

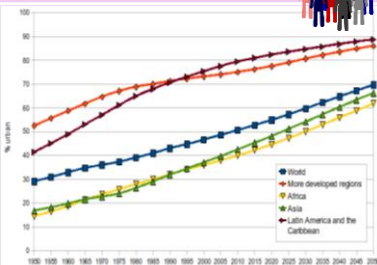
What is urbanisation?

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

Rural - urban migration	The movement of people from rural to urban areas.	
Push factors	Pull factors	
Factors that encourage people to move away from a place.	Factors that encourage to move people to a place.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disasters e.g. drought. War and Conflict. Mechanisation. Lack of opportunities. Lack of employment. 	Factors are sometimes perceived. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More Jobs . Better education & healthcare. Increased quality of life. Following family members. 	

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.

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.



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.

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



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 Leicester 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: London – Congestion charges

Introduced in 2003 and extended in 2007 and 2011 the London congestion charge covers an area of central London. Motorists are discouraged from driving in the zone by an £11.50 daily charge. Buses, taxis, emergency vehicles and low emission vehicles are exempt. The number of vehicles driving in the congestion zone is 10% lower than before its introduction. Evidence that the congestion charge has caused local business problems is limited.



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: Leeds Case Study



Location and Background



Leeds is the UK's fastest growing city, with the second largest employment total outside London, and over 110,000 people commuting to work in Leeds from outside the district every day.

The Leeds City Region has a workforce of 1.9 million and a business base of over 106,000 companies generating 5% of England's total economic output worth almost £56 billion per year. Leeds City Region economy alone is larger than that of nine European countries. 50% of all UK manufacturing takes place within a 2-hour drive of Leeds,.

Leeds is the UK's third largest centre for manufacturing accounting for around 152,000 jobs in advanced engineering, medical technology, food and drink, chemicals and printing.

Leeds Bradford International Airport is one of the fastest growing regional UK airports, with a 75% growth over the last five years. More than 450 weekly flights take over 2.8 million travellers to 70 major international business and holiday destinations.

In the last decade £617 million has been invested in Leeds City Centre to further enhance its excellent shopping and leisure facilities, with a further £6 billion in progress or proposed.

Leeds City Opportunities

Transport improvements: Guided Busways on Kirkstall Road, busways provide segregated transport corridors for bus services, allowing operation of regular reliable services with reduced influence from traffic congestion. The permanent infrastructure of a dedicated busway improves public perception of bus travel and reduces congestion in urban areas.

Transport improvements, High Speed Rail 2. Already the busiest station in the north of England – passenger numbers using Leeds station are forecast to more than double over the next thirty years. as a major transport hub for the city, Yorkshire and the wider north of England as a whole, we need to plan for significant future growth in rail use into Leeds.

Employment: Victoria Gate. £168 million development in Leeds city centre which is home to the largest John Lewis department store outside London. **550 jobs** created in John Lewis store in a range of positions including beauty therapist, retail assistants and customer service. It will provide approximately 200 jobs.

Culture. Leeds is a centre for Yorkshire's contemporary culture. The Grand Theatre plays host to many world famous musicals such as Mamma Mia and Chicago.

The West Yorkshire Playhouse is home to musicals, comedy performances and film. The First Direct Arena was voted Best New Venue in the World 2014 at the Stadium Business Awards.

Urban Greening:

The phrase 'greening' simply means growing plants wherever possible in towns and cities. Leeds is home to many green spaces such as **Roundhay Park**. It is one of the largest city parks in Europe and is one of Leeds' most popular attractions with over 1 million visitors a year.

The benefits of greening urban areas include:

- Improved air cooling, making it more bearable in towns and cities in hot weather
- Improved air quality
- Storm water mitigation which helps to reduce garden flooding
- A source of habitats for wildlife Improved health for plants and people who garden more.



Leeds City Challenges

Urban deprivation is a standard of living below that of the majority in a particular country that involves hardships and lack of access to resources.

Urban deprivation in the UK is measured upon the **Multiple Deprivation Index**. Areas are ranked in order of deprivation based upon 'multiple' factors such as income, employment, crime and health. Leeds is 31 out of 326 when ranking on proportion of neighbourhoods (LSOAs) in most deprived 10% nationally. (IMD 2015)

Social and Economic Challenges

In Armley 23.2% of people do not have any qualifications. The industrial mills in Armley closed in the early 1970s so many people lost jobs.

