

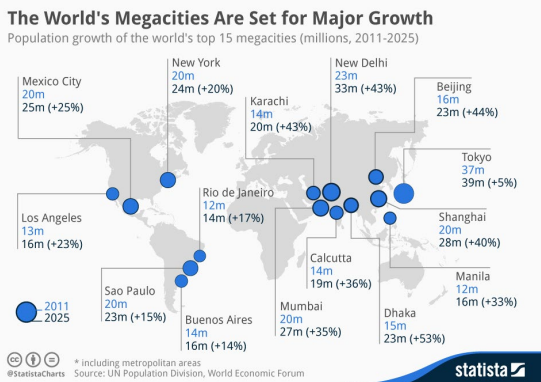
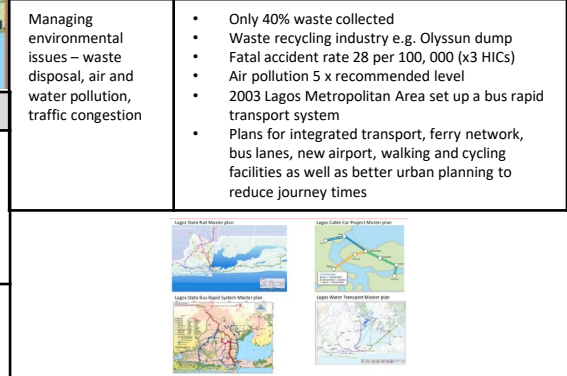
KI : A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas	
Key terms	Definitions
Mega cities	Urban area with population in excess of 10 million people
Migration	When people move from one area to another
Natural increase	Birth rate minus death rate
Urbanisation	The process by which an increasing percentage of the country's population comes to live in towns and cities
Global pattern of urban change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% of world's population live in urban areas • By 2030 it is expected to be more than 60% • By 2050 expected to be more than 70% • In 1950 there were 4 megacities • Now there are more than 20
Urban trends worldwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest rate of urbanisation in LICs due to rural to urban migration and high rates of natural increase (birth rate much higher than death rate) • Lower rates in HICs as already urbanised and have aging population • Some NEEs in South America following HICs pattern • Largest increase in India, China and Nigeria – by 2050 urban areas will have grown by 37%
Emergence of megacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia – huge population. Massive rural to urban migration. Rates fluctuate • China – Pearl River Delta – 120 million people as merging Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou • Most megacities will be in China and India

GCSE Urban Issues and Challenges – Urbanisation and Lagos Knowledge Organiser	
Case study : LAGOS	Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs/NEEs
Location and importance regionally, nationally and internationally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SW Nigeria, Gulf of Guinea • Capital in early 20th century until 1991 (Abuja now the capital) • 80% of Nigerian industry in Lagos • Main finance centre in West Africa • International airport and port • Increasing population (15 million at present and increasing by 15,000 a year) • Expanded north and west of Lagos lagoon
Causes of growth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Natural increase – youthful population and most migrants are young • Rural to urban migration. Push factors – low wages, changing climate, poor services, land shortages, degraded land, political unrest e.g. Boko Haram. Pull factors – well paid jobs, urban lifestyle, higher standard of living, friends and family, education, medical care

Case study : Lagos	Challenges of urban growth
Management of the growth of slums / squatter settlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 60% live in slums • Most in Lagoon area e.g. Makoko • Lack basic facilities, communal toilets, waste put into the lagoon causing disease. 3km to communal water point • Crime in the slums an issue • Eco Atlantic – New city of 250, 000
Providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 new power stations planned • Plans to harness methane from rubbish dumps • 2012 Lagos state water Regulatory Commission ensures safe water and fair prices. Responsible for water treatment plant and monitors boreholes • Water bought from vendors • Lack of sewage system • High risk of flooding as low lying
Providing access to services – health and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most in informal areas live on less than \$1.25 a day • Healthcare free in government clinics though often long queues
Reducing unemployment and crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 3 helicopters for police • 9.9% unemployment • Grants via the Trust Fund Bill have helped people become self employed • 30% of new jobs in the informal economy
Managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Only 40% waste collected • Waste recycling industry e.g. Olyssun dump • Fatal accident rate 28 per 100, 000 (x3 HICs) • Air pollution 5 x recommended level • 2003 Lagos Metropolitan Area set up a bus rapid transport system • Plans for integrated transport, ferry network, bus lanes, new airport, walking and cycling facilities as well as better urban planning to reduce journey times

