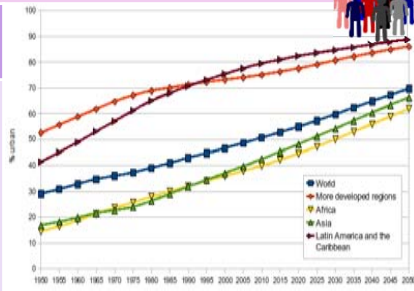


## What is Urbanisation?

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

#### Pull

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

- 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)

#### Lower death rate (DR)

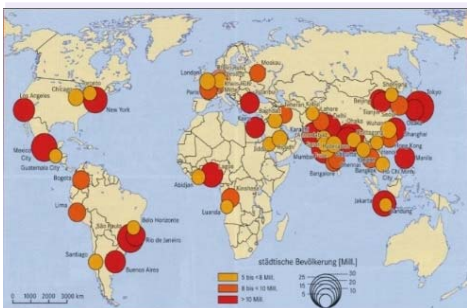
- High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate.
- Lack of contraception or education about family planning.

- 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

## 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 lose 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.

## Unit 2a



# Urban Issues & Challenges

### Integrated Transport System

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

### 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.

### Brownfield Site

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

### 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: e.g London Case Study



Be able to describe the **social**, **economic** and **environmental** opportunities and challenges in a major UK city.

## Urban Change in a LIC/NEE: e.g Lagos Case Study



Be able to describe the **social**, **economic** and **environmental** opportunities and challenges in a major city in a LIC/NEE.