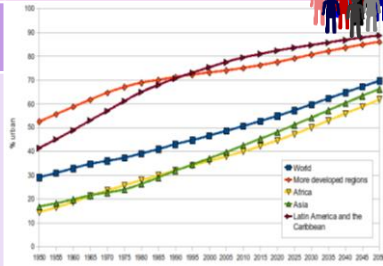


What is Urbanisation?

This is an 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 they are experiencing.



Causes of Urbanisation

Rural - urban migration (1)

The movement of people from rural to urban areas.

Push

- Natural disasters
- War and Conflict
- Mechanisation
 - Drought
- Lack of employment

Pull

- More Jobs
- Better education & healthcare
- Increased quality of life.
- Following family members.

Natural Increase (2)

When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR)

- High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate.
- Lack of contraception or education about family planning.

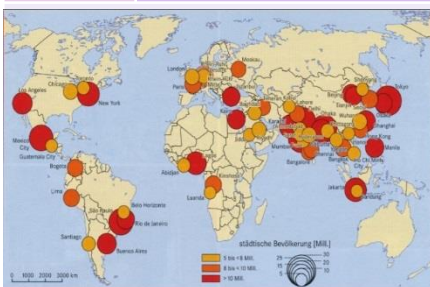
Lower death rate (DR)

- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.

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 (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount 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 also can use them.



Water Conservation

This is about reducing the amount of water used.

- Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets.
- Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.
- Educating people on using less water.



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.

Energy Conservation

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

- Promoting renewable energy sources.
- Making homes more energy efficient.
- Encouraging people to use energy.



Waste Recycling

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

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

Unit 2a

Urban Issues & Challenges

Sustainable Urban Living Example: BedZed London

Background & Location

BedZed is a zero carbon emission purpose built settlement in London. It was constructed in 2002 and was the first settlement of this kind in the UK



Sustainable Strategies

- BedZed's waste water allows for rainwater to be retained.
- The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind provides all the energy needs for the settlement.
- 80% of the roof is planted with many open spaces for recreation, and vegetable plots to grow produce

Integrated Transport System

This is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding area.

Brownfield Site

Brownfield sites is an area of land or premises that has been previously used, but has subsequently become vacant, derelict or contaminated.



Traffic Management

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

Environmental problems

- Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change.



Economic problems

- Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to loose money.

Social Problems

- There is a greater risk of accidents and congestion is a cause of frustration. Traffic can also lead to health issues for pedestrians.

Congestion Solutions

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



Traffic Management Example: Liverpool

With its Victorian road layout the centre of Liverpool was very congested. Now the city aims to develop it's integrated transport system to encourage more people to use the public transport. The city has also invested in cycle routes and hiring schemes.



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.

Urban Regeneration

The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding.



Urban Change in a Major UK City: Liverpool Case Study



Location and Background	City's Importance
Liverpool is a city in Merseyside in the North West of England. The population of the city is just over 1.4 million, making it the sixth largest in the UK. The city grew during the industrial revolution with its role as a major port 	- The city enjoys a large sporting heritage with famous athletes and football clubs. - Liverpool is famous for its culture, Trans Atlantic trade and welcoming community. - Liverpool has a thriving community of international students and a multicultural population. - Liverpool has two major UK universities popular with young students. - One of the fastest growing cities outside of London.
Migration to Liverpool	City's Opportunities
During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities. With the attraction of working in the large docks, international migrants from Ireland, Pakistan and the Caribbean came to work in Liverpool from 1900-1960. More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria and Iraq. Also Liverpool has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.	Social: Liverpool has various cultural attractions such as the Beatles museum & art galleries. Also Liverpool One is very popular with shoppers. Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and advanced tourism contributes to the city's economy. Environmental: Liverpool is trying hard to improve its city centre with integrated transport systems and more green/open space.
City Challenges	The Anfield Project
Social: House prices have increased along with greater house shortages. A third of households live in the 10% of the most deprived wards in the UK. Economic: Closure of many of the docks and associated business caused large scale unemployment. North south divide leaves a legacy of lack of appropriate employment Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.	A combination of private and public sector funding (£260 million) to regenerate Anfield. Main features: -Over 300 derelict houses refurbished and 600 new affordable homes built. -New Anfield health and community centre opened and a new school. -New high street planned and permission for a £10 million hotel -Stanley park improvement-resurface footpath & car park, dead trees removed and replaced. -£4.5 million pedestrian scheme with wider tree lined roads

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Lagos, Nigeria Case Study



Location and Background	City's Importance
Lagos is the capital city of Nigeria and the biggest city in Africa. It has a coastal location with a population of over 14 million. It is the world's fastest growing city 	- Has the largest GDP of any country in Africa. It is home to 80% of Nigeria's industry. - Its coastal location has allowed exploration for oil and the TNC Shell is heavily invested in Lagos - It has a thriving film industry called 'Nollywood.' - Its Atlantic Ocean location means it is perfect for global trade links.
Migration to Lagos	City's Opportunities
The city was colonised by the British in the 1860s which meant that it became a centre for trade attracting many merchants. However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from lack of services and unemployment to Lagos. Jobs in construction and within the Shell oil company meant rising employment opportunities. People do this to search for a better quality of life. This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Lagos	Social: Standards of living are gradually improving and the majority of children now have access to education and health care. Economic: Lagos has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing. Environmental: Connections with global NGOs has seen investment in fresh water pumps in many of the slum areas. People are being supported to grow their own food which in turn improves the air quality in the area
City Challenges	Self-help schemes – The Makoko Floating School
Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality, is creating tensions between the rich and poor. Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns such as Makoko. Environmental: Shanty towns are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as the lagoon area-the water is heavily polluted with no sanitation.	- The authorities have provided basic materials to build wooden structures which float and provide a school for local children. - Up to 100 children per day can go to each school. - A regeneration plan has aimed to improve the structure and services in the Makoko slum. - Weekly community meetings to share ideas and offer help has improved community spirit and reduced conflict. - Locals have been educated in how to use rainwater to supply water for household chores. 