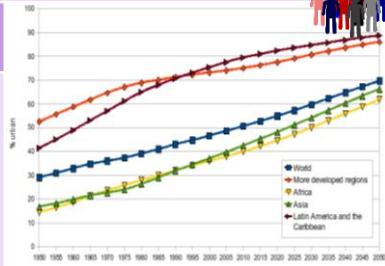


What is Urbanisation?

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.

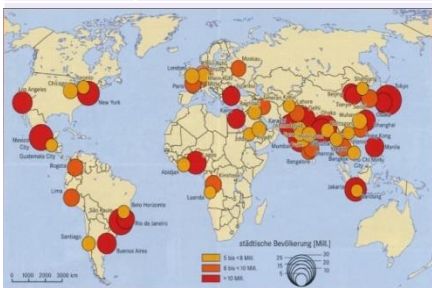
Lower death rate (DR)

- 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 which 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 Case Study




Urban Change in a Major NEE City: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study




Location and Background
<p>Bristol is a city and county in South West England with a population of 454,200 in 2017. The district has the 10th largest population in England.</p> 


City's Importance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two Universities • Two Cathedrals • Developed in the 18th century as part of the Triangular trade linking West and Africa and the West Indies. • Largest concentration of Silicon chip manufacturing outside California. • Uk's 8th most popular tourist city • Strategic position on the M4 corridor

Location and Background
<p>Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.</p> 

City's Importance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas. • Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world. • One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere. • Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.

Migration to Bristol
<p>Between 1851 and 1891 Bristol's population doubled as people arrived looking for work.</p>  <p>Migrants work in wide range of industries including retail, manufacturing and Health.</p> <p>Bristol's population is made up from 50 countries</p> <p>A large number of migrants come from the EU but also Somalia, India and Jamaica</p>

City's Opportunities
<p>Social: Youthful population has provided a number of entertainment opportunities, as well as two football teams and the head quarters of Gloucester cricket club. Also a wide range of shopping opportunities.</p> <p>Economic: Growing number of people employed by high tech companies. Bristol is also home to a number of global companies</p> <p>Environmental: More than a third of Bristol is open space and over 90% of people are within 350m of parkland or waterways. There are 8 nature reserves and 300 parks.</p>

Migration to Rio De Janeiro
<p>The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.</p>  <p>However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.</p> <p>This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.</p>

City's Opportunities
<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.</p> <p>Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.</p> <p>Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>

City Challenges
<p>Social: Lack of investment has led to social inequality. In some areas there are high levels of social deprivation.</p> <p>Economic: Closure of the cities Port changed the function of the city</p> <p>Environmental: Urban sprawl and derelict Industrial buildings</p>

Bristol Temple Quarter Regeneration
<p>Aims: To regenerate the Temple Quarter as it was one of the first areas visitors see when entering the city. This includes the regeneration of the ironworks.</p> <p>Main features: 4 main areas regenerated covering 70 ha. Target to generate 4000 new jobs by 2020. There will be 240,000m² of either new or refurbished buildings creating homes, office spaces, shops, and a redeveloped railway station.</p>

City Challenges
<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 employment in shanty towns called Favelas</p> <p>Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>

Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes. • Government has demolished houses and created new estates. • Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police. • Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.

