

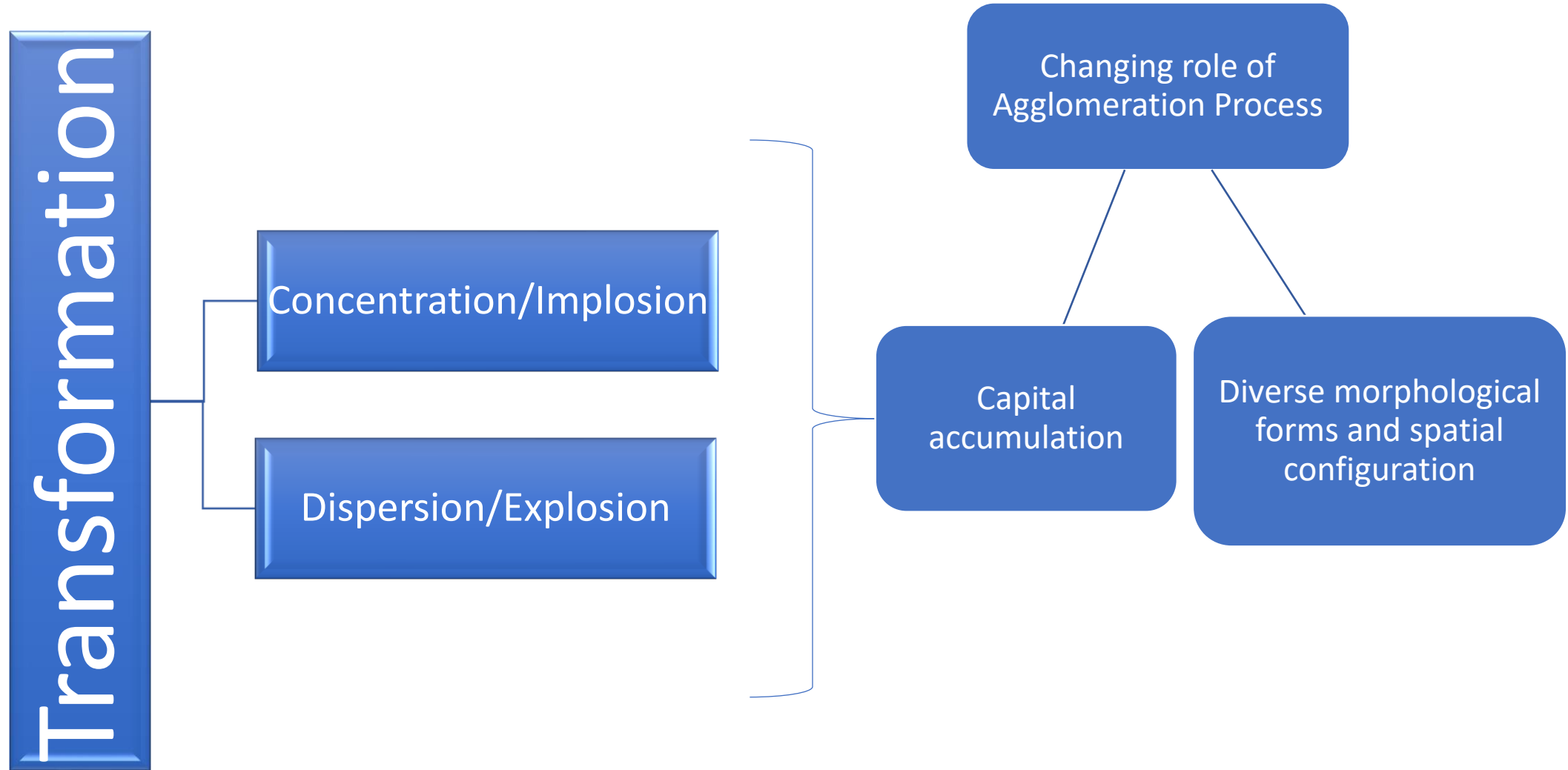


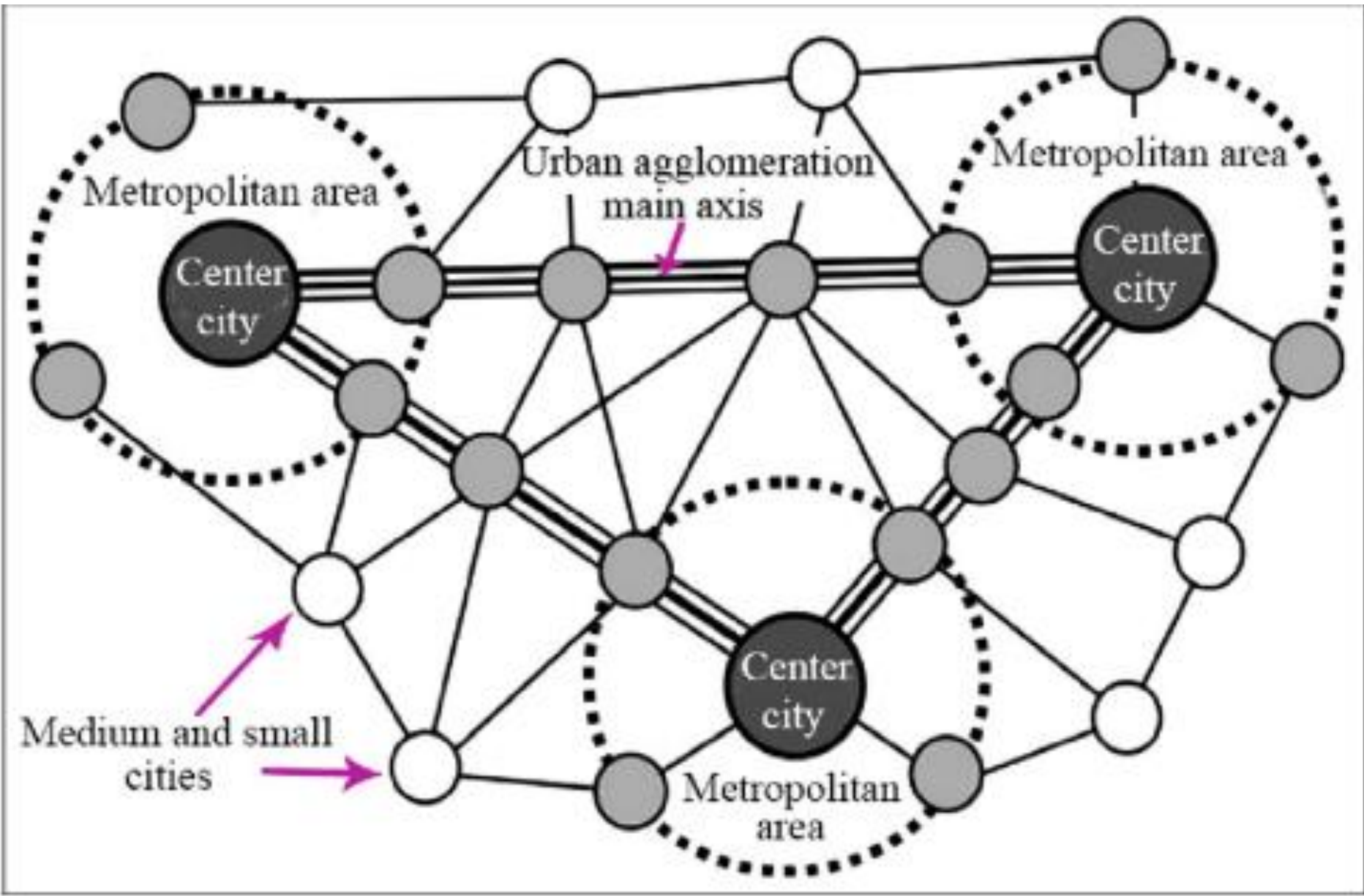
Peri Urbanization and Urban Sprawl

Pertemuan 5 Sustainable Urbanization

Repost: The Meaning of Urbanization

Urbanization (Brenner, 2014)





Urban Agglomeration

(source:
<https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0259793.g001>)

Repost: Main points about
Indonesian Urbanization?

Understanding the concept

peri-urban areas have resulted from the extension of urban activities beyond existing administrative boundaries in urban regions



characterized by

changing local
economic

employment
structures

rapid population
growth and migration

rising land values and
mixed land use

Generic attributes of peri-urban areas (Woltjer. J. 2014)

Table 1. Variations in Peri-Urban Development

Developed countries: (north)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ increasing urban population and rural population decline▪ international economic competition▪ urban wellbeing and welfare▪ regionalization processes in broader urban regions
Developing countries: (south)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ natural population increase and rural urbanization▪ decreasing urban population at core▪ peri-urbanisation is particularly strong▪ mixture of agricultural and non-agricultural activities▪ shift to urban life and dispersed urban sub-centers.

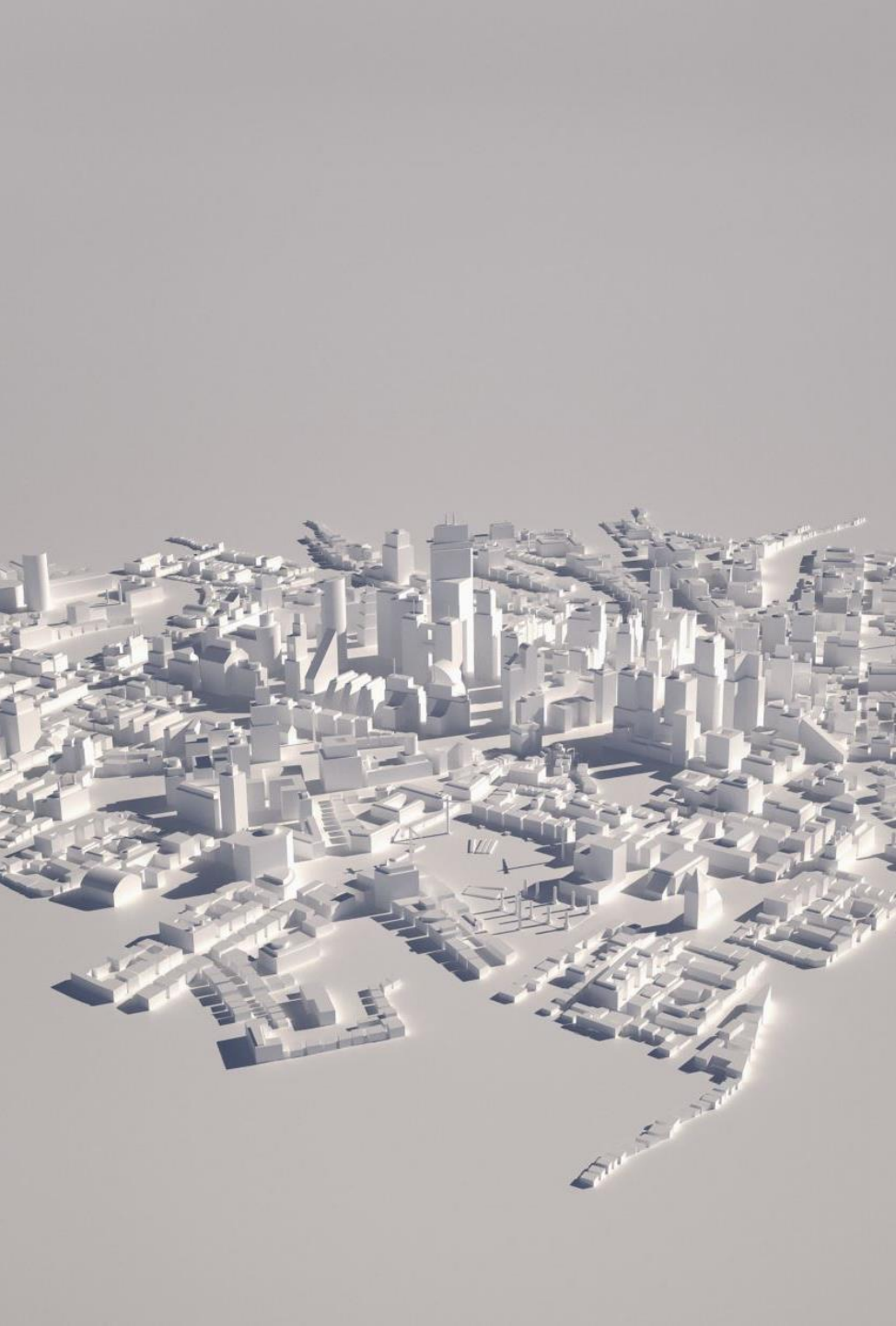
(1) Peri-Urban as a Complex System



Different functions



Different urban environment



(2) Peri urbanization as Spatial manifestation



Urban-rural interface