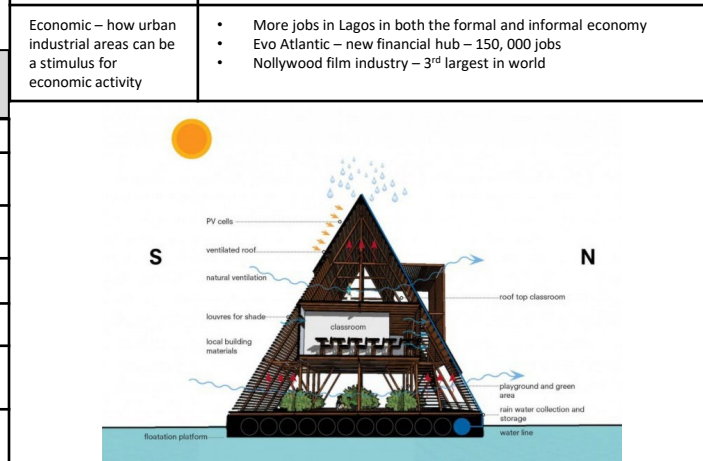


Opportunities created by urban growth in Lagos	
Social – access to services, health and education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More schools and universities • Growing industry – fashion, finance and film (Nollywood) • Healthcare available • 68% have secondary education (40% of people in rural areas don't get a primary education) • Above average healthcare, education and employment – 9 years education, 53 years life expectancy
Access to resources, water and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 power stations planned. • Wealthy houses and businesses have generators • Rich have pipes water • Rest use public taps, boreholes or buy from vendors
Economic – how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More jobs in Lagos in both the formal and informal economy • Evo Atlantic – new financial hub – 150, 000 jobs • Nollywood film industry – 3rd largest in world



KI : Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs

Key terms	Definitions
Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment
Pollution	Presence of chemicals, noise, dirt etc which have harmful or poisonous effects on an environment
Sanitation	Measures designed to protect public health e.g. clean water
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life
Squatter settlement	An area of poor quality housing lacking in amenities which develops spontaneously and illegally
Traffic congestion	Occurs when there is too great a quantity of traffic for roads to cope with



Case Study : Makoko floating school	An example of urban planning that is improving the quality of life for urban poor
When?	2014
Problems in Lagos	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing population • Increasing population density • Rising sea levels • Poor water supply • Unreliable power supplies
Design of the school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Solar panels • Natural ventilation • Playground / green area • Floating platform • Local building material • Collects rainwater and stores it
Hopes for the future	Hoped this design could be applied to houses in the Lagoon. Hit a snag in 2016 when the school collapsed in heavy rain – yet to see what happens next

K1 : Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges

	Overview of the UK population and major cities in the UK
Population	260 per km ² on average 5000 per km ² in London and less than 10 per km ² in North of Scotland Most in low lying flat areas especially by coasts and rivers
Cities	Fastest growing are in south east. London the fastest growing Sunderland is the only city with a decreasing population



Case study : London
Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental challenges and opportunities

Location and importance of city in UK and wider world

- South East England on either side of the River Thames
- Capital city – centre of trade, manufacturing and finance
- Hub for transport networks
- Wealthy city
- House prices and earnings increasing
- Headquarters of TNCs
- Universities, research, tourism, culture, media, communications

Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city

- 8.6 million in 2015
- Increased during industrial revolution, decreased after WWII, increased since 1991
- Young population in 20s and 30s moving for work. Also pushing up the rate of natural increase
- Migrants from worldwide
- Multicultural – current influx from Eastern Europe
- White British 46%, White other 15%, South Asian 18%, Black 13%, Mixed 5% and other 3%

Key terms	Definition
Brownfield site	Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits some new use
Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland
Greenfield site	A plot of land that has not yet been subject to any building development
Inequalities	Differences between poverty and wealth as well as in peoples' wellbeing and access to services
Integrated transport systems	When different transport systems connect together making journeys smoother and public transport more appealing
Rural urban fringe	Zone of transition between the built up area and the countryside
Social deprivation	The degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment
Urban greening	The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens
Urban regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built up area by renewal or redevelopment
Urban sprawl	Unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside

