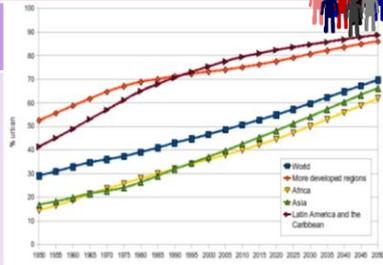


## What is Urbanisation?

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.

### Where is Urbanisation happening?

Urbanisation rates in developing & emerging countries are much faster than developed. This is because of the rapid economic growth they are experiencing.



## Causes of Urbanisation

### Rural - urban migration (1)

The movement of people from rural to urban areas.

Push factors	Pull factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Natural disasters</li> <li>War and Conflict</li> <li>Mechanisation                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drought</li> </ul> </li> <li>Lack of employment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More Jobs</li> <li>Better education &amp; healthcare</li> <li>Increased quality of life.</li> <li>Following family members.</li> </ul>

### Natural Increase (2)

When the birth rate exceeds the death rate.

#### Increase in birth rate (BR)

- High percentage 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.

## Effects of urbanisation

- House prices- increasing prices to buy & rent.
- Lack of housing. Slums/shanty towns/favelas may develop- people who move to the cities can't afford to rent homes & lack of housing so they build their own homes from waste materials.
- Education- not enough school places; larger classes.
- Transport- buses & trains can't cope with the numbers, travel times to work are long.
- Unemployment- so few jobs that people make a living anyway they can earning cash in hand e.g. sorting rubbish for recycling.
- Agriculture-lack of population to farm the land in the rural areas; drop in food production so prices increase.

## Sustainable Urban Living

Sustainable urban living means being able to live in cities in ways that do not pollute the environment and using resources in ways that ensure future generations also can use them.



### Water Conservation

This is about reducing the amount of water used.

- Collecting rainwater for gardens and flushing toilets.
- Installing water meters and toilets that flush less water.
- Educating people on using less water.



### Creating Green Space

Creating green spaces in urban areas can improve places for people who want to live there.

- Provide natural cooler areas for people to relax in.
- Encourages people to exercise.
- Reduces the risk of flooding from surface runoff.



### Energy Conservation

Using less fossil fuels can reduce the rate of climate change.

- Promoting renewable energy sources.
- Making homes more energy efficient.
- Encouraging people to use energy.



### Waste Recycling

More recycling means fewer resources are used. Less waste reduces the amount that eventually goes to landfill.

- Collection of household waste.
- More local recycling facilities.
- Greater awareness of the benefits in recycling.

## Urbanisation in the UK

### Background

The United Kingdom is a country with a high level of urbanisation and lots of large cities. It has no megacities but it does have London, the capital, with the biggest population of over 8 million people.

The population and cities of the UK are not evenly distributed (spread out).

The population density is also uneven. Northern Scotland and the upland areas of England and Wales are sparsely populated. The cities of the UK and the South East of the country are places which are densely populated.

### Reasons for differences in urbanisation

- Physical factors- flat land Vs steep mountainous areas.
- Historical factors- the Industrial Revolution meant some areas developed quicker than others.
- Economic factors- growth of tertiary and quaternary industries in the SE. Many businesses set up close to the Capital.
- Political factors-London in the SE is the centre of decision making.

## 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

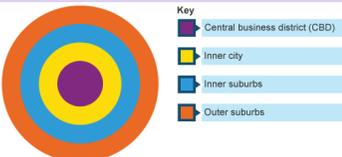
- Widen roads to allow more traffic to flow easily.
- Build ring roads and bypasses to keep through traffic out of city centres.
- Introduce park and ride schemes to reduce car use.
- Encourage car-sharing schemes in work places.
- Have public transport, cycle lanes & cycle hire schemes.
- Having congestion charges discourages drivers from entering the busy city centres.





Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Liverpool is a city in Merseyside in the North of England. The population of the city is 552,000. The city grew during the industrial revolution due to its port and trade links.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city enjoys a large sporting heritage with famous football clubs.</li> <li>Sheffield is famous for several groups including the Beatles and Jerry and the Pacemakers.</li> <li>Liverpool has a thriving community of international students.</li> <li>Liverpool has two major UK universities popular with young students.</li> </ul>

Structure of Liverpool
<p><b>CBD</b>- This is the central area of Liverpool that includes Liverpool One and the financial district- the functions of the CBD are business, shopping and tourism related</p> <p><b>Inner City</b>- This is located just outside the CBD e.g. Anfield, Toxteth, Kensington and parts of Wavertree. The main function of this area is residential and most of the homes are terraced.</p> <p><b>Inner Suburbs</b>- Located beyond the inner city e.g. outer Wavertree, Mossley Hill, Allerton &amp; Woolton. These areas developed greatly in the post-war era (1945+) when more housing was needed and lots of the housing is therefore semi-detached and bigger with gardens.</p> <p><b>Outer Suburbs</b>- This is the area nearer the edge of the city and includes Halewood, Hunts Cross and Speke. They generally developed in the 1970s onwards and have much more open space than other areas.</p> <p><b>Rural Urban Fringe</b> - The urban-rural fringe is the area right on the edge of Liverpool before the countryside. This part of Liverpool includes industries such as Jaguar-Land Rover car factory, New Mersey Retail Park at Speke (including the new development there of a cinema and more restaurants).</p>

