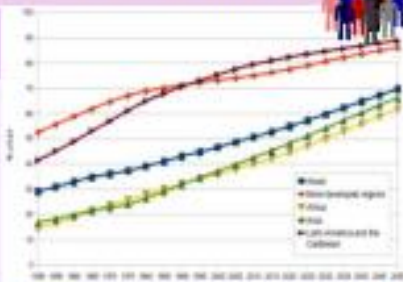


What is Urbanisation?

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.

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.

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.

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: Freiburg

Background & Location

Freiburg is in west Germany. The city has a population of about 220,000. In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.



Sustainable Strategies

- The city's waste water allows for rainwater to be retained.
- The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind is becoming more important.
- 40% of the city is forested with many open spaces for recreation, clean air and reducing flood risk.

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 lose 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: Manchester Case Study



Location and Background

Manchester is located in the NW of England, and is in the county of Greater Manchester. It is bordered by the Cheshire Plain to the south, the Pennines to the north and east, and the neighbouring city of Salford to the west



Migration to Manchester

During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities.

Nearly 25% of the city's population is foreign. The boom in migration is partly due to international students coming to study at its universities and colleges.

Migrants from countries such as Pakistan and Poland are attracted by further education and job opportunities and migrants already living there. More recently, refugees have also arrived from Syria and Ukraine.

Salford Quays, Greater Manchester

- Salford and the Manchester Docks bloomed during the Industrial Revolution.
- The Manchester Docks closed in 1982 due to containerisation. This resulted in:- Huge job losses- High unemployment- Communities and local housing fell into disrepair- The land was left derelict and contaminated.

City's Importance

- The city enjoys a large sporting heritage with football clubs like Manchester United and Manchester City.
- Manchester also hosted the commonwealth games in 2002.
- Manchester has a thriving community of international students.
- Manchester has three major UK universities popular with young students.
- 2nd largest urban population outside of London.

City's Opportunities

Social: Manchester's character has changed due to migration, leading to cultural opportunities such as:
Increased languages spoken, influence on arts, fashion and architecture, new skills, variety of clothing choices, changing music tastes

Economic: A key industry in Manchester is retail, this sector currently employs around 197,700 people in Greater Manchester. Other key industries in Manchester include tourism, hospitality, sport and construction.

Environmental: -aim to increase recycling and renewable energy
-identified areas where environment and characteristics need to be maintained
-city centre with diverse architecture, the corridor, along Oxford Road and parallel roads to unis, Heaton Park

Salford Quays Development Plan

- The area was bought in 1984 to regenerate it, and in 1985 the Salford Quays Development Plan was proposed; Over the next 30 years, the area was completely redeveloped, leading to things such as new jobs, new houses, and new businesses.
- Now, Salford Quays is a major tourist attraction and considered a great place to live.

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



Location and Background

Lagos is situated on the coast: it is Nigeria's biggest city and port (the capital city is Abuja). Nigeria is situated towards the North East of Africa. It borders Niger, Chad, Cameroon and Benin
Lagos is a Megacity.



Migration to Lagos

Two main processes drive population increase in Lagos.
Rural-to-urban migration: Reasons to leave the rural areas include a lack of jobs and safety (e.g. the oil regions around Port Harcourt). Climate change is bringing unreliable rainfall to the North of Nigeria. Reasons to head to Lagos are mainly financial: the job opportunities in manufacturing (in e.g Ikeja), construction and services.
Natural increase. Young adults in Lagos have children of their own and people are living longer – the birth rates are therefore higher than the death rates and so population rises.

City Challenges

Social: Squatter settlements
1.7 million Lagosian people live in poverty, and have limited access to fresh water, electricity, sewage or education.

Economic: There is 27.6% unemployment rate in 2010. Lack of jobs force people to work in the informal sector of the economy.

Environmental: commuters can spend up to 3 hours per day in traffic –bringing air pollution to the city. Industrial areas such as Ikeja have weak air and water pollution controls.

City's Importance

- **Region:** Lagos is the largest city in the region and is a magnet for migrants and trans-national investors, traditionally oil companies but now financial companies.
- **Country:** Lagos is the former capital city of Nigeria, before this was switched to Abuja in 1991.
- **World:** The port facility on Tin Can Island in Lagos connects Nigeria to the world through global trade

City's Opportunities

Social:
• There are reported to be 450 billionaires living in Lagos, with a further 9,100 millionaires.
- The ability to provide children with a better education is a massive pull factor to Lagos. There are more schools and universities in Lagos than other areas, there are over 10 universities in Lagos state alone!

Economic: Many squatter settlement residents create work in the informal sector of the economy, High skilled jobs in business and finance are found in the CBD and in the new Eko Atlantic development.

Environmental: Informal jobs include recycling

Makoko Floating School and Eko Atlantic

In 2014 a new floating school was built, taking up to 300 children. It was designed by a Nigerian architect with local people and part-funded by NGOs and the United Nations Development Programme. It floats so as to adapt to rising sea levels.
Eko Atlantic Project
The ambitious project is being built on three and half square miles of land reclaimed from the Atlantic Ocean and is expected to provide accommodation for 250,000 people and employment opportunities for a further 150,000.