Environmental Challenges:

Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city (Birstall). Derelict areas around the CBD have been improved by regeneration. The city has the third highest air pollution figures outside London.

More traffic will be created by commuter villages like Drighlington. The population of Leeds is expected to grow so there will be greater demands on housing.

Litter is dropped in run down, derelict areas which poses hazards to wildlife.

More houses will be built on greenfield land, destroying habitats.

Environmental: dereliction

Changes in the economy and industry of Leeds have created problems and challenges for the city's environment. Many industrial buildings that are no longer used have become derelict

Urban sustainability: Leeds Greenhouse Development Beeston

Why did the area need regenerating?

The site was a derelict, empty industrial building (factory). There was lots of graffiti. There were high unemployment rates and the living conditions in Beeston needed to be improved.

Main features of the project

Carbon-zero mixed use development. Mixed use means that there are lots of different uses on site (homes / offices/ parks / medical centre / shops.

- Solar panels to provide hot water
- Well insulated with double glazing
- Wind turbine to provide electricity
- Car share club, cycle storage and green buses to the city centre

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Rio Case Study



Location and Background



Rio de Janeiro has the second largest economy in Brazil. The city is an important economic hub with its major port (for shipping products in and out) and an international airport. In 2013, Rio's economy accounted for about 12% of Brazil's GDP. Thus, Rio de Janeiro is the fourth richest metropolis in Latin America.



Rio an important city

- A major port provides jobs exporting coffee and sugar.
- Famous carnivals
- 2014 FIFA world cup
- 2016 Olympics
- Christ the Redeemer statue which is one of the Seven Wonders of the world.
- Home to a steel industry
- Jobs with tourists (hotels/tour guides).
- Contributes 5% of Brazil's GDP
- Sugar loaf mountain
- Copacabana Beach
- Historic buildings
- Petroleum
- Trade o sugar and textiles



Rural to urban migration in Brazil – Caatinga To Rio (push / pull factors).



City Challenges

Rapid urban growth:

- Water pollution
- Traffic congestion
- Waste disposal
- Air pollution



Social Challenge

Around 12% of Rio's population do not have access to clean running water.

The whole city suffers from frequent blackouts due to a shortage of electricity.

Many people living in the favela's get their electricity by illegally tapping into the main supply which is risky and unsafe.

30% of the population in Rio de Janeiro is not connected to a sanitation system. 84% of the untreated sewage flows directly into Guanabara Bay. In 2013, only 55% of the city had a local family health clinic.

The challenges of squatter settlements

Houses are poorly built as they are illegal settlements
Unemployment rates are high at 20%
High murder rate of 20/1000 in favela's
Poor healthcare – Infant mortality rates are as high as 50/1000.
Poor access to services; 12% of homes don't have running water
30% have no electricity and 50% don't have a sewage connection

City's Importance

Population	12 million
Culture	UNESCO World Heritage Site Christ the Redeemer (7 th new wonder of the world)
GDP output	5% of Brazil's total GDP output
Main services	Banking, finance and insurance
Port Exports	Coffee, sugar and iron ore
Sporting Events	2014 World Cup 2016 Summer Olympics

Opportunities in Rio

Culture capital of Brazil

- 50 museums
- 2014 FIFA world cup
- 2016 Olympics

Well paid jobs in the banking, finance and insurance.

A major port provides jobs exporting coffee and sugar.

Brazil's second most important industrial centre – 5% of Brazil's GDP.

Jobs with tourists (hotels/tour guides). It has stunning beaches and Christ the Redeemer statue which is one of the Seven Wonders of the world.

Social and economic challenges in Rio

Waste builds up in the streets which increases the risk of disease.

Only half of all children continue their education beyond 14. Many drop out of school and some get involved in drug trafficking.

Murder, kidnapping, carjacking and armed assault occur regularly in Rio de Janeiro. Street crime is a problem, especially at night.

Unemployment rates are as high as 20% in some areas of Rio de Janeiro.

About 1.1million people work in the informal sector in Rio de Janeiro. Many do not have insurance cover or unemployment benefits.

Improving the favela's - **Favela Bairro Project**

This is a **site and service scheme** which means the local authority provides land and services for residents to build their own homes.

- Lots of new improvements
- Paved roads
- Access to water and sanitation
- Secure hillsides to prevent landslides
- New health and education facilities
- Cable car enables people to travel into Rio for work (1 free)
- Police patrol the area to help reduce crime