Unit 2a

Urban Issues & Challenges

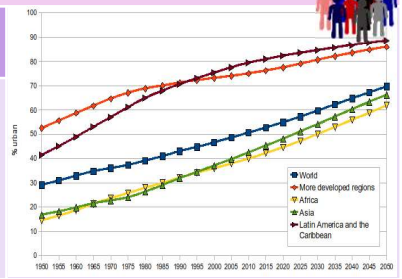
AQA

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 word 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.**

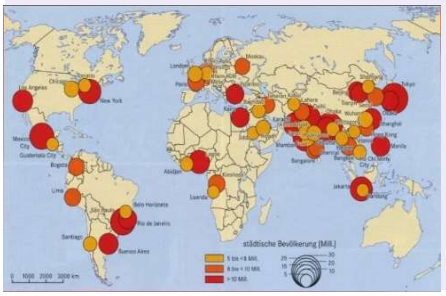
Push	Pull
• Natural disasters • War and Conflict • Mechanisation • Drought • Lack of employment	• More Jobs • Better education & healthcare • Increased quality of life. • Following family members.

Natural Increase (2) — **When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.**

Increase in birth rate (BR)	Lower death rate (DR)
• High percentage of population are child-bearing age which leads to high fertility rate. • Lack of contraception or education about family planning.	• 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 then.

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: Freiburg

Background & Location

Freiburg is in west Germany. The city has a population of about 220,000. In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.

Sustainable Strategies

- The city's waste water allows for rainwater to be retained.
- The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind is becoming more important.
- 40% of the city is forested with many open spaces for recreation, clean air and reducing flood risk.

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.

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 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 – London Boris Bikes .
- Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres.

Traffic Management Example: London – Congestion charges

Introduced in 2003 and extended in 2007 and 2011 the London congestion charge covers an area of central London. Motorists are discouraged from driving in the zone by an £11.50 daily charge. Buses, taxis, emergency vehicles and low emission vehicles are exempt. The number of vehicles driving in the congestion zone is 10% lower than before its introduction. Evidence that the congestion charge has caused local business problems is limited.

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.

Urban Change in a Major UK City: London

Location and Background

London is the UK's capital city.
It is in the South East of the UK and it's population is

City's Importance

National importance
- Wealthiest city in the UK
- Gap in wealth is widening

International importance
- London Stock Exchange
- Home to Head offices of many TNCs
- Centre for media, research, education and culture
- Big attractor for international investment
- Home to many sporting events and entertainments opportunities

Migration to Sheffield

During the industrial revolution, the population dramatically increased with people migrating from around the country to the city
International Migration: Today London's population comes from every part of the world – the largest international numbers are from India, Nigeria and Jamaica and Eastern Europe since 2007.
National Migration: In terms of national migration, younger people especially in their 20s/30s who are university graduates are attracted for work, higher pay and the perception of an exciting social life in London

City's Opportunities

Social: There is a high level of multi culturalism and events e.g. Notting Hill Carnival.
Recreation: London is full of museums and attractions open to all visitors, many of which are free. Entertainment: Including concerts at the O2 arena, originally built as a venue for London 2012.

Economic: The London Docklands was regenerated and with office blocks becoming HQ to major international banks such as HSBC and Barclays.

Environmental: 47% of London is green space! This makes it one of the world's greenest cities. There are lots of parks in London, from big royal parks such as Hyde Park, to small neighbourhood parks.

City Challenges

Social: Urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment: Home to some of the richest and poorest places in the UK. Standard of living varies massively

Economic: Closure of the Docklands in 1970s (where the 2012 Olympic site is)led to derelict sites, contaminated land, polluted water and people without jobs and opportunities

Environmental: Urban sprawl has led to increased pressure and decline of greenfield sites around the city. Waste disposal: 75% of London's waste is now recycled, but 1/4 is still sent to landfill. The aim is for landfill to be reduced to zero by 2030.