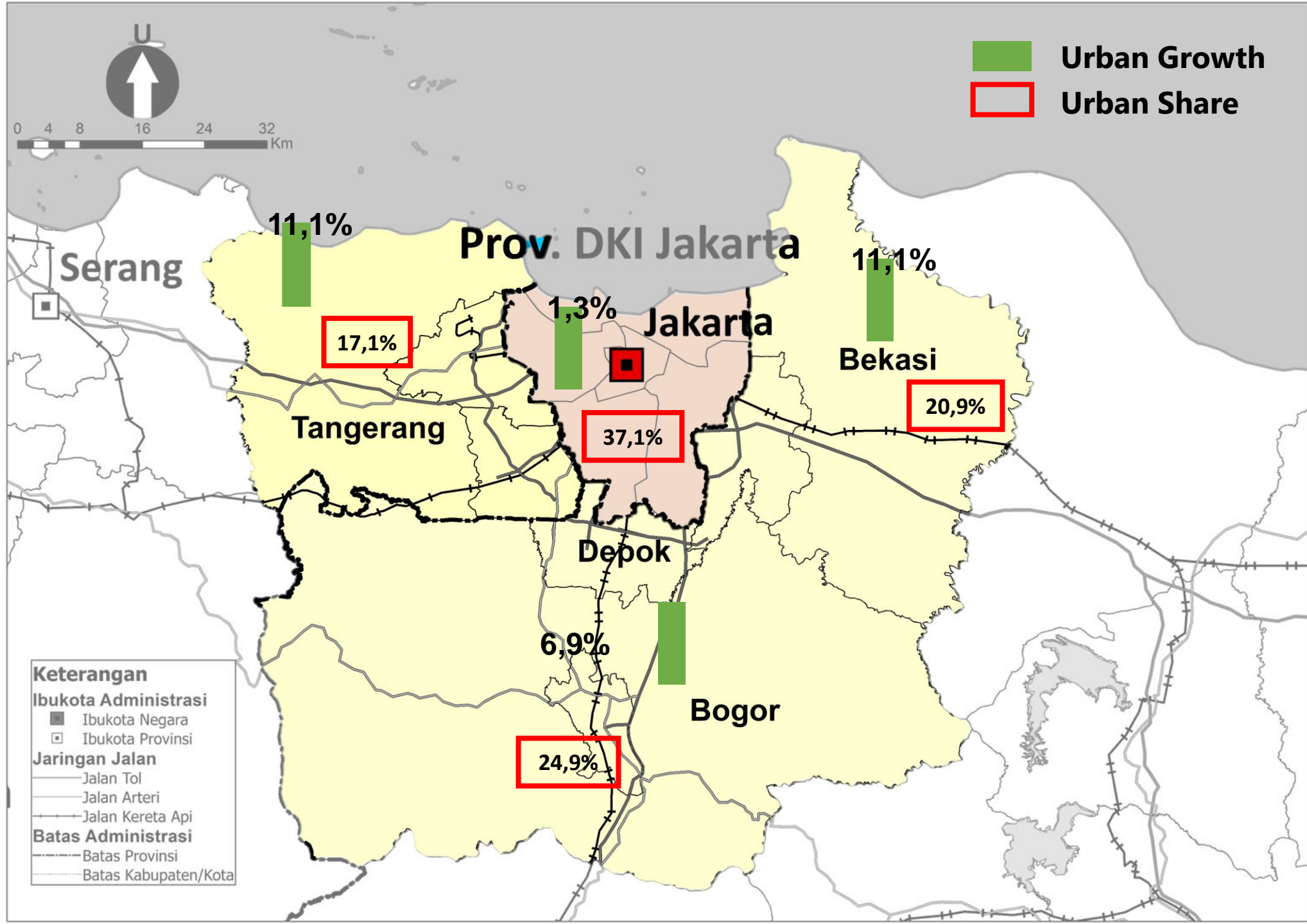
Urban expansion



Connectivity

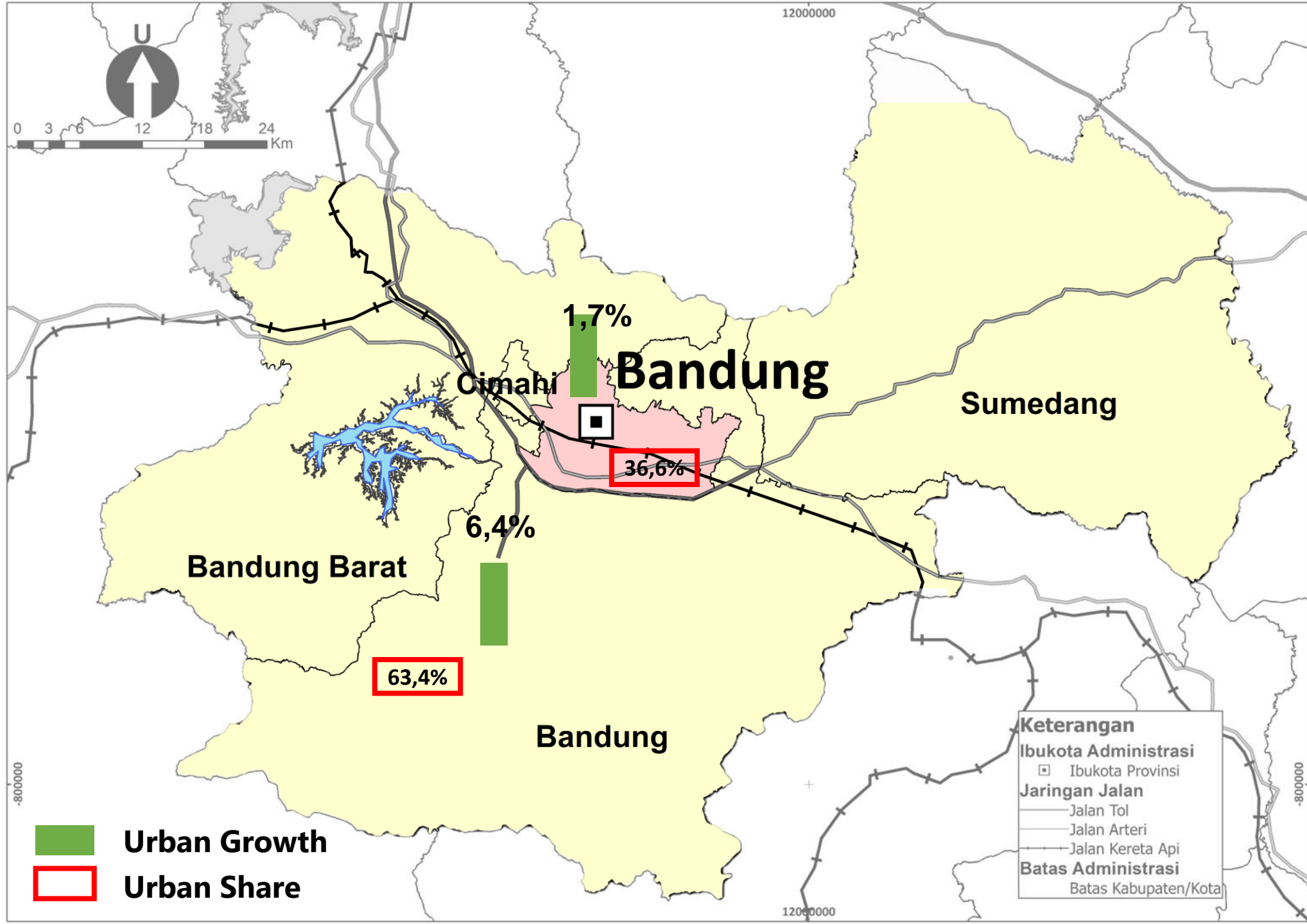


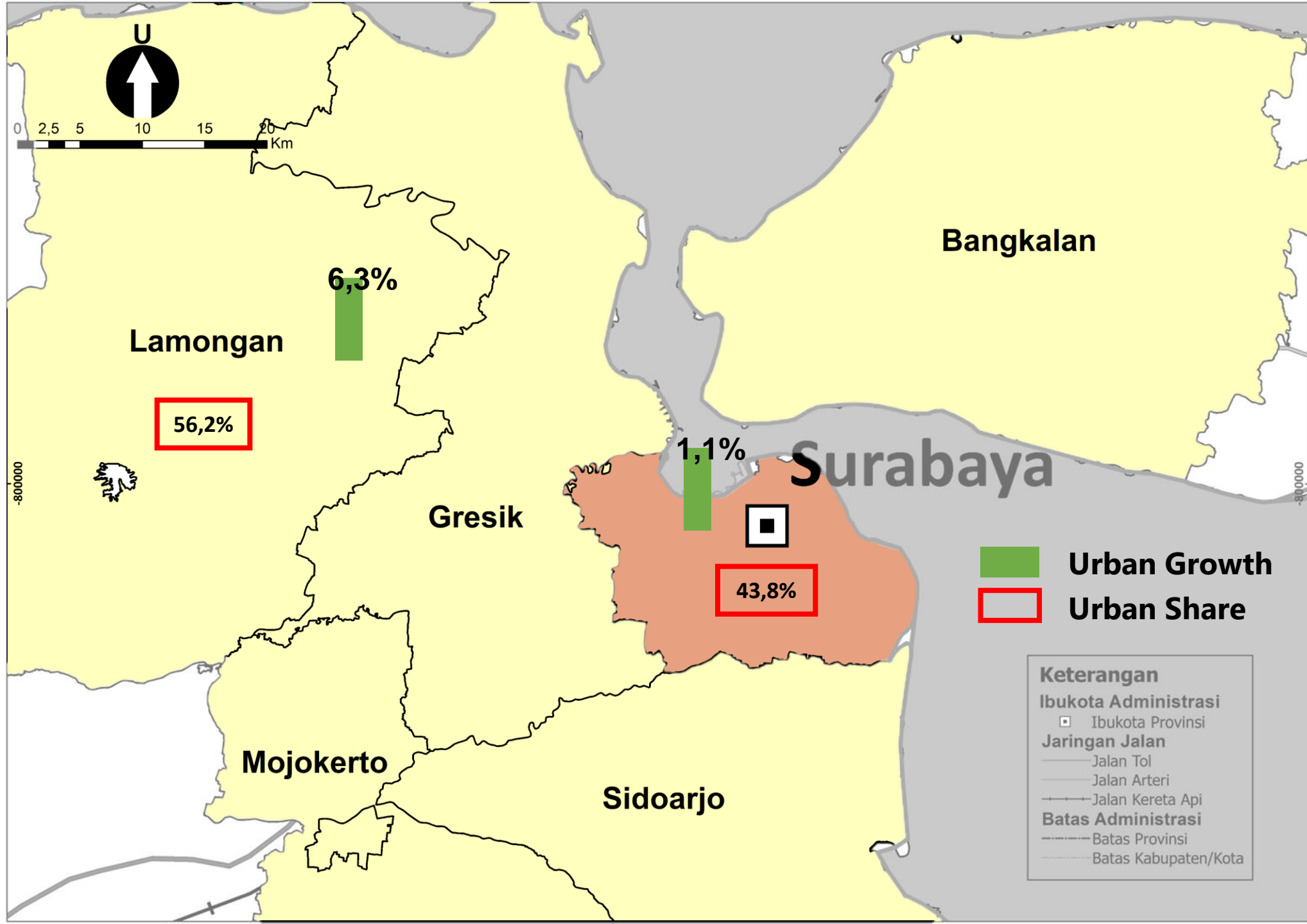
(3) Peri
urbanization as
“Center of
Innovation”



- Keterangan**
- Ibukota Administrasi**
 - Ibukota Negara
 - Ibukota Provinsi
 - Jaringan Jalan**
 - Jalan Tol
 - Jalan Arteri
 - Jalan Kereta Api
 - Batas Administrasi**
 - Batas Provinsi
 - Batas Kabupaten/Kota







Urban Sprawl

What is urban sprawl?

Modern usage of the term “sprawl” was coined in **1937 by Earle Draper**—one of the first city planners in the southeastern United States

The Issue of Sprawl

- These issues were summarized in the 1940s by the British advocate of city planning F. J. Osborn (1946 [1965], p. 15):

These new forms of transportation...were used...to facilitate the sprawl-ing of suburbs, a type of urban growth wasteful from the economic standpoint and disadvantageous socially. Coupled with the rise of real incomes, rapid transport has enabled the people moving out from the centers to find the open residential surroundings they desired. But they and the numerous immigrants from rural areas have obtained these surroundings at the expense of long and costly daily journeys to and from work. Local community life has-been weakened or destroyed, and access to the country made more difficult for the large numbers of residents still left in the city centers

