



THIRD EDITION

URBAN GEOGRAPHY

A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

MICHAEL PACIONE



ROUTLEDGE

COMMENTS ON THE PREVIOUS EDITIONS

‘I am very impressed with the book’s empirical and theoretical range.’

Mark Bouman, Professor and Department Chair, Chicago State University

‘An excellent book, monumental in scope, breathtaking in depth . . . a great achievement.’

Christopher Smith, Professor of Geography and Planning, SUNY at Albany

‘This remains the most definitive text and the best introductory one.’

Kevin Ward, Senior Lecturer in Geography, University of Manchester

‘It has huge depth and breadth of coverage, with which no other text can (or probably wants to) compete.’

Tim Coles, Lecturer in Human Geography, University of Exeter

‘This text is more comprehensive than any text I know in the subject area. It is nearly 700 pages long and is a tour de force.’

Linda Stainer, School of Geographical Sciences, University of Derby

Urban Geography: A Global Perspective offers the most contemporary, comprehensive, and insightful presentation on urban geography, a compelling readable, spectacularly exciting, and pleasingly sophisticated investigation of an extensive range of vital urban issues at the local and global scales. It is a must-read for any urban student and scholar the world over.

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An impressive overview of the urban process, from the origins of cities to the problems of contemporary urban regions in the developed and developing worlds.

L. S. Bourne, Professor of Geography, University of Toronto

Michael Pacione’s *Urban Geography: A Global Perspective* provides a comprehensive global view of urban geography that is chock full of information and lavishly illustrated with maps, photographs, and illustrations. At the same time it is theoretically smart, rich in historical detail, and questioning about urban futures in a global world. It is the ideal text for undergraduate courses in urban geography and urban studies.

Professor Neil Smith, City University of New York

I heartily endorse Pacione’s new text. He has set himself the daunting task of introducing students to the full breadth and richness of urban geography and rises magnificently to the occasion.

Professor A. G. Champion, University of Newcastle

Urban Geography

Third edition

Today, for the first time in the history of Humankind urban dwellers outnumber rural residents. Urban places, towns and cities, are of fundamental importance – for the distribution of population within countries; in the organisation of economic production, distribution and exchange; in the structuring of social reproduction and cultural life; and in the allocation and exercise of power. Furthermore, in the course of the present century the number of urban dwellers and level of global urbanisation are destined to increase. Even those living beyond the administrative or functional boundaries of a town or city will have their lifestyle influenced to some degree by a nearby, or even distant, city.

The analysis of towns and cities is a central element of all social sciences including geography, which offers a particular perspective on and insight into the urban condition. The principal goal of this third edition of the book remains that of providing instructors and students of the contemporary city with a comprehensive introduction to the expanding field of urban studies. The structure of the first two editions is maintained, with minor amendments. Each of the thirty chapters has been revised to incorporate recent developments in the field. All of the popular study aids are retained; the glossary has been expanded; and chapter references and notes updated to reflect the latest research. This third edition also provides new and expanded discussion of key themes and debates including detailed consideration of metacities, boomburbs, public space, urban sprawl, balanced communities, urban economic restructuring, poverty and financial exclusion, the right to the

city, urban policy, reverse migration, and traffic and transport problems.

The book is divided into six main parts. Part One outlines the field of urban geography and explains the importance of a global perspective. Part Two explores the growth of cities from the earliest times to the present day and examines the urban geography of the major world regions. Part Three considers the dynamics of urban structure and land use change in Western cities. Part Four focuses on economy, society and politics in the Western city. In Part Five attention turns to the urban geography of the Third World, where many of the countries experiencing highest rates of urban growth are least well equipped to respond to the economic, social, political and environmental challenge. Finally Part Six affords a prospective on the future of cities and cities of the future. New to this edition are: further readings based on the latest research; updated data and statistics; an expanded glossary; new key concepts; additional study questions; and a listing of useful websites.

The book provides a comprehensive interpretation of the urban geography of the contemporary world. Written in a clear and readable style, lavishly illustrated with more than 80 photographs, 180 figures, over 100 tables and 190 boxed studies and with a plethora of study aids *Urban Geography: A Global Perspective* represents the ultimate resource for students of urban geography.

