

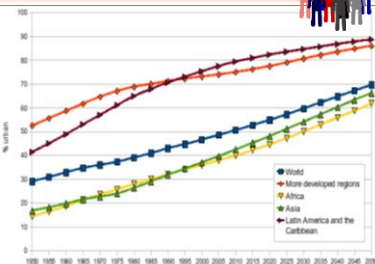
## What is urbanisation?

**Urbanisation is the 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, which is leading to increasing life expectancies, that they are experiencing.



## Causes of Urbanisation

<b>Rural - urban migration</b>	The movement of people from rural to urban areas.	
<b>Push factors</b>	<b>Pull factors</b>	
Factors that encourage people to move <b>away</b> from a place.	Factors that encourage to move people <b>to</b> a place.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural disasters e.g. drought.</li> <li>War and Conflict.</li> <li>Mechanisation.</li> <li>Lack of opportunities.</li> <li>Lack of employment.</li> </ul>	Factors are sometimes perceived. <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** When the birth rate is greater than the death rate.

**Increase in birth rate (BR)**

**Lower death rate (DR)**

- Migration often involves young adults. When there is a high percentage of population of child-bearing age this leads to higher birth rate.
- In the UK migrant groups have higher fertility rates.
- Lack of contraception or education about family planning.

- A higher life expectancy is due to supplies of clean water, better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities help lower infant mortality rates and raise life expectancies.

## 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 or LICs. The majority of megacities are located in Asia. The number 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 can also use them. Sustainable living should ensure that all facilities necessary for people are available, and that areas are economically viable.



### Water Conservation

This is about reducing the amount of water used.

- Rainwater harvesting provides water for gardens and for flushing toilets.
- Installing water meters discourages water use. Dual flushes on toilets 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.
- Reduces airborne particulates.



### Energy Conservation

Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.

- Promoting renewable energy sources e.g. solar panels, insulation.
- Making homes and appliances more energy efficient.
- Encouraging people to use less energy.
- Using wood in buildings instead of bricks.



### Waste Recycling

More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill. This reduces waste gases (methane) and contamination of water sources.

- Collection of household waste.
- More local recycling facilities.
- Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.

# Unit 2a Urban Issues & Challenges

AQA



## Distribution of population & cities in the UK



The location of most UK cities is linked to the availability of natural resources (particularly coal), or near to the coast for imports, and the subsequent location of industry during the industrial revolution. This is because coal was the original source of power for the factories e.g Glasgow, Newcastle, Nottingham and Cardiff.

London is a major anomaly to this trend. Instead its location on the River Thames enabled resources to be imported along the River Thames. Imports from across the British Empire were then used in industry.

## Integrated transport system

This is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding area e.g. bus timetables coincide with train arrivals and departures. Trams lines associated with peak flow from park and ride locations.

### Brownfield sites

A brownfield site is an area of land or that has been developed before and, because it has become derelict, can be re-used e.g old factories in Birmingham rebuilt as apartments. Brownfield sites are more expensive to develop than greenfield sites as derelict buildings must be removed first.



## Traffic management

Urban areas are busy places with many people travelling by different modes of transport. This has caused urban areas to experience traffic congestion that can lead to various problems.

### Environmental problems

- Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change.
- More roads have to be built.



### Economic problems

- Congestion can make people late for work.
- Business deliveries take longer. This costs companies more money as drivers take longer to make the delivery.

### Social Problems

- There is a greater risk of accidents. This is a particular problem in built up areas.
- Congestion causes frustration.
- Traffic creates particulates that can affect health e.g. asthma.

### Congestion solutions

- Widen roads to allow more traffic to flow more easily and avoid congestion.
- Build ring roads and bypasses to keep traffic out of city centres.
- Introduce park and ride schemes to reduce car use.
- Encourage car-sharing schemes in work places and by allowing shared cars in special lanes.
- Have public transport, cycle lanes & bike hire schemes.
- Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres.



## Traffic Management Example: Freiburg

The most important management strategy is the tram network. It provides cheap, accessible public transport with trams every 8 minutes. Freiburg has less than 500 cars per 1000 residents. There are also 400km of cycle paths and 'bike and ride' facilities at railway and bus stations.