[https://www.researchgate.net/publication/4746160 Urban Sprawl#fullTextFileContent](https://www.researchgate.net/publication/4746160_Urban_Sprawl#fullTextFileContent) [accessed Mar 16 2021].



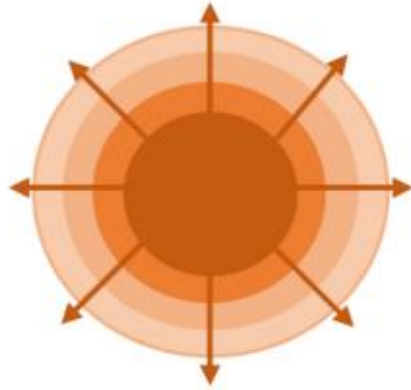
What is urban sprawl?

- **Urban sprawl** is the rapid expansion of the geographic extent of [cities](#) and towns, often characterized by low-density residential housing, single-use [zoning](#), and increased reliance on the private [automobile](#) for transportation

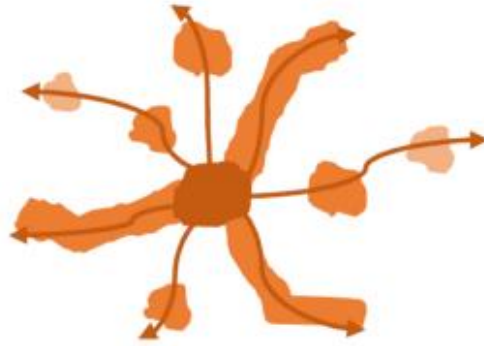
The tendency toward lower city densities as city footprints expand

Authors	Low Density	Leapfrog Development	Commercial Strip or Ribbon Development	Scattered Development	Auto Dependent or Car Dependent	Uncontrolled Growth	Uncoordinated Growth	Unplanned Growth
Hamad [1]						X	X	X
Grigorescu et al. [5]	X	X						X
Lv et al. [7]	X			X	X			
Yue et al. [9]	X	X						
Paul et al. [12]	X	X	X	X				
Farooq & Ahmad [13]	X	X	X					
Prakasa, Soemardiono, & Defiana [18]	X	X	X	X				
Galster et al. [19]	X	X						
Sudhira & Ramachandra [20]						X	X	X
Ottensmann [21]	X	X	X	X				
Shirkhanloo [22]	X			X	X			
Nikolov [23]	X					X		X
Sinha [24]	X					X	X	X
Bhatta et al. [25]				X				
Osman, Nawawi, & Abdullah [26]	X	X	X					
Johnson [27]	X	X						
Pichler-Milanović [28]	X							

