

What is Urbanisation?

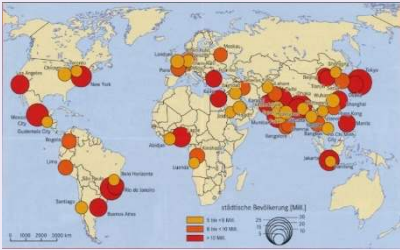
This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.



Types of Cities

Megacity

An urban area which over 10 million people living there.



More than two thirds of current megacities are located in either EDCs and LIDCs). The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.

Problems with the CBD (Central Business District)



- Lack of Space
- High cost of land
- Urban Decline
- Pollution
- The twilight zone
- Traffic congestion



Consequences of Rapid Urbanisation in LIDCs



Although there are lots of opportunities in urban areas, the rapid growth can place many pressures that causes various problems.

Social Consequences

- Little official housing available.
- Infrastructure struggles to support growing population.
- Increase in crime rates.

Environmental Consequences

- Rubbish may not be collected.
- Sewage and toxic waste pollutes river environments.
- Increased congestion produces more pollution.

Economic Consequences

- May not be enough jobs – increased unemployment.
- Informal sector increases Little access to education and healthcare.

Causes of Urbanisation

The movement of people from rural to urban areas.

Push

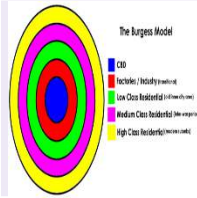
- Natural disasters
- War and Conflict
- Mechanisation
- Drought

Pull

- More Jobs
- Better education & healthcare
- Increased quality of life.
- Following family members.

Land Use Model

The Burgess Model



shows how a 'typical' city is laid out. It is based on the idea that land values are highest in the centre of a town or city.

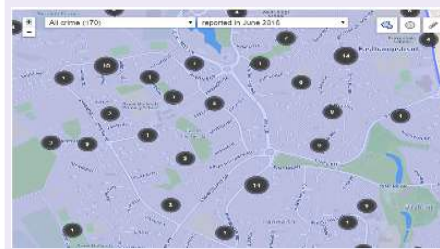
Limitations

The model is old and was developed before most people owned cars. Every city is different

Crime

GIS

Geographical information system. A computer system that takes data and plots it



Hotspots: The circles on the map are hotspots. These are areas where crime happens often in the same location

Urbanisation

AC: Challenges & Opportunities for Cities: BIRMINGHAM Case Study

Location and Background

Birmingham is the largest city in the Midlands and the 2nd largest in the United Kingdom, NW of London. The M42 ring road surrounds the city. Birmingham New Street station is a national railway link.



Keywords

Sustainable

focuses on meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs

Economic

Factors affecting the wealth of something/somewhere

Rural

An area in the countryside with little built settlements

Rapid Urbanisation: Life in Lagos, Nigeria



Background

Lagos is a port on the coast of Nigeria in West Africa. Recently the city has experienced rapid population growth with 3.4 million extra people calling it home between 2000 and 2010. It is now classed as a mega-city with a population of 21m.

Effects of rapid Urbanisation – Makoko squatter settlement

Social	Economic	Environmental
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many live without electricity. High diseases rate and life expectancy low. Floating Makoko has no access to fresh clean water 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High rate of corruption to officials. Business is limited due to poor infrastructure. Only informal sector employment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Makoko is heavily polluted with poor sanitation. The lagoon is polluted with lots of floating rubbish

Management

- Authorities removed many dwellings in slums such as Makoko with the Eko-Atlantic plan.
- A loan of \$200 from the World Bank to improve drainage and solid waste.
- New ideas such as the 'floating homes and school' have been suggested.

Birmingham Regeneration

the process of investing in an area to improve what is there or clearing away and completely rebuilding the area.

The Bullring Centre

Redeveloped and reopened in 2003, the redesign of the building was to make the centre more appealing to outside visitors.

New Street & Grand Central Station

Grand Central station was opened in 2015. This brought in investment from shops and restaurants.

Brindley Place & Canal side

Hit by industrial decline, now an area with bars, cafes and restaurants and made pedestrianised for tourists and residents to enjoy.

The Mailbox

It used to be the Royal Mail sorting office and was up for sale in 1997. Now home to the BBC offices, high end shops and luxury apartments.