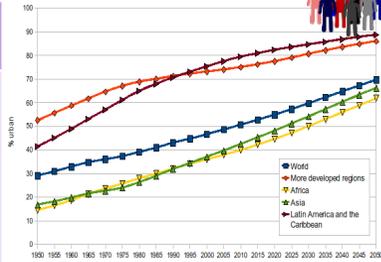


What is Urbanisation?

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)



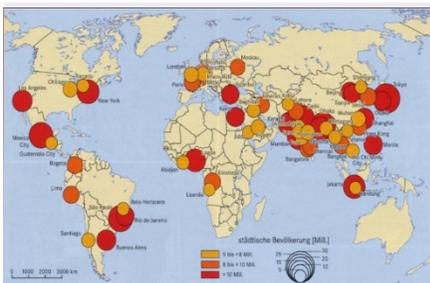
- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.

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: East Village, London

Affordable housing: Half of the homes are rented at lower rates so that working-class people in East London can afford to live there.

Water recycling: Water use is 50% less than an average urban area as water is recycled within the East Village. Rainwater is filtered and cleaned naturally in ponds before being recycled for toilet flushing and irrigating plants. Drinking water is a separate system

Energy efficiency: Energy use is at least 30% less than an average urban area due to the combined heat and power (CHP) system which generates electricity from burning biomass but then uses the heat made in this process to heat water also.

Transport: Local bus services and trains connect to the London underground.

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: Bristol

In 2012 Bristol was the most congested city in the UK. 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: London Case Study



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Lagos, Nigeria



Location and Background
<p>London is located in South East England, along the River Thames. It was the site chosen by the Romans when they conquered the South of England in 43AD.</p> 

City's Importance
<p>Internationally: London is a world city; it has a global influence. London is one of the most important financial centres in the world. Nationally: London is the UK's capital and largest and wealthiest city. It is a national centre for media and communications Regionally: London is home to top schools and universities. London has many top medical facilities.</p>

Migration to London
<p>London is the most diverse city in the UK and now less than half of its population are of White British origin. Top ethnicities in London today due to migration: White British (45%), White other (15%), Black (13%), South Asian (12%), Mixed (5%). The main (modal) age group in the UK is 45-49 years old. However, the main (modal) age group in London is much younger at 25-29 years old. This is because... migrants from around the world add to London's population, these are also often of a younger age (20-30) and move to London for better quality of life.</p> 

City's Opportunities
<p>Social: Shoreditch is an old area close to London's city centre. Just 30 years ago it was a run-down inner-city area but now, old pubs/bars been regenerated into restaurants and art galleries. Crossrail is a new, east-west rail route across London which opened in 2018, linking Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the East with Reading and Heathrow in the West.</p> <p>Economic: The number of jobs in London has been rising almost continuously since 1994. The biggest growth in jobs was in services, especially 'professional, real estate and business services'. This includes work in company head offices, management consultancy, law and accountancy, estate agents, advertising and market-research.</p> <p>Environmental: London is one of the world's greenest cities, 47% of the city is green!</p>

City Challenges
<p>Social: Despite London's great wealth, over 2 million people still live in poverty. London's population is growing by about 100,000 people per year, yet only about 20,000 new homes are being built each year, leading to a serious housing shortage</p> <p>Economic: Newham has a much higher unemployment rate than Kensington at 9.4% compared to 3.9% showing high inequality.</p> <p>Environmental: London is currently above the EU limit of 40 mg/m³ for nitrogen dioxide and there are over 4,000 premature deaths a year in London due to long-term exposure to air pollution</p>

Regeneration: Olympic park!
<p>The Lea Valley is located in East London. It was one of London's main industrial areas and since the decline of the manufacturing industry in London, many areas in the valley e.g. Newham in the Lower Lea valley became some of the most deprived in London due to urban decline! Aims: Environmental sustainability was a key priority. Improving quality of life in an area of urban decline Producing a unique and revolutionary Olympic games park for the 2012 Olympics which would act as an engine of growth well beyond the 2012 games. Main features: Clear soils and waterways, long term sustainability, new athletics facilities, new housing.</p>

<p>Use your Case Study booklet to study:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Lagos, Nigeria (a NEE city) London (a Major UK city, HIC) Olympic Park Regeneration Scheme

Location and Background
<p>Lagos is a megacity located within the country of Nigeria, which is in the East of the continent Africa.</p> <p>Nigeria is a NEE.</p> 

City's Importance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internationally: Lagos is Africa's biggest city and one of the fastest growing cities in the world. Nationally: Around 80% of Nigeria's industry is based in and around Lagos. Regionally: Lagos is home to around 15 million people, and this grows by around 600,000 people per year.

Migration
<p>The population of Lagos has grown rapidly since the 1960s. This is in part due to natural increase due to the city's young population and therefore high birth rate, however it is also due to rapid Rural-Urban Migration.</p> <p>Push factors: Education and health services are poor in rural Nigeria. Few opportunities exist beyond farming in rural Nigeria and farming is low paid.</p> <p>Pull Factors: There is more available healthcare in Lagos. There are more schools and universities in Lagos.</p> 

City's Opportunities
<p>Social: Access to services: There are more schools and universities in Lagos than you find outside of the city. Access to resources: Water supply is generally more secure in Lagos than the rest of Nigeria.</p> <p>Economic: Jobs: More jobs are available in Lagos than anywhere else in Nigeria. Even if you can't find work in the formal economy/sector (which are jobs where tax is paid) it is possible to work in the informal economy/sector. Industry: Lagos is a coastal city and has transformed from a small fishing village into a busy seaport. In Lagos, only 3% of people are employed in low-paid primary sector jobs like farming (compared to 31% across the rest of Nigeria) and the majority of people in Lagos are employed in the tertiary (service) higher-paid sector (78%).</p>

City Challenges
<p>Social: One consequence of rapid urbanisation in Lagos is the widening gap between the rich and poor. Lagos' economy is booming, leading to wealth great wealth for some however, 60% of Lagos' population live in squatter settlements like Makoko. Only 10% of people in Lagos have access to piped, clean drinking water and so many must buy it from street vendors. The average commuter in Lagos spends over 3 hours in traffic every day, making Lagos one of the most congested cities in the world.</p>

Improving life through urban planning: Makoko Floating School
<p>In 2014, the Makoko floating school was built. It has classrooms that can host lessons for up to 60 pupils at a time. It is also used as a community centre when not being used as a school. The Makoko floating school helps to meet the educational needs of children in Makoko. It allows them to break the cycle of poverty and eventually leave slums and gain access to top universities in Lagos and eventually, the top paid tertiary jobs. The school is also sustainable in the long term as it would withstand the impact of rising sea levels.</p>

<p>Environmental: Most of Lagos lies less than 2 metres above sea level so the predicted rise in sea level of up to one metre in the 21st Century due to global warming is a serious threat to the city. Due to Lagos' rapid urban population growth, 10,000 tonnes of waste is created each day! 40% of all new cars in Nigeria are registered in Lagos, meaning there are many polluting vehicles on the road. Air pollution rates are five times higher than the internationally recommended limit.</p>
--