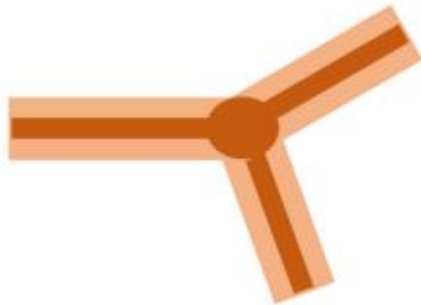
The forms of development most often characterized as sprawl are:



(a)



(b)



(c)



(d)

scattered development

Leap frog development

large expanses of low-density or single-use development (as in sprawling bedroom communities)

commercial strip development

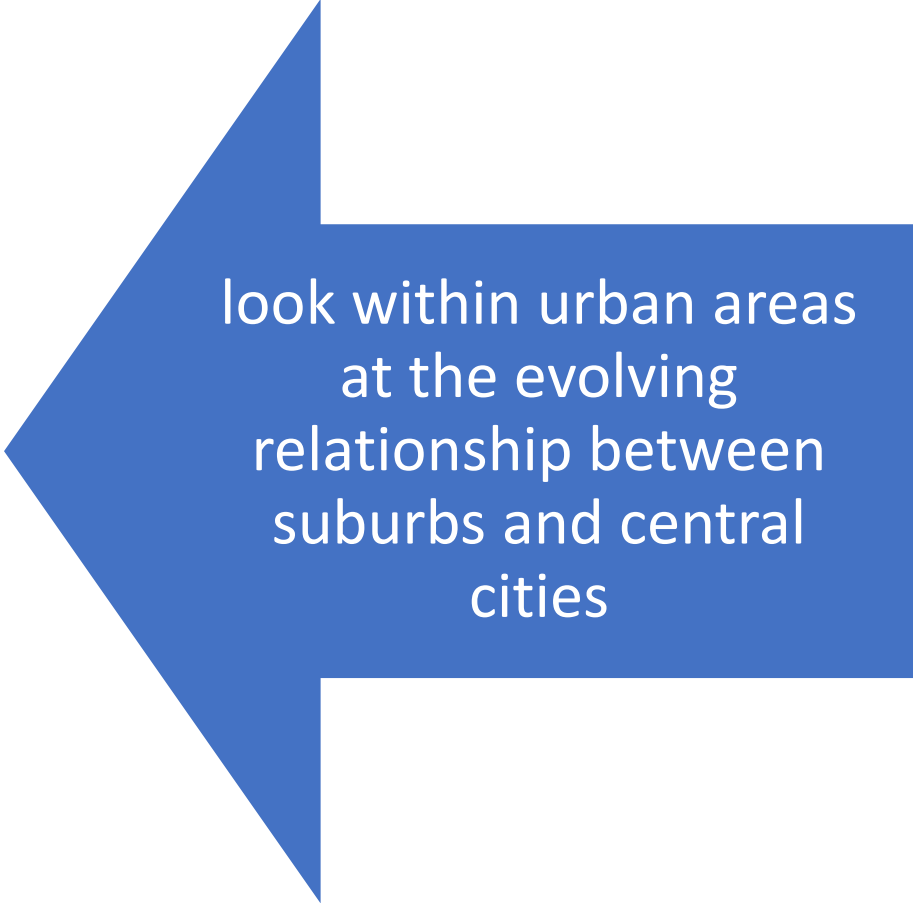
The issue of sprawl

- Unproductive congestion on roads
- High levels of metropolitan car pollution
- The loss of open space amenities, and unequal provision of public goods
- Services across sprawling metropolitan suburbs that give rise to residential segregation and pockets of poverty

