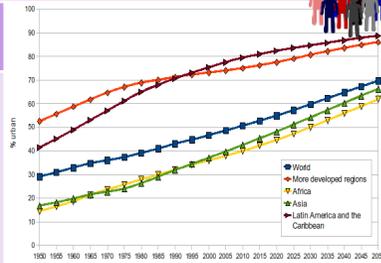


1. What is Urbanisation?

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.

2. 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.



3. Causes of Urbanisation

4. 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.

5. 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.

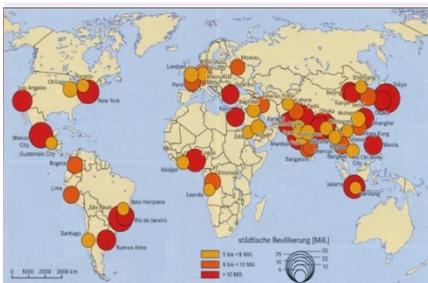
Lower death rate (DR)

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

6. 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.

7. 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.

8. Water Conservation

This is about reducing the amount of water used.

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

9. Energy Conservation

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.

10. 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.

11. Waste Recycling

More recycling 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.

Unit 2a



Urban Issues & Challenges

12. 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"> The city's waste water allows for rainwater to be retained. The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind is becoming more important. 40% of the city is forested with many open spaces for recreation, clean air and reducing flood risk.

19. Integrated Transport System

This is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding area.

21. Brownfield Site

Brownfield sites is an area of land or premises that has been previously used, but has subsequently become vacant, derelict or contaminated.

13. 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.

14. Environmental problems

- Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change.

15. Economic problems

- Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to loose money.

16. 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.

17. 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.

18. 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.

20. 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.

22. Urban Regeneration

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

Urban Change in a Major UK City: Birmingham Case Study



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Mumbai, India Case Study

23. Location and Background

24. City's Importance

29. Location and Background

30. City's Importance

Birmingham is a city in West Midlands in the centre of England. The population of the city is 1 million, making it the second largest in the UK. The city grew during the industrial revolution.



- It is a city with both national and international importance
- Nearly 35 million people visited Birmingham in 2015
- Over 60 000 people work in the leisure and tourism industry in the area
- The number of visitors from South East Asia has risen rapidly in the last 10 years
- It has 5 major universities with over 60 000 students

Mumbai is the largest city in India and was the fourth largest city in the world in 2014. It is located in the Maharashtra state on the western coast of India, facing the Arabian sea. The city was originally a number of separate islands. They were

Joined together by a land reclamation project over a hundred years ago.



- It is the commercial and financial capital of India and handles approximately 60% of all of India's sea trade.
- There is a growing hi-tec industry which includes call centres, online banking and software development.
- Nationally, Mumbai contributes 33% of all income tax and 60% of all custom duty from trade.
- In 2014 Mumbai was the most globalised city in S.E Asia
- It is a transport hub with links to all major cities.

25. Migration to Birmingham

26. City's Opportunities

31. Migration to Mumbai

32. City's Opportunities

Birmingham is one of the most culturally diverse cities in the UK
Population of 1.1 million drawn from 187 nations



Social: A wide range of socio-cultural and recreational/entertainment opportunities

Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and advanced manufacturing adds contribute to the city's economy. It is home to 31 000 companies, Europe's largest insurance markets and banking specialists

Mumbai has seen rapid growth over the last 50 years, both in terms of population numbers and areas.



Social: In poorer

An age profile which makes it Europe's youngest city
Birmingham grew as a free-trade city and drew in people from the surrounding countryside, nearby cities and further afield.

Environmental: Birmingham is one of the greenest cities in Europe, with over 500 parks and open spaces. Birmingham city council have a plan called 'Birmingham's green Vision'

In the 1950s the population was concentrated around the city centre and port district to the south of the peninsula.

Economic:

Migrants continue to come to the city to work and add to the economic and cultural growth of the city

It is now a sprawling metropolitan area of over 23 million people.

Environmental:

27. City Challenges

28. City Centre Regeneration Projects

33. City Challenges

34. Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project

Social: Rising unemployment and poverty can create a 'spiral of decline' where living conditions fall, people move away because of a lack of opportunities and the area declines. In 2015 Birmingham needed 89 000 new houses

In the last 20 years Birmingham has been transformed by a number of regeneration projects. Part of the transformation includes the Big City Plan, which will include the regeneration of 5 areas in or close to the city centre.

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.

- 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.

Economic: Declining industry, such as the closure of the car assembly plant at Longbridge has led to the decline of a number of industrial and commercial areas which has resulted in a significant job losses.

The Longbridge Regeneration plan
This aims to regenerate the former MG Rover car plant on the southern edge of Birmingham. Bringing to life a derelict brownfield site by building over 2000 new homes and creating 1000 jobs.

Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas

Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.
Waste disposal is an environmental challenge. In 2015 only 30% of Birmingham's waste was recycled.

The plan included

- A technology park
- A £70 million town centre
- Hotel and leisure developments
- Bourneville college - £66 million learning

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