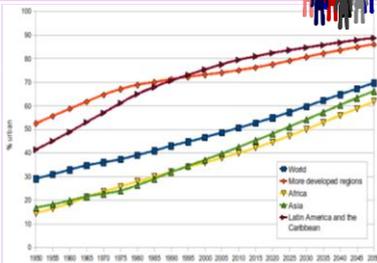


## What is urbanisation?

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

Factors that encourage people to move **away** from a place.

- Natural disasters e.g. drought.
- War and Conflict.
- Mechanisation.
- Lack of opportunities.
- Lack of employment.

#### Pull factors

Factors that encourage to move people **to** a place.

- Factors are sometimes perceived.
- 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)

- 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.

#### Lower death rate (DR)

- 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.

**NEE's**  
BRIC: Brazil, Russia, India, China  
MINT: Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey

## 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.

# Paper 2 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: Manchester Case Study



### Location and Background

- Manchester is a city in the North West of England
- The greater urban area of Manchester includes the areas of Bolton, Bury, Trafford and Salford (Greater Manchester) The population of Manchester is around 500,000 and Greater Manchester over 2.8 million
- Manchester's origins date back to Roman times (Mamucium)
- Manchester is a changing city affected by population growth and migration.



### City's Importance

- Manchester is often called the centre of the 'Northern Powerhouse' and capital of the North of England.
- Manchester is a popular destination for international migration
- Manchester has an international reputation due its two major football teams which regularly attract European visitors.
- The election of the Mayor for Greater Manchester, who has been given £1 billion of devolved funds to spend on improving the city and attracting new businesses

### Migration to Manchester

- There is historic migration linked to industrialisation in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. This is associated with the building of large areas of terraced housing in the city.
- Much of the historical migration in the late 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> century was from Ireland, Italy and Germany.
- A large influx of Jewish migration during the 19<sup>th</sup> century pogroms and during the second world war has led to the thriving cultural location of Prestwich which has many synagogues and Kosher stores.

-- The city has changed with each new group of migrants, incorporating their foods and traditions into the culture of the city.

- The city has a higher than average population under 25.

### City's Opportunities

**Social:** Lots of social attractions, linked to the larger than average number of under 25s, including bars and shopping in the city centre (Northern Quarter). Football attractions- Manchester City and Manchester United. There are many celebrations in the centre of Manchester including the Chinese New Year and St Patricks day parades.

**Economic:** Historically known for its cotton and textiles mills Manchester and Salford now have a thriving media industry. There is a high proportion of professionals thanks to the 3 major universities in the city.

**Environmental:** Manchester has improved its greenhouse gas emissions and was listed as The Guardians 10<sup>th</sup> most sustainable city in the world. A free shuttle bus in the city centre and an improved Metrolink network.

### City Challenges

**Social:** House prices have increased along with greater house shortages. This has led to the development of both brownfield sites (redevelopment of Ancoats~ New Islington) and greenfield sites (Heywood) to provide housing. A third of households live in the 10% of the most deprived wards in the UK.

**Economic:** Higher unemployment 158,000 in the North West of England. 4.6% Unemployment in Manchester (2011) and 5.1% in Salford

Inequality in housing exists around the city e.g. Salford's inner city Victorian terraced estates. More deprived areas have higher crime rates, higher unemployment and more overcrowding. House prices fell to as little as £10,000 in 1980s

**Environmental:** Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city (Saddleworth/Milnrow). Derelict areas around the CBD have been improved by regeneration. There is an issue of littering in and around the city, particularly water pollution in the canals.

### Salford Quays regeneration

Salford's growth strategy is transforming the city by investing in iconic buildings, new infrastructure and public realm, houses, education, health facilities, businesses and shops. From major developments to city parks, revitalised waterways and green spaces, Salford is being rebuilt and now more people than ever before are choosing it as a place to live, work, invest and visit. It is also investing in its transport infrastructure, both to improve connectivity and to support the sustainable growth of the city.

**Key achievements include:**

- the £550 million MediaCityUK development at Salford Quays
- the start of works to build Port Salford which will potentially create over 1,000 jobs in the first phase with a longer term target of around 3,100 jobs
- the completion of Greengate Square which is set to be the catalyst for £400 million in private sector investment
- the revitalisation of key areas along Chapel Street and the riverside corridors of the Bridgewater Canal and River Irwell
- The BBC moved many of its offices to the newly built MediaCityUK in Salford in 2011. Since then, the multiplier effect has led to other companies locating close by, eg the Holiday Inn.

# Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Rio de Janeiro Case Study



### Location and Background

- Located in South America on Brazil's Atlantic coast
- Until 1960 Rio was the capital of Brazil
- 2014 World Cup and 2016 Olympics held in the city
- The beaches of Copacabana and Ipanema - backed by luxury housing



### City's Importance

- Rio de Janeiro is the second largest city in Brazil, a population of approximately 11.7 million people
- Rio de Janeiro is part of Brazil's golden triangle of wealth along with Sao Paulo and Belo Horizonte
- The statue of Christ the Redeemer is one of the Seven New Wonders of the World.
- Rio is a major port and exports coffee, sugar and iron ore
- Rio produces 5% of Brazil's total GDP
- Rio is a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- Many manufacturing and construction companies operate in and from Rio, using many of the poorer favela residents as low paid workers.

### Migration to Rio de Janeiro

Rio has experienced rapid growth in recent years because of rural to urban migration. Huge numbers of people have moved from countryside areas into the city, mainly in search of jobs. This has put a great deal of pressure on services and amenities. Push factors (driving people away from the countryside):

- few job opportunities/ low wages
- difficult and unprofitable farming
- lack of social amenities
- natural hazards, e.g. drought

Pull factors (attracting people into the city) include:

- job opportunities/ higher wages
- better schools and hospitals
- better housing and services (infrastructure)

Much movement has come from the Amazon Basin and other parts of South America such as Argentina and Bolivia.

### City's Opportunities

**Social:** Rio has a number of universities and higher education institutions. It is the second largest centre for research and development in the country. Rio is famous for its annual carnival, samba schools, and sporting events. The Maracanã's Stadium is one of the largest football stadiums in the world

**Economic:** Rio is one of the most visited cities in the southern hemisphere. Major attractions include the beaches (eg Copacabana and Ipanema), the statue of Christ the Redeemer and Sugar Loaf Mountain. Rio is a major trading port, with important oil refining and ship-building industries.

**Environmental:** The iconic and crowded beaches of Copacabana, Ipanema and Leblon face the Atlantic and are flanked by mountains in the background. This area, known as the 'Carioca' is listed as a World Heritage Site.

### City Challenges

**Social:** Most of the rural migrants begin their life in Rio in shanty towns called 'favelas'. 19 per cent of the population live in around 600 of these shanty towns. Rocinha is said to have a population of over 250,000 people. There is a shortage of hospitals and clinics in the favelas, and high levels of illness and disease prevail here. High levels of crime, violence and drug abuse blight the favelas. Street crime is a problem in the tourist areas, although pacification has recently improved this.

**Economic:** Poverty - there is a massive gap between rich and poor citizens in Rio. Many wealthy people live close to the central business district - right next to the favelas. Employment - there are few job opportunities in the favelas. Poor transport systems make it hard for residents in the favelas to travel to work. Many citizens of Rio work in the informal job sector as street sellers, shoe shiners, etc.

### Urban planning to improve QoL for urban poor

**Self-help schemes**  
These are small scale projects which allow local people to use their skills to help improve their local area. The government has provided materials such as bricks, cement and glass to enable residents to improve their own homes. In Rocinha, self-help schemes have improved the area from slums to low quality housing where the majority of homes have basic services like electricity. There are now also many services in Rocinha including cafes and shops. Some people have been granted legal ownership of the land on which their houses are built

**Favela-Bairro Project**  
Started in 1995, Involves 250,000 people  
City authorities set aside £200 million to improve 60 of the 600 favelas  
40% of funding came from the local government  
Installation of a cable car to the centre of Ipanema - inhabitants of the favela get one free return ticket per day  
Pacifying Police Unit set up to reduce crime  
Building new health centres and leisure and education facilities

**Successes:** Quality of life has improved. The project has been recognised by the UN and used in other cities in Brazil  
**Problems:** The budget did not cover every favela. The infrastructure is not being maintained. Rents have risen in the improved favelas and poorest inhabitants are worse off.

**Environmental:** Urban sprawl - this is an issue as the city continues to grow rapidly, encroaching on surrounding rural (countryside) areas.  
Pollution - from traffic congestion in the city centre, and from industrial zones. Litter is an issue on the beaches.  
Waste disposal - a particular problem in the favelas, where there is no organised sewage or waste recovery systems.