How to identify urban sprawl

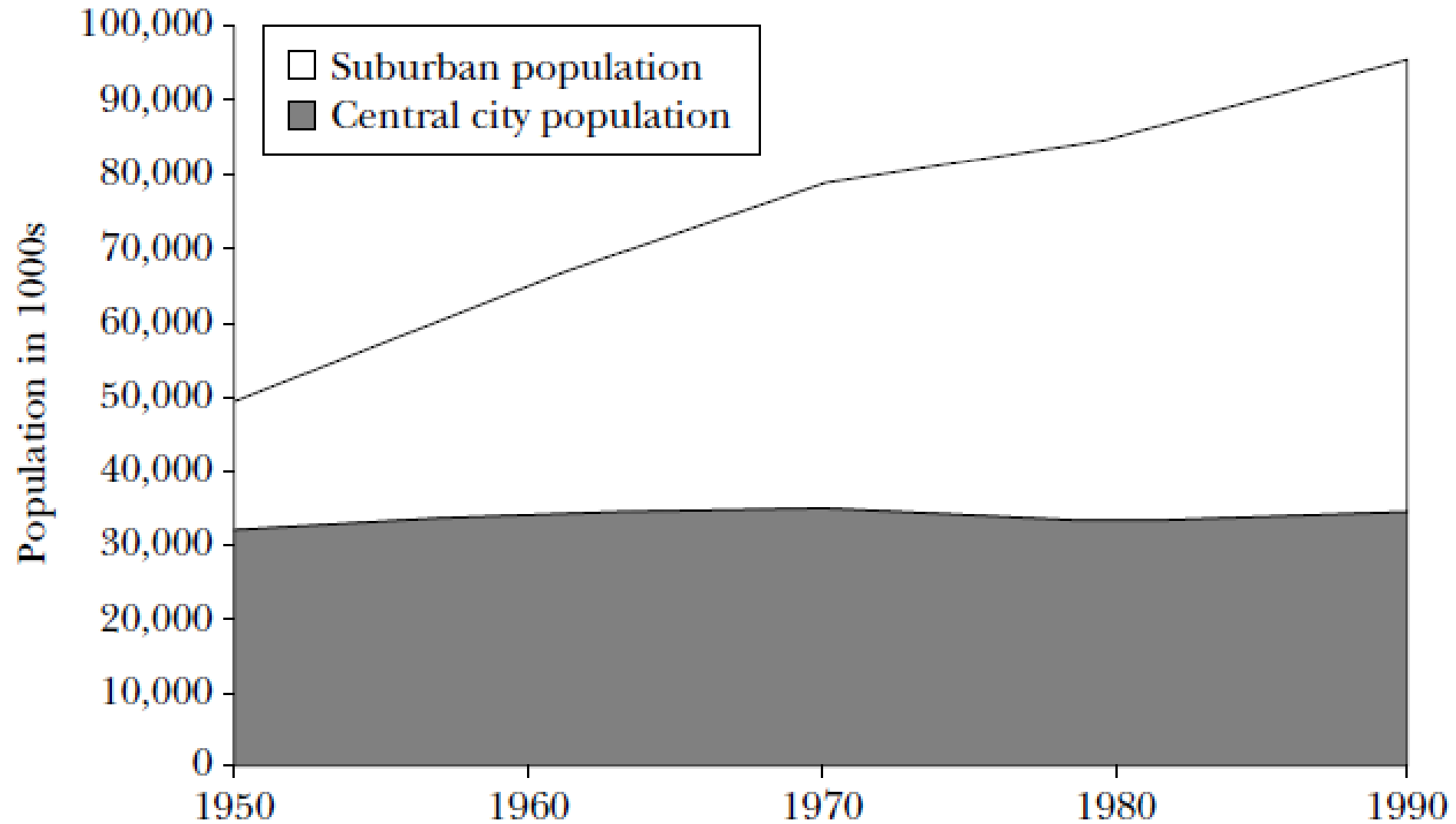


to look first at the
evolution of rural and
urban population levels

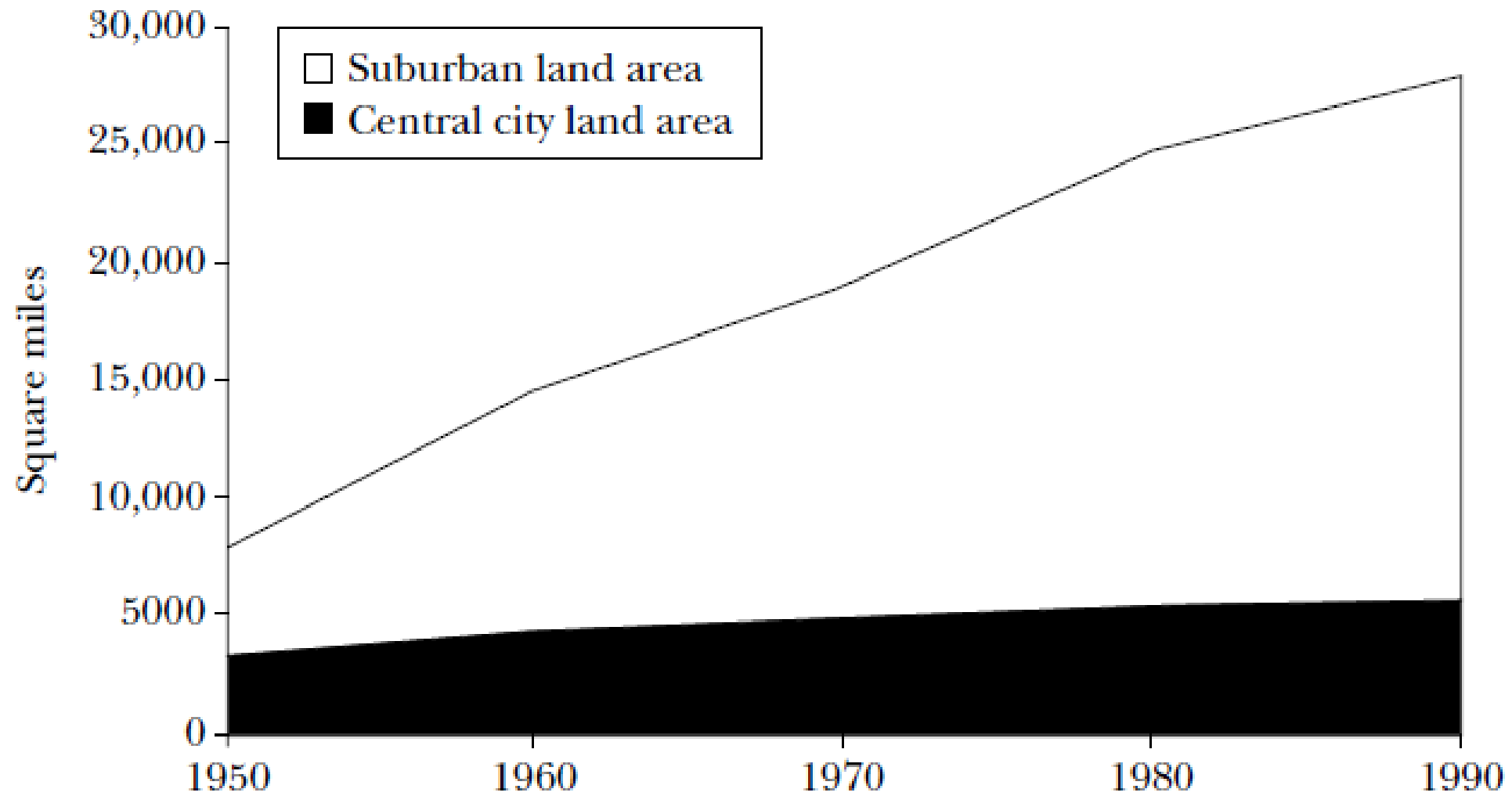


look within urban areas
at the evolving
relationship between
suburbs and central
cities