Counter-urbanisation in Liverpool (1970s, 80s and 90s)
<p>During the decline of Liverpool's industries and port success many people lost their jobs. This combined with the housing in inner cities areas getting neglected and run down and events such as the Toxteth riots of 1981 meant people started to move out of Liverpool into more attractive rural areas (e.g. St. Helens) and the population declined.</p> 

Re-urbanisation in Liverpool (2000s and 2010s)
<p>Liverpool has had significant redevelopment in its CBD and investment in industries in the city (including the tourist industry via the port) and people started to move back into the city to benefit from the better jobs and standard of living on offer.</p> <p>Some people have moved into the new luxury high rise apartments in the CBD (e.g. West Tower) and others have moved into new housing estates such as New Heys in Garston. In addition Liverpool has had an increase in its population resulting from immigration into the city from other countries.</p>

Liverpool is being changed by movements of people, employment and services
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Urbanisation in Liverpool (18 <sup>th</sup> and 19 <sup>th</sup> centuries)
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Suburbanisation in Liverpool (1920s, 30s and 50s)
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Migration
<p><b>National</b>- from across the UK. Many students - 70,000 and increasing. Increased job prospects in the region.</p> <p><b>International</b>- from Ireland in 1850s, China and North Africa and more recently from Eastern Europe &amp; SE Asia.</p> <p>Migration can have both positive and negative impacts on the city e.g. increased spending, businesses created but increased demand for services e.g. school places, doctors and housing.</p>

Causes of deindustrialisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Decentralisation</li> <li>Technological advances</li> <li>Globalisation</li> <li>Developments in transport</li> </ul> <p>Deindustrialisation caused high unemployment and poverty, with large areas of land and buildings derelict and run down creating brownfield sites (e.g. the Albert Dock) in the city that took decades to recover from. Liverpool had to change from being a city reliant on the docks and manufacturing industry to tertiary (service) and quaternary (research and development) industries.</p>

<p>Liverpool urbanised from 1207 onwards, but significant growth during the industrial revolution of the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries as the port was used to import materials such as cotton for use in the factories locally and across into Manchester.</p> <p>Part of this process also meant that Liverpool was involved in the Slave Triangle.</p>
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<p>This was the growth of the inner and outer suburbs to provide more housing for the growing population of Liverpool who wanted more space in and around their houses.</p> <p>Most was private housing, but some was also council housing.</p>
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Key terms linked to the structure of cities
<p><b>Site:</b> the location of a settlement and the physical characteristics of the landscape specific to the area.</p> <p><b>Situation:</b> the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.</p> <p><b>Connectivity:</b> how a place is connected by transport links to other places.</p>



## Liverpool's inequality

- When the traditional industries based around the docks and manufacturing closed many of the workers who lived in the inner city areas of Toxteth, Anfield, Everton, Kirkdale, Kensington etc. were unemployed and didn't have the skills to work in the new jobs that gradually emerged (e.g. shops, restaurants, scientific research).
- This combined with these areas being the cheapest areas for non-English speaking migrants to live in meant that unemployment is concentrated into these parts of Liverpool.
- Areas such as Woolton, Allerton and Childwall have a much higher quality of life and long term the city is trying to invest in regenerating the more deprived areas to reduce the inequalities

## Retailing in Liverpool

- Liverpool's CBD was struggling to be a successful shopping area in the 1990s and early 2000s. Competition from out of town retail areas such as New Mersey Retail Park at Speke and the Trafford Centre in Manchester alongside the growth of online shopping meant that the CBD of Liverpool was declining in its success.
- Businesses aside from larger shops in the 'core' of the CBD were also struggling, and many buildings became neglected. These tended to be on the edge of the CBD in what is known as the 'frame'. When areas become neglected here it is called the zone of decay or discard; but when areas become used by the CBD again or it expands it is called the zone of improvement or assimilation.

## How Liverpool recovered

- Liverpool was announced to be the European Capital of Culture for 2008, and in advance of this happening major investment came into the CBD. Huge parts of the old CBD were knocked down and replaced with the Liverpool One complex.
- Liverpool One has a huge variety of shops outdoors but in an undercover environment (to compete with the huge indoor malls); flagship stores such as John Lewis and Debenhams; a park area (Chevasse Park) overlooked by a range of restaurants adjacent to a new multi-screen cinema.
- Shopping hours are extended to allow people to shop after work, shops allow free or cheap 'click and collect' services to get people shopping online to still visit the stores, and regular events to attract people into the CBD and Liverpool One are organised e.g. Christmas lights switch on; summer fairground; winter wonderland.
- Areas adjacent to Liverpool One have suffered, with small independent businesses on Bold Street not able to compete-but even these areas are now having investment in them to support the growth of the businesses.
- Transport links have been improved to serve the CBD better, with a new bus station next to Liverpool One (Paradise Street) and Liverpool Lime Street station have undergone a major refurbishment to attract more people to visit Liverpool.



