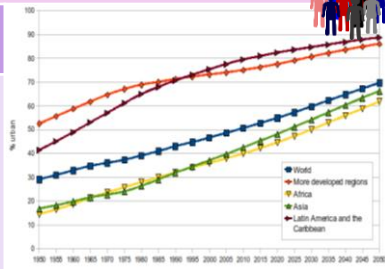


## What is Urbanisation?

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.

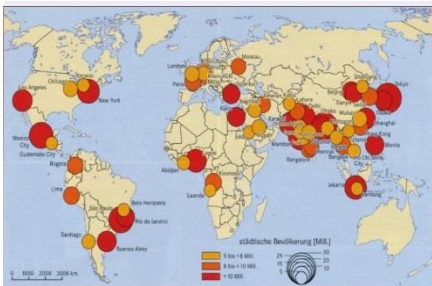


## Causes of Urbanisation

<b>Rural - urban migration (1)</b>	<b>The movement of people from rural to urban areas.</b>
<p><b>Push</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural disasters</li> <li>War and Conflict</li> <li>Mechanisation                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drought</li> </ul> </li> <li>Lack of employment</li> </ul>	<p><b>Pull</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More Jobs</li> <li>Better education &amp; healthcare</li> <li>Increased quality of life.</li> <li>Following family members.</li> </ul>
<b>Natural Increase (2)</b>	<b>When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.</b>
<p><b>Increase in birth rate (BR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate.</li> <li>Lack of contraception or education about family planning.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Lower death rate (DR)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Higher life expectancy due to better living conditions and diet.</li> <li>Improved medical facilities helps lower infant mortality rate.</li> </ul>

## 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.

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

## Unit 2a



# Urban Issues & Challenges

## Sustainable Urban Living Example: Newcastle

### Sustainable Strategies

- Creating green space: Jesmond Dene
- Energy conservation: Newcastle city council gives advice to businesses and home owners - Tries to improve energy efficiency. Offers free heating systems and boilers to low income people on certain benefits
- Water conservation: Northumbrian water controls water in Newcastle - Launched in 2015. Educational programme – go into schools to educate people about water conservation.
- Waste recycling: every household gets free a bin

### Integrated Transport System

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><b>Environmental problems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Traffic increases air pollution which releases greenhouse gases that is leading to climate change.</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Economic problems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to loose money.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Social Problems</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a greater risk of accidents and congestion is a cause of frustration. Traffic can also lead to health issues for pedestrians.</li> </ul>

## 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.



## Traffic Management Example: Tyne and Wear metro

It serves the wider Tyne and Wear area and links the Eastern coastal areas of Tynemouth and Whitley Bay, the Western suburbs and the Airport to the CBD. However, the Metro extends even further than that, and links Gateshead to Newcastle, and a new line links Sunderland as well. The Metro is subsidised to keep prices low, and runs on electricity so does not pollute in the city.

## 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.



**Location and Background**

Newcastle upon Tyne is a city in Tyne and Wear, in the North east of England. The population of the city is 268,000. The city grew during the industrial revolution, but is a university city




**City's Importance**

Newcastle is one of the UK's main cities and is nationally known for its two universities, its local culture (including its nightlife!), and for its entertainment and sport. It is well-connected by the A1 road and the railway, meaning it can take as little as 2.5 hours to get to London! Newcastle has a recognisable skyline, with human features such as the Millennium bridge, Tyne bridge and Sage along the Quayside.

**Location and Background**

Lagos is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Nigeria within the continent of Africa. It is Nigeria's largest city, with a population of over 14 million.




**City's Importance**

Lagos covers only 0.4% of the Nigeria's land yet is highly important to the country. Lagos;

- Had a GDP of over \$136 billion in 2017
- Accounts for over 60% of industrial and commercial ventures of Nigeria
- Lagos generates \$90 billion in goods & services.
- If Lagos was a country its economy would be number 7 in Africa making it bigger than that of Kenya, Cote D'Ivoire, and Ghana.

**Migration to Newcastle**

**Newcastle's population is growing over time after a period of decline up to 1991.**  
**National migration** has been negative; More people are moving out than moving in. This is despite a gain of students that come for the universities. **International migration** has always been positive, so there have always been more born abroad people moving into Newcastle upon Tyne than out of it. **Natural Change** has been positive, so births have been above deaths and this has boosted the population size by almost 900 people / year.



**City's Opportunities**


**Social:** Events hosted every year including, the Great North run, Chinese new year, Heineken Rugby world cup and Tomorrow Festival

**Economic:** Employment opportunities e.g. at Newcastle and Northumbria universities, Nissan, Northern power grid. It is well connected locally and nationally by the railway network.

**Environmental:** Cycling scheme; green spaces e.g Jesmond Dene; Urban greening (Marks and Spencer on Northumberland street)

**Migration to Lagos**

**Urbanisation** has led to millions of people leaving the rural areas to come in search for a better quality of life in Lagos. People are forced to leave the countryside by push factors such as a lack of jobs and drought. They are attracted to Lagos by pull factors such as job opportunities that are better-paid.



**City's Opportunities**

**Social:** Better education and access to healthcare attract people to move to Lagos. There is also transport links such as the international airport

**Economic:** There are more job opportunities in Lagos than in rural areas, in both the formal and informal sectors.

**Environmental:** Water supply; there is more access to tap water in Lagos than in rural areas

**City Challenges**

**Social:** Urban deprivation. There are more children living with obesity and life expectancies are up to 10 years worse in more deprived areas

**Economic:** The employment rate is below the national average. Housing prices are expensive in Gosforth and Jesmond, making it hard for people to afford to buy.

**Environmental:** derelict land left following deindustrialisation. Whether to build on greenfield or brownfield sites. Waste disposal.

**Newcastle City Centre Regeneration Projects**

**The Grainger town project:**

- £40 million public sector investment, and £160 million private investment
- Renovation of grade listed buildings
- The public realm was improved, using high quality stone and public art
- 1500 jobs created as well as a further 800 in Grainger Town due to increased confidence in the area
- 286 new businesses set up
- Grey's Monument repaired and cleaned.

**City Challenges**

**Social:** Rapid urban growth leads to a demand for affordable housing, leading to squatter settlements such as Makoko slum. Here there are poor living conditions (e.g. poor sanitation)

**Economic:** Informal sector work is often low paid and unreliable. About 1.7 million people in Lagos live in poverty

**Environmental:** Water pollution, air pollution and traffic congestion are all caused by the rapidly rising population

**Self-help schemes - Makoko redevelopment**

**The Makoko floating school:** Before it was built, the children of Makoko only had access to one primary school which was inadequate, built on reclaimed land and was frequently threatened by recurrent flooding. The Makoko floating school was designed to be sustainable and to adapt to the resident communities' aquatic lifestyle. The materials used were local such as bamboo, timber and other resources. This was to make a building that meets the physical, social needs of people and reflects the culture of the community.