Michael Pacione is Professor and Chair of Geography at the University of Strathclyde in Glasgow.



URBAN GEOGRAPHY

A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Third edition

MICHAEL PACIONE



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TO CHRISTINE, MICHAEL JOHN
AND EMMA VICTORIA

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Preface to the Third Edition

The first and second editions of *Urban Geography: A Global Perspective* published in 2001 and 2005 respectively elicited a gratifyingly favourable response from an international readership of academic professionals and students, and the book has been adopted as a course text in colleges and universities in Britain, North America and elsewhere. This revised edition benefited from constructive feedback from this international readership.

The principal goal of this third edition of the book remains that of providing instructors and students of the contemporary city with a comprehensive introduction to the expanding field of urban studies. The structure of the first two editions is maintained, with minor amendments. Each of the thirty chapters has been revised to incorporate developments in the field since publication of the second edition. All of the popular study aids are

retained; the glossary has been expanded; and chapter references and notes updated to reflect the latest research.

Users of the first two editions will recognise and benefit from the structural continuity, as well as the additional features of this third edition. For those who are new to the book – if you are reading this it is likely that you share my interest in the city. Cities are fascinating, dynamic and complex socio-spatial phenomena. As the Prologue to the book illustrates, knowledge of cities and of city living is of real importance both for academic understanding and in negotiating our daily lives in the urban world of the twenty-first century. *Urban Geography: A Global Perspective* is designed to provide an accessible introduction to the study of urban geography in the contemporary world.

Acknowledgements

Few books make the passage from conception to publication without the assistance of a variety of outside agencies, and this book is no exception. Preparation of this third edition of *Urban Geography: A Global Perspective* was facilitated by the professional support provided by the staff at Routledge. Academic colleagues, students and an international panel of reviewers offered valuable comments on the second edition of the book that aided preparation of this revised third edition. In writing the book I enjoyed and benefited from reading the work of other researchers engaged in the study of contemporary urban environments. I am grateful to all the authors and publishers who gave permission to reproduce material in the book. While considerable effort has been made to trace and contact copyright holders prior to publication, the author and publishers apologise for any oversights or omissions and if notified will endeavor to remedy these at the earliest opportunity. A number of friends and colleagues from the international geographic community kindly provided some of the photographs to illustrate different themes in the book. I am grateful to Stuart Aitken (for

Plate 4.1), John Cole (Plate 25.2), Bruce Connolly (Plate 23.2a and b), Roman Cybriwsky (Plates 5 and 7.1), Larry Ford (Plate 26.3), Brian Godfrey (Plate 9), Mallik Hossain (Plate 28.1), Hamish Main (Plate 5.2), Arthur Morris (Plate 2.1a), Tony O'Connor (Plate 22.1), Jong-Kie Park (Plate 4), Philip Rushton (Plate 6), Denis Shaw (Plate 8.2), David Simon (Plate 23.1), and Neil Smith (Plate 16.1). All other photographs are taken from my own collection. The maps and diagrams in the book were drawn by Sharon Galleitch, Michael John Pacione and Margaret Dunn.

The greatest debt is owed to my family – my wife, Christine, who continues to manage the demands of career and home in a way that is beyond the ability of most males, my son, Michael, whose uncanny ability to solve computing problems is a continuing source of comfort, and my daughter Emma, who contributed simply by being the person she is. Collectively all three provided a comfortable and supportive environment in which to work and, when required, essential distractions from the task of writing.

Michael Pacione
Milton of Campsie
1 August 2008

Prologue

Daily life in the global village

You awake to the sound of an alarm clock bought in the local hardware store but manufactured in Taiwan. You breakfast on fresh orange juice from Florida, tea or coffee from Sri Lanka or Brazil, bread made from wheat grown on the prairies of North America, jam from Bulgaria, butter from New Zealand, bacon from Denmark and free-range eggs from a local organic farm. Depending on your job, and income, your choice of clothing for the day may have been designed and made in a Milanese fashion house or manufactured under sweatshop conditions by child or female labour in the Far East. As you leave for work in the city you nod a greeting to your neighbour who is teleworking from home, and to her partner who works flexitime to accommodate domestic commitments. You travel into the city in a car constructed in South Korea. In your office the ballpoint pen on your desk was manufactured in Germany. Your notepad is made from timber harvested from a renewable forest plantation in Sweden. You perform your job using a personal computer constructed and sold locally but designed in Silicon Valley, California, and loaded with software produced in Seattle. You may spend much of your working day in cyberspace, using e-mail and teleconferencing facilities to establish real-time communications with business contacts around the globe. All your discussions are in English, the emerging global language.

