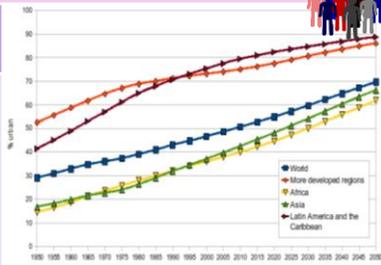


## What is Urbanisation?

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: 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: Bristol



## Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Mumbai



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Bristol is a city in in the South West of England. The population of the city is 440,500, It is one of the top 10 core cities. It developed as a port in the 18<sup>th</sup> century</p> 	<p>It holds a strategic position on the M4 corridor. Good road and rail links. Its airport links the city to European centres. Shift from tobacco and paper industry to finance, business services, technology and culture High level of inward investment into companies like Airbus, BMW and Siemens Bristol university attracts students from all over the world</p>

Migration to Bristol	City's Opportunities
<p>Between 1851 – 1891 the population doubled. Large numbers arrive now from Poland and Spain. They work in industries such as hospitality and retail. There are more migrants than other places in the UK. Impact – they enrich the cities culture, challenge integration in the wider community, young migrants balance out the population from being ageing, they need to provide education to people who do not speak English, pressures on housing and employment, improves level of skills</p> 	<p><b>Social:</b> Bristol has various cultural attractions such as the Bristol City and Rovers FC clubs. Also Cabot Circus is very popular with shoppers. Bristol Harbourside. <b>Economic:</b> Shift from tobacco to high tech industries eg Aardman animations. Companies are attracted due to government grants, advance research at the university. <b>Environmental:</b> European Green Capital 2015. Transport improvements, improved energy efficiency and renewable energy. Integrated Transport System. Urban Greening</p>

City Challenges	Temple Quarter Regeneration
<p><b>Social:</b> Inequality especially in housing, education and health. Filwood and Stoke Bishop very different. High levels of social deprivation <b>Economic:</b> Closure of the steelworks and factories caused large scale unemployment. Poor transport connections to large economic hubs such as London and Manchester. <b>Environmental:</b> Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.</p>	<p>Area was derelict from industry in the 18<sup>th</sup> century. Aim to improve access, turn into Enterprise Zone and create new bridge. Regenerated with Engine Shed, Glass Wharf, Temple Meads station, electrification of railway, Arena Island and Paintworks. Regeneration has encouraged visitors, outdoor events and created jobs (4000 by 2017, 17000 by 2037.</p>



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Mumbai is a coastal city situated in the West region of India within the continent of Asia. It is the most populated city in the country (6.5 million).</p> 	<p>Commercial and financial capital of India. 60% of India's sea trade. Nationally Mumbai contributes 33% of all income tax and 60% of all custom duty from trade. The largest number of TNC headquarters in Asia including GSK, Walt Disney and Volkswagen. Home to the Indian stock market, the busiest port and airports in India. Hub for design, fashion, jewellery and tourism. Home to Bollywood. <b>Transport hub</b> with links to all industrial cities in India and world cities. Highest % of internet access f any Indian city.</p>

Migration to Mumbai	City's Opportunities
<p>Growth driven by rural-urban migration. Migration rate of 1 person per minute! 70% of migrants are from the state of Maharashtra. Migrants average age was 20-21 and 64% are male. Natural increase also contributes to urban growth. Migration is for economic reasons.</p> 	<p><b>Social:</b> Access to education and health care is easier. Community spirit <b>Economic:</b> Employment opportunities in manufacturing (electronic items, jewellery and textiles). Incomes in the city are higher and more reliable. Urban poor provide a huge labour force carrying out essential jobs that keep the city running. <b>Environmental:</b> The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>

City Challenges	Slum of hope or Despair - Dharavi
<p><b>Social:</b> Managing the growth of squatter settlements: 40% of the population live in poor quality housing or on the streets. Difficult to supply services to the squatter settlements. Slum Rehabilitation Authority is a planning authority relocating residence. <b>Providing clean water and sanitation:</b> 95% of one slum had lower access to clean water than recommended by the WHO. Lack of sanitation increases the risk of diseases and illness. <b>Access to services – healthcare and education:</b> youthful population means constant rising demand for schools and maternity services. <b>Economic:</b> Reducing unemployment and crime: demand for unskilled workers has declined leading to higher crime rates. <b>Environmental:</b> human and industrial waste is difficult and expensive to manage. Lack of sanitation means waterways are polluted. Air pollution and chemical contamination also an issue.</p>	<p>An urban slum near Mumbai where 1 million live in 1sq mile. Despite a lack of sanitation and over crowded housing nearly 16000 small factories employ over ¼ million people. A 'recycling miracle', even tiny squares of soap salvaged by thousands, imported from all over the world and 80% of Mumbai's waste.</p>