

CHARLES BOOTH GOING ABROAD

UN statistics predict that by 2020 global urban poverty will rise between 45 and 50%. They also place 37% of the world population to be currently living in slums. Based on these statistics alone, these impoverished areas are set to play an even bigger part in the future of our modern world.

The slum "of course, is an ancient evil, and its contemporary incarnations invoke comparison with its nineteenth-century forebears". Davis, M., 2006. Planet of slums. London: Verso, p. 82.

Charles Booth's poverty maps (offer an insight into slum formations in Victorian London, drawing parallels between the physical environment and slum formation locations. Booth himself is quoted "So long as the low class exists at all, it must evidently lodge somewhere." Booth, C., 1902. Life and labour of the people in London. East, central and south London. Volume 1. 1969 reprint. New York: Augustus M. Kelly Publishers, p. 69.

This proposal aims to build on Booth's research, and the ideas learned from Victorian London and use them in wider application to modern cities around the world.

Cities are selected according to poverty Density maps produced by the Centre for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN).

AIMS:

- Identify the slum typologies and their location in the city. ('slum city', cluster slums, individual slums)
- Establish relationship between slums and:
 - Road pattern
 - Topography of the city
 - Borders of the city
 - Labour job (or main low income source)
 - Previous slum clearances
 - Key buildings
 - Railway lines as a boundary
- Produce maps similar to Victorian London maps
- Draw parallels between developing cities and Victoria London.

Proposed cities

		<p>Hanoi Vietnam (Industrial) Hanoi has seen rapid population growth since the 1990s due to increases in the country's industrial development. Despite economic prosperity the demand on housing cannot meet this steep increase and overloading population.</p>
		<p>Phnom Penh, Cambodia (flooding) The nation's center of economic and industrial activities is located along the banks of the Mekong River. Despite being situated 11.89 metres above the river, burst banks and flooding during the monsoon season has caused major problems over the years.</p>
		<p>Nairobi, Kenya (railway) Founded by the British in 1899 as a simple rail depot on the tracks linking Mombasa to Uganda, the area was essentially uninhabited swamp which soon grew to become the railway's headquarters and now the city we see there today.</p>
		<p>Lilongwe Malawi (inverted city) Lilongwe has grown rapidly since becoming a capital in 1974 with its population increasing 8 times. CIESIN produced map indicates the poorer areas are located around the periphery of the city rather than the centre.</p>
		<p>La Paz Bolivia (city of patterns) Founded in 1549, over the centuries La Paz developed unique road patterns which form distinctive grids across the city. It is believed that the altitude of the city reflects on the wealth of the society.</p>
		<p>Quito, Ecuador (UNESCO city) Quito was one of the first cities to become UNESCO world heritage site in 1978 and is recognised as one of the best-preserved historic centres in the Americas. However more than 40% of the population live in slums or squatter settlements.</p>
		<p>Sofia, Bulgaria (EU slum) "43 percent of Bulgarians now live below the poverty line, and Sofia probably has the largest slum population in Europe". Davis, M., 2006. Planet of slums. London: Verso, p. 167.</p>

Learning from Victorian London

		<p>Victorian London (1851) KEY: BLACK: Lowest class: Working class DARK BLACK: Very poor: lowest: Charles West LIGHT BLUE: Poor: 18-25% above for a moderate family PINK: Mixed: Some comfortable others poor ORANGE: Fully comfortable: Good outdoor earnings RED: Middle class: middle YELLOW: Incomparable and upper classes</p>
		<p>Slum locations KEY: Slums Ring around demand areas Examples of cluster slums Examples of individual slums</p>
		<p>Topography and slum locations KEY: Low lying slums: River affect only (20% of all slums) Slums Interlocking and partial streets Multi levels Slum relief areas Old Pipe Street</p>
		<p>Slum locations KEY: Slums Labour job: main families Roads Hospitals Higher education Schools Colleges Asylums Work houses Markets Churches Chapels 12 miles walk or 600 yards distance</p>
		<p>Slum locations KEY: Slums near Island: 20% of all slums Slums Slums following roads Chapels Hospitals Blackwell railway area Aberdeen Street Station area</p>
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