To discourage people from driving, cars can only be parked out of town and a parking space costs £20000. Car journeys have been reduced by 30000 per year.



## 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. Some developments are now being allowed on green belt. This is controversial.



## Urban Regeneration

The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding e.g. development of Highcross Shopping Centre on old industrial land, or the conversion of old factories into accommodation.





# Urban Change in a Major UK City: Birmingham Case Study



## Location and Background

- Birmingham is a city in the West Midlands of England.
- Birmingham is often referred to as England's 'second city' as it is the second largest city in the UK by population.
- Urbanisation has caused rapid population growth in Birmingham since the industrial revolution.
- It is located in the centre of England which made it ideally located to transport goods around the UK.



## City's Importance

**Nationally:** Over 60000 students. It is the youngest city in Europe. In the top 15 places in Europe to locate a business. Over 200 law firms. Employers such as BBC, Atkins, E.ON, Fujitsu and Jaguar Land Rover. Very well connected by rail – New Street is the busiest station outside London.

**Internationally:** Over 300 organisations based outside the UK have operations in Birmingham. Nearly 35 million people visited Birmingham in 2015, bringing in over £35 billion Birmingham has an international airport which has over 9 million customers per year. It is one of the most culturally diverse cities in the UK.

## Migration to Birmingham

Birmingham is one of the most culturally diverse cities on the UK. In the 2015 the city had a population of 1.1 million drawn from 187 nations. As well as international migration, Birmingham has the highest proportion of migrants from other parts of the UK. There are a wide range of socio-cultural and recreational/entertainment opportunities. Birmingham has a long history of welcoming migrants from overseas. In the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Jewish people fleeing persecution from Russia arrived in the city and this was repeated during the Nazi Holocaust during the 1930s. Many Polish workers arrived during the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war. Post war many people moved to Birmingham from Commonwealth countries in the Caribbean and the Indian sub-continent. More recently, the city has seen economic migrants from the European Union. Migration has given the city a rich cultural heritage and has seen the development of successful multi-cultural communities.



## City's Opportunities

**Social:** 5 universities and over 60000 students provide high level education. Birmingham has city centre museums and art galleries with 2000+ exhibits. The Birmingham Hippodrome is the most visited theatre in the UK. Old industries such as the Custard Factory which has been regenerated.

**Economic:** The Bull Ring shopping Centre is one of the largest in the UK and is home to all of the major department stores. Birmingham has the largest number of new business start ups outside of London. Many international companies have operation in Birmingham.

**Environmental:** Urban greening is creating and maintaining green space in urban areas. In order to increase the amount of green space in Birmingham a plan is in place. To achieve a greener city: trees are being planted; development of green roofs and walls; and enhancing cycle tracks.

## City Challenges

**Social:** Migration has led to pockets of the city where people from different ethnic backgrounds tend to live. This can cause social tension. Another issue is urban deprivation due to areas being impoverished from the decline of industry.

**Economic:** An example of an economic challenge in Birmingham is the decline in the manufacturing industry. Less things are manufactured in Birmingham now as it is cheaper to make things abroad. This has led to factories shutting down such as the Rover factory in Longbridge. This causes loss of jobs.

**Environmental:** Rapid urbanisation has meant that housing has had to be built on greenfield sites. This leads to urban sprawl. In 2015 it was estimated that Birmingham needed 89000 new houses, but there is only space for 51100. Waste disposal is also an issue. In 2015 only 30% of Birmingham's waste was recycled. Some waste is incinerated to make electricity but this releases huge amounts of carbon dioxide.

## Grand Central Regeneration

**Why regeneration was needed** The New Street Train Station which is connected to Grand Central was once voted the ugliest train station in the UK. 170,000 passengers a day use Birmingham New Street, nearly triple the 60,000 a day it was designed for when it was last rebuilt in the 1960s. New Street is the busiest station outside London, with a train leaving every 37 seconds. The old train station gave a poor impression of Birmingham.

