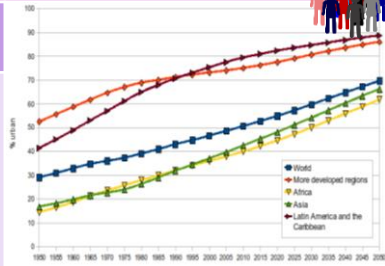


What is Urbanisation?

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

1. Rural - urban migration

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.

2. Natural Increase

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

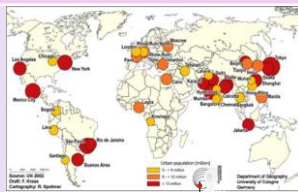
An urban area with over 10 million people living there.

Where are the mega-cities?

Rapid-Growing Cities:
South/South-East Asia and Africa
Jakarta, Lagos and Manila.
Urban population under 50%

Growing Cities:
South Asia/South America
Beijing, Rio de Janeiro and Mexico City.
Urban population 40-50%.

Slow-Growing Cities: Moscow, Tokyo, Los Angeles
Urban Population 70%+



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.



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.

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.

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.

Urban Issues & Challenges

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.

Inequalities

Differences between poverty and wealth as well as peoples' wellbeing and access to things like jobs, housing and education. Inequalities can occur within countries and cities.



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.

Migration

When people move from one area to another.

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Little Kelham

Background & Location

Little Kelham is an 107 house development in the former industrial area of Kelham Island in Sheffield. It was built in 2014 by the developers Citu



Sustainability

- Built using a 'passivhaus' design leading to a 90% reduction in heating bills.
- Regenerated some of the brownfield disused Victorian factories.
- City centre and public transport is within working distance.
- Design and construction had a reduced carbon footprint.

Traffic Management Example: Sheffield

Sheffield has a large problem with private car ownership creating heavy levels of pollution within the city.

Solution is Sheffield's integrated transport system. Network hubs allow you to jump on a bus, and then a tram or train extremely easily with connections to other major cities and international transport.

Bus lanes in place to speed up public transport.

Ofo bike scheme ran for 2017 – 2018. Allowed you to hire a bike from anywhere in the city using an app. The scheme was removed after a year due to vandalism.

Cycle network established.

Sheffield Bicycle scheme – run by the university with 7 docking stations across the city it aimed at encouraging university students to cycle, although it is open to the general public.



Economic Opportunities

Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment.



Rural-Urban Fringe

A zone of transition between the built-up area and the countryside, where there is often competition for land use. Often a mix of land uses from shopping centres to farmland or motorways.

Urban Change in a Major UK City: Sheffield Case Study



Urban Change in a Major NEE City: MUMBAI Case Study

Location and Background	City's Importance	Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>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.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<p>Mumbai is a coastal city situated in the West of India within the continent of Asia. It is the most populated city in the country (12 million).</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contributes \$300 billion to India's GDP. Provides 40% of all India's trade. India's largest financial centre. Home to the Bollywood Film Industry. It's port is the largest in India – 30% of all of India's exports pass through there.
Migration to Sheffield	City's Opportunities	Migration to Mumbai	City's Opportunities
<p>During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from nearby rural communities.</p>  <p>With the attraction of working in the large steelworks or mines, international migrants from Ireland, Pakistan and the Caribbean came to work in Sheffield from 1900-1960.</p> <p>More recently, refugees have arrived from Syria and Iraq. Also Sheffield has attracted thousands of students from the UK & abroad.</p>	<p>Social: Sheffield has various cultural attractions such as the Crucible Theatre & museums. Also Meadowhall 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Mumbai's history as a financial hub and port has always drawn migrants to the area. 50% of all Mumbai inhabitants are decedents from migrants.</p>  <p>More recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Mumbai. People do this to search for a better quality of life.</p> <p>This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Mumbai.</p>	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving..</p> <p>Economic: Employment opportunities in Mumbai's ports through the exports, financial sector and the development of IT sectors.</p> <p>Environmental: The city is developing way to expand without damaging the environment.</p>
City Challenges	Regeneration: Kelham Island/Little Kelham	City Challenges	Self-help schemes – Vision Mumbai
<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 steelworks and factories caused large scale unemployment. Poor transport connections to large economic hubs such as London and Manchester.</p> <p>Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city. Decline left brownfield sites in concentrated areas in the city.</p>	<p>Reasons for regeneration: 1980s economic decline left many abandoned and derelict brownfield sites. Area became a hotspot for street crime, drug misuse and sex work. Parts of Kelham Island (where people live) were some of the most deprived in the UK.</p> <p>Regeneration Plans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Did not happen all at once with no large scale destruction or construction but project by project focusing on the neighbourhood and community. Sheffield Council zoned the area to ensure much of Kelham Island is still used for industry to keep its heritage. Museum was built in 1987 to start the regeneration of the area. Now home to many apartment blocks, restaurants and is seen as an 'it' place to live. 	<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. Leading to unemployment and crime.</p> <p>Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Dharavi.</p> <p>Environmental: Huge problems around waste disposal, millions of tonnes are dumped in the river each year. Air pollution as a result of traffic congestion is also an issue.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demolish 2km² of Dharavi and replace with high rise blocks with water and sewage – to benefit 71,000 families. Provide new hospitals and schools. 5000 small scale industrial units to be built – people with small businesses will be entitled to 225 sq ft of land for free.
 			