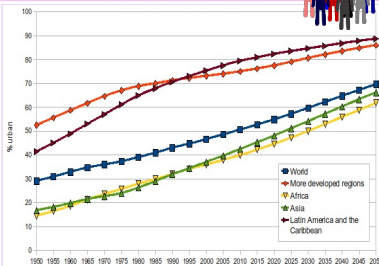


What is urbanisation?

Urbanisation is the increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007 the UN announced that, for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.



Where is Urbanisation happening?



Urbanisation is happening all over the world but in LICs and NEEs rates are much faster than HICs. This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth, which is leading to increasing life expectancies, that they are experiencing.

Causes of Urbanisation

Rural - urban migration

The movement of people from rural to urban areas.

Push factors

Factors that encourage people to move **away** from a place.

- Natural disasters e.g. drought.
- War and Conflict.
- Mechanisation.
- Lack of opportunities.
- Lack of employment.

Pull factors

Factors that encourage to move people **to** a place.

- Factors are sometimes perceived.
- More Jobs .
- Better education & healthcare.
- Increased quality of life.
- Following family members.

Natural Increase

When the birth rate is greater than the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR)



Lower death rate (DR)



- Migration often involves young adults. When there is a high percentage of population of child-bearing age this leads to higher birth rate.
- In the UK migrant groups have higher fertility rates.
- Lack of contraception or education about family planning.

- A higher life expectancy is due to supplies of clean water, better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities help lower infant mortality rates and raise life expectancies.



Types of Cities

Megacity

An urban area with over **10 million people** living there.



More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either NEEs or LICs. The majority of megacities are located in Asia. The number of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.

Sustainable urban living

Sustainable urban living means being able to live in cities in ways that do not pollute the environment and using resources in ways that ensure future generations can also use them. Sustainable living should ensure that all facilities necessary for people are available, and that areas are economically viable.



Water Conservation

This is about reducing the amount of water used.

- Rainwater harvesting provides water for gardens and for flushing toilets.
- Installing water meters discourages water use. Dual flushes on toilets flush less water.
- Educating people on using less water.

Energy Conservation



Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.

- Promoting renewable energy sources e.g. solar panels, insulation.
- Making homes and appliances more energy efficient.
- Encouraging people to use less energy.
- Using wood in buildings instead of bricks.



Creating Green Space

Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there.

- Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
- Encourages people to exercise.
- Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.
- Reduces airborne particulates.

Waste Recycling



More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill.

This reduces waste gases (methane) and contamination of water sources.

- Collection of household waste.
- More local recycling facilities.
- Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.

Unit 2a

Urban Issues & Challenges



Distribution of population & cities in the UK



The location of most UK cities is linked to the availability of natural resources (particularly coal), or near to the coast for imports, and the subsequent location of industry during the industrial revolution. This is because coal was the original source of power for the factories e.g Glasgow, Newcastle, Nottingham and Cardiff.

London is a major anomaly to this trend. Instead its location on the River Thames enabled resources to be imported along the River Thames. Imports from across the British Empire were then used in industry.



Integrated transport system

This is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding area e.g. bus timetables coincide with train arrivals and departures. Trams lines associated with peak flow from park and ride locations.

Brownfield sites



A brownfield site is an area of land or that has been developed before and, because it has become derelict, can be re-used e.g old factories in Leicester rebuilt as apartments. Brownfield sites are more expensive to develop than greenfield sites as derelict buildings must be removed first.

Traffic management



Urban areas are busy places with many people travelling by different modes of transport. This has caused urban areas to experience traffic congestion that can lead to various problems.

Environmental problems

- Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change.
- More roads have to be built.



Economic problems

- Congestion can make people late for work.
- Business deliveries take longer. This costs companies more money as drivers take longer to make the delivery.

Social Problems

- There is a greater risk of accidents. This is a particular problem in built up areas.
- Congestion causes frustration.
- Traffic creates particulates that can affect health e.g. asthma.

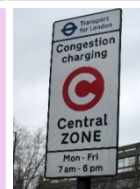
Congestion solutions

- Widen roads to allow more traffic to flow more easily and avoid congestion.
- Build ring roads and bypasses to keep traffic out of city centres.
- Introduce park and ride schemes to reduce car use.
- Encourage car-sharing schemes in work places and by allowing shared cars in special lanes.
- Have public transport, cycle lanes & bike hire schemes.
- Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres.



Traffic Management Example: London – Congestion charges

Introduced in 2003 and extended in 2007 and 2011 the London congestion charge covers an area of central London. Motorists are discouraged from driving in the zone by an £11.50 daily charge. Buses, taxis, emergency vehicles and low emission vehicles are exempt. The number of vehicles driving in the congestion zone is 10% lower than before its introduction. Evidence that the congestion charge has caused local business problems is limited.