2012 Olympic Games

The Lower Lea Valley was chosen as the site of the 2012 Olympics. It was a brownfield industrial site in one of London's poorest areas with some of the highest unemployment - NEWHAM
Features of the project:
- Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park has open spaces and parkland.
- The Olympic stadium, Aquatics centre and Velodrome are all being used by local clubs and people
- Westfield Stratford City provides 10 000 jobs.
- The Olympic village now - 2800 homes with shops, entertainment and a new school.
- Here East Media centre is a hub for creative industries providing 5000 jobs.
- London Legacy Development Corporation LLDC has long term plans in place until 2030.

The cost of redeveloping the site totalled £9.3 billion

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: Dharavi Slum, Mumbai, INDIA

Location and Background

Mumbai is on the West Coast of India. It boarders the Arabian Sea and is one of India's most important cities

City's Importance

Regional 3 million people to Mumbai for work
Mumbai has excellent access to tech such as the internet
National Mumbai is the commercial and financial capital of India.
Mumbai handles 60% of India's sea trade. **Internationally** In 2014 Mumbai was the most globalised city in S.E Asia
Has the largest number of international companies

Migration to Mumbai - Rural to Urban Migration: 1000 people arrive every day!

PUSH FACTORS
* Low paid jobs in agriculture.
* Less jobs due to new machinery & better crops
* **Traditionally** a father's land is split between sons – farms are too small to be useful > Malnutrition occurs.
* Lack of services and resources (Internet, Education, Healthcare etc.)

PULL FACTORS
* Jobs brought by **TNCs.** * Investment by the Mumbai Metropolitan Authority and international agencies such as the UN in public works improving **water supplies** (offers the potential of employment in public services).
* Access to better services and resources

City's Opportunities

Social: 1,000 primary and secondary schools, with free education up 11.
- Mumbai has a world renowned university.
- There are over 100 hospitals/medical centres in the city of Mumbai.

The Mumbai Slum Sanitation Project - improving toilet access in Dharavi / Mumbai
The electrification project – provide 10 000 slum dwellers with new or upgraded electricity connections.

Economic: 60% of India's sea trade is based here due it's port and coastal location
-Mumbai has the largest number of TNC HQ's in Asia including GSK, Walt Disney and Volkswagen.
- Home to the Indian stock market and the busiest port and airports in India.
-Mumbai alone accounts for 6% of India's GDP and 40% of its foreign trade.
In Dharavi there are 15 000 single room 'factories' generating £350 million for the Indian economy each year, In informal work

City Challenges Dharavi Slum Improvements

Mumbai Slum Rehabilitation Authority aim to create better homes and improve slums for people
The **construction of Navi Mumbai** began in 1971 with the aim of relieving the pressure on Mumbai, which now has a population of approximately 20.5

Environmental Issue	Management
Water Pollution: Kasadi river at Taloja industrial area in Navi Mumbai ranks the lowest in terms of the Water Quality Index.	There is a lack of wastewater treatment. However, the Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is reported to have closed down 834 polluting factories over the last two years!
Air pollution caused by factories in the Taloja industrial area	India needs to use better technology to monitor and control air pollution e.g. invest in clean technology.
Traffic congestion: Over the past 5 years, the number of vehicles in Mumbai has grown from 2 million to 3 million due to a growing middle class.	The authorities have invested in The Mumbai Urban Transport Project 2 A. Spending $344 million; 2010-2016 on introducing 72 new trains to improve public transport.
Waste disposal: Mumbai creates 11000 tonnes of waste every day and the Deonar dump it sites/tips sits on 326 acres and takes half of the city's daily refuse.	Recycling in takes place in the 'factories' of Dharavi itself for example 80% of plastics are recycled in Mumbai. Plastic is sorted into wire, electrical products, and plastics. But people work in dangerous conditions with toxic substances without protective clothing, this could affect people's life expectancy. Even dangerous hospital waste is recycled.

Providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy - 1 toilet per 1,000. Aim: To improve this by building toilet blocks, so far = 5100 new toilets.
* 77% of homes have contaminated water – causing illness and death
* Slum electrification project – to provide 10 000 slum dwellers with new or upgraded electricity access

Education and Healthcare - 41% of population is under 20, schools are over-crowded & Drop-out rates are high.
Health: Water pipes leak and are contaminated Doctors deal with 4,000 cases a day of typhoid and diphtheria.