Topic 5
Urban Futures

5.1 ai What is Urbanisation?

'An increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities'. In 2007, for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas. (U.N.). Could ⬆ to 77% by 2050

5.1 ai Urban Functions

Function = purpose. Cities have many functions that can change over time. Initially they were set up for trade and exchanging ideas, but since then they have developed many other functions

Market – place where goods and services bought and sold
Employment – manufacturing or services
Administration – day to day running of city and surroundings
Residential – housing, apartments, even palaces
Entertainment/culture – sport, theatre, shopping, restaurants
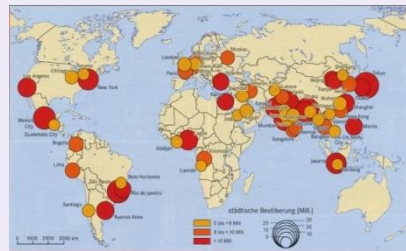**Religion** – places of worship for many different religions
Transport hub – destination for routes and intersections

5.1 aii 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 EDCs and LIDCs). Over half are located in Asia. The amount of megacities is predicted to increase from 24 (2015) to 41 by 2030.

World City	Cities that are hubs (centres) for trade and business. They hold global influence.

Key 'world cities' include London, New York, Tokyo and Paris. Most are located within ACs but are now gradually extending into EDCs eg Moscow, Russia.

5.1 bi Causes of Urbanisation [2]

[1] rural-urban migration   [2] internal growth aka natural increase

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

5.1 bi Consequences of Rapid Urbanisation in EDCs and LIDCs

Although there are lots of opportunities in urban areas, the rapid growth can place many pressures that causes various problems.	**Social Consequences** *Limited availability of official housing. *few job opp's for untrained/unqualified persons *Infrastructure basic or non existent. *higher crime rates.
Environmental Consequences *Rubbish may not be collected. *Sewage and toxic waste pollutes river environments. *Road congestion = ⬆ air pollution.	**Economic Consequences** *Fewer jobs – increased unemployment. *Informal sector increases *Ltd access to education and healthcare.

5.1 biii Urban Change in ACs: Stage 1: Suburbanisation in ACs

'The movement of people from city centres to the outskirts (suburbs)'.

Push	Pull
• Overcrowding and pollution. • Deindustrialisation of centre. • Traffic congestion increases • Pollution/CO² levels ⬆.	• Green spaces & family friendly. • New modern housing estates. • Improved public transport. • Rents cheaper on outskirts. • Bigger houses for less £

5.1 biii Consequences of Suburbanisation in ACs

Environmental Consequences	Economic Consequences	Social Consequences
• Cities expand outwards (sprawl) • New housing = habitat loss. • Increased commuting adds air pollution.	• Businesses leave the city centre. Shops close. • Unemployment increases, which leads to poverty.	*Economic and ethnic segregation as disadvantaged groups are left trapped in the city *services suffer

5.1 biii Urban Change in ACs: Stage 2: Counter-urbanisation

'The movement of people away from cities to smaller/rural settlements'

Push	Pull
*Overcrowding & pollution. *Unemployment increases due to decline of manufacturing industry *Deindustrialisation of cities	• Green spaces & family friendly. • QoL better • Improved public transport. • Companies had left the city.

5.1 bi Rapid Urbanisation: Life in Lagos, Nigeria

Background

Lagos is a port on the south coast of Nigeria. Recently the city has experienced rapid population growth with 3.4 million extra people calling it home between 2000 and 2010. Population expected to double in next 10 years.

5.1bii: Consequences of rapid urbanisation – growth of slums

Social	Economic	Environmental
• Many live without electricity. • Disease spreads easily • DR high; LE low.	• High rate of corruption (by top officials). • Business is limited due to poor infrastructure.	• Large scale traffic issues. • Slums such as Makoko are heavily polluted • Poor sanitation.

Management of rapid urbanisation - slums

*Authorities removed many dwellings in slums such as Makoko.
* $200 million loan from the World Bank to improve drainage and solid waste.
*'Floating homes and school' scheme .

5.1 biii Urban Change in ACs: Re-urbanisation

'The movement of people back into urban areas'

Push	Pull
• Lack of jobs in rural and suburban areas; access to services not as good • Less leisure and entertainment in rural areas. • Counter-urbanisation can ⬆ house prices.	• Redevelopment of brownfield sites with improved housing. • Young people are attracted to the Universities. • People are attracted to health & education & entertainment facilities available.