Greenbelt Area

This is a zone of land surrounding a city where new building is strictly controlled to try to prevent cities growing too much and too fast. Some developments are now being allowed on green belt. This is controversial.



Urban Regeneration

The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding e.g. development of Highcross Shopping Centre on old industrial land, or the conversion of old factories into accommodation.



Urban Change in a Major UK City: Liverpool Case Study



Location and Background

- Liverpool is in the North West of England
- Liverpool developed on the River Mersey estuary.
- Population of 466,400 according to 2011 census.



City's Importance

- Liverpool developed a thriving manufacturing industry with large factories employing many people such as Fords/Jaguar land rover.

Migration to Liverpool

- There is historic migration linked to industrialisation in the 19th century. This is associated with the building of large areas of terraced housing in the city.
- People from Wales moved to the city as it started to develop, attracted by the jobs building canals and railways.
- By 1850 around a quarter of Liverpool's population were Irish immigrants, who fled famine from Ireland.
- Liverpool had one of the first China towns in Europe, due to ships from around the world regularly arriving in Liverpool.
- Liverpool is home to Britain's oldest [Black](#) community, dating to at least the 1730s.
- The vast majority of Liverpool's ethnic minorities live within the 'inner city' area, particularly in and around [Toxteth](#).



City's Opportunities

Social: Lots of social attractions, including bars and shopping in the city centre. There is a new shopping centre at Liverpool ONE. The Albert dock was restored in the 1990's to include many shops, restaurants and Museums (e.g. the Beatles story and the maritime museum) The Echo arena was built on a Brownfield site at Kings Dock.

Economic: £1 billion was spent regenerating the city centre to create Liverpool 1. Employment – tourism and service sector now offer many jobs in the Liverpool science park. The Baltic triangle areas have been converted to bustling businesses and restaurants. Car manufacturing Land Rover in Speke. Integrated transport systems – Mersey travel operate the bus, train and ferry.

Environmental: Urban greening is forming part of the cities regeneration. Planners are trying to increase and preserve open spaces. More cycle routes and pedestrianised routes are being created and wasteland is being converted into usable parks. 5 acre park found in the city centre "Chevasse"

City Challenges

Social: Industrial decline in the 20th century left much of the inner city very deprived. With Anfield and Toxteth being the worst areas. Regeneration has led to inequality, people in wealthier areas have more money better jobs and education. People in deprived areas have a lower life expectancy for eg Toxteth is 10 years different.

Economic:

Many children in deprived areas leave school without basic qualifications – 9% of people in Anfield are unemployed.

Environmental:

In inner city areas are left derelict, there is graffiti and vandalism. Building on brownfield sites is better for the environment but land needs cleaning first. A new waste recycling centre will be built in Old Swan

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Rio De Janeiro Case Study

Location and Background

- Found in South America
- Located on the Eastern coast
- Surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean



City's Importance

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. 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.

Migration to RIO City

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



City's Opportunities

Social: 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.

Economic: Growth of urban industrial development, more people will move to these urban areas. They will better wages and their taxes will support the growth of the city. Industries can then sell good to international markets and get wealthier.

Environmental: Improve the pipe system. Improve access to water in favelas. New water treatment plants. Energy improved. 60km of new power lines. New nuclear generator. Hydro electric power system feeding the city.

City Challenges

Social: Education in Brazil is compulsory for children aged 6-14. In Rio only half of all children continue their education beyond the age of 14. According to the city hall education office in 2015 129,000 students in Rio de Janeiro had classes cancelled at least once between January and October because of outbreaks of violence in the 300 or so public schools located in violent areas of the city.

Economic: The public health system reached a crisis point at the end of 2015 run by Rio's state government due to a budget fall which was blamed on the drop in oil revenue. Many doctors blamed corruption due to the lack of funds.

Environmental: Around 12% of Rio's population did not have access to running water. It is estimated that 37% of water is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access. The situation has become worse in recent years. SE Brazil has experienced its worst drought for over 80 years.

Urban planning to improve QoL for urban poor

Rochina – Rua 4 (water/houses/colourful/pacification). Favela Barrio project- 600 squatter settlements found in Rio. The project ran from 95-2008 and involved a quarter of a million people. Socially – day care centres for children and adults and support for drug and alcohol parents. Economic- legal ownership of properties and training schemes. Environment – wood shacks replaced by bricks, pavements widened. Site and service schemes- all amenities put into foundations already. Self help- neighbours and communities helping each other. Pacification – the police getting rid of drug lords and disbanding the "red command".