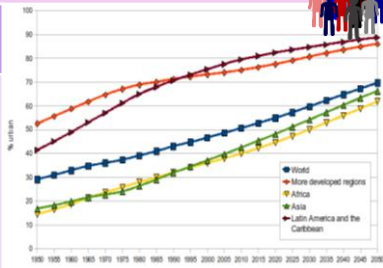


What is Urbanisation?

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?

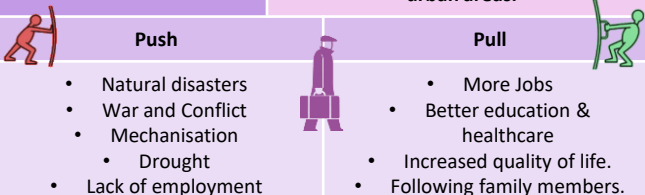
Urbanisation is happening all over the world but in LICs and NEEs rates are much faster than HICs. This is mostly because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing.



Causes of Urbanisation

Rural - urban migration (1)

The movement of people from rural to urban areas.



Natural Increase (2)

When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR)

- High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate.
- Lack of contraception or education about family planning.

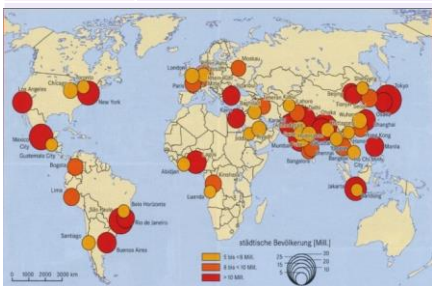
Lower death rate (DR)

- 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 (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.

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.

Unit 2a

GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT

AQA

Urban Issues & Challenges

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Curitiba

Background & Location	Sustainable Strategies
Capital of Parana State in south east Brazil. Suffered expected problems from rapid urban growth: unemployment, congestion, lack of services, favelas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transport – speedy eco-buses (4000 passengers per bus per day) Parks – 28 parks/open spaces Housing – site & service (like Rio) Waste – 2/3 recycled Economy – CIC built – 50,000 jobs, 150,000 indirect jobs



Greenbelt

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.

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.

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
- Build ring roads and bypasses to keep through traffic out of city centres.
- Introduce park and ride
- Encourage car-sharing schemes
- Have public transport, cycle lanes & cycle hire schemes.
- Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres.



Traffic Management Example: Leeds

- Guided bus routes on A64 Crossgates to city centre
- Modern, cleaner bendy buses in city centre
- New Park & Ride at Elland Road (1 of 7 around Ring Road)
- Car Share Priority Lanes on Ring Road in East Leeds
- Free bus pass for people in Harehills (poverty)
- Priority parking for electric cars
- Congestion Charge proposed for city
- Pedestrian zones in centre
- 20mph zones around schools/residential areas
- Urban Traffic Control (UTC) – up-to-date traffic info
- Bus only lanes through Headingley (student area) into city and Universities
- Clean Air Zone for Leeds approved



ELLAND ROAD PARK & RIDE

Route Map & Stops



CLEAN AIR ZONES

PROPOSED



APPROVED



Urban Change in a Major UK City: Leeds Case Study



Location and Background

Leeds is in West Yorkshire in northern England. The population is 720,000 making it the 3rd largest in the UK. It grew during the 18th Century Industrial Revolution.

It grew because of the textile trade, pasture land & soft water and the navigable River Aire to Goole/Hull (ports). It's a bridging point for the River Aire. Nearby coal fields.

City's Importance

- The regional centre for West Yorkshire
- 2nd biggest financial city after London
- Change from manufacturing to finance/commerce
- Strategic position on M62 (Liverpool/Hull), A1 (Edinburgh/London), rail links, LBA
- 3 universities – Uni of Leeds over 20,000 students including overseas
- Sport – YCCC, ECB, Leeds Rhinos, Leeds United

Migration to Leeds

Net migration – 3,400 (expected to fall to 2,500 due to Brexit). 2,600 short-term migrants.

Reasons for migrating to Leeds:

Work – 9,520 new migrants for work (1,900 from Romania, 1,100 from Poland, 5,500 from Spain/India/Italy)

Study – 8,460 international students in 2016. Over 75% from outside EU

Protection – 744 asylum seekers, 45 unaccompanied asylum seeking children, 63 resettled Syrian refugees



City's Opportunities

Social: Vibrant nightclub/bar scene due to large student population. Sport: Leeds Rhinos, YCCC, Leeds United, England RL, ECB. Headingley Stadium undergoing major redevelopment to continue getting international cricket and rugby league in the city. Tetley Wharf / Bodington Manor – new housing developments

Economic: German Markets in Millennium Square. Leeds Arena now brings in music/sport events. West Yorkshire Playhouse attracts plays. Major development of city's shopping attractions to attract big companies.

City Challenges

Life Expectancy:
Wike: 86.8 years, Harehills: 77.8 years

Education (no qualifications):
Wike: 22%, Harehills: 45%

Unemployment:
Wike: 1.5%, Harehills: 9.5%

Carless Households:
Wike: 15%, Harehills: 51%

Average House Price:
Wike: £335,000, Harehills: £76,000

House Sales:
Wike: 582, Harehills: 1

Households in Deprivation (at least 1 category):
Wike: 17%, Harehills: 91%

National Deprivation Ranking (wards out of 32,844):
Wike: 32,653, Harehills: 310

Leeds Regeneration Projects

Trinity Centre/Victoria Centre: city centre locations with primary use for retail. Trinity based around Topshop, Victoria around John Lewis. Lots of retail moved to these centres for prime location. Bars/casinos/restaurants also opened in them.

Leeds Dock: main project – Royal Armouries museum to bring in tourists. Dock area tidied up, boat trips, boat bars. Gyms/office space/residential areas all opened. Restaurants closed. Dock extremely quiet during the day. Sky has opened offices. Improved lighting and CCTV to increase safety of the area.

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Rio de Janeiro Case Study



Location and Background

Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.



City's Importance

- Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas.
- Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world.
- One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.

Migration to Rio De Janeiro

The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.

However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.

This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.



City's Opportunities

Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.

Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.

Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.

City Challenges

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.

Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas

Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.

Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project

- The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes.
- Government has demolished houses and created new estates.
- Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police.
- Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.

