

URBAN ISSUES AND CHALLENGES - UK

Key terms:

Population distribution – How people are spread out over an area.

Population density – This measures the number of people living in each square kilometre of land.

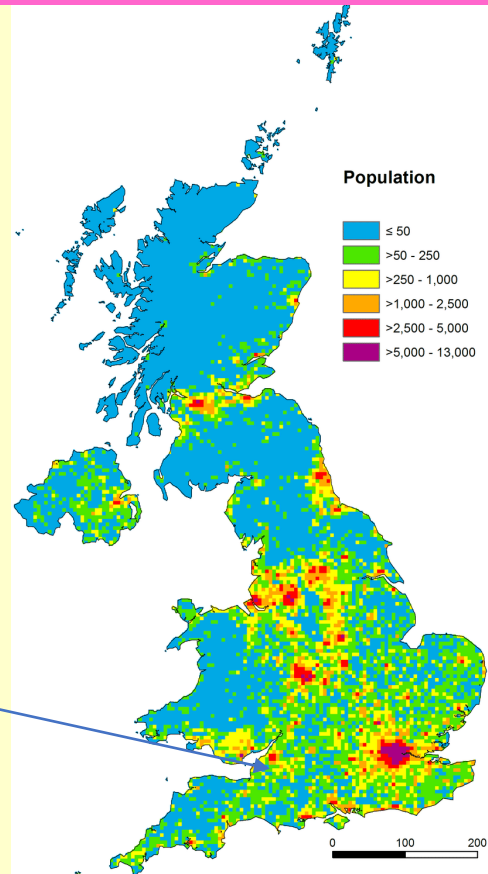
Unevenly distributed – When the population has some areas that are crowded and some places that are more empty.

Densely populated – crowded. High population density.

Sparsely populated – few people. Low population density.

Opportunities – good thing, positive impacts.

Challenges – bad things, problems.



Bristol

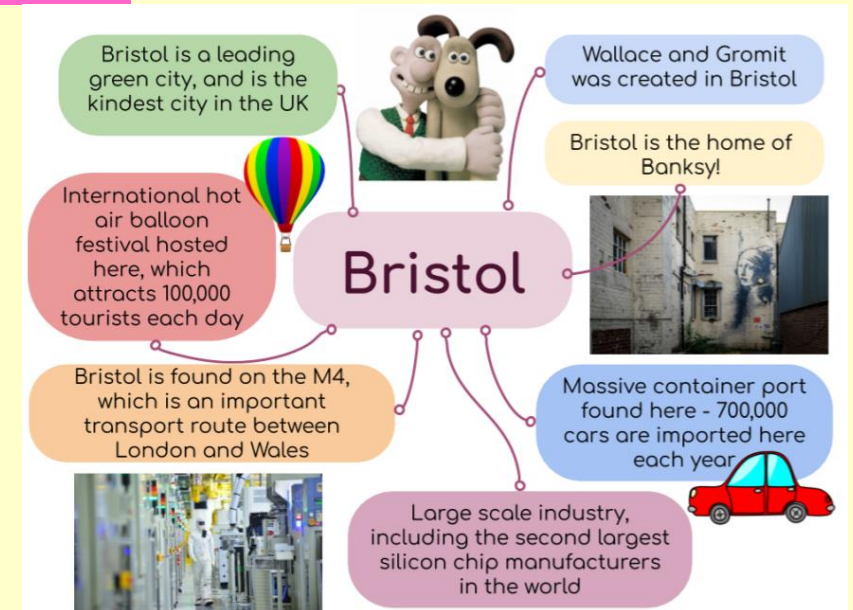
In the Industrial Revolution cities grew up near raw materials such as coal e.g. Glasgow, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Birmingham, Leeds, Cardiff.

Ports grew because the UK was an important trading nation e.g. Bristol, Liverpool, London.

Edinburgh, Belfast and Cardiff grew because they are capital cities.

Birmingham's location in the centre was a major factor in its growth.

London developed because its political and administrative role.



Bristol is a UK city in the **South West** of England. Bristol can be found on the coast of **Bristol Channel** and is one of the **UK's ten core cities**.

The impact of migration

Challenges	Opportunities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pressure on housing • Teaching children whose first language is not English • Integration into the wider community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hard-working labour force. • Enriching the cultural life of the city. • Mainly young migrants help to balance the ageing population.

How urban change has created opportunities in Bristol:

- social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems
- environmental: urban greening



Source: Bristol Rovers



Source: Food and Drinks Guide

Bristol Rovers **Football Club** is constructing a new stadium near to the outskirts of the city

- 👍 Local sports clubs can hire the grounds, inspiring the next athletes and sports people.
- 👍 Businesses can hire the conference rooms, so the stadium can become a local fixture
- 🗣️ Some people disagree with how much stadiums and football clubs cost to run

Shopping centres such as **Cabot Circus** provide leisure opportunities for local residents.