In your lunch break you visit a McDonald's, an icon of cultural globalisation in which the same menu and decor are available in almost every large city of the world. With time to spare, you stroll past the security officer at the entrance to a new shopping mall and

enter a travel agency where you make a reservation for a summer trip to Bali. In the adjacent music store you pick up a copy of a CD that is currently a chart hit in over twenty countries. You might spend some time sitting on a public bench in the town square reading a newspaper that, in addition to local and national news and weather, contains reports of a bank robbery in Bogotá, floods in Dhaka, share prices on the Tokyo stock market, pollution in Lagos and baseball results from the USA. Across the square a small crowd has gathered around a group of street musicians from Peru who are playing traditional folk tunes of the Andes. By the fountain an unemployed man distributes leaflets protesting against the loss of local jobs as a result of downsizing by a foreign-owned TNC. Overhead a Russian jet airliner comes in to land at the city's international airport. At the street intersection enterprising youths rush to clean car windscreens before the traffic lights turn to green. As you rise to return to the office, a party of Japanese tourists ask for directions to the cathedral. You direct them past the redeveloped harbour-side where postmodern pavement cafés and gentrified loft apartments located around a yacht marina are replacing the abandoned warehouses and wharves of an industrial past. On the opposite bank of the river the site of a recent garden festival awaits redevelopment under a public-private partnership scheme to build a concert hall, science museum, I-max theatre and a millennium tower.

After work you meet some friends in an Irish theme pub, before going on to eat dinner in an Indonesian restaurant. As the city centre empties of its daytime

work force the space is reoccupied by a night-time population of service workers and entertainment seekers. The homeless search for a sleeping space for the night in the doorways of now silent commercial premises, while in the shadows prostitutes and drug dealers ply their trade.

The journey out to your exurban home takes you past inner suburban areas of social housing where groups of unemployed people congregate on street corners and regard passing strangers with a mix of curiosity and suspicion. Many of the young have never had a job and lack the educational qualifications to enter

the labour force, while older men formerly employed in heavy engineering are without the flexible skills needed to compete for a place in the post-Fordist economy. Some inner-city neighbourhoods are occupied by ethnic minorities, while others accommodate lifestyle communities, each contributing to the cultural diversity of the metropolis. Farther out, towards the edge of the city, the proliferation of middle-class gated communities underlines the levels of segregation and social polarisation within the city. Once you are on the urban motorway the lights of the city are soon left behind. Out of sight, out of mind – until tomorrow.

Introduction

The contemporary world is an urban world. This is apparent in the expansion of urban areas and the extension of urban influences across much of the habitable surface of the planet. Today, for the first time in the history of humankind, urban dwellers outnumber rural residents. Urban places – towns and cities – are of fundamental importance: for the distribution of population within countries; in the organisation of economic production, distribution and exchange; in the structuring of social reproduction and cultural life; and in the allocation and exercise of power. Furthermore, in the course of the present century the number of urban dwellers and level of global urbanisation are likely to increase. Even those living beyond the administrative or functional boundaries of a town or city will have their lifestyle influenced to some degree by a nearby, or even distant, city. We inhabit an urban world in which the spread of urban areas and urban influences is a global phenomenon. The outcomes of these processes are manifested in the diversity of urban environments that characterise the contemporary world.

The study of towns and cities is a central element of all social sciences, including geography, which offers a particular perspective on and insight into the urban condition. The scope and content of urban geography are wide-ranging, and include the study of urban places as ‘points in space’ as well as investigation of the internal structure of urban areas. Within the general field of urban geography specialised sub-areas attract researchers interested in particular aspects of the urban environment (such as population dynamics, the urban economy, politics and governance, urban

communities, housing or transport issues). This eclectic coverage, allied to the synthesising power of a geographical perspective, is a major advantage for those seeking to understand the complexity of contemporary urban environments.

