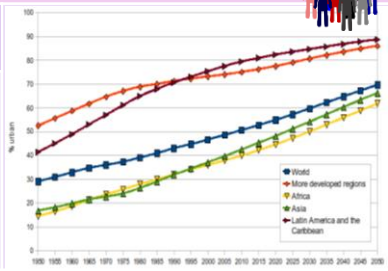
What is urbanisation?

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 word 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.

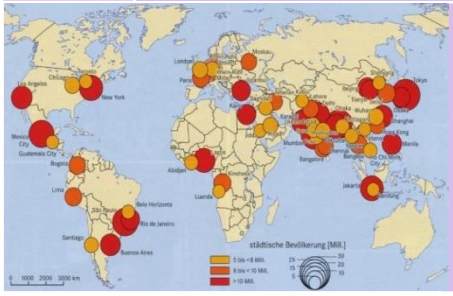
Push factors	Pull factors
Factors that encourage people to move **away** from a place.	Factors that encourage to move people **to** a place.
• Natural disasters e.g. drought. • War and Conflict. • Mechanisation. • Lack of opportunities. • Lack of employment.	Factors are sometimes perceived. • More Jobs . • 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)	Lower death rate (DR)
• 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.	• 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.
The number 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 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.

Unit 2a
Urban Issues & Challenges

AQA

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: Liverpool Case Study

Location and Background

- Liverpool is a city in the NW of England.
- 552,000 people live in Liverpool
- Liverpool developed on the River Mersey and was an important port for cotton, sugar and slave ships coming from Africa and the West Indies.
- It has also had a thriving car and ship building industry (manufacturing)
- It achieved European city of culture in 2008
- It is a UNESCO World Heritage Site
- 840,000 foreign tourists visited Liverpool in 2017 contributing £358m to the economy

City's Importance

- Leicester is centre of its region.
- Leicester is one of the UK's fastest growing cities, up 15% between 2001 and 2011 censuses.
- It is a truly multi ethnic city – the first in world to have no majority ethnic group. The most multicultural street is Narborough Road.
- The city has both premiership football and rugby teams as well as national basketball and hockey teams.
- The city has two major universities with a total student population of over 40,000.

Migration to Liverpool

NATIONAL (within UK) migration

- Welsh migrants arrived in Liverpool in late 1700s and early 1800s, attracted by industry and work on the canals and railways
- National migration rates increased again when famine struck Ireland in 1845. around 2 million Irish migrants arrived in Liverpool in a single decade and by 1850 over 20% of Liverpool's population was Irish.
- About 75% of Liverpudlians have some Irish ancestry
- Scouse accent is derived from the mix of Welsh and Irish migrants.

INTERNATIONAL (outside UK) migration

- Ships from around the world have been arriving in Liverpool since the port was built in 1715.
- Liverpool is home to Europe's first ever Chinatown dating back to 19th century (Chinese people arriving with the trade ships and staying).

City's Opportunities

Social: Ethnic diversity has brought a range of foods, festivals and cultural experiences attracting lots of people.
Examples – Giant Street Puppets / Sound City – (The largest international music, digital and film festival and conference in the UK) / Comic Con / Baltic Weekender (held in the Baltic Triangle) / Liverpool Pride / International Beatles Week

Economic: Historically known as a trade port, it is now home to Liverpool One the largest open air UK shopping centre (£1b cost)
The Albert Docks has been restored and developed inc. the Beatles Story.
The Echo Area (built on a brownfield site) is a sport & concert venue

Environmental: planners and have tried to develop and preserve open spaces and public parks. Creation of Chavasse Park (in Liverpool One).
Integrated Transport System (promoting public transport)

City Challenges

Social:
Spiral of decline as people have left city
Social inequalities due to decline
Housing quality was poor (terrace houses)
Lower standards of living have led to lower life expectancies (poor diet / smoking / drinking in more deprived areas due to less opportunities and investment in area. Linked to unemployment). 15 years difference between Knowlesley / St Helens

Economic:
Urban deprivation - due to industrial decline had left inner city areas deprived e.g Toxteth.
Levels of unemployment high due to closure of docks

Environmental:
High level of derelict buildings and warehouses
Often has led to high levels of vandalism
High number of brownfield sites (old industrial areas)
Lack of green spaces

Dockland Regeneration / Liverpool One

Albert Docks Regeneration (1980s – First Phase)
Opened in 1988 now attracts 4m visitors a year
Warehouses turned into apartments and shops
The waterfront was declared a UNESCO World Heritage site in 2004, reflecting the area's historic importance as a trading port.