**How it was regenerated** The development took 5 years and cost £600m. It is now made of panels of ETFE a plastic that is also recyclable and lets in lots of light to the central atrium while and reduces heat loss. 36 escalators & 15 lifts have improved access to the trains. It can now handle 300,000 passengers per day. 60% of rainwater collected to flush the station's toilets- this improves sustainability. The shopping centre created 1000 permanent jobs. Food hall promotes the area as a social space. Can now handle 300000 passengers a day.

**Was it successful?** It was very successful for the reasons above. One down side is that little was done to improve the station platforms. This means that people going through on the train still get a bad impression of Birmingham.



# Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Mumbai Case Study



## Location and Background

- Located in the West coast of India in Asia.
- It is India's most populated city with over 20 million people.
- India is an NEE (Newly Emerging Economy). This means that it was an LIC, but that it is in the process of becoming an HIC.



## City's Importance

- It is home to India's busiest port. Approximately 40% of India's trade passes through the port.
- It is India's financial and commercial capita', and the country's richest city despite having areas of slums such as Dharovi.
- The city is home to the Bombay Stock Exchange and several large transnational companies.

## Migration to Mumbai

Urban growth first began with British colonial trading and textile production. Today, migrants from all over India (particularly rural areas) come to Mumbai to work in various industries, such as aerospace, engineering, and medical research. The average migrant to Mumbai is around 20 years old. This means that a high proportion of the population of Mumbai are of a child bearing age. Therefore birth rates exceed death rates, contributing to natural increase. This combination of high rates of migration and high rates of natural increase lead to rapid urbanisation.

Mumbai grows by 1500 people per day. Lack of housing means over 9 million people have to live in slums. Dharovi is Mumbai's largest slum.



## City's Opportunities

**Social:** Incomes in Mumbai are higher than in rural areas. There is better healthcare and education. Mumbai's literacy rate is 90% which is much higher than 71% in surrounding rural areas. Even in Dharovi there is better access to clean water than in the slums. There is also a thriving community in Dharovi.

**Economic:** Rapid development has led to many economic opportunities due to the need for more housing and infrastructure. There are also opportunities for informal (unofficial) businesses in Dharovi.

**Environmental:** In Mumbai over 80% of waste is recycled by 1000s of workers.

## City Challenges

**Social:** There is limited education and health care as the current systems cannot cope with the huge number of people now living in Mumbai. School drop out rates are high as people give up their education to get a job and earn money. The lack of education reduces wage levels and the level of skill in the work place. With high levels of disease due to the unsanitary conditions and over crowding, health services are under huge pressure.

**Economic:** High unemployment as there are not enough jobs for the rapidly increasing population. There is a large unskilled work force. Many people perform informal, low-paying work under poor working conditions. Crime rates, especially corruption and bribery are high.

**Environmental:** Open sewers and a lack of sanitation lead to high levels of water borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid. Water shortages mean that it is rationed to two hours per day. Electricity is often sourced illegally from dangerous cable connections. Roads and public transport are severely over crowded. Industrial waste and traffic congestion contribute to air and water pollution.

## Urban planning to improve QoL for urban poor

**Mumbai Slum Electrification Project:** This project aims to provide safe and reliable electricity to individual slum houses. Connection costs are 50% lower in the slums than in the main city, but daily charges can still be a barrier that prevents many people from accessing this.

**Mumbai Slum Sanitation Program:** This project aims to build toilets for up to a million slum dwellers. Since 1990, authorities have built over 350 blocks containing around 7000 toilets. Despite this, in some areas hundreds of people share one toilet and it is estimated that 1 in 20 people have to use the street as a toilet.

**Renovation Redevelopment Plans:** To help people gradually and affordably improve the structure of their homes non-governmental-organisations (NGOs) provide individuals with land, grant money and architectural advice.

**The Mumbai Slum Resettlement Scheme:** As part of the Mumbai Urban Transport Project a slum area along the railway line was cleared and residents moved to a new housing area in a different part of the city.

**Incremental Housing Strategies:** This is a way of developing informal slums into permanent residential areas by making gradual improvements. Families are given the right to the land they live on and a grant which can be used for improvements. The local community are involved in the planning process.