Urban Issues and Challenges

Key Term:

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	Rates of urbanisation (CGP P67)	HIC's When and Why? Began during the Industrial Revolution. Rate of urbanisation very slow now.	LICs and NEE's. When and Why? Began in the 1970's Very high rate of urbanisation now.
Urbanisation	Causes of urbanisation (CGP p67)	**Rural Urban Migration** **Push factors:** Desertification. Mechanisation of farming equipment. War Poor access to healthcare and education. **Pull Factors:** Better paid manufacturing jobs.	**Natural Increase** Birth rates in urban areas are higher than death rates so urban population increases. **Develop one push factor:**
	Effects of urbanisation in poorer countries.	The growth of megacities. (10 million residents or more.) Cities cannot provide the **services** (eg roads) needed for rapid population growth. Cities in the poorer world lack tax income to provide infrastructure (roads sewage systems).	

	Social Opportunities caused by urban growth. (P68) Better access to healthcare Better access to resources such as clean water and electricity	Economic Opportunities caused by urban growth. (P68) More well paid manufacturing jobs Factories make manufactured goods which sell for more on the international market. A large, young, well paid and cheap workforce are attractive to TNC's who locate manufacturing factories in poorer cities.
Urban growth in NEE's and LIC'(P68)	**Develop one social opportunity**	**Develop one economic opportunity.**

	Social and Economic Challenges caused by urban growth. (P68) Poorest people live in squatter settlements that are overcrowded and poorly built. Poor access for poor people to proper sewers, clean running water and electricity. Poor access to education. Many jobs are informal.	**Environmental challenges caused by urban growth. (P68)** Rubbish is often not collected so there are rubbish heaps. Air pollution from car exhausts and factories. Sewage can get into rivers. Road system cannot cope with traffic.
	Develop one problem caused by Social and Economic Challenges.	**Develop one problem caused by Environmental challenges.**
Improving the lives of the poorest people in squatter settlements – The Favela-Bairro Project (P68	**The Falvela Bairro Project** Project in Squatter Settlements of Rio Di Janeiro Project ran from 1995 to 2008 Helped 253,000 people.	
	Social Improvement	Day care centres for children
	Economic Improvements	Training schemes to help people get better jobs.
	Environmental Improvements	Regular rubbish collection services.

<table>
<tr><td rowspan="4" style="writing-mode: vertical">Urban growth Case Study: Lagos (P69)</td><td colspan="2">Lagos - Nigeria

1. A World Megacity (10 million inhabitants or more)
2. Lagos is a NEE
3. More than 2750,000 migrants arrive in Lagos Every Year.
4. Rapid population growth in Lagos causes an unplanned city to spread outwards (urban sprawl)</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td>Social Opportunity in Lagos

Water treatment plants provide safe drinking water for people in Lagos.

68% of the population have a secondary education in Lagos much higher than rural areas.</td><td>Economic Opportunity in Lagos

There are many construction jobs eg; the Eko Atlantic commercial Centre.

There are two major ports and a fishing industry.</td><td></td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="2">Develop one opportunity in Lagos.</td><td></td></tr>
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	Social Challenge in Lagos		Economic Challenge in Lagos.	
	60% of the city's population live in slums eg Makoko.		Not enough formal jobs in Makoko so there are many informal jobs e.g. scavenging on the Olusosun rubbish tip.	
	In Makoko 15 households share one toilet.		People in Makoko are sometimes 3KM away from a communal clean water point.	
	Raw sewage and rubbish is thrown straight into lagoons because there are no collection services in Makoko.		Emissions from factories are not controlled by the government in Lagos so emit high levels or harmful gases.	
	Develop one challenge or rapid growth in Lagos.			

UK cities Zones (P70)	Central Business District	Inner City	Suburbs	Urban/rural Fringe
	Main public buildings Train and bus stations. Entertainment facilities. Ring road around the outside	Terraced housing Factories High rise tower blocks Short parallel roads.	Mainly residential Many semi-detached houses. Short curved streets or cul-de sacs.	Farmland and open spaces New housing developments Large retail and business parks Large white spaces on a map.

Urban Change Case Study: Liverpool (P72/73)

Liverpool:

1. Developed during the Industrial Revolution so that goods such as cotton could be imported from the Est Indies.
2. Declined in the 60's due to deindustrialisation.
3. Regenerated in recent years so now an internationally important city for business and tourism.

Many international visitors arrive at John Lennon Airport.

Social and Economic Opportunity in Liverpool

Cultural Mix: Liverpool's China town brings many tourists.

Recreation and entertainment: Albert Docks restored and includes restaurants and entertainment facilities.

Employment: New tertiary sector jobs eg the Liverpool Science Park.

Integrated Transport Systems: The Walrus Card is one card to use on all public transport services.

Environmental Opportunity in Liverpool

Urban greening: Derelict factories, open spaces and wasteland turned into parkland e.g Chavasse Park.

Sustainable Transport: More cycle and pedestrian routes are being created e.g. Chavasse Park.

Develop one opportunity in Liverpool.

Social and Economic Challenge in Liverpool

Deindustrialisation meant that inner city areas I Liverpool like Toxteth and Anfield became very deprived.

Many children in poor deprived areas of Liverpool leave without basic qualifications. (9% of people in Liverpool are unemployed)

Environmental Challenge in Liverpool

Factories closed down and people moved away(counter-urbanisation) in areas like Toxteth.

Pressure to build on greenfield sites as builders do not want to build on brownfield land.

A new waste and recycling centre needs to be built as the city population grows in the Old Swan area.

Unhealthy lifestyles are more common in deprived inner-city areas. Life expectancy is 10 years lower in Toxteth than some other areas of Liverpool.

Develop one challenge caused by urban change in Liverpool.

Urban Sprawl puts pressure on the Rural/Urban Fringe of Liverpool

Commuter Settlements E.E. Aughton	**Effects: Match these to a problem of urban sprawl.** Increased congestion in rural areas
Out of town business and shopping parks: E.G. Knowsley Business Park	Open spaces are lost. Noise and air pollution
Large housing estates in the rural urban fringe. EG: Croxteth Park	House prices increase. Character of villages lost.

	Water Conservation Schemes	Creating Green Spaces	Energy conservation	Waster recycling
	Example: Dual Flush Toilets.	Example: Urban parks E.G Chavasse Park in Liverpool	Example: Promoting renewable energy E.G solar panels.	Example: collection of household recycling boxes.
Sustainable Urban Living (P74)	Develop two examples of sustainable urban living			

	Traffic Problems			
Traffic Management (P74)	**Social Problems** Higher chance of accidents	**Economic Problems** Delivery times for businesses increase.	**Environmental Problems** Air pollution	
	Solutions			
	Helping more people take public transport Example: a new line on London Underground (Crossrail) will mean the underground can carry 10% more people per day.		**Managing the traffic flow:** Example: Bus Priority lanes:	
	Two developed examples on managing traffic.			