GCSE Urban Issues and Challenges – London and urban sustainability Knowledge Organiser

Case Study : Shoreditch, London	How urban change creates opportunities
Cultural Mix (Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older residents and Bangladeshis moving out • Young professionals moving in • Gentrification occurring
Recreation and Entertainment (Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nightclubs set up • Fashionable shops • Pubs and bars
Employment (Economic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and creative industries • High tech companies in area called Silicon Roundabout • Increase in jobs in London in general
Integrated transport systems (Social and economic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of passengers • 2014 – 75 million on underground and buses • Cross Rail East West route opening 2018 • Cross Rail 2 opening in 2030 with a north south route
Urban greening (Environmental)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London has 47% greenspace • Central London parks, woodlands, cemeteries and gardens • Produce oxygen, decrease flooding, more habitats, healthy recreation and can grow food • Trying to connect green areas with a green grid

Case Study : London
How urban change has created challenges

Urban deprivation	• 2 million living in poverty		
Inequalities in housing, education, health and employment		Kensington and Chelsea	Newham
	Life expectancy	M – 83.7 years F – 87.8 years	M – 75.7 years F – 79.8 years
	Unemployment	3.9%	9.4%
	5 GCSEs	80%	62%
	Earn less than £15000 a year	9%	26%
	Earn more than £60,000 a year	26%	7%

Environmental dereliction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution causes 4000 deaths a year • Trying to cycle superhighways (currently 15% cycling)
Building on brownfield / greenfield sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 new homes (London's population increasing by 100,000 a year). Severe housing shortages • Brownfield sites – old industry needs demolishing, less urban sprawl, public transport there, land expensive, can improve environment • Greenfield sites – poor public transport, increases urban sprawl, loss of countryside, loss of habitats
Waste disposal	• 25% to landfill causing methane. Target is 0% by 2030
Impact of urban sprawl on rural urban fringe and growth of commuter villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenbelt land designated in 1947 at risk of development • Now urban sprawl has shifted to commuter settlements outside the greenbelt • New housing estates and business parks encroach into surrounding countryside

Case Study : London Docklands	An example of a regeneration scheme
Reasons why the area needed regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970s – docks went into decline as too small for larger ships • 1980s – lay empty. Industry gone and traditional jobs lost • Most housing substandard • Declining environment
Main features of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1981 – London Dockland Development Corporation set up. • Aimed to improve social, economic and environmental conditions in the area • Idea was a mix of government and private funding • Canary wharf area developed • Office blocks – international banks led to 100,000 jobs • Transport links include Dockland light railway, City of London Airport • Shopping malls and International Indoor Water Centre as well as a campus for the University of East London • 22,000 new homes and 10,000 refurbished • Increase in green space to 130 hectares – 200,000 trees planted

K1 : Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport

Key term	Definitions
Sustainable urban living	Includes the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, public transport, accessible resources and services
Waste recycling	Process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste
Case Study : Curitiba, Brazil	Features of sustainable urban living
Water and energy conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient lightbulbs in streetlights • Promote renewable energy by public awareness Energy by products produce electricity • Biodiesel buses • 84% of energy from HEP • Water metres installed • Separate pipes for drinking water and rainwater collection
Waste recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green exchange - swap waste for food or bus tickets • Recycling centre built from recycled materials • Converted buses used for services and education • Mobile market sells blemished foods • 420,000 tonnes waste split into organic and inorganic • If own old building and can't restore it can trade it with the city
Creating green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of 28 parks – 21 million m² • Cycle paths • 1.5 million trees planted reducing risk of flooding

How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion

- Curitiba – Integrated bi-articulate buses. 5 main routes. Interlink. 20,000 passengers an hour. 1 a minute. 1.5 million passengers a year. Also 2 airports. 62 miles cycle lanes
- Freiburg – 400km cycle paths, 9000 bike parking spaces, 30km tram network connected to 168km bus routes
- Singapore – restrict entry to city, electronic pricing system, high petrol prices, quota for new cars, car sharing schemes, overhead railway, efficient bus network, electronic control of traffic systems