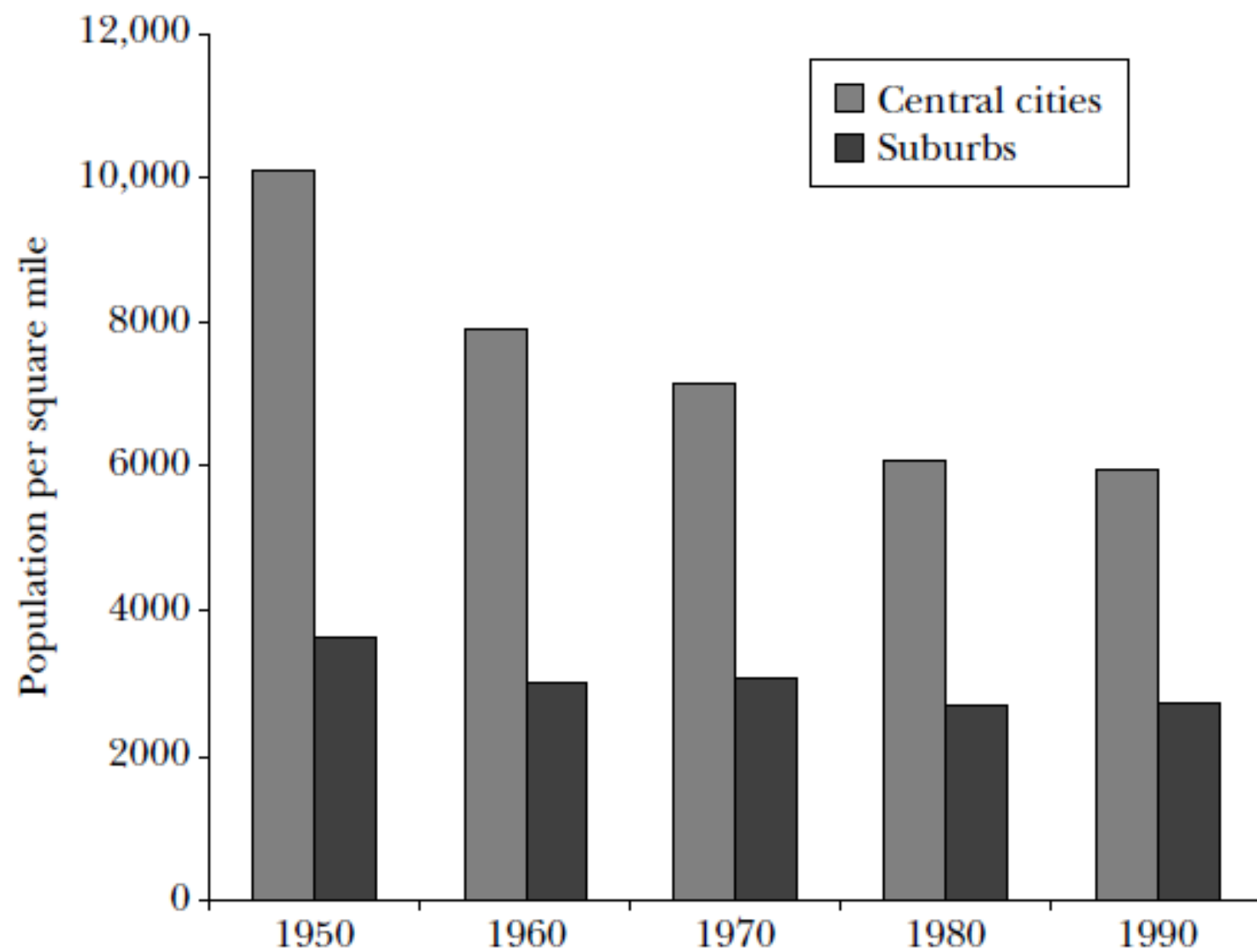
Urban Area Population



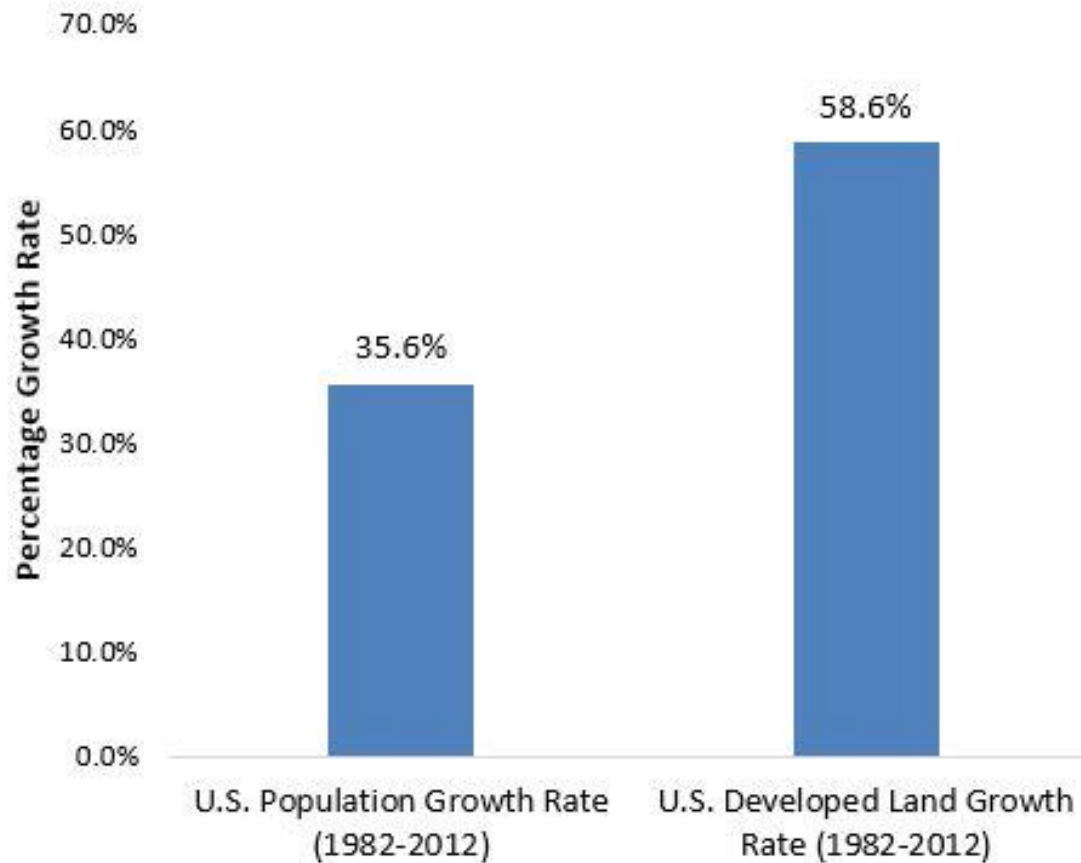
Urban Land Area



Urban and Suburban Densities

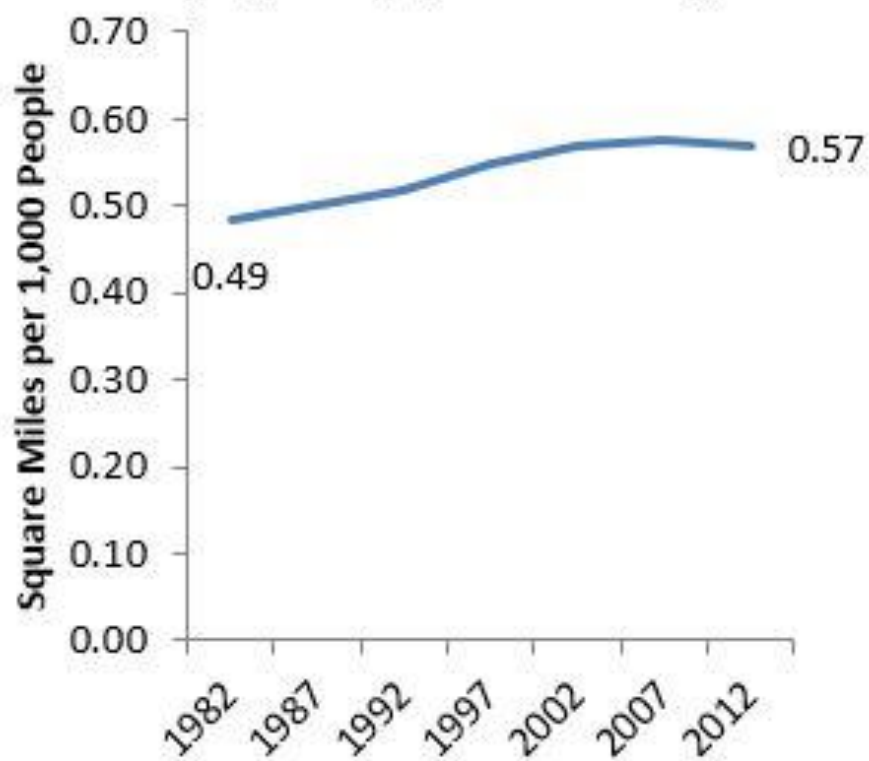


Essence of Sprawl, "Build Out": Land Development Grows Faster Than Population (1982-2012)



