

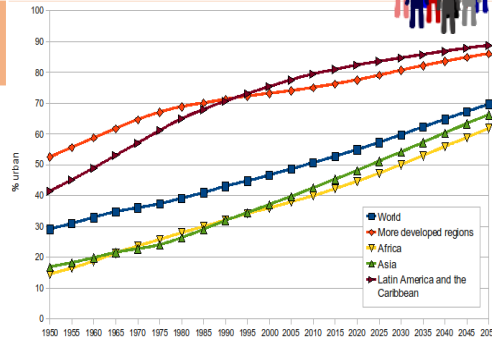
What is urbanisation?

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 world 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

Factors that encourage people to move away from a place.

- Natural disasters e.g. drought.
- War and Conflict.
- Mechanisation.
- Lack of opportunities.
- Lack of employment.

Pull factors

Factors that encourage people to move to a place.

- 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)

- 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.

Lower death rate (DR)

- 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.

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 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 the old Greggs Site has been redeveloped into Christon Park – a new housing estate. . Brownfield sites are more expensive to develop than greenfield sites as derelict buildings must be removed first.

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.

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.

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 Science Central on old industrial land, or the conversion of old factories into accommodation.

Traffic Management Example: Tyne and Wear Metro

The metro was introduced to the Tyne and Wear area in 1980 and is a system spanning 48.2 miles, reaching the cities of Newcastle and Sunderland and areas that exist between. It is estimated that the metro accounts for 38 million passenger journeys each year helping to keep the roads of Tyne and Wear clear from traffic congestion.



Urban Change in a Major UK City: Newcastle Case Study



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Lagos Case Study



Location and Background



City's Importance

- The city has 2 major universities each attracting over 30,000 students.
- The city is home to St James Park, the ground of Newcastle United.
- The city has 3 nationally recognised hospitals including the RVI Children's Hospital.
- There is a growing population of migrants, and a tourist popular China town.
- In a recent survey Newcastle was voted as the best place to be a student in the UK.
- The city has frequently been named as one of the best places for a night out in the UK

Location and Background



City's Importance

- Was the capital until 1991
- The city is home to large TNCs such as Unilever and Shell oil etc.
- The city is home to Nollywood film industry, the second largest film industry in the world.
- The city is a financial hub for Nigeria.

Social Opportunities

Housing: Better electricity connections – Lagos uses 40% of countries electricity supply. Access to clean water piped to some parts of the city due to eater treatment plants in the city.

Healthcare: There are more healthcare centre, hospitals and better range of medicines in Lagos.

Education: 90% of children in Lagos attend primary school, only 60% in rural Nigeria. The state of Lagos has 20,000 schools.

Social Challenges

Housing: The construction cant keep up with migration therefore 66% f population live in slums e.g. Makoko. 9000 tonnes of waste produced a day only 40% rubbish collected. Electricity supply not enough to meet demand so neighbourhoods have o take turns.

Healthcare: Lack of infrastructure is the biggest challenge with only 40% access to clean water, 15 households sharing a toilet, resulting in waste contaminating water sources and cholera outbreaks.

Education: There aren't enough schools – only one primary school in all of Makoko. Many families cannot afford to send their children to school.

Social Opportunities

There are over 7,000 migrants from China, many coming to study at the 2 universities. The development of China Town helps with cultural integration and tourism. The Metro Centre is one of the largest shopping centres in the UK attracting over 21 million people each year. There are 2 Art Galleries, the Laing Art Gallery and The Baltic Art Gallery. There are several music venues including the City Hall, The Metro Radio Arena and The O2 Academy. There are 2 theatres, the Grand Opera House and the Theatre Royal.