- 👍 Job opportunities to work in retail for local residents
- 👍 Shopping centres use up derelict land and can reduce crime in areas, since gangs don't hang about the unused land
- 🗣️ Shopping centres attract shoppers away from the city centre, which will impact the high street.

The industry in Bristol is also changing. More **high-tech manufacturing** industries have been located to Bristol, because of its international links and government grants. This includes many aircraft companies.

- 👍 Tech industries offer good wages and regular salaries
- 🗣️ Do these companies contribute to global warming?

Bristol is trying to improve its environment, by increasing **green open spaces**. This is called **Urban Greening**. There are eight nature reserves as well as 30% of the city covered in trees.

- 👍 Green spaces are important for minimising urban sprawl and air pollution, which improves locals' quality of life
- 👍 Wildlife levels have increased in nature reserves

How urban change has created challenges in Bristol:

- social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment
- environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal
- the impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.

Dereliction – Old industrial mills and buildings have been left abandoned. They become targets for vandalism and crime.

Solution: Grants for businesses to renovate protected industrial buildings.

Waste and pollution – Bristol produces half a million tonnes of waste per year. An increase in vehicles on the road causes air pollution. This in turn causes respiratory conditions e.g. asthma, lung disease.

Solution: 50% of household waste is recycled. Students are taught about recycling. Some parts of town are pedestrianised. 40 charging points for electric cars. Reduce speed on motorway near homes.

Housing shortages – More people trying to buy houses. This causes a price rise. If the government build houses on greenfield sites, urban sprawl will happen.

Solution: The government needs to build on a mixture of greenfield and brownfield sites.

Inequality in Bristol

Lack of investment in Bristol has led to inequalities between some areas such as **Filwood**, which has high levels of **social deprivation**, and **Stoke Bishop**, which is a **more affluent area**.



Source: Geography.org.uk



Source: Ocean Home

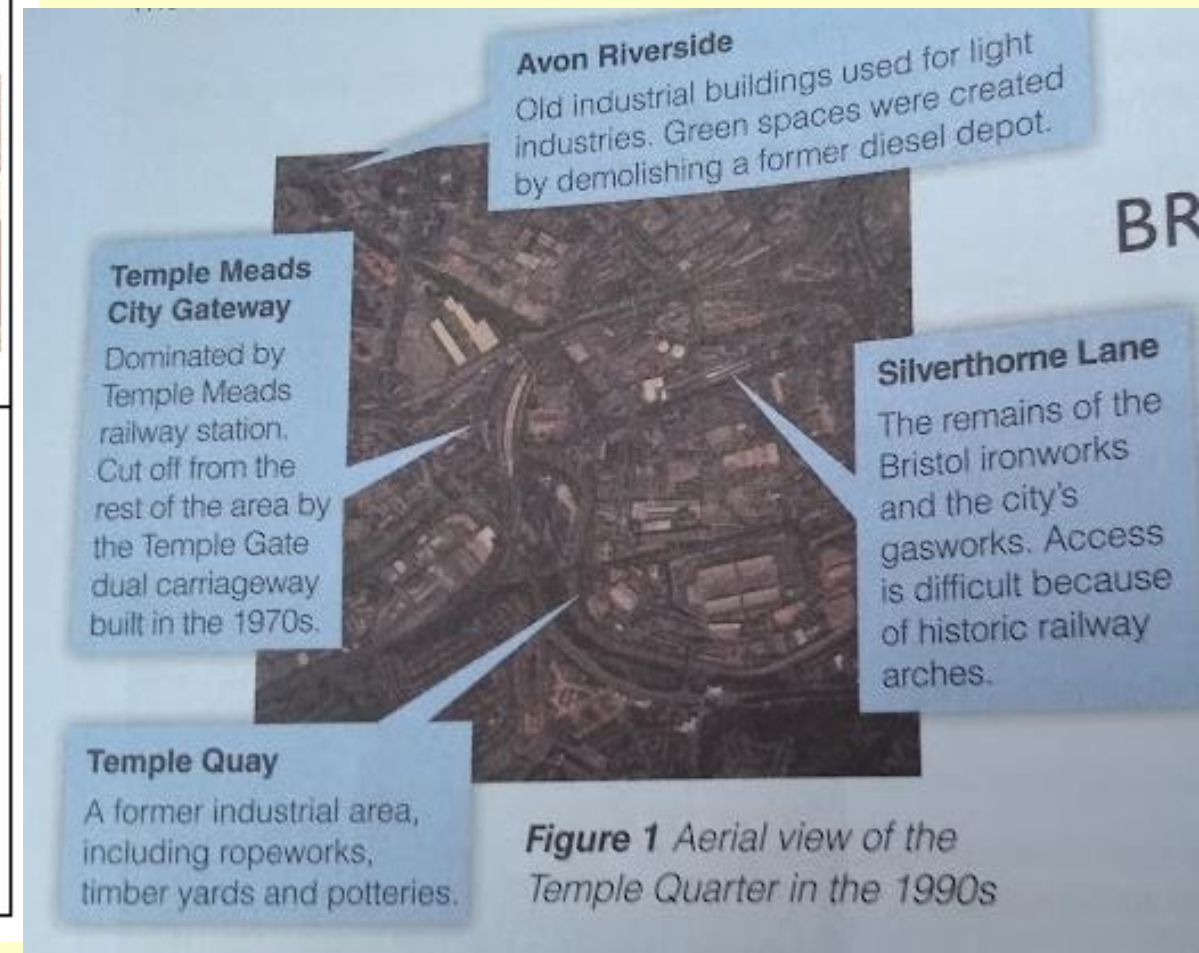
Filwood:

- One of the top 10% of **most deprived** areas in the UK
- 94% of residents feel **street litter** is a problem for the area
- Many residents don't feel they have good health, with an above average number of children who are **overweight** and 56% of adults are overweight.
- **Crime** is higher in Filwood than the Bristol average, especially for antisocial behaviour.

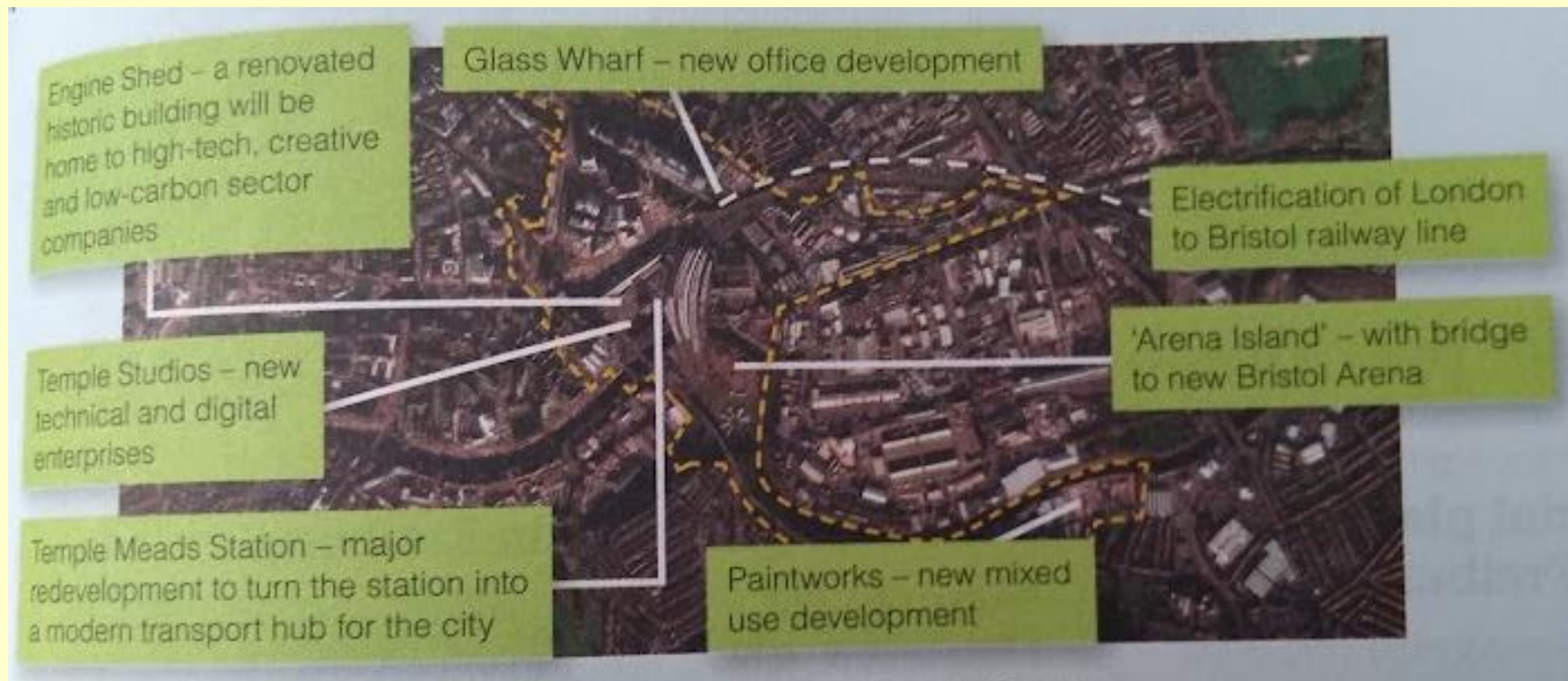
