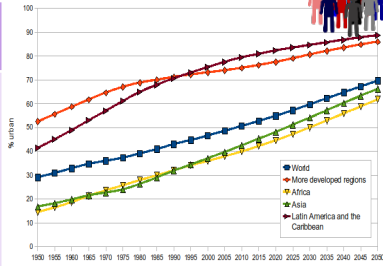


What is Urbanisation?

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)



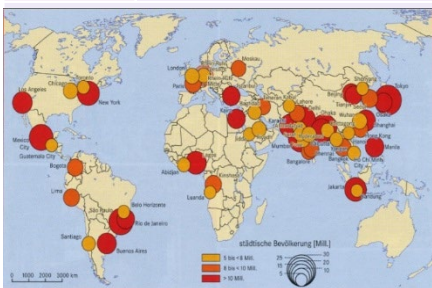
- Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.
- Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.

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.

Unit 2a



Urban Issues & Challenges

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Wecock farm, Hampshire

Background & Location

A 1970s council estate on the edge of Waterlooville. High levels of deprivation and poor quality of built environment.



Sustainable Strategies

- Passive house – very low heating requirements due to high standard of insulation
- The use of sustainable energy- Solar on rooves
- Pedestrian access and improved public transport
- Higher quality, usable, green spaces

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: Portsmouth

Integrated transport system focused around the Hard. (link of train, bus and ferry timetables) – 13 million passengers per year

Park and ride North of Portsmouth to reduce congestion to Gunwharf



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.





Location and Background
<p>Portsmouth is a city in Hampshire in the South of England. The population of the city is 210,000 and it is the most densely populated city in the UK.</p> 

City's Importance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Portsmouth FC has won the FA Cup twice, holding it for longer than any other club. It was home to Charles Dickens and Isambard Kingdom Brunel . It is known as the home of the Royal Navy, and has recently been upgraded to be able to house the new aircraft carriers. Portsmouth Uni is ranked in top 2% of all unis in the world and attracts a thriving community of international students. The thriving port deals with cargo and passengers.


Migration to Portsmouth
<p>Migration has increased in recent years and now makes up roughly 10% of the population. Most migrants are from Europe or Asia.</p> <p>Around 2000 foreign students attend the university.</p>  <p>Historically people have migrated to Portsmouth from around the UK due to the Royal Navy.</p> <p>In 2015 Portsmouth housed more asylum seekers than any other southerly city.</p>


City's Opportunities
<p>Social: Gun Wharf Quays opened in 2001. It has 100 shops, cinema, and 25 pubs/restaurants. Kings theatre, Guild hall, Historic dockyard.</p> <p>Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. 10% of jobs are in the docks. BAE and the Navy. The university and the hospitals are also major employers.</p> <p>Environmental: 90% of residents make regular use of local parks. Large green areas such as Southsea common, Farlington marshes and The great salterns exist – within the densest population in Europe. Plans exist to prevent building on these green areas.</p>

City Challenges
<p>Social: House prices have risen due to a chronic shortage of houses – and space. The Charles Dickens ward is one of the most deprived areas in the country.</p> <p>Economic: Loss of jobs in the ship building industry make unemployment high. Although this is falling.</p> <p>Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites north of the city.</p>

GunWharf Quays regeneration
<p>Aim: Use brownfield site – old Navy storage area – to generate jobs and income for the local Charles Dickens ward.</p> <p>However took jobs/business away from traditional shopping centres. Causes congestion, parking in local streets has become problematic, an increase in antisocial behaviour when night clubs kick out. Jobs tend to be zero hours and poorly paid.</p>



Location and Background
<p>Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.</p> 

Migration to Rio De Janeiro
<p>The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.</p>  <p>However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.</p> <p>This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.</p>

City's Importance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas. Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world. One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere. Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.

City Challenges
<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.</p> <p>Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas</p> <p>Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>

City's Opportunities
<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.</p> <p>Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.</p> <p>Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>

