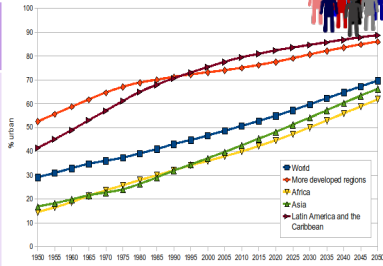


What is Urbanisation?

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

- Natural disasters
- War and Conflict
- Mechanisation
 - Drought
- Lack of employment



Pull

- More Jobs
- Better education & healthcare
- Increased quality of life.
- Following family members.



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)



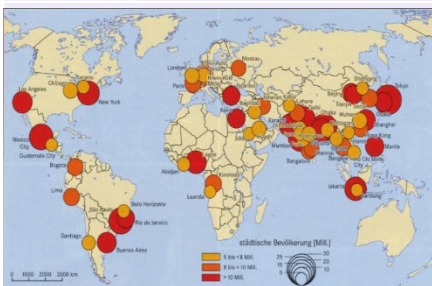
- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.

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.



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.



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.



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.



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.

Paper 2

Changing Cities

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.

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.

Environmental problems

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



Economic problems

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

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.

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: Liverpool

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. E-scooters and Ebikes.



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.

Urban Change in a Major UK City: Liverpool Case Study



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Liverpool is a city in Merseyside in the North West of England. The population of the city is 500,000, making it the fifth largest in the UK. The city grew during the industrial revolution.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city enjoys a large sporting heritage with famous athletes and football clubs. Liverpool is famous for being the second environmentally friendly city in the UK. Liverpool has a thriving community of international students. Liverpool has three major UK universities popular with young students. Fastest growing city outside of London.
Migration to Liverpool	City's Opportunities
<p>During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities.</p> 	<p>Social: Liverpool has various cultural attractions such as the theatres & museums. Also Liverpool one is very popular with shoppers.</p>
<p>With the attraction of working in the large docklands, international migrants from Ireland and China came to work in Liverpool from 1900-1960.</p>	<p>Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and advanced manufacturing contributes to the city's economy.</p>
<p>More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria and Iraq. Also Liverpool has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.</p>	<p>Environmental: Liverpool is described as being the second greenest city in the UK. It's has various open spaces (i.e. Chavass Park) for residents to enjoy.</p>
City Challenges	Liverpool City Centre Regeneration Projects
<p>Social: House prices have increased along with greater house shortages. A third of households live in the 10% of the most deprived wards in the UK.</p>	<p>Aims: Liverpool wanted to attract investment in more businesses and job opportunities. Also the projects aim to improve public spaces with more green urban environments.</p>
<p>Economic: Closure of the docklands and factories caused large scale unemployment. Poor transport connections to large economic hubs such as London and Manchester.</p>	<p>Main features: Brownfield sites and derelict buildings pulled down, £50 million invested on its train station to improve connections, £120 million on green open spaces. £430m to improve the retail quarter and attract shoppers away from L1.</p>
<p>Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.</p>	



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Mexico City Case Study

Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Mexico is a landlocked city situated in the South of Mexico within the continent of North America. It is the second most populated city in the country (8.85 million).</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The city is a mixture of indigenous and Spanish tradition of foods, music, religion and architecture. It is the most important cultural centre in Mexico. The city is home to theatre, opera as well as TV and radio stations. However, there is great inequality in the city in terms of income, lifestyle, housing, employment and access to services.
Migration to Mexico City	City's Opportunities
<p>The city is receiving both national and international migration due to many new factories providing jobs.</p> 	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The city has more access to housing and healthcare than surrounding areas.</p>
<p>Mexico city accounts for 45% of the countries industrial production.</p>	<p>Economic: The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing. Mexico City accounts for 45% of all Mexico's Industrial work.</p>
<p>National migrants are poorer than international, leading to huge pressure for the city council to provide enough housing.</p>	<p>Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>
City Challenges	Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project
<p>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. Overcrowded Slums with only 1/3 people having access to clean water.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the SE of Mexico City, Community led initiatives have built schools and healthcare to improve the area through voluntary work. As a result, there is less crime here compared to other parts of the city.
<p>Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> After the closure of a large rubbish tip a large farmers market was set up. Under a large canopy families brought recyclable waste in exchange for green point vouchers. On the markets opening day it was estimated that the market brought in 11 tonnes of recyclable waste. This is now held on the first Sunday of every month.
<p>Environmental: Slums re established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>	

