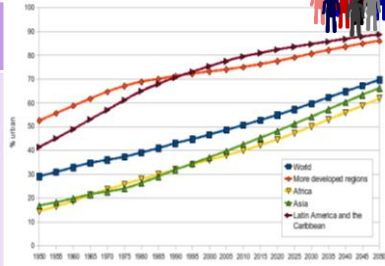


## What is Urbanisation?

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)



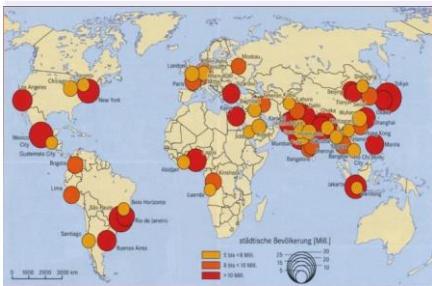
- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.

## 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: Curitiba

Curitiba city aims to develop it's integrated transport system to encourage more people to use the public transport. The city has also invested in bus systems that have cut travel times by 1/3. Cheaper for people and now much less congestion.



## 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.



**Location and Background**

Birmingham is in the centre of England and the centre of the West Midlands. It has good transport connections both nationally and internationally via rail, motorway and Birmingham airport.



**City's Importance**

- The city is the geographical centre of England. It is the UK's second largest city and has 5 major universities with over 60,000 students from across the world.
- It has direct train and motorway links to other parts of the country and an airport which has over 9 million customers.
- It is culturally diverse with a population made up of 187 different nations.

**Migration to Birmingham**

Birmingham grew as a free trade city and drew in people from the surrounding countryside.



Birmingham has one of the highest proportions of migrants from other parts of the UK

Birmingham is one of the most culturally diverse cities in the UK, Due to international migration it has become 'Europe's youngest city'.

This has created a wide range of socio-cultural and recreational/entertainment opportunities.

**City's Opportunities**

**Social:** Birmingham has various cultural attractions such as the city centre museum and Hippodrome which the UK's most visited theatre.

**Economic:** Birmingham has the largest number of businesses and new business start ups outside of London..

**Environmental:** Birmingham City Council have put forward a plan called 'Birmingham's green vision'. This aims to make the city a more attractive place and use open space to encourage good health.

**City Challenges**

**Social:** In 2015 Birmingham was ranked the 3<sup>rd</sup> most deprived (low quality of life) city after Liverpool and Manchester.

**Economic:** Closure of the MG Rover in Longbridge and other industries in the city caused large scale unemployment.

**Environmental:** Decline of industry has led to Brownfield sites which are falling into dereliction.

**Birmingham City Centre Regeneration Projects**

**Aims:**The Big City Plan aims to regenerate 5 key areas of Birmingham city centre. To expand the size of the city core and improve transport.

**Main features:**

1. Westside: Offices/library/4\* hotel
2. Snow Hill: Offices/transport links/4000 new homes/10,000 jobs
3. Eastside: HS2 station to be built/develop city park
4. Southern Gateway: £1billion mixed land use regeneration
5. New street station: Being turned into a 'world class station'

**Location and Background**

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.



**City's Importance**

- 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 Rio De Janeiro**

The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.



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.

This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.

**City's Opportunities**

**Social:** Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.

**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.

**Environmental:** The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.

**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 shanty towns called Favelas

**Environmental:** Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.

**Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro 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.
- 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.

