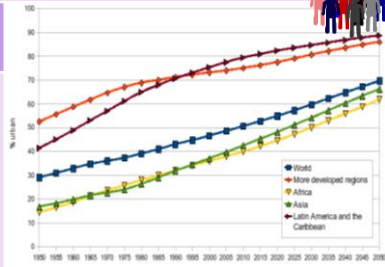


What is Urbanisation?

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.

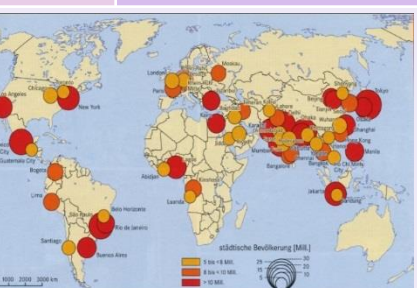
Push	Pull
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disasters War and Conflict Mechanisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought Lack of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More Jobs Better education & healthcare Increased quality of life. Following family members.

Natural Increase (2) When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR)	Lower death rate (DR)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate. Lack of contraception or education about family planning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 (India) 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.

<p>Water Conservation</p> <p>This is about reducing the amount of water used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets. Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water. Educating people on using less water. 	<p>Energy Conservation</p> <p>Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting renewable energy sources. Making homes more energy efficient. Encouraging people to use energy.
<p>Creating Green Space</p> <p>Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in. Encourages people to exercise. Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff. 	<p>Waste Recycling</p> <p>More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of household waste. More local recycling facilities. Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.

Paper 2a Urban Issues & Challenges

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Curitiba

Background & Location	Sustainable Strategies
<p>Curitiba provides the world with a model in how to integrate sustainable transport considerations into business development, road infrastructure development, and local community development.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Triple buses with loading tubes to save time – 30p for each journey. Pedestrianised the city centre. Parks made along the river to allow flooding rather than flood defences. Sheep used instead of lawn mowers. Green exchange (food for rubbish) for the poor.

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.

<p>Environmental problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change. 	
<p>Economic problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to loose money. 	<p>Social Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
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Traffic Management Example: Manchester

Manchester suffers the worst congestion of anywhere in England outside London. 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.

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.

Urban Change in a Major UK City: Manchester Case Study



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Mumbai Case Study



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Manchester is a city in North West England. The city is in the middle of the Greater Manchester Urban Area, which has 2,240,230 people and is the United Kingdom's third largest built-up place</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manchester is UK's 2nd largest city. The city enjoys a large sporting heritage. Salford Quays – Media city. Manchester was the heart of the UK textile industry in the 1800 – 1900s. Manchester airport provides 10,000 jobs and 100,000 indirect jobs. Manchester is often called the "Capital of the North" or "Northern Powerhouse"
Migration to Manchester	City's Opportunities
<p>During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities.</p>  <p>By the 16th century the wool trade had made Manchester a flourishing market town. With the attraction of working in the large textile mills in Manchester, international migrants from Ireland and the Central and Eastern Europe (Jewish). More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria and Iraq. Also Manchester has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.</p>	<p>Social: Manchester has various cultural attractions such as the Lowry Theatre & museums. Also Trafford Centre is very popular with shoppers.</p> <p>Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and advanced manufacturing adds contribute to the city's economy. Manchester Airport provides 10,000 local jobs.</p> <p>Environmental: Manchester is developing its green credentials. It's close to the Peak District and has various open spaces (i.e. Heaton Park) for residents to enjoy.</p>
City Challenges	Manchester City Centre Regeneration Projects
<p>Social: House prices have increased along with greater house shortages. A third of households live in the 10% of the most deprived wards in the UK.</p> <p>Economic: Closure of the ship canal and textile factories caused large scale unemployment.</p> <p>Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city.</p>	<p>Aims: Manchester wanted to attract investment in more businesses and job opportunities. Salford Quays has 3 phases, houses / commercial (Lowry) / Media City</p> <p>Main features: Brownfield sites and derelict buildings pulled down, £550 million invested on Piccadilly train station to improve connections. Tram network added to improve city connectivity. Beetham tower 47-storey mixed use skyscraper.</p>



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Mumbai is a coastal city is the capital of the State of Maharashtra in India</p> <p>It is the most populated city in the country with 18.4 million.</p> 	<p>Mumbai is the financial, commercial and entertainment capital of India. Media and arts – Bollywood renowned worldwide. Largest film audiences worldwide. Main trading port for West of India Imports and exports. National centre of Hi-tec industries.</p>
Migration to Mumbai	City's Opportunities
<p>Known as the gateway to India Mumbai has always been a melting pot for migrants. In the last 20 years there has been rapid expansion.</p> <p>Millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought. Each year thousands of people move to the city of Mumbai from rural areas. People move to Mumbai because the city has lots of pull factors. People think that the city will provide lots of opportunities such as: social - better housing and services, eg healthcare and education.</p>	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. Bollywood is the Indian Hindi-language film industry and is based in Mumbai, It represents an important cultural tradition in dancing and music.</p> <p>Economic: Mumbai is the entertainment, fashion and commercial centre of India. It has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including textiles still remain important, but the city's industries include petrochemicals, automobile manufacturing, metals, electronics, engineering,</p> <p>Environmental: Rapid improvements are being made to the drinking water supply and sanitation in Mumbai. Mumbai's Tap Water is now fit for direct consumption.</p>
City Challenges	Dharavi – India's largest slum
<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: Slums have been established around the city, typically on unfavourable marsh land. They lack reliable sanitation services, supply of clean water, reliable electricity, law enforcement and other basic services.</p>	<p>Dharavi slum is located in Mumbai (formally Bombay) in India. India's and Mumbai's biggest slum is known as Dharavi. There are a million people crammed into one square mile in Dharavi.</p> <p>At the edge of Dharavi the newest arrivals come to make their homes on waste land next to water pipes in slum areas. They set up home illegally amongst waste on land that is not suitable for habitation.</p>

