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 word 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.

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Freiburg

Background & Location	Sustainable Strategies
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.	• 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.

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 then.

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.

AQA
Urban Issues & Challenges

Traffic Management Example: Bristol

In 2012 Bristol was the most congested city in the UK. Now 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.

Urbanisation in the UK Case Study – Manchester

514,000 people live in Manchester and 2.5 million within Greater Manchester – making it the UK's largest wider urban area after London

Opportunities	Challenges
Transport Entertainment Education Migration	Crime Urban decline

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.

Exam Questions:
1. Outline **one** reason why levels of air pollution are so high in many LIC/NEE cities (2 marks)
2. Give **two** pull factors that encourage people to move to urban areas in LICs/NEEs.(2 marks)
3. Assess the importance of managing transport as part of urban sustainability. (6 marks)
4. Assess the extent of the challenges created by urban growth in LICs/NEEs. Use a case study of a city in an LIC/NEE. (9 marks)
5. Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban planning strategy in helping to improve the quality of life for the urban poor. Use an example of a city in a LIC or NEE (9 marks)

Rio de Janeiro is a city located on Brazil's south-east coast. It is one of Brazil's largest settlements with a population of approximately 11.7 million people. The population of Rio de Janeiro has grown for a number of reasons. Natural Increase is one reason for its growth (this is when the birth rate is higher than the death rate). The population has also grown as the result of urbanisation. The has been caused by rural to urban migration.

Favela (slum) – An illegally occupied area of land made up of poor-quality housing e.g. wood and scrap metal.
Issues in the favelas:
- Limited access to drinking water
- - no waste collection system
- Contamination of sewage and chemical waste with drinking water
- Densely packed houses are a fire risk
- Crimes and gangs in the favelas

Strategies to Improve Rio

Decrease Crime
Armed police (UPP) patrols aim to control the most violent favelas. They aim to scare away gang violence at night, through arrests and raids.

🙂 Crime is greatly reduced and many gangs have been dispersed.

☹️ Locals don't trust the police and feel their privacy is invaded.

Improve the Favelas
New favelas have been constructed out of the city, to overcome crowding. Some infrastructure has been added to existing favelas, such as bus services.

😄 Favelas have improved, so residents can have safer homes.

☹️ Those who move out of the city feel isolated and lacking community.

Reducing Water Pollution
Foreign aid has been used to invest in 12 new sewage plants. The government is also fining any ships that pollute in the bay.

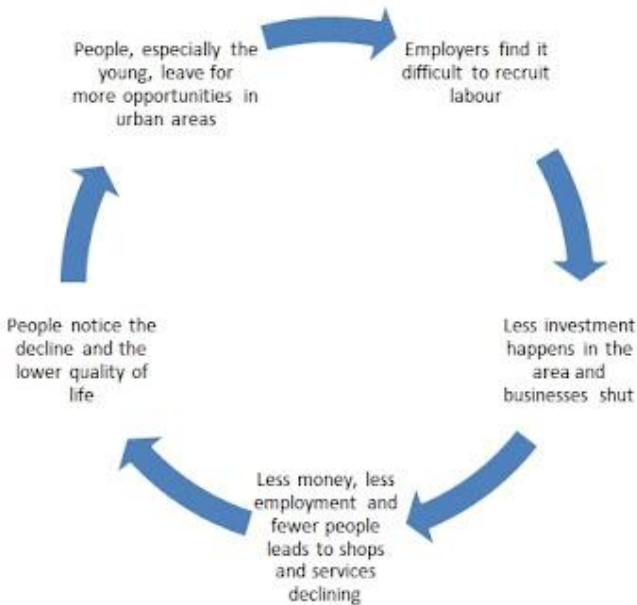🙂 The bay will not become further polluted. Money from fines can be invested into Rio.

☹️ The pollution from past dumps will remain in the ocean.

Access to Resources
Medical staff are visiting homes to increase the number of patients seen. More clean water pipelines and electricity cabling have been laid, to increase supply.

🙂 Home visits have reduced infant mortality in many favelas

☹️ There are still many households that are illegally tapping electricity

People, especially the young, leave for more opportunities in urban areas → Employers find it difficult to recruit labour → Less investment happens in the area and businesses shut → Less money, less employment and fewer people leads to shops and services declining → People notice the decline and the lower quality of life →

Salford is a city in Greater Manchester. Salford's history is long, with human activity dating back to the Stone Age. During the Industrial Revolution, Salford boomed due to the textile industry.
As a result of the Industrial Revolution and trade, the Manchester Ship Canal Company built the Manchester Docks, beginning in 1887.
When the docks closed in 1982, there were a lot of issues:
• the land was left derelict and contaminated.
• Communities fell into social problems.
• High rates of unemployment.
• Local housing areas fell into disrepair.

Urban regeneration
1985 – new housing project started on Salford Quays.
1996 - 2005
The Lowry Project secured funding, and in April 1996, the project was handed to Salford City Council. The building houses two theatres, galleries (including the world's largest L.S. Lowry collection), a hands-on interactive gallery, bars, café, restaurants and conference and hospitality facilities.
In 2000 the Salford Tourist Information Centre opened, but it was transferred to the Lowry in 2004; In 2002, the Imperial War Museum North opened.
2005-2015
Media city was developed.
New investment led to new jobs, industry, housing and green spaces however it also brought social conflict and raised the house prices so they were unaffordable for local people.