Students of urban geography draw on a rich blend of theoretical and empirical information to advance their knowledge of the city. The breadth of urban geography and the volume of published research may appear daunting to someone approaching the field for the first time. This book synthesises this wealth of material to provide a comprehensive introduction to the study of urban geography in the contemporary world. It is intended primarily for undergraduate students of geography and for those taking urban-based courses in cognate social sciences.

STRUCTURE OF THE BOOK

In this introduction I explain the aims and objectives of the book, identify the intended readership and indicate how the material is arranged. I also provide instructors and students with detailed guidance on how to make the best use of the book. Following the Introduction, the book is organised into six main parts. In Part One of the book I lay the foundations for the study of urban geography. In the opening chapter we explore the importance of, and relationship between, global and local factors in the processes of urbanisation and urban change. I highlight the major outcomes of these processes, and identify the main themes and

issues of importance in urban geography. In Chapter 2 I introduce a number of key theoretical and conceptual issues, and provide a brief history of the subject in order to establish a framework for analysis in urban geography.

Part Two focuses on the world, regional and national scales. In this part of the book we examine the origins and growth of cities from the earliest times to the present day, establish the global context for the processes of urbanisation and urban growth, identify recent developments in the urban geography of the major world regions, and examine national systems of cities and different types of urbanised region in the world.

Part Three considers urban structure and land use in Western cities. We examine the key agents and processes underlying patterns of urban change and develop an understanding of the construction and reconstruction of urban areas with particular reference to major urban land uses and issues such as post-war suburbanisation, new community development, residential mobility and neighbourhood change, housing problems and policies, retailing and transportation.

Part Four focuses on economy, society and politics in the Western city. Discussion of the urban economy is set within the context of the changing nature of employment in the global economy and the post-Second World War restructuring of metropolitan space-economies. We consider the nature and incidence of poverty and deprivation, and assess national and local responses to urban economic change. The question of social justice in urban service provision is also addressed. We explore the key social processes of congregation and segregation in the city and examine the concept of community and the different bases of residential differentiation. We then employ the notion of urban liveability to consider differential quality of life within cities along a number of major dimensions. Finally, we discuss the role of local government and the distribution and use of power in the city.

In Part Five our attention turns to the urban geography of the Third World, a region that exhibits some of the highest rates of urbanisation and urban growth in the world, as well as the greatest incidences of urban social, economic and environmental problems. I establish the global context for Third World urbanisation before analysing the internal structure of Third World cities. The process of rural–urban migration is identified as a major factor in urbanisation and urban growth. Our attention then focuses on experiences of life in Third World cities, with detailed examination of the urban economy, housing issues, environment,

health, transport, and poverty, power and politics in the Third World city.

Finally, in Part Six we employ a prospective viewpoint to consider the future of cities with particular reference to the concept of sustainable urban development, and critically examine the nature of cities in the twenty-first century.

URBAN GEOGRAPHY IN COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

The importance of urban systems and environments in contemporary society is reflected in the availability of urban-based courses at all levels of the educational system. In the further and higher education sectors, most college and university departments of geography, as well as academic departments in cognate social sciences, offer at least an introductory class in urban geography. In many departments the importance and scope of urban geography is reflected in the provision of several urban classes organised either in terms of a systematic division of the field (with, for example, classes on urban social geography, urban economic geography or urban historical geography) and/or according to a regional specialisation (with a major division between the urban geography of the Western world and study of urban phenomena in the Third World).

This book is designed to be used as a basic resource for those engaged in the teaching and study of urban geography. In the following section I offer some guidance for students and instructors on how to make best use of the book.

HOW TO USE THIS BOOK

INSTRUCTORS

The book provides an introduction to the study of urban geography. Its principal characteristics are:

1. Comprehensive coverage of the major themes and issues of importance in urban geography.
2. A global perspective which examines urban environments in both the developed world and the Third World, and in all the major world regions.
3. An approach to teaching that relates explanation of theories and concepts to revealed processes and patterns, employing examples and case studies from appropriate environments worldwide.

