

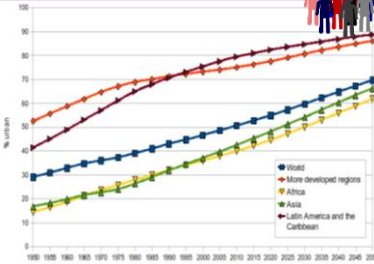
Urban Issues & Challenges

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

- Natural disasters
- War and Conflict
- Mechanisation
- Drought
- Lack of employment

Pull

- 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)

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

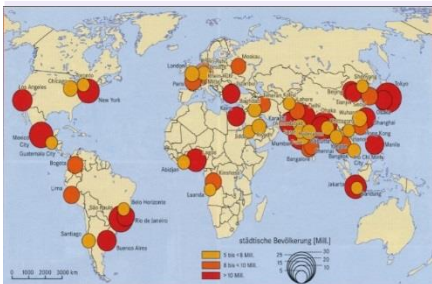
Lower death rate (DR)

- 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.

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Curitiba

Background & Location

Curitiba, Brazil. The city is trying to become more sustainable is several ways; Energy Conservation Schemes, creating green spaces and recycling

Sustainable Strategies

- Installed water meters, hosepipe bans, separate systems for drinking and non-drinking water.
- Bio-fuelled buses have designated bus lanes, street lights use energy efficient bulbs, encourage use of public transport
- Encouraged the preservation of green spaces. City now has 28 parks.
- Collects 100% of waste, 70% is recycled.
- Green Exchange Programme where people swap recyclable waste for bus tickets or food.

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.

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.

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.

Traffic Management Example: London

Public Transport:



Dockland Light Railway: is an automatic trans system linking east London with the city centre – used by 120 million people each year.

Electronic Oyster Cards: allow people to travel on multiple modes of transport with ease without having to buy separate tickets.

Cycling: Barclay's cycle hire scheme: was launched in 2010 with 6000 bikes and 400 docking stations.

Cross Rail: The underground system takes 3 million people off the roads every day. This has been extended by introducing a new underground line (Crossrail) which runs across the city (east to west), increasing the capacity by 10%.

Traffic Management:

Congestion charges: discourages drivers into the city centre, especially at peak time.

Hydrogen buses: introduced in 2012. The buses use hybrid technology and it produces 40% less Carbon Dioxide and is 40% more fuel efficient than previous London buses.

General: Ring roads and pedestrian shopping centres can help reduce traffic in the city centre, making it safer, less polluted as well as preventing congestion. Parking restrictions ensure traffic flow on narrow roads isn't blocked. Urban clearways are major roads which parking / stopping is very limited.



City Zones

The **Central Business District (CBD)** is the middle of the city. Amenities and services. Surrounded by a ring road.

The **inner city** has a mix of land uses – mainly residential some businesses and parks. Short parallel roads and terraced housing.

The **suburbs** are found towards the edge of the city. Residential areas with semi-detached houses. Cul-de-sacs.

The **rural-urban fringe** is on the edge of the city. Farmland and open spaces. Large new housing developments and retail parks.



Urban Change in a Major UK City: LIVERPOOL Case Study



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Liverpool is located in North West England and to the west of Liverpool, is the Irish Sea. Liverpool has been developed on the River Mersey estuary. Liverpool is made up of five regions which are Liverpool, Knowsley, St Helens, Sefton, Wirral and Halton.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Employs over 50,000 local people in over 3000 companies Contains 5 of the top 10 museums in northern England Liverpool generates over £3.2 billion for the economy 2nd Largest city in the North West Rated 7th best city for shopping in the UK The city centre has an international cruise terminal Worlds Capital City of Pop It's a UNESCO World Heritage Site European Capital of Culture Almost 840,000 foreign tourist visited the city in 2007, contributing £359 million

Migration to Liverpool



<p>National</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Welsh migrants arrived in Liverpool in the late 1700s and early 1800s to work in the developing industries, canals and railways. Irish migrants arrived in Liverpool in 1845, when the Irish famine struck. As a result of this, 70% of Liverpudlians have some Irish ancestry. <p>International</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> As Liverpool is a port city, cruise ships and international trade brought many cultural influences to the city especially from places such as the USA and Jamaica. Liverpool is home to the UK's oldest Black African communities which dates back to at least 1730. In the late 1860s many Chinese migrants first arrived in Liverpool and now Liverpool is home to Europe's first Chinatown, dating back to the 19th Century.
--