Liverpool city council has made lots of pledges to try and make Liverpool more sustainable with a good quality of life for its residents. Liverpool is addressing 5 key areas:

1. Recycling and waste management
2. Employment
3. Education
4. Sustainable transport
5. Affordable and energy efficient housing



The Mayor of Liverpool has pledged to: make our city greener, cleaner and healthier and deliver a new sense of civic pride.

# Mexico City (emerging country) Case Study part 1



## Location and Background

Mexico is an emerging country, which means it is a country that has begun to experience high rates of economic growth. Mexico City is Mexico's capital, with a population of over 21 million people (2018).



## City's Importance

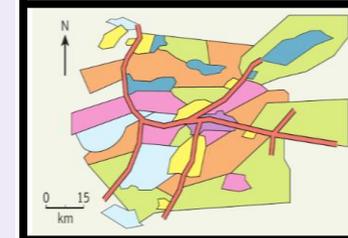
- Mexico City is the middle of the Central Plateau, which has been a major trade route for people and goods (e.g. food and clothes) for many years because it is flat and easy to travel across.
- The city is also on the major rail and road route between North and South America meaning everyone who travels over land between the two continents passes through Mexico City.

## Structure of Mexico City

The 1st picture shows a model of land use in Latin American Cities. Beyond the CBD it shows a spine of shops connected to the major shopping centre. The market is a traditional area for selling food and goods. Around the spine are the elite homes of the rich. There are middle-class homes in the zone of maturity and the middle-class tract. The zone of in situ accretion is where new blocks of flats are built amongst existing blocks of flats and houses. The disamenity zones are the poorest areas often run by drug lords. The homes on the urban-rural fringe are the 'periferico', usually slums and shanty towns.



The 2nd picture shows the actual land use of Mexico City which has some similarities to the model but there are major differences.





Impacts on Mexico City due to urbanisation

Mexico City has grown due to:

1. Natural increase.
2. Economic investment.
3. National & international migration.

This has led to impacts on:

1. Age/structure- imbalance large working age group
2. Ethnicity- segregation of different groups- White Mexicans, Mestizo's and indigenous
3. Housing- growth of squatter settlements on edge of city
4. Services- difficulty in supplying water, disposing of sewage
5. Informal employment- 60% of people work in informal sector e.g. house building and taxis.
6. Pollution- Mexico City is surrounded by mountains on 3 sides so pollutants such as ozone, and carbon monoxide can't escape. Smog forms.

Top down

1. Green plan (Plan Verde)- to improve public spaces, waste handling, land use, sanitation and transport e.g. eco friendly Metrobus.
2. Barter market- the Green Exchange- people bring their paper, metals and other recyclable sin exchange for 'green points' that allow them to purchase fruit and vegetables.
3. The government is investing in new sewage treatments plants to reduce water pollution and attempting to improve the water supply. Water is brought in by tankers to some communities weekly.
4. The government is also trying to reduce air pollution by maintaining buses by ensuring faulty parts are replaced and pollution is monitored.

Bottom up

1. Techo- a charity that works with local people training them to build their on homes that are affordable. Many people find work through the charity helping other people build and maintain their homes.
2. The area of Nezca has a community group that works together to build schools and health centres.
3. Cultiva Ciudad is working with local schools to educate children about managing a garden encouraging rooftop gardens where food is grown.

Reasons for inequality in Mexico City

Work / Employment- Many Mexicans work in the informal (work only when its available) selling flowers, washing car windshields or selling snacks from carts on street corners.

Income- Minimum wages are US\$4 a day but 1/3 of workers are paid less. The top 20% earn 13x more than the bottom 20%.

Education- Many students have a poor education- poorest people in Mexico barely reaches 4 years in school- limits their future prospects.

Political Power- Politically corrupt - Wealthy people control how money is made and spent by influencing the government- poorer people are taken advantage of to make a profit.

Settlement patterns

1. Nucleated-Buildings which are closely grouped together. Settlements with this shape often grew around a road junction or a river. A long time ago people in Britain built their houses close together for safety. This pattern is common in lower, flatter parts of Britain.

2. Linear settlements- also called ribbon developments because they have a long narrow shape. Settlements with this shape usually grow along a narrow valley (between steep hills) where there is little space. They may also be found strung along a road or either side of a river.

3. Dispersed-The buildings are well spread out. Settlements with this pattern are often found in highland areas where it is difficult to build houses close together. Here people also needed more land to grow their crops or graze their animals.

Managing Mexico City's problems

**Top-down strategy:** Large-scale ways of solving city problems and improving quality of life that are planned, funded and managed by the city government.

**Bottom-up strategy:** Small-scale ways of solving city problems and improving quality of life that do not involve city government directly. Instead they involve local communities, often with the help of community organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs).