4. Support of the text by a number of user-friendly learning strategies, including numerous boxed studies to amplify key concepts and illustrate particular issues; maps, diagrams and tables of statistics; photographs; an introductory preface for each chapter; a guide to further reading; a list of key concepts, set of study questions, example seminar discussion topics (listed in Table 1.1) and a student project for each chapter, that may also form the basis for a dissertation; a comprehensive list of references; a glossary of key terms; and a work-file approach to encourage active student participation in the learning process. Glossary terms have been highlighted initially in bold type.

For instructors the material presented in the book can be used in a flexible way to construct and organise several different types of class in urban geography the content of which can be varied to fit differing needs in terms of breadth and depth of coverage of the subject. For example, in an introductory urban class you may decide to make less use of Section 1 that deals with theory and methodology; whereas in a more advanced class greater use may be made of the many study aids – references, further readings, notes, glossary, projects and study questions that can be used either for revision or as part of class assessment.

Three basic ways in which the book may be used as a foundation resource for class instruction in urban geography are:

1. In its entirety as a means of providing introductory-level students with a *general overview* of our urban and urbanising world.
2. As a foundation for the study of the urban geography of *particular world regions*.
3. As the basis for more specialised classes dealing with *specific urban themes*.

These options can be combined to provide an integrated course across several years of undergraduate urban geography teaching with, for example, a general first-year introduction to urban geography followed by semester-length classes that develop more detailed, in-depth analyses of particular issues and themes in the second and subsequent years of study.

We can illustrate the potential application of this flexible structure with reference to a selection of the range of urban geography classes currently on offer in colleges and universities in Britain, Europe, North America and Australasia. The shaded areas in Table 1 indicate chapters in *Urban Geography: A Global Perspective* that may

be used as a core learning resource for some of the many different possible classes in Urban Geography. In addition, depending on study objectives, level of student knowledge and engagement, and time available, each of the core groups of chapters identified can be supplemented by cross-reference to linked material located elsewhere in the book.

STUDENTS

The book provides a comprehensive introduction to the study of urban geography. It explains the major theories and concepts underlying processes of urban change in the contemporary world and relates these to revealed patterns and outcomes in towns and cities across the globe.

It also incorporates a number of features designed to help your understanding and revision of material learned. Thus, the basic resource of the text is supported by a wealth of additional information provided in a variety of forms. These include:

1. Chapter previews and introductions that outline the main objectives and issues to be covered.
2. Boxed studies that provide supplementary information on key issues and detailed case studies.
3. Maps, diagrams and tables that complement the text with supporting graphical and numerical information.
4. Photographs that provide a visual illustration of urban environments throughout the world.
5. Further reading that identifies key readings to enable you to follow up the themes covered in each chapter.
6. Key concepts that act as a shorthand revision guide by checking your understanding of important issues in each chapter.
7. Study questions designed to test your knowledge and promote critical consideration of the theories, concepts, themes and issues discussed in each chapter.
8. A project that enables you to undertake independent research and develop a detailed understanding of a particular topic.
9. A glossary that defines the key terms in urban geography.
10. A comprehensive list of major references that acts as a guide for further independent study. and
11. The work-file approach, which involves you as an active partner in the production of knowledge on the urban environment.

Book chapter	Course					
	<i>An Introduction to Urban Geography</i>	<i>The Urban Economy</i>	<i>Urban Historical Geography</i>	<i>The Built Environment</i>	<i>Urban Social Geography</i>	<i>Third World Urbanisation</i>
1. Urban geography: from global to local						
2. Concepts and theory in urban geography						
3. The origins and growth of cities						
4. The global context of urbanisation and urban change						
5. Regional perspectives on urbanisation and urban change						
6. National urban systems						
7. Land use in the city						
8. Urban planning and policy						
9. New towns						
10. Residential mobility and neighbourhood change						
11. Housing problems and housing policy						
12. Urban retailing						
13. Urban transportation						
14. The economy of cities						
15. Poverty and deprivation in the Western city						
16. National and local responses to urban economic change						

