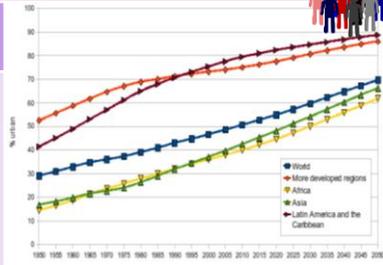## What is Urbanisation?

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 word 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	Pull
• Natural disasters • War and Conflict • Mechanisation • Drought • Lack of employment	• More Jobs • Better education & healthcare • Increased quality of life. • Following family members.

Natural Increase (2)	When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

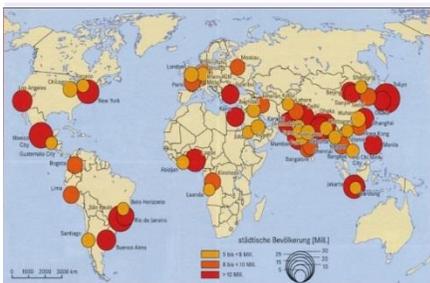| Increase in birth rate (BR)	Lower death rate (DR)
• High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate. • Lack of contraception or education about family planning.	• Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet. • Improved medical facilities helps 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 then.

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.

GEOGRAPHY: Unit 2a
Urban Issues & Challenges

AQA

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 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

Location and Background

London is a city in South East England .It is the capital city of the UK. The population of the city is 8 million people making it the largest in the UK. The city has grown over many centuries and was important in roman times. Until 1945 it was the most important trading city on earth.

Its population fell after the WW2 as older industries closed and ships became bigger meaning they could no longer navigate the Thames river into London's docklands. Since the 1990's its population has begun to grow again

City's Importance

- The city enjoys a large sporting heritage with famous athletics and football clubs.
- London is the cultural capital and is famous for its West end theatre production, Art galleries, mixed ethnic and cultural heritage and for being the centre of international financial institutions in Europe and the world
- London has a thriving community of international students studying at universities in the city such as UCL and Goldsmiths
- It is the Fastest growing city in the UK economically and by population

Migration to London

London has always been an important trading centre in the UK, Europe and the world. During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from rural communities to work in the docks, markets and factories in London

After World War 2 the UK government invited people from the commonwealth countries to come and live and work in the UK to help the regeneration of the economy and infrastructure after the war. International migrants from across the world arrived from Pakistan, India and the Caribbean nations including Jamaicans (the Windrush generation) came to work in London. Most settled in poorer central areas like Notting hill and Hackney.

More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria, Iraq and North African countries like Nigeria and Ghana. London has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.

City's Opportunities

Social: London has many different cultural attractions such as the theatres like the National Theatre , museums such as the Natural history museum, art galleries such as the Tate modern and the National. Also many Premier league football clubs are found in London such as Chelsea, Arsenal, Totenham as well as national sporting arenas such as Wembley and Twickenham (rugby) and the Queen Elizabeth s Olympic stadium(Athletic and football). Shopping malls such as Westfield are very popular with shoppers.
The centre of Government and Parliament are found in Westminster.

Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and advanced manufacturing adds contribute to the city's economy. International financial institutions reside in Central London and Canary wharf. 5% of global international finance passes through London every year

Environmental: London has many green spaces/parklands in its central areas. These include Green park, Hyde Park, Regents Park. London is only an hours drive to the South Downs National Park where people can enjoy open countryside and walking activities.

London's City Challenges

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: Attracting skilled workers remains a challenge because house prices outweigh people incomes to afford housing. BREXIT has created uncertainty in the financial sector and some banks such as HSBC and industries such as Air Bus (aircraft)are considering leaving the UK as a result of the concerns over trade deals with the EU. Improvements to transport infrastructure such as East coast mainline is hoped to attract investment

Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.

Regeneration of East London, The London Olympics 2012

Aims : East London wanted to attract investment from private investment, the government and Lottery funds so that there were more opportunities for improvements in affordable housing, business investment in the area and job creation as well as improvements in health and education opportunities. Also the projects aim to improve public spaces with more green urban environments.

Main features: Brownfield sites and derelict buildings pulled down, £50 million invested on its train station to improve connections, The total bill for the Olympics was £8.7billion. .

There has been strong debate as to whether the Olympics were a success or failure

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Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Mumbai, West coast of India

Location and Background

Mumbai is a coastal city situated in the West of India in Maharashtra state. It is built on a peninsula and is the biggest city in India (16 + million)

The city has seen rapid growth over the past 50 years. Most original growth occurred on the Peninsula but the city has now expanded to thenorth and East

City's Importance

- Mumbai is the commercial and financial capital of India and handles 60% of India's sea trade. It is the HQ to many of India's internationally based companies such as GlaxoSmithKline, Vokswagen, Disney, and Citi group banking and has the main Indian stock market as well as being the busiest port and airport in India.

- It is the centre of the biggest cultural industry – Bollywood – indias film industry. It is characterised by back street small business and international banking and financial services.

Migration to Mumbai

The city was an important trading city when Britain was India's colonial master. Mumbai was called Bombay by the British at this time.

In recent decades Mumbai's population has grown rapidly due to millions of people migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to MumbaiPeople do this to search for a better quality of life.

This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Mumbai.

The average age of migrants is 20-21 years old. Natural increase is a significant component of population growth.

City's Opportunities

Social: Standards of living are gradually improving as investment and incomes improve

Economic: Mumbai has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including retail, banking, call centres and back street manufacturing(Sweat shops) and Pottery (Kumbawadas in Dharavi).

Environmental: With investment in new housing and infrastructure Mumba and transport Mumbai aims to reduce water and waste pollution

City Challenges

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 slums like Dharavi

Environmental: Slums are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as marsh land or near to industrial sites

Self-help schemes – Dharvi rehabilitation Project

- The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes.
- Government has demolished houses and created new estates.
- Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.
- Slum electrification project- aims to provide communities with electricity rather than people using bottled gas