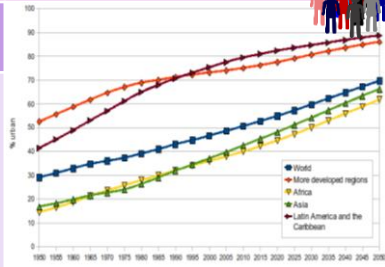


What is Urbanisation?

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.

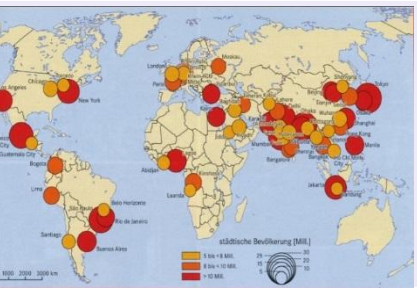
Push	Pull
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural disasters War and Conflict Mechanisation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Drought Lack of employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More Jobs Better education & healthcare Increased quality of life. Following family members.

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 (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>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.

Unit 2a

Urban Issues & Challenges



Sustainable Urban Living Example: Sheffield	
Background & Location	Sustainable Strategies - Meadowhall
Sheffield is in S Yorkshire with a population of 600,00. It set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind is becoming more important. Electric spaces are provided for cars and there is a direct tram link

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>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"> Cycle superhighway – to get people out of their cars and onto bikes. Special cycle lanes on the main road Congestion charge- a charge in cities such as London to come into the centre of the city Clean air zone- Sheffield- a charge for high polluting vans and lorries to come into the centre of the city. 	
---	--

Traffic Management Example: Sheffield

Sheffield was one the most congested city in the UK. 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.



Location and Background

City's Importance

Urban Change

Sheffield is a city in South Yorkshire in the North of England. The population of the city is 575,000, making it the fifth largest in the UK. The city grew during the industrial revolution.



- The city enjoys a large sporting heritage with famous athletes and football clubs.
- Sheffield is famous for being described as the greenest city in Europe.
- Sheffield has a thriving community of international students.
- Sheffield has two major UK universities popular with young students.
- Fastest growing city outside of London.

- Migration of students has increased the number of bars and nightclubs in the city.
- International migration has made Sheffield a city of multiculturalism with diverse religion buildings and food takeaways.

Migration to Sheffield

City's Opportunities

During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities.

Social: Sheffield has various cultural attractions such as the Crucible Theatre & museums. Also Meadowhall is very popular with shoppers. There are over 280 stores for a variety of choice. New seating areas created with Peace Gardens.



With the attraction of working in the large steelworks or mines, international migrants from Ireland, Pakistan and the Caribbean came to Sheffield from 1900-1960.

Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs. The Universities and advanced manufacturing adds contribute to the city's economy. 1 in 100 jobs are linked to Meadowhall. 30 million visitors per year due to Meadowhall. £20 million brought in due to McClaren manufacturing factory.



More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria and Iraq. Also Sheffield has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.

Environmental: Sheffield is described as being the greenest city in Europe. It's close to the Peak District and has various open spaces (i.e. the Peace Garden) for residents to enjoy.

City Challenges

Sheffield City Centre Regeneration Projects

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.

Aims: Sheffield wanted to attract investment in more businesses and job opportunities. Also, the projects aim to improve public spaces with more green urban environments.


Economic: In Burngreave there is 9.9% unemployment compared to 4.4% in the richest Eccleshall ward. In Burngreave the is an income of average of £22,000 and 35% of 16-64 year olds have no formal qualifications.

Main features: Brownfield sites and derelict buildings pulled down, £50 million invested on its train station to improve connections, £120 million on green open spaces with the construction of the Winter Gardens and Peace Gardens, £430m to improve the Moor retail and attract shoppers away from Meadowhall.

Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city. 36 minutes per day in traffic. 25% of waste to landfill. 500 deaths per year due to air pollution.





Location and Background	
<p>Mumbai is located on the west coast of India and boarder the Indian Ocean.</p> <p>It was the former capital city and has a population of 21.5 million people.</p> <p>Dharavi (informal settlement) facts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Over half the families have lived in Dharavi for over 50 years; •Life expectancy is around 50 years of age •There is one toilet per 1,500 people; •90% of the houses are illegal and not safe 	

City's Importance
<p>Reginal (within Mumbai)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The city contributes 40% of the total income of the whole state of Maharashtra. • Three million people commute from surrounding areas to Mumbai for work <p>Nationally (within India)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mumbai is a transport hub with links to all major industrial cities in India. • Nationally, Mumbai contributes 33% of all income tax <p>International/Global (worldwide)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mumbai's tourism industry is booming with thousands flocking to the area from all over the globe. • The Hindi film industry, known popularly as Bollywood, is India's largest film industry and is located in Mumbai

Challenges
<p>Housing</p> <p>Squatter settlements are usually makeshift shelters built from materials like tin sheets and wooden planks. Most people can't afford rent so live illegally in squatter settlements. These illegal settlements often don't have water and electricity. In Mumbai, 40% of people live in poor quality housing.</p> <p>Water Supply</p> <p>On main cause of pollution is the lack of a proper sewage system in the city. Sewage is sometimes disposed of with rainwater through open drains. It is carried to the rivers that get polluted. Here it finds its way into the water supply through wells. Lack of water and sanitation increases the risk of disease.</p> <p>Unemployment</p> <p>The issues lie with the informal economy and the problems that arise from that. This leads to people taking up informal jobs which are not recognised by the government, people pay no taxes and have no rights (e.g. sick pay or minimum wage).</p> <p>Waste disposal</p> <p>With more people and more factories becomes more waste. Unregulated industries all allow high levels of pollution to reach the rivers. Waste cannot be collected from slums as rubbish lorries cannot fit down the narrow streets. Mumbai sends 9,400 tonnes of trash daily to its dumping grounds so due to the poor environment people are becoming ill and disease can spread. This puts pressures on hospitals.</p>

Opportunities
<p>Healthcare & Education: The city has the largest medical centre in India with 1400 beds. It admits 60,000 patients a year. There are 1000 schools with free education from 6 to 14. Th elitercat rate is 74% and 69% in the informal settlements.</p> <p>Water supply: Mumbai has clean water managed by the government and even people in the informal settlements, get access to the water supply.</p> <p>The Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor is an infrastructure project between Japan and India to build a freight corridor between industrial and political capitals. It will allow businesses to businesses and providing cheap, fast and efficient transportation to ports and the rest of the nation. This will start the multiplier effect.</p>

The Slum Sanitation Project
<p>The rapid growth of Dharavi in Mumbai has put enormous pressure on sewage systems throughout the city. In some areas hundreds of people share a single toilet and it is estimated that 1 in 20 people are forced to use the street as a toilet. The 'Slum Sanitation Project' aims to improve sanitation facilities for up to a million residents across the city. So far over 300 community toilet blocks have been built, housing more than 5100 individual toilets, with separate facilities for men and women.</p>

Vision Mumbai
<p>In 2004, a plan to improve Dharavi was put forward. Vision Mumbai aimed to replace informal settlement housing with high-quality high-rise tower blocks of flats. In total, only 350 residents moved to new houses. Many residents favour local, smaller-scale improvements rather than a large scale project like Vision Mumbai. Local communities would remain intact and planning would involve ideas from the residents. This approach has lower costs than Vision Mumbai and is more sustainable.</p>