




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)	Lower death rate (DR)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High percentage of population are of 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.

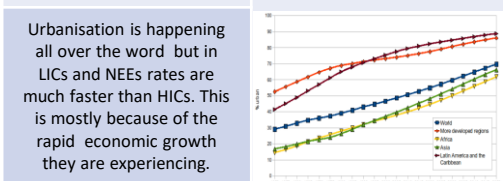
Types of Cities

Megacity	An urban area with over 10 million people living there.
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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.



Where is Urbanisation happening?



Sustainable Urban Living

1 Water Conservation	This is about reducing the amount of water used. <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.
2 Energy Conservation	Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Promoting renewable energy sources. Making homes more energy efficient. Encouraging people to use energy
3 Creating Green Space	Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there. <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.
4 Waste Recycling	More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collection of household waste. More local recycling facilities. Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Freiburg

Background & Location	Sustainable Strategies
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.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	Greenbelt Area
This is the linking of different forms of public and private transport within a city and the surrounding 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.
Brownfield Site	Urban Regeneration
Brownfield sites is an area of land or premises that has been previously used, but has subsequently become vacant, derelict or contaminated.	The investment in the revival of old, urban areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding.

Urbanisation	The process where an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities, rapid urbanisation is a feature of NEEs
Migration	When people move from one area to another. Many people are moving from rural areas to urban areas in LICs and NEEs leading to rapid urbanisation.
Natural Increase	The birth rate minus the death rate.
Rural-urban Fringe	A zone of transition on the edge of the city between the built up area and the countryside.
Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their standard of living through jobs and employment.
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life, includes access to education and healthcare.
Social Deprivation	The degree to which people are deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment
Pollution	Chemicals, noise, dirt and other substances which poison the environment.
Waste recycling	The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste.
Traffic congestion	Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with so traffic jams and traffic slows to a crawl.
Brownfield versus Greenfield Sites	Brownfield sites have previously been built upon and await new use whereas greenfield sites have not been built upon before and are usually at the edge of the city.
Integrated Transport Systems	When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and reduce private car use.
Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland.
Sustainable Urban Living	Where there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound, resources are fairly allocated and jobs secure.
Urban Greening	The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and open space.
Urban Regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built up area by either installing modern facilities (renewal) or redevelopment (demolishing old buildings for new ones).

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 lose 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.
- Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres.



Traffic Management Example: Bristol

In 2012 Bristol was the most congested city in the UK. Now the city aims to develop its integrated transport system to encourage more people to use the public transport. The city has also invested in cycle routes and hiring schemes.



The Location and Importance of London in the UK and the Wider World.

Location and importance to the UK.

London is located in the south east of England with the River Thames running from west to east through the city. It developed originally as a crossing point for the Thames and the bridges remain a focal point. It developed as a major port, administrative capital and centre of government. It is our largest city with a population of 8.7 million. It is also the UK's wealthiest city with media, finance, medical and entertainment as major earners.

Importance to the Wider World

London is a major global financial centre with the 'City of London' being second only to Wall Street in New York in terms of importance. Lloyds of London insures the vast majority of global shipping and insurance is a key earner of foreign exchange. Many TNCs have their HQs in London and tourism is a huge earner with London being comparable with Paris and Rome as prime European destinations. It successfully hosted the Olympic Games in 2012.

The Impacts of national and international Migration on the Growth and character of London.

National Migration

London grew by attracting by attracting people from the countryside during the industrial revolution. As the capital it attracted people from all over the UK.

International Migration

London is the most ethnically diverse city in the UK with only 45% of the population identifying as white British. Migration can be traced back to Roman times, followed by Saxons and Normans. In the 20th Century migrants have arrived from India, Nigeria and Jamaica. Since 2007 more migrants have arrived from Eastern Europe in search of work. Brick Lane Mosque in Spitalfields was originally built as a protestant church by French refugees, then became a Jewish synagogue and is now a centre of worship for Londoners originally from Bangladesh!

Social and Economic opportunities in London

Cultural Mix

Ethnic diversity due to migrations in the past has brought a range of foods, festivals and cultural experiences to London.

Employment

Job opportunities in financial services and knowledge-based industries have increased. Average wages in the City of London are over £100,000 a year, a figure which is more impressive when you consider that average includes cleaners as well as merchant bankers! This helps to drive the 'London Effect' and explain the gap between the north and south of the country. The redevelopment of the docklands and the East London Olympic Site have created more job opportunities.

Integrated transport Systems

London plans to reduce carbon dioxide emissions caused by transport by 60%. This will be achieved by adopting an integrated transport system. Public transport is integrated so that train timetable are co-ordinated with buses to ensure that waiting times for passengers is reduced. An Oyster Card allows easy travel and quick payment across London. Wider use of diesel electric hybrid buses will cut down harmful emissions and improve air quality. The congestion charge raises money for public transport improvements and encourages people to leave their car at home and use public transport.

Environmental Opportunities in London

Urban Greening

An impressive 47% of London is green space. The Royal Parks such as Hyde Park are now open to everyone. The local parks run by the council are carefully protected and provide valuable open space. Green space was lost when people paved over their front gardens for extra parking spaces but providing green areas remains a requirement of any new building development.

How Urban Change has created Challenges in London

Social Challenges

- House prices in London are greater than anywhere else making it difficult for key worker such as nurses, train drivers and teachers to be able to afford to live there. There is not enough social housing or affordable private housing to meet the demand. Overcrowding has risen, especially in the private rented sector.
- Education standards in London are generally good but it can vary enormously with some inner city areas have poor results.
- The expansion of London led to green land being built upon but the greenbelt helps to protect the city. Brownfield sites such as docklands have been redeveloped for residential uses.

Economic Challenges

- Manufacturing jobs have declined as the docks closed and been replaced by less well paid service jobs.
- London has the greatest gap in the country between the least and best well paid. This is partly explained by the huge opportunities offered by the finance sector but does mean that 21% of people are living below the London Living Wage.

Environmental Challenges

- Much of the inner city East End was left derelict as the docks declined and not all of it has been redeveloped.
- The city produces huge amounts of waste and disposal is difficult, recycling is not as effective as it could be.
- Atmospheric pollution is a problem due to the number of cars but air quality has improved massively since the 1950s.