Scheme: 6 marks, 3 factors @ 2 marks each)
• People commuting to work in the city centre by buses, cars and rail.
• Suburbs have become dormitory zones.
• Car ownership has increased, due to convenience, but has lead to grid locked roads during rush hour.

Solutions
(Marking Scheme: 4 marks, 2 solutions @ 2 marks each.)
• Increased public transport that is frequent, fast and cheap.
• Luas and DART rail services have helped to ease the problem slightly.
• To increase the amount of Quality Bus Corridors (bus and taxi only lanes).
• Reduce parking in the city by expensive parking charges, fines and pedestrian streets.

Urban Problems
(1) Urban Decline/Urban Decay
Inner city Dublin is located around the CBD and is an area of public housing often in bad repair.
There are a lot of old derelict sites making the area look unattractive.

(2) Inadequate Infrastructure
Facilities are often not able to cope with the influx of people into new suburbs.
Inadequate supply of transport links, social centres etc., leads to social isolation.

(3) Urban Sprawl
Uncontrolled growth of the city into valuable countryside.
Haphazard unplanned developments lacking facilities for people living there.

(4) Community Disruption
Younger people were encouraged to migrate to new suburbs leading to a breakdown of long established social connections.
(5) Unemployment
Low skilled jobs now located on the outskirts of towns in the industrial estates. Jobs in the CBD highly skilled e.g. banking and beyond the reach of locals, as only 62% of male students in 2002 sat a leaving certificate.

(6) Crime
Some young people in the inner city become addicted to drugs for many reasons, e.g. early school leavers, drugs widely available, boredom. Many use crime to support their habit.

Solutions to urban problems
(1) Planning of new towns
(Marking Scheme: 6 marks, name a new town 2 marks, and two descriptions @ 2 marks each.)

Tallaght
• In the 1960’s Tallaght was built to accommodate the growing number of people in Dublin, population 1961 = 1,420 and in 2002 = 63,000.
• Tallaght has many services for people with a hospital, college and industries.
• It also has plenty of transport links e.g. Luas and M50.
• Tends to have a young population structure.

(2) Inner city renewal and redevelopment
(Marking Scheme: 6 marks, 2 marks name the town and one explanation @ 4 marks, 2 marks statement and 2 marks development.)

Urban renewal
The demolition of old buildings and their replacement with modern residential accommodation.

Urban redevelopment
Old run-down buildings are demolished and the area is now used for shops, offices etc.

Inner City Dublin
• Since the 1970’s the once thriving docklands area of Dublin was one of the most neglected areas in the city.
• Jobs were lost in the area as machines replaced manual labour.
• Population dropped by 50% from 1900 – 1980.
• In the late 1980’s the area started to be revived with the building of the IFSC (International Financial Services Centre) and the creation of jobs in the area again.
• The setting up of the DDDA (Dublin Docklands Development Authority) helps to promote economic and social development in the area.
• DDDA also hope to repopulate the area to 42,500 this is called infill development.
Urbanisation in the developing world:
Main differences with the developed world:
(1) Sharp social and economic inequalities, the wealthy living close to the poor.
(2) The wealthy live in the inner city and the poor in the suburbs the reverse of the developed world.
(3) Faster growth of cities, unplanned development and complete lack of infrastructure in the city suburbs.

Shanty Towns: Calcutta
(Marking Scheme: 9 marks, 3 problems @ 3 marks each, 2 marks statement and 1 mark development.)

- Shanty towns (Bustees or Favelas) are temporary buildings of squatters (without legal rights to their homes) made of cardboard, plastic, tin etc.
- They have poor services, little healthcare, and no education, running water or rubbish collection therefore disease spreads quickly
- Two-thirds of Calcutta's population live there
- There are also 250,000 living on the street as pavement dwellers, there is little living space
- The population is constantly growing as people move there because of famine, eviction or rural violence