

Paper 2: Urban opportunities and challenges

What is urbanisation?

An increase in the % of people living in urban areas. In 2007, the UN said 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Natural disasters - Mechanisation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - War and Conflict - Drought - Lack of employment
Pull	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - More Jobs - Increased quality of life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better education & healthcare - Following family members.

2. Natural Increase When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

Increase in birth rate (BR)	High % 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. More than two thirds of megacities are in either NEEs (Brazil) and LICs (Nigeria). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.
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Problems with congestion in cities

Traffic Management	Urban areas are busy places with people travelling by different modes of transport. This has caused traffic congestion which comes with the following problems
Environmental	Sitting traffic releases greenhouse gases that leading to climate change.
Economic	Congestion can make people late for work and business deliveries take longer. This can cause companies to loose money.
Social	There is a greater risk of accidents and congestion is a cause of frustration. It can also lead to health issues for pedestrians who are exposed to the air pollution
Congestion Solutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. Congestion charges discourage drivers from entering the busy city centres.

Traffic Management Example: Nottingham

12 Feb 2020 Nottingham experienced the most congestion in the world during Monday evening rush hour. The most likely cause being the roadworks taking place to improve the city. The city is already known for **its' electric bus and tram system**. The centre **is mostly pedestrianised**. There are **miles of cycle routes** and **electric bikes and scooters for hire**.

Sustainable Urban Living –key areas

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.
Brownfield Site	Brownfield sites is an area of land or premises that has been previously used, but has subsequently become vacant, derelict or contaminated.

Sustainable Urban Living - Social, Economic and Environmental goals

Water Conservation	<p>This is about reducing the amount of water used.</p> <p>Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets.</p> <p>Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.</p> <p>Educating people on using less water.</p>
Energy Conservation	<p>Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.</p> <p>Promoting renewable energy sources.</p> <p>Making homes more energy efficient.</p> <p>Encouraging people to use energy.</p>
Waste recycling	<p>Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.</p>
Creating Green Space	<p>Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.</p> <p>Encourages people to exercise.</p> <p>Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.</p>

Sustainable Urban Living Example: Freiburg

Location	Freiburg is in west Germany.
Background	In 1970 it set the goal of focusing on social, economic and environmental sustainability.
Sustainable Strategies	<p>The city's waste water allows for rainwater to be retained.</p> <p>The use of sustainable energy such as solar and wind is becoming more important.</p> <p>40% of the city is forested with many open spaces for recreation, clean air and reducing flood risk.</p>

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study

Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas. - Sugar Loaf mountain is world heritage site - Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics. - Christ the Redeemer is a new 7 wonder.
Migration to Rio De Janeiro	City's Opportunities
<p>The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.</p>	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.</p> <p>Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.</p> <p>Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>
City Challenges	Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project
<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.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorities have provided basic materials to improve 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 connections between rich and poor areas.
<p>Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas</p>	
<p>Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>	

Urban Change in a Major UK City: NOTTINGHAM Case Study

Location and background	City's Importance
<p>Nottingham is the county city of Nottinghamshire in the East Midlands.</p> <p>The population of the city is 320,000 making it ninth 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.- Nottingham is famous for its industries with HQ of many global companies such as Boots, - - Speedo and Vision Express .- Nottingham has a two major UK universities- Also popular for tourists for historical heritage, shopping and entertainment.

Nottingham City Opportunities

Social: Nottingham has various cultural attractions such as the National Justice museum and the castle. Also historic sites such as the city of caves and oldest Inn in England.

Caribbean Carnival

Cultural diversity of eateries

Good schools and 2 universities

Economic: The retail sectors contribute to thousands of jobs.

The Universities and advanced manufacturing adds contribute to the city's economy. (high tech R&D – Science Park / Speedo, Boots)

Environmental: Nottingham is described as being one of the greenest city in the UK. It's close to the Peak District and has various green spaces such as the Arboretum and Wollaton.

It has a green integrated transport system including a tram system respected by other cities.

Buses and the trams are all electric. There are cycle routes with bikes and scooters for hire

It is aiming to be carbon neutral by 2028

Nottingham city challenges

Social: Nottingham has a higher than average rate of people with a limiting long-term illness or disability - lots of people needing NHS services which costs the taxpayers extra

The average GCSE results are lower than that of a student in the south east

Economic:

Nottingham is ranked 8th most deprived district in England in 2015 - this means that the amount of poverty in Nottingham is high which suggests poor employment rates and poorly paid jobs

34.2% of children and 25.8% of people aged 60 and over are affected by income deprivation - this means that the youngest and oldest in the city do not have enough money to access basic needs like adequate heating in the winter

Unemployment remains higher than the regional and national average - People in Nottingham struggle to get jobs so aren't spending a lot locally either.

Nottingham has a higher proportion of people of working age with no qualifications, compared with the national average - therefore people have a smaller chance of getting a higher paying job.

Environmental:

Villages like Keyworth have expanded as commuters prefer to live there (urban sprawl). Road congestion has also increased due to commuters - increases pollution

Building on greenfield sites e.g. In Edwalton- therefore previously untouched grassland habitats are now destroyed and built over.

Nottingham City Centre Regeneration Projects

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

Main features:

Corner House

Ice Stadium

Lace Market

The Broadmarsh centre to be demolished and redeveloped into multi purpose entertainment complex. This includes various shops, cinema and bowling. Estimate cost is: £250 million to be reopened in 2021 – t has not finished yet

Nottingham castle is also being regenerated to make it more interactive with links to the Robin Hood tales. Cost: £29.4 million, to be reopened ion 2021.