Liverpool One (2000s- 2nd Phase)
Retail & Recreation Complex- 14 screen cinema /largest open air shopping centre in the UK / office space / apartments
Public open green space – Chavasse Park
Liverpool ONE is home to two large hotels e.g Hilton Liverpool
Transport improvements - the interchange includes 10 bus stops each designed to take up to 20 departures an hour serving 10 million people a year

Since 2003, after being awarded the status of European Capital of Culture 2008, the city centre has been transformed with major investment. Nearly £4 billion was invested in the regeneration and the economy of the city has been boosted by £800 million additional income in 2008 alone.

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

Location and Background

- Mumbai is located on the western side of India.
- A former fishing village with seas on both sides
- The **'gateway to India'** grew as an international port (importing and exporting) supporting the British Empire
- The **population of Mumbai**, from 8 million in 1971 to 21 million now
- It is a thriving **megacity** that has had an economic boom in recent years

City's Importance

- It is one of the richest cities in Asia
- It handles 60% of India's sea trade
- Commercial capital of India
- It accounts for 6% of India's GDP, 40 % of foreign trade
- It is also the entertainment (Bollywood), fashion and commercial centre of India.
- It is also one of the world's top 10 centres of commerce in terms of global financial flow.

Migration to Mumbai

PUSH FACTORS from farming areas (rural) has led to high levels of unemployment (use of machinery has forced people out of work / large land owners have forced small farms to close)
PULL FACTORS – have attracted people to the cities looking for employment opportunities / better health and education services.
On average 1 migrant a minute moves to an urban area in India every minute
The average age of the migrants are 20-21years (64% male)

City Challenges

Social: many people move to slums when they arriv in Mumbai. <u>The biggest of these slums is Dharavi</u>
1 million people per mile square / 1. 2 million people
Living conditions are poor (make shift houses) illegal
80% do not have access to safe drinking water
500 people share one toilet
The water pipes in Dharavi are only in use 2 hours a day and there are queues for this water.
Children play amongst sewage waste and doctors deal with 4,000 cases a day of diphtheria and typhoid.

Economic: many of the jobs in Mumbai are also found in the **informal economy.** Here there is no minimum wage, the workers are unlikely to pay taxes, have no holiday rights and often work in dangerous or hazardous conditions. Jobs include rag picking, breaking up and recycling old electronic products, recycling waste, making pottery, selling items on the street etc. The key to many these jobs is that they cost little to set up, use simple tools and are labour intensive (involve lots of human work).

Environmental: Water pollution is a major problem in Mumbai. A major study revealed that 77% of households suffer from poor water quality in the city. This poor water quality is leading to water borne diseases.
Mumbai produces thousands of tonnes of waste every day. So much the slums are built on them and around it. There is no waste collection and this waste is a hazard to human health.
Traffic congestion – there are more than 22 million vehicles registered in Mumbai and these contribute to both noise and air pollution, as well as lots of lost hours as people sit in traffic jams (3 million commuters / 300 new cars every day).

City's Opportunities

Social: health care – even the poor have access to basic medical services (may not have in rural areas)
Education –migrants often move to cities to have access to schools for their children, so that their children have a much better chance in life than themselves.
Water supply –Having access to clean water that does not transmit parasites or cause cholera is another opportunity provided by living in an urban megacity like Mumbai.
Energy – some remote parts of India still have no electricity, whilst living in a large city like Mumbai allows people to live with all of the benefits of energy and electricity.

Economic: biggest PULL factor is employment. Mumbai offers a huge range of job opportunities from the hugely attractive and often unobtainable like working for a major financial institution like a bank or in the Bollywood film industry, to the most basic such as rag pickers (people who sift through rubbish to find items of any worth).
Over 80% of people have a job in the slum and work LOCALLY, and some have even managed to become millionaires.
In Dharavi, 16,000 small factories creates employment for ¼ million people
Even Dharavi is seen as a **slum of hope**

Urban planning to improve QoL for urban poor

MUTP (Mumbai Urban Transport System)
Strategy that supports **improved housing and transport** (supporting improving air quality)
Cost $1 billion (World Bank Funding)
Due to geography of Mumbai hard to widen roads so improvements have been made to traffic.
Sensors / cameras to address congestion / real time adjustments have been introduced
To promote public transport trains have been improved and 600 new eco buses have been introduced.

100,000 people have been relocated to improved housing, making way for better rail transport (running water / electricity / toilets)

In Delhi (the capital of India) due to problems with toxic smog (November 2019) they have also introduced **the 'odd-even plan'** restricted cars with certain number plates from using the roads, removing a 100, 000 cars a day from roads. Fines if people do not follow new rules.