5.1 biii Consequences of Re-urbanisation

Social Consequences

• Shops and services benefit from the additional residents.
• Increase in tension between new and older residents.
• House prices in redeveloped areas increase.
• Schools benefit from the increase of students.
• More jobs and less unemployment within the area.

Environmental Consequences	Economic Consequences
• Redevelopment of brownfield sites improves old industrial and polluted areas • Reduces pressures on greenfield areas. • Could destroy urban wildlife.	• New shops and services will improve local economy. • Jobs available may not be accessible to original residents. • Urban tourism may increase.

5.1 biii: Conurbanisation in ACs	5.1 biii Managing AC urban growth: Greenbelt Area
A conurbation is a region comprising a number of cities, large towns, and other urban areas that, through population growth have merged to form one continuous urban or industrially developed area. If not managed, these can become overly large and swallow up lots of countryside/greenfield land. Eg West Midlands	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.

5.1 biii Urban Futures?

By 2050 70% of the World's population will live in cities. Some existing cities will become even larger, some mega cities will become META CITIES. A meta city has more than 20 million inhabitants. Most mega and meta cities will be located in China. China is currently planning a meta city which will be 26 times the area of London and have twice as many people as the whole of the UK!

5.2 ab AC: Challenges & Opportunities for Cities: BIRMINGHAM Case Study

Location and Background

Birmingham is a city and metropolitan borough in the West Midlands, England. It is the largest and most populous city outside of London, with a population of 1.1m people.

City's Importance

- Has the fastest rate of job growth in the country.
- 3rd largest manufacturing centre in the UK, especially for clothing.
- Contains four independent universities.
- After London it is the most important financial centre in the UK.
- Has major transport links that connect effectively to the UK and the world.

Migration to Birmingham

1700: a small market town of 10k people. By 1900 it grew to 500k after the Ind. Revolution. Rural-urban migration, where people were attracted by metalworking and engineering jobs, led to rapid population growth in 20th century, turning it into a multicultural city.

*In the 1950s/60s, most immigrants came from south Asia and the West Indies
*Since 2000 migrants have come from Eastern Europe, Middle East and Africa.
* By 2011 – only 53% were White British

The Brummie Way of Life

- The city benefits from the diversity and many different cultures. [food, fashion, life]
- The population benefits from many companies and shops locating there.
- The Bullring shopping centre is at the heart of the city and reopened in 2003
- Good entertainment centre and night life.
- 35th best place to live in UK in 2015 survey

City Challenges

Urban inequality
- Wealth – Sutton Four Oaks - suburbs
- Deprivation – Sparkbrook – inner city
- Unemployment – more in inner city, linked to education, child poverty and low income

Housing
- Wealthier able to buy at highest prices, so move to least deprived areas
- Low income families forced to live in deprived areas – renting from council or landlords, worsening the inequality

5.2b Sustainable initiatives

* Retail: The Bullring (redeveloped 2003) was not the only regeneration project in Birmingham.
*Educ: Library of Birmingham – 2013
*Educ: Millennium Point – in the 'Knowledge' Quarter
*Culture/Entertainment: Brindley Place – area by the canals containing the NIA and ICC
*Transport: HS II – opening 2026
*Transport: New Street Rail Station – with added shopping centre

5.2 ab EDC: Challenges & Opportunities for Cities: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study

Location and Background

Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.

City's Importance

- Has the second largest GDP in Brazil
- It is the headquarters for many of Brazil's main companies, particularly Oil & Gas.
- Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world.
- One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere.
- Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.

Migration to Rio De Janeiro

The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.

However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.

This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.

Rio's way of Life

- Recent sporting events have improved the city's infrastructure and some service.
- The city has a thriving tourism industry with high class resorts along the famous beaches.
- The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.
- Standards of living are gradually improving.

City Challenges

- Shanty towns called favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.
- There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres.
- The city suffers from a high crime rate that includes gun/gang violence and drugs.
- Rapid urbanisation causes dangerous levels of pollution and traffic congestion.
- Large scale social inequality is creating tensions between the rich and poor.

5.2b Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project

- The authorities have provided basic materials to improves peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes.
- Government has demolished houses and created new estates.
- Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police.
- Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connectivity between rich and poor areas.