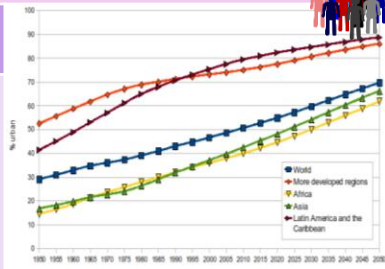


## What is Urbanisation?

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	Pull
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural disasters</li> <li>War and Conflict</li> <li>Mechanisation                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drought</li> </ul> </li> <li>Lack of employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More Jobs</li> <li>Better education &amp; healthcare</li> <li>Increased quality of life.</li> <li>Following family members.</li> </ul>

### Natural Increase (2)

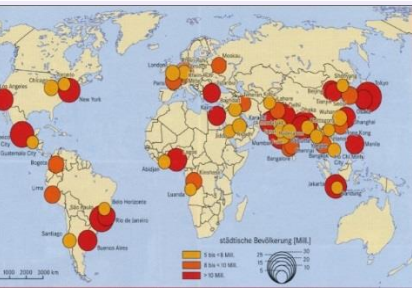
When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR)	Lower death rate (DR)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate.</li> <li>Lack of contraception or education about family planning.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.</li> <li>Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.</li> </ul>

## 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.

<h3>Water Conservation</h3> <p>This is about reducing the amount of water used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets.</li> <li>Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.</li> <li>Educating people on using less water.</li> </ul>	<h3>Energy Conservation</h3> <p>Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promoting renewable energy sources.</li> <li>Making homes more energy efficient.</li> <li>Encouraging people to use energy.</li> </ul>
<h3>Creating Green Space</h3> <p>Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provide natural cooler areas for people to relaxin.</li> <li>Encourages people to exercise.</li> <li>Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.</li> </ul>	<h3>Waste Recycling</h3> <p>More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collection of household waste.</li> <li>More local recycling facilities.</li> <li>Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.</li> </ul>

## Unit 2a



# Urban Issues & Challenges

## Sustainable Urban Living Example: Freiburg

Background & Location	Sustainable Strategies
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city's waste water allows for rainwater to be retained.</li> <li>The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind is becoming more important.</li> <li>40% of the city is forested with many open spaces for recreation, dean air and reducing flood risk.</li> </ul>

## 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.

<h3>Environmental problems</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change.</li> </ul>	
<h3>Economic problems</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to loose money.</li> </ul>	<h3>Social Problems</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a greater risk of accidents and congestion is a cause of frustration. Traffic can also lead to health issues for pedestrians.</li> </ul>

## 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.



**Location and Background**

Bristol is a city in the South-West  
Population 440,000  
Grew because of its importance as a docks linking to West Africa and the West Indies in particular.



**City's Importance**

- Large Quaternary sector
- Made European Green capital 2015
- Strong position on M4 corridor
- Two universities popular with young students.
- Aardman animations
- Rolls Royce

**Migration to Bristol**

During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities.

With the attraction of working in the large factories or dockyards, international migrants moved to Bristol.

More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria and Iraq. Also Bristol has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.



**City's Opportunities**

**Social:** Bristol has various cultural attractions such as Coltan Hall venue for events such as concerts. Cabot Circus shopping centre.

**Economic:** The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and advanced manufacturing contributes to the city's economy.

**Environmental:** Bristol was made European green capital in 2015 and is innovative in its ways to improve the environment such as only a small % of houses built on greenfield sites, a massive reduction of waste going to landfill.

**City Challenges**

**Social:** House prices have increased along with greater house shortages. Stokes Cross and Filwood- poorer areas of the city

**Economic:** Closure of docks and factories caused large scale unemployment. Poor transport connections to large economic hubs such as London. In 2015 unemployment rate was well below the UK average

**Bristol Regeneration Projects**

**Aims:**

- Bristol wanted to attract investment in more businesses and job opportunities. Also the projects aim to improve public spaces with more green urban environments.
- Main features: Brownfield sites and derelict buildings pulled down, regeneration projects such as Temple Quarter and Finzel's Reach.
- Temple Quarter-Aim to create 17,000 new jobs by 2037.
- Creation of Bristol Arena which will hold up to 12,000 people
- Development of ITS-Integrated transport system links buses and trains together and enable efficient travel around the city and beyond.

**Environmental:** Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.

**Location and Background**

Lagos is in the South-West of Nigeria

Was a colony of the UK-became independent in 1960

One of the fastest growing economies in Africa



**Migration to Lagos**

The city began as a small fishing village, in the 1970s expansion rapidly occurred due to the oil boom. However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from lack of services and unemployment to Lagos. People do this to search for a better quality of life. This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Lagos. The ability to provide children with a better education is a massive pull factor to Lagos. There are more schools and universities in Lagos than other areas, there are over 10 universities in Lagos state alone!



**City's Importance**

- Trade links with many countries around the world including the UK, USA and China. Many companies and business representatives fly into Lagos
- Many festivals are held in Lagos
- Lagos, subsequent to the re-modernization project is gradually becoming a major tourist destination-providing employment locally
- The city of Lagos is a major economic focal point in Nigeria, generating around 10% of the country's GDP.
- The Port of Lagos is Nigeria's leading port and one of the largest and busiest in Africa. Lagos is also the major Information Communications and Telecommunications (ICT) hub of West Africa and potentially, the biggest ICT market in the continent.
- Exports of crude oil from the port to many countries around the world

**Improving Lagos**

- Lagos is now building a city on the coast called Eko Atlantic, destined to be the new financial hub of West Africa. Inspired by Hong Kong, or perhaps Canary Wharf in London, it is a joint project between the city government of Lagos and international private investors. It will be home to a quarter of a million people and employ 150,000 more.
- Controversial attempted demolition of Makoko-residents were given 72 hours notice. Government are embarrassed by the fact that the slum can be seen from the main bridge and want to create an area that is much greater.
- BRT (Bus Rapid Transport system introduced to deal with traffic congestion)

**City's Opportunities**

**Social:** Standards of living are gradually improving. People in Lagos have better access to electricity than in rural areas. Although the electricity supply is in short supply and it can cut out, it is in a much better state than in rural areas. Two new power stations are planned to reduce the city's shortage of electricity and to light the streets at night. 75% of families live in one room

**Economic:** Lagos has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing. Many companies would like to locate there due to its location, available (and cheap) workforce. TNCs invest in the area-Shell, VW, Nestle. These companies also invest in infrastructure in the area such as roads, power etc.

**Environmental:** Rapid growth has encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems. 1/3 of people pour their sewage into a drain or a river

**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. An example is Makoko-the Floating Slum-issues are created as human waste goes straight into the water-increasing spread of diseases.

Fires at landfill sites are common.

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