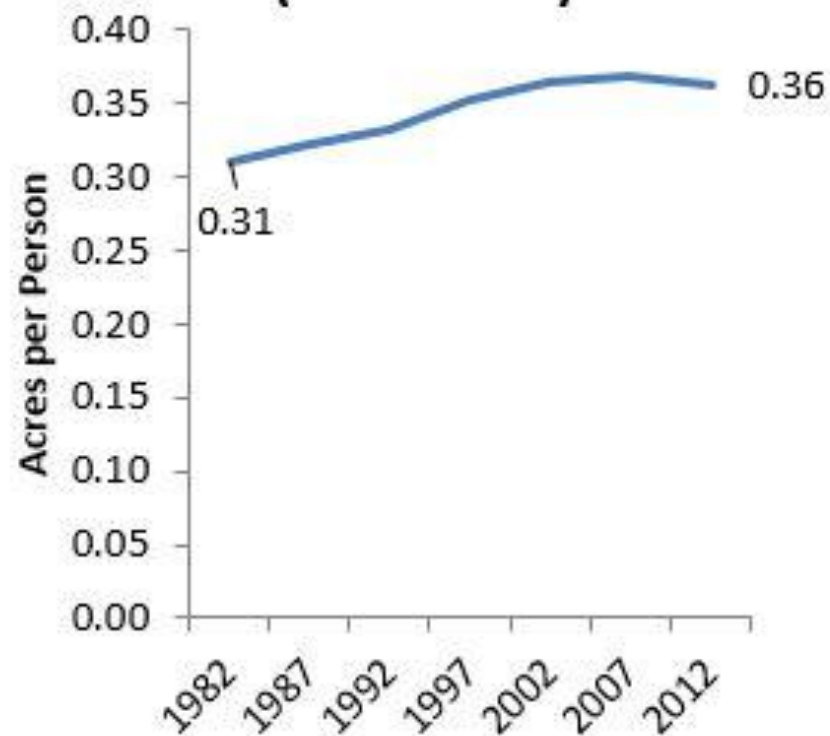
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau; USDA National Resources Inventory

Developed Land per 1,000 Americans (Sq. Mi.) (1982-2012)



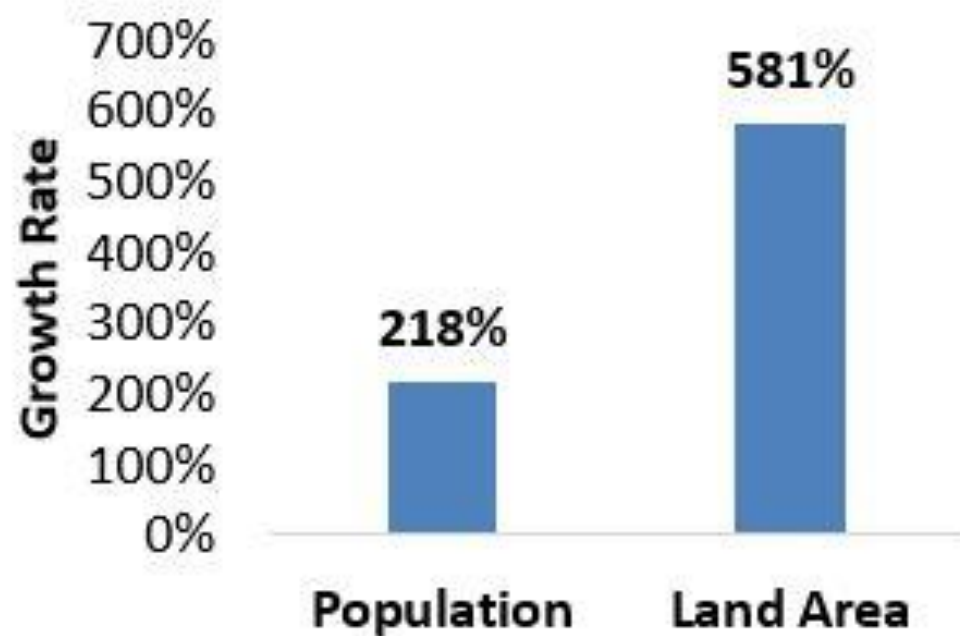
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau;
USDA National Resources Inventory

Developed Acres per American (1982-2012)



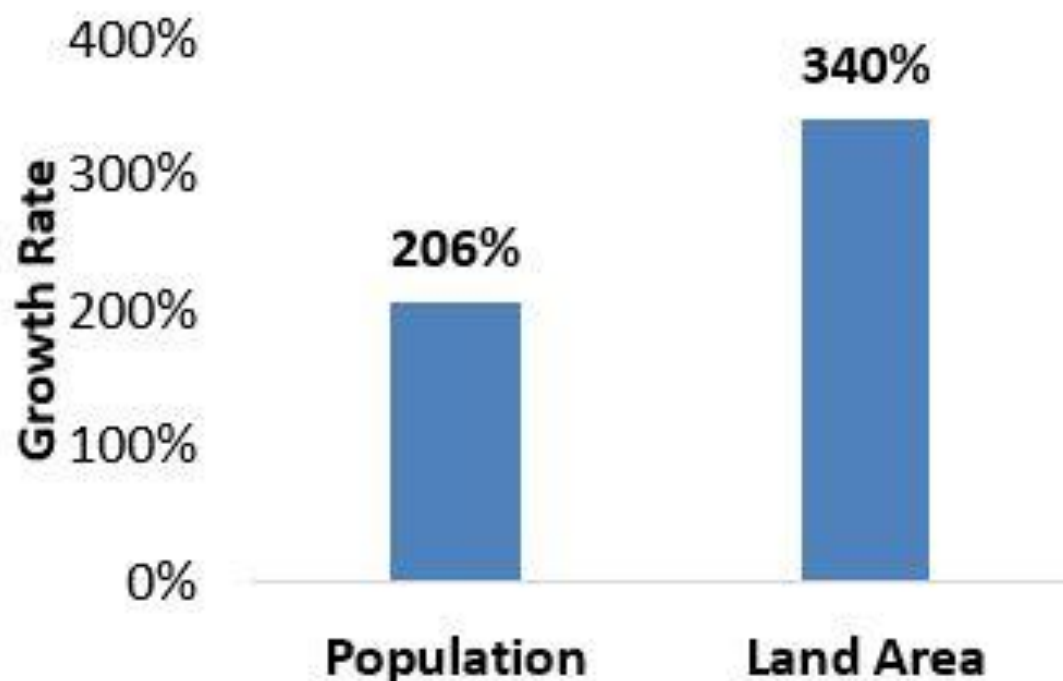
Sources: U.S. Census Bureau;
USDA National Resources Inventory

Sprawl in U.S. Urbanized Areas (1950 - 2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Sprawl in U.S. Metro Areas (1950 - 2010)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

In addition to that, other indicators of sprawl

Lack of functional open space

Lack of accessibility

Distance from core city

Reference

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Quiz-2

- Explain about Zipf's Law argument and why is it important to sustainable urbanization
- Mention several differences regarding urbanization in the Global South versus Global North
- Why do you think the Global North's urbanization more successfully lead towards economic growth. Explain