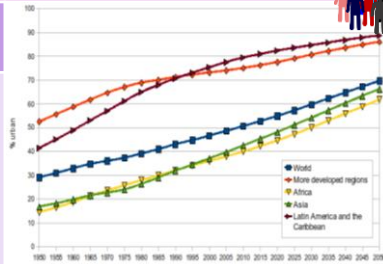


What is Urbanisation?

Urbanisation is the increase in percentage of the population living in towns and 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)



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.

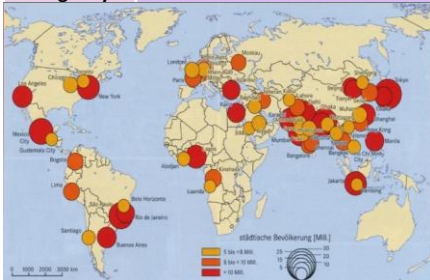
- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.



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 (Egypt). 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 (population of 6.5 million). Has experienced rapid urbanisation with millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio.



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.

City Challenges

Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. On average, favela residents live 13 years less. 25% of the poorest children do not go to school. 12% of the population lack access to running water. Blackouts are common.

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: Most congested city in South America leading to air pollution. Water pollution from waste, sewage and ships leads to an increase in algae. Narrow streets of favelas makes waste collection difficult causing pollution.

City's Opportunities

Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. Schools for tomorrow get kids off the street and encourages them to continue their education. Mobile doctors with health kits that can detect 20 diseases. Water treatment plants.

Economic: 'Schools of Tomorrow' help children stay in education. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing. Cable car system with free return ticket.

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

Planning for the urban poor: Favela Bairro Project

What is the scheme?

US\$1billion 'slum to neighbourhood' project aiming to address key issues such as the provision of services and infrastructure.

What did it include?

- Replacement of wooden buildings with brick (environmental).
- Widening of streets for waste collection (environmental).
- Can apply to own properties legally (economic).
- Cable car system with free return ticket helping people get to work (economic)
- Daycare and after school care provided as well as medical assistance (social).

How successful was it?

- Successful because quality of life improved, access to services improved, job opportunities improved...
- Limited as there was a lack of budget, infrastructure was not maintained, new elevated pavements causing flooding and training for employment had limited success.



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

- Birmingham has one of the highest proportions of migrants from other parts of the UK.
- International migration has made it one of the most culturally diverse cities in the UK.
- Migration has led to the emergence of the Balti Triangle, Chinese Quarter and 3rd largest St Patrick's day parade. Also led to a very young and skilled population.

Opportunities in Birmingham



Social:

- Various cultural attractions such as the city centre museum and Hippodrome.
- Places like the Balti Triangle allow people to experience different cultures and create a sense of community.

Economic:

- HSBC moved their HQ to Birmingham. Provides jobs. Hoped will attract more companies.
- German Market attracts 5.5 million tourists and generates £350 million.
- Bullring over 160 shops and world's biggest Primark providing jobs and money.

Environmental:

- Trees for life—provides habitats and absorb carbon dioxide.
- Integrated transport system with investments in Trams, buses and trains.

Challenges in Birmingham

Social:

Lack of access to affordable and good quality housing, especially in the inner city. Leads to people living in poor quality conditions. Lower attainment in the inner city and a lower life expectancy (76 in Aston but 84 in Sutton Coldfield). 1 in 4 live in fuel poverty in Birmingham.

Economic:

Closure of factories led to high levels of unemployment, which is at its highest in the inner city. Known as the unemployment capital in 2017 with high number of people claiming unemployment benefits in the inner city. High crime rates in the inner city.

Environmental:

Decline of industry has led to Brownfield sites which are falling into dereliction. Commuter settlements has led to building on greenfield sites. Increased congestion into the city.

Example of an urban regeneration scheme in Birmingham: Lee Bank to Park Central

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

Why did Lee Bank need regenerating?

- Attempted to regenerate in the 1960s after the war but was not successful. Did not ask the local people what they needed.
- Known as the 'slum Quarter'
- Derelict buildings.
- Low attainment for children in school.
- High levels of unemployment.
- High crime rates.



What did they do?

- Consulted the local people of what they wanted making it more likely to last.
- Used pepper-potting—Mix of social housing and privately owned housing. Makes people feel included socially.
- Park areas created improving the environment and well-being for locals.
- Open windows with homes facing the park making crime less likely.
- Energy efficient floor to ceiling windows allowing light and triple-glazed reducing heat loss.

Sustainable Urban Living and Birmingham

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



- Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets (e.g. BedZed)
- Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.
- Educating people.

Energy Conservation



- Promoting renewable energy sources.
- Making homes more energy efficient.
- The cube: Aluminium cladding to reflect light in the summer and insulated to keep warm in the winter.

Creating Green Space



- Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
- Encourages people to exercise.
- Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.
- Trees for life scheme in Birmingham getting the community involved.

Waste Recycling



- Collection of household waste.
- More local recycling facilities.
- Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.
- Veolia Waste facility in Birmingham which burns waste to generate electricity.

Traffic Management and Birmingham

Traffic congestion can lead to the following problems:



- **Environmental:** Increases air pollution due to emissions.
- **Economic:** Can make people late for work and delay deliveries causing a loss of money.
- **Social:** Can lead to stress and can cause a greater risk of accidents.

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 are less congested by cars.

Extending Metro Network

- £1.5 billion expansion project..
- Birmingham Metro are tripling the size of their network.
- 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.