City's Opportunities

<p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liverpool has various cultural attractions such as the Albert Dock and many museums. Very popular with shoppers. Due to the historic importance, it was awarded a UNESCO World Heritage site . 	<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tourism and service sectors jobs are a major factor for Liverpool's economy offers 160,000 jobs. Other jobs such as creative jobs are becoming more popular but traditional industries. Traditional industry remains such as car manufacturing. 	<p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is an increase of open spaces such as public parks and gardens. more cycle routes and pedestrian routes are being created. Chavasse Park is example of urban greening. 5 acre site in the middle of the city in Liverpool ONE.
--	---	--

City Challenges

<p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Urban deprivation with many houses abandoned. Inequality due to regeneration. House prices are too high for locals forcing them out Children in deprived areas have basic qualifications leading to low incomes and high unemployment. <p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unemployment became high and many people left the city in the 1930's due to unemployment. Albert Docks declined.
--

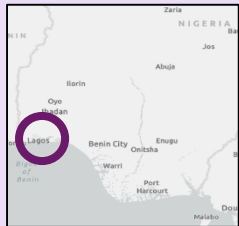
<p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Air pollution are high in Liverpool causing more than 1000 deaths per year. Higher population results in more waste. Derelict buildings vandalised. Habitats destroyed as city grows.

Example – Regeneration - Anfield Projects

<p>Regeneration is the redevelopment of an urban area to improve the physical environment and quality of life.</p> <p>Why did a regeneration project take place in Anfield? Anfield was a deprived of Liverpool but was one of the most deprived areas within England. In Anfield there was criminal issues, vandalism and anti-social behaviour. There were derelict and substandard houses.</p> <p>Companies Involved: Liverpool City Council, Liverpool Football Club and Your Housing Group (and Keepmoat plc) donated a combined total of £260 million.</p> <p>What happened: New health centre & school, new high street including a £10 million hotel, 300 refurbished houses and plans for 600 new homes, environmental scheme make the area more pedestrian friendly.</p>
--

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: LAGOS Case Study



Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Lagos is a city in Nigeria . It can be located in the West of Africa, in the northern hemisphere. Lagos is a coastal city, bordering the Gulf of Guinea to the south.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lagos is home to 80% of Nigeria's industry as well as several global companies Until 1991, Lagos was the capital of Nigeria, now it is Abuja Lagos is the main financial centre for the whole of West Africa. It has the 5th largest economy There are an international airport and port, which are important to global trade.

Rapid Growth

British colonised Lagos in 1960 making it a centre for trade, when slavery was abolished in the 1800s many ex-slaved returned home. Lagos gained independence in 1960 and rapid economic development occurred. The government financed lots of construction projects which created new jobs and urbanisation.

Migration to Lagos

<p>The main reason why population has increased is due to rural-urban migration;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Those migrating from rural areas have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment. People do this to search for a better quality of life. This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Lagos.
--



City's Opportunities

<p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lagos has universities and more schools available. There is also better healthcare (but not always free). Access to electricity. Water treatments plants provide safe piped water.
<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> More jobs available with better pay. Construction jobs are common (new city: Eko Atlantic) Home to banks, government departments and manufacturing. Two major ports and fishing industry. 'Nollywood. is very popular.

Natural Increase

The birth rate is much higher than the death rate and so the population is rapidly increasing.

City Challenges

<p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> House prices are high leading to squatter settlements Not enough healthcare facilities or schools High crime levels. Lack of piped clean water and electricity. Lack of sanitation means households share toilets and increase health risks. Limited public transport.

<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions.
--

<p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Toxic waste at large rubbish dumps. 900 tonnes of waste a day. Emissions from factories are not controlled or regulated. High levels of traffic.
--

Example – Urban Planning Scheme - Floating schools

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2014 a prototype of a floating school was built. Unfortunately, in 2016, the Makoko Floating school structure was adversely affected by heavy rain, and collapsed. The school was built to be sustainable with features such as adjustable slats (louvre) to allow shade and wind to circulate, solar panels, rainwater collection and composting toilets.

<p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 100 pupils educated for free. Built by unskilled local workers – gained skills from doing this. Used for community meetings and activities.

<p>Economic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provides jobs for teachers and job prospects for children. Encouraged future schemes to improve the slum.
--

<p>Environmental:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Built using locally sourced materials. Adjusted to differences in sea level height. Ran on solar power. Rainwater collected to meet its needs 