Social Challenges

40% of students at the Excelsior Academy are from ethnic minority backgrounds, this places strain on school resources. Schools are having to divert funding to EAL (English as an Additional Language) More than 50,000 new homes need to be built by 2020, currently the North East is at 38% of this target. Some cultures find it difficult to mix with each other, ethnic segregation occurs – particularly in the West End of Newcastle around Fenham. Increased strain on healthcare, in 2010 an extra 6000 GP places were registered for migrant communities. Some migrants are alienated from the workplace as communication is a major barrier

Economic Opportunities

The 37,000 migrants in Newcastle contribute to the economy, filling jobs others don't want such as care workers, factory operatives and cleaners. Registered Migrants make contributions to the local economy, be it through payment of taxes or shopping in the area. The reputation of Newcastle University attracts over 5000 international students each year, they pay higher fees and keep people in jobs. The INTO Newcastle centre for students has created additional jobs. Lots of international students do not return home after study, they help to increase the proportion of skilled workers contributing to the economy. Newcastle is home to 2 universities, making significant contributions to the local economy. 6% of the North East population are employed at Newcastle University. Students spend on average £240 million outside of the university each year. There are several large contact centres in the North East, over 60,000 people work in call centres for firms such as Virgin, Santander, Barclays, Tesco, British Airways and BT. Hi-Tech firms such as Siemens are based in Newcastle, drawing lots of high skilled workers to the area, workers with lots of money! The Science City, created by Newcastle University has brought in £90 million so far. (2016) New business parks such as Cobalt and Silverlink mean that people are required to work in construction to meet the demand. This is the **multiplier effect**.

Economic Challenges

Previously high unemployment after the closure of many pits and Shipbuilding Yards such as Swan Hunters in the 1980s. 7.8% of the people remain unemployed, this is higher than the 4.7% UK average. The unemployment rate amongst Males is nearly double that of the national average. 23% of households are workless (no one in the family works). Some men find service sector work difficult, creating a gender gap in the workplace. People who are used to working in heavy industry struggle to work in a different sector.

Science Central Regeneration Project

Reasons for the project include the fact that the unemployment rate is at 7.9% and that only 55% of the city's graduates remain in the city after university. Some of the features include, research space for Newcastle University and residential space to help with the demand for housing.

Economic Opportunities and Challenges

Opportunities: Incomes 4 times higher in Lagos. **Rapid growth means lots of jobs in construction e.g. Eko Atlantic.** **Financial hub for major banks, government departments and industry due to the ports.** **Lagos has a thriving film and music industry Nollywood.**

Challenges: A high number of informal jobs (60% of workers) with low pay and no tax contributions e.g. scavenging in rubbish dumps. Most slum dwellers work in the informal sector. Huge Income inequalities. Area boys are gangs which police the slums and often commit violent crimes. The commute or 'go slow' can be up to 2 hours as traffic congestion is so bad.

Urban planning to improve QoL for urban poor

Key Issue: Education in Squatter Settlements Makoko floating school introduced in 2013 built by NLE Works to allow 100 students to be educated for free. The school triggered the Makoko / Iwaya Regeneration Plan

The school was built by locals, allowing them to gain transferable skills. The design was sustainable in that it used local materials, utilised solar power and rainwater harvesting so as not adding pressure to local resources.

The school was also used for community meetings and activities improving the QoL for Makoko residents

Unfortunately, a storm in 2016 destroyed the school, but the residents vowed to build a replacements.

Environmental Opportunities

- Siemens is based in Newcastle, the city is at the heart of many environmentally friendly energy generation projects.
- The University is working hard to utilise Geothermal Heating in the city, this is still in the infant stages at the moment!
- 55% of the city is designated greenspace
- There are 22 parks in the city.
- 89% of people live within 300m of access to greenspace.
- Brownfield land is being used for development across the city – for example Science Central is built on a former brewery. Christon Park is another example.
- Newcastle residents reached a peak of 47% of all waste being recycled, acclaiming the title of Sustainable City.

Environmental Challenges

The demand for office space and housing has seen an increase in Urban Sprawl (the city moving outwards into the rural urban fringe). Greenfield land is being constantly built on because of new business parks such as the Cobalt Business Park. Greenbelt land is under threat (Ponteland residents live on the other side of the Greenbelt and are actively protesting against further development) Recycling has fallen to 28% recently, because of claims the council are not funding enough facility.