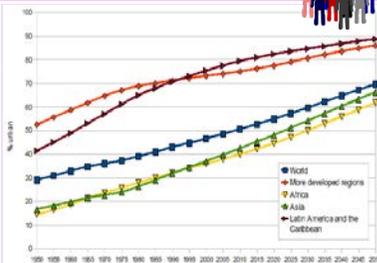


What is urbanisation?

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)



- 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.

Lower death rate (DR)



- 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.

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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 New Islington on the Cardroom Estate, or the conversion of old factories into accommodation.



Urban Change in a Major UK City: Liverpool Case Study



Location and Background

- Liverpool is a Port City in the North West of England.
- Liverpool developed on the estuary of the River Mersey and became an important port for cotton and the slave trade to West Africa.



City's Importance

- A massive manufacturing industry developed, large factories built cars and ships.
- This became the main type of employment in Liverpool during the industrial revolution.
- The decline of the docks in the 1960's led to 350 factories closing and widespread unemployment and deprivation. Many left the city, particularly the young and skilled.
- More recently Liverpool has received lots of investment and was the capital of culture in 2008.

Migration to Liverpool

- People from Wales were attracted to Liverpool by the growth of the ship building industry and jobs making canals and railways.
- By 1850 a quarter of Liverpool's population were Irish immigrants that left Ireland because of the potato famine.
- Ships from Liverpool travelled around the world and brought people to Liverpool. Many of these people stayed in Liverpool and set up their own communities. China town in Liverpool was the first of its kind.
- The collection and mixing of all of these people led to the development of the scouse accent.



City's Opportunities

Social and Economic:

- Cultural mixing has brought different foods and festivals to Liverpool – Liverpool's Chinatown is a thriving tourist destination.**
- Parts of Liverpool have been regenerated such as the Kings Dock which is now the Echo Arena and the city centre where you can now find Liverpool ONE.**
- The service sector has grown and more jobs are available e.g. Liverpool Science Park.**
- Mersey Travel makes it easier to use different types of public transport through a pre-paid card similar to Oyster Card in London.**

Environmental:

- The old factories can be turned into green spaces like parks and gardens.
- Wasteland was converted into Chavasse Park in the middle of the city centre.

City Challenges

Social and Economic:

- Industrial decline meant that Liverpool's inner city was very deprived. Toxteth and Anfield are some of the most deprived areas in the country.
- Regeneration of areas led to greater inequality between wealthier areas and poorer ones e.g. quality of education and housing.
- Children leave schools without basic education – leading to low wages and unemployment. In Anfield 9% of adults are unemployed.
- Drinking and smoking mean that people in Toxteth die 10 years earlier than in other areas of the city.

Environmental:

- As people left the inner city areas they became targets for crime, vandalism and graffiti. Areas such as Toxteth and The Boot Estate became run down.
- As people moved to the suburbs animal habitats were destroyed.
- Waste disposal is becoming an issue as the city's population grows. There are plans to build a new waste and recycling centre in the Old Swan area.

Regeneration in Manchester: New Islington

- The Cardroom Estate in Manchester was built to replace old terraced housing used by factory workers.
- By 1990 the estate was run down 50% of the housing was empty or being used as squats.
- The area had lots of economic and social problems such as high unemployment, joyriding, burglary, drug problems and vandalism.
- What action was taken?**
- The government's regeneration agency worked to improve the area and renamed it 'New Islington'
- 1700 new homes were built in consultation with residents (Chips) and a new tram stop was added.
- New community facilities were added such as a health centre, village hall, café's and restaurants.
- The project provided an orchard, community football pitch and eco park, making the area a more attractive place to live.



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Lagos Case Study



Location and Background

- Located in Nigeria, Africa. Nigeria is the richest country in Africa.
- Lagos was the financial capital until 1991 and is the financial centre of West Africa.
- It is the most populated city in the country.
- 21 million people live in Lagos and it's one of the fastest growing cities in the world.
- 275,000 migrants arrive in Lagos every year.



Social Opportunities

- Better access to services than rural Nigeria.
- More healthcare centres and hospitals and a better range of services in Lagos.
- 68% of people have a secondary school education in Lagos (40% don't even go to primary school in rural Nigeria).
- Lagos has access to electricity which can be used for cooking and lighting as well as opening businesses.
- Water treatment plants provide safe water to the city



Economic opportunities

- Rural Nigeria is very poor, most people migrate to Lagos for jobs.
- Rapid growth of the city means that there are lots of jobs in construction e.g. Eko Atlantic.
- Lagos is home to lots of the countries government departments, banks and factories.
- There are two major ports in the city and a major fishing industry.
- Lagos is home to a thriving film industry – Nollywood films are very popular in Africa.

Eko Atlantic

Upon completion, the new peninsula, which is still under development is anticipating at least 250,000 residents and a daily flow of 150,000 commuters. The development will also have a positive environmental impact, as it will help in stopping the erosion of Lagos State's coastline



City Challenges

Planners have been unable to keep up with rapidly rising population, the average population density is 20,000 people per km. This puts massive stress on the supply of housing, services and infrastructure.

Social Challenges:

Over 60% of the population live in slums (illegal housing). Housing is poorly constructed and are generally wooden huts on stilts in the lagoon, e.g. Makoko. There is only one school and many families can't afford to sent their children there. Communal toilets shared by 15 house holds empty into the lake, this spreads disease. Water comes from a water pump 3km away and all electricity is illegal and often cuts out. The area is policed by gangs called 'Area Boys'

Economic Challenges:

Only 40% of the waste is collected and there are large rubbish dumps containing toxic waste. Waste disposal and emissions from factories are not controlled leading to air and water pollution. Traffic is bad, rush hour leads to 2 hour traffic jams known as the 'go slow'



Improving Quality of Life for urban poor: Favela-Bairro Project

The Favela-Barrio Project is in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Aim: Reduce the impact of urban growth and increase quality of life of the poorest people.

- Rio de Janeiro is in South East Brazil and has more than 600 squatter settlements called Favelas.
- More than 1 million people live in squatter settlements in the city.
- The Favela-Bairro Project ran from 1995 – 2008 and improved the lives of over 250,000 people in 73 Favelas.

Social Improvements:

- There are now child care centres for children allowing their parents to work more hours.
- Adult services and education classes help people with drug and alcohol problems.

Economic Improvements:

- People get legal ownership of their properties, preventing the government knocking them down & making the people's lives stable.
- Training schemes are helping people find better jobs.

Environmental improvements:

- Wooden buildings have been replaced with brick buildings making them safer.
- Streets have been widened and paved meaning that rubbish can now be collected.