Course

Book chapter	<i>An Introduction to Urban Geography</i>	<i>The Urban Economy</i>	<i>Urban Historical Geography</i>	<i>The Built Environment</i>	<i>Urban Social Geography</i>	<i>Third World Urbanisation</i>
17. Collective consumption and social justice in the city						
18. Residential differentiation and communities in the city						
19. Urban liveability						
20. Power, politics and urban governance						
21. Third World urbanisation within a global urban system						
22. Internal structure of Third World cities						
23. Rural–urban migration in the Third World						
24. Urban economy and employment in the Third World						
25. Housing the Third World urban poor						
26. Environmental problems in Third World cities						
27. Health in the Third World city						
28. Traffic and transport in the Third World city						
29. Poverty, power and politics in the Third World city						
30. The future of the city – cities of the future						

STUDY TIPS

In addition to the particular guidance offered above on how best to use the book my 'top ten' tips for the successful study of urban geography are as follows:

1. To obtain maximum advantage from the book you should make full use of the in-built study features.
2. Ensure that you understand the key concepts and terms. Re-read the text to refresh your knowledge of any you are unsure about. The glossary can also act as a ready reference source for a definition. In addition, there will be several dictionaries of geography available in your college library.
3. Use the end-of-chapter study questions to test your knowledge and understanding. It is also always helpful to try to relate general urban processes and patterns with conditions in a town or city with which you are familiar (for example, can you identify local incidences of social polarisation, gentrification, ghettoisation, de-industrialisation or suburbanisation?).
4. Take time out to read the boxed studies that accompany each chapter in the book. These not only provide detailed information on particular concepts, issues and situations but can help you relate to the broader themes of the chapter.
5. Study the maps, diagrams and tables. Think about what they are depicting, and identify what trends, patterns and processes they display.
6. Use the photographs as a means of entering into the urban scene. Look at the detail of the environment and think about what is being shown (and not shown). How well does it relate to the theme it represents?
7. The glossary can be used as a quick-fire question-and-answer test for yourself by seeing how well your own definitions match those given.
8. Cultivate the habit of making a regular trip to the college or university library to check recent issues of the main academic journals dealing with urban matters. These include *Urban Studies*, *Urban Geography*, *Annals of the Association of American Geographers*, *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, *Environment and Planning A*, *Environment and Planning D: Society and Space*, *Cities*, *Urban Affairs Quarterly*, *Journal of the American Planning Association*, *Journal of Urbanism*, *Town Planning Review*, *International Development Planning Review* (formerly *Third World Planning Review*), *Habitat International*, *Environment and Urbanisation*.
9. Engage directly in the production of knowledge by creating your own personal work-file of urban materials. These can be obtained from a variety of sources, including:
 - The textbook – make notes, prepare bullet points, annotate diagrams and write short essays on key issues.
 - Additional reading – write summaries of important readings.
 - Lecture notes and handouts provided by the instructor.
 - Class essays, projects or other assignments.
 - Your own maps, sketches or photographs of townscapes with which you are familiar and which are representative of particular themes covered in the class.
 - Government reports and statistics – for example, published census data and urban planning documents.
 - The media – newspaper and magazine cuttings, television reports and documentaries.
 - The World Wide Web – provides a vast array of potentially useful information on urban issues, but must be used with critical appreciation of the sources, which can range from international agencies and government departments, through scholarly research articles published in online journals, to non-refereed statements by individuals. You can use a search engine (such as Yahoo, Lycos, Alta Vista, Google or Copernic), to locate sites of interest or, if known, type in a specific address. For example: for direct access to organisations such as the World Bank, www.worldbank.org; the United Nations, www.undp.org, www.un.org; the United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat), www.unchs.org; the World Health Organisation, www.who.int/en/; the OECD, www.oecd.org/home; or for access to newspapers, magazines and television such as *National Geographic*, www.nationalgeographic.com; *One World* magazine, www.oneworld.net; *The Times*, www.the-times.co.uk. Web sites relating to themes covered in each chapter are listed extensively at the end of the book.

Ideally, your work-file should be in the form of a loose-leaf binder that allows later material to be inserted in appropriate places. This will also help you organise your thoughts, identify gaps in your knowledge and questions for further investiga-

tion, highlight the linkages among different themes, and aid revision.

10. Two final points before we commence our study of urban geography. First of all, bear in mind the fact

that knowledge of urban geography will be of both academic and practical importance in the urban world of the twenty-first century. Second, and most important, enjoy the learning experience!

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