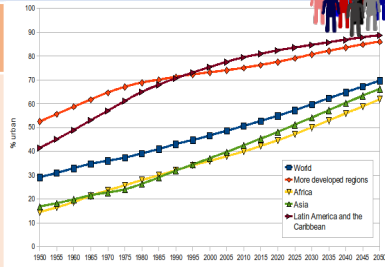


What is Urbanisation?

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

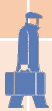
Rural - urban migration (1)

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.

Urban Issues & Challenges

Sustainable Urban Living Example: East Village

Background & Location

The East Village is part of the 2012 Olympic legacy in London



Sustainable Strategies

- Rainwater is collected and recycled
- Cycle routes
- The apartments have green roof's
- Houses have high standards of insulation
- Uses recycled / reclaimed building materials

Integrated Transport System

is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding area, in London the Oyster Card makes this cheaper and easier.

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: London

Congestion charging scheme introduced to charge cars for entering central London. Cross Rail built to encourage more use of public transport. Cycle lanes and "Boris Bikes" to discourage car use. High parking fees



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



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>London is a city in the South East of England. The population of the city is 8.7 million, making it the largest in the UK. The city is the capital of the UK. It was built by the Romans</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The capital city. A centre for media and communications Major global financial centre Major legal and medical facilities Well known universities and research centre Culture, entertainment and tourism centre Fastest growing city in the UK Multi ethnic city
Migration to London	City's Opportunities
<p>During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities.</p> <p>The city was bombed in WW2 but with the growth of service industries the city has seen rapid population growth including economic migration from Poland, India, Eastern Europe and the West Indies in particular.</p> <p>Also London has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.</p> 	<p>Social: Sheffield has various cultural attractions such as the bars in Shoreditch, the West End theatres, museums and restaurants as well as shopping</p> <p>Economic: The service sector is the largest employer particularly retail and financial sectors. Many head offices are based in London</p> <p>Environmental: London is one of the world's greenest cities with Royal Parks (eg Hyde Park), Local parks and public spaces</p>
City Challenges	2012 Olympics, Lea Valley Regeneration
<p>Social: House prices are v high – the average is £475 000 and there are house shortages. House price falls from the centre – areas such as Newham are v deprived.</p> <p>Economic: While financial sector jobs are highly paid, many jobs are low paid (eg retail and cleaning) with the high cost of living this is a problem for many</p> <p>Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.</p> 	<p>Aims: Site of the 2012 Olympics. Many of old industries had gone and the area was derelict and overgrown.</p> <p>Main features: Brownfield sites and derelict buildings pulled down. Transport links improved. East Village – 2800 new homes with 10 hectares of park and open space, a new school for 1800 students and a new Stratford International Station. However some claim this has not benefited existing residents who can no longer afford to live there.</p> 

Urban Change in a Major LIC City: Lagos Case Study



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Lagos is a coastal city situated in the south of Nigeria. It is the most populated city in the country (15 million). The average earnings are £670 per year. It is growing at 600 000 per year.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Used to be the capital city. Still the centre of trade and commerce 80% of Nigeria's industry is around Lagos It is the financial centre of West Africa It has a major international airport 1% of households in Lagos have reported the murder of a family member.
Migration to Lagos	City's Opportunities
<p>The city began when Portuguese developed a small fishing port in 1472. Under British rule, Lagos was made the capital of Nigeria until independence in 1960.</p> <p>However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment and ethnic tension to Lagos. People do this to search for a better quality of life.</p> <p>This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Lagos.</p> 	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. Healthcare, and education are better in Lagos than in Nigeria as a whole. However, healthcare is not free. It has a thriving fashion and film culture.</p> <p>Economic: More jobs are available in Lago than anywhere else in Nigeria. Lagos has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing. Oil also creates jobs.</p> <p>Environmental: There is an integrated transport system and a new waterway network of ferries. Bus lanes are being build and a new airport is planned.</p>
City Challenges	Urban Renewal
<p>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.</p> <p>Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high unemployment in squatter settlements</p> <p>Environmental: Traffic congestion is high and air pollution bad. Water availability is limited with vendors selling water from carts.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makoko is an unofficial squatter settlement built on the lagoon. Densely populated with poor sanitation and limited access to services. A floating school was built to offer education. However, this was destroyed in a storm. There are plans to re-build it. Rising sea level is a threat. Eko Atlantic is a new development built on reclaimed land. It has services and utilities. However, critics argue it benefits only the rich and the social tension will rise as a result.

Knowledge Questions on London

1. Describe London's location
2. How is London nationally important?
3. State one way London is internationally important
4. Explain what happened to migration after WW2
5. Explain one social opportunity
6. Explain one economic challenge of living in London
7. State the advantages of the Lea Valley regeneration project
8. Describe the main disadvantage of the Lea Valley regeneration project
9. How is the project sustainable
10. What is the locational importance of London?

Tasks on London

- Create your own revision guide on London
- Create your own word cloud for London using the following word cloud generator-WordItOut
- Complete a key terms glossary for London



Exam questions on London

- Describe the location of a named HIC city you have studied (3marks)
- For a named HIC city you have studied describe its national and international importance (6marks)
- To what extent does a city in an HIC provide social and economic opportunities to the people who live there (9 marks)

Knowledge Questions on Lagos

1. Describe the location of Lagos location
2. Give the meaning of rural to urban migration
3. State two ways Lagos is internationally important
4. Describe the social challenges of living in Lagos
5. Describe the environmental challenges of living in Lagos
6. State the name of the squatter settlement you have studied
7. Describe the characteristics of a squatter settlement
8. Explain the social opportunities provided by floating schools
9. Explain how floating schools are sustainable
10. Explain how traffic congestion is a social challenge

Tasks on Lagos

- Create your own revision guide on Lagos
- Create your own word cloud for Lagos using the following word cloud generator-WordItOut
- Complete a key terms glossary for Lagos



Exam questions on Lagos

- Give one way in which a major city in a LiC/NEE you have studied is regionally important (1 mark)
- Explain how urban planning is improving quality of life for a major city in a LIC or NEE you have studied (6marks)
- Assess the challenges created by urban change for a city you have studied in a LIC or NEE (9marks)