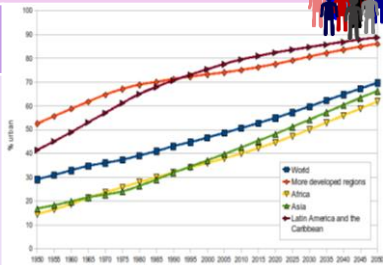


What is Urbanisation?

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.

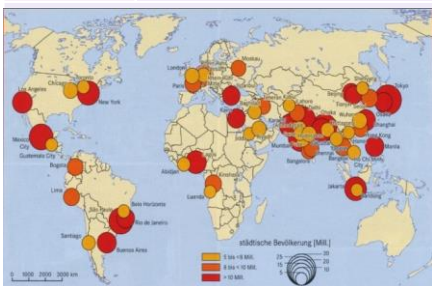
Lower death rate (DR)

- 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.

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



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.

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.

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. High crime rates, has the highest murder rate in the world.

Environmental: Squatter settlements called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.

City's Opportunities

Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music. Mobile doctors with health kits that can detect 20 diseases.

Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. 'Schools of Tomorrow' help children stay in education. 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.

AQA
Unit 2a

Urban Issues
& Challenges



Urban Change in a Major UK City: Birmingham Case Study



Location and Background

Birmingham is in the centre of England and the centre of the West Midlands. It has good transport connections 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 band 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' aiming to make the city a more attractive place using open space to encourage good health.

City Challenges

Social: In 2015 Birmingham was ranked the 3rd 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 lead 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 are:
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'.

Sustainable Urban Living and Birmingham

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 Energy Conservation

Reducing the amount of water used:

- Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets.
- Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.
- Educating people.

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 Waste Recycling

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.

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.

Example in Birmingham: Park Central

- Lee Bank was reinvented into Park Central (regeneration project), designed for sustainable living. It:
- Involved people in the decision making.
 - Park areas created for a more social environment.
 - Energy efficient homes with floor to ceiling windows allowing light and heat in but triple-glazed to prevent heat loss.
 - Homes facing park to ensure feeling of safety.
 - Close to city so do not have to travel far.
 - Built on brownfield site, so does not add to urban sprawl.

Integrated Transport System

The linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city...

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 and Birmingham



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 : Birmingham's Transport Plan

Reallocating Road Space

- Make bus travel more attractive.
- Use road space for bus lanes.
- Reduces journey time as roads less congested by cars.

Extending Metro Network

- £1.5 billion expansion project..
- Birmingham Metro are tripling the size of their network (80 stops).
- Resulting in journey time along with environmental benefits.

Walking and Cycle Routes

- Blue cycle routes (north and south of city centre).
- 2-way cycle routes.
- Cycle parking at key points.

Parking Measures

- Commuter parking limited in areas well served by public transport.
- Workplace parking tax.

Greenbelt Area

Zone of land surrounding a city where new building is strictly controlled to prevent cities growing too much...

Urban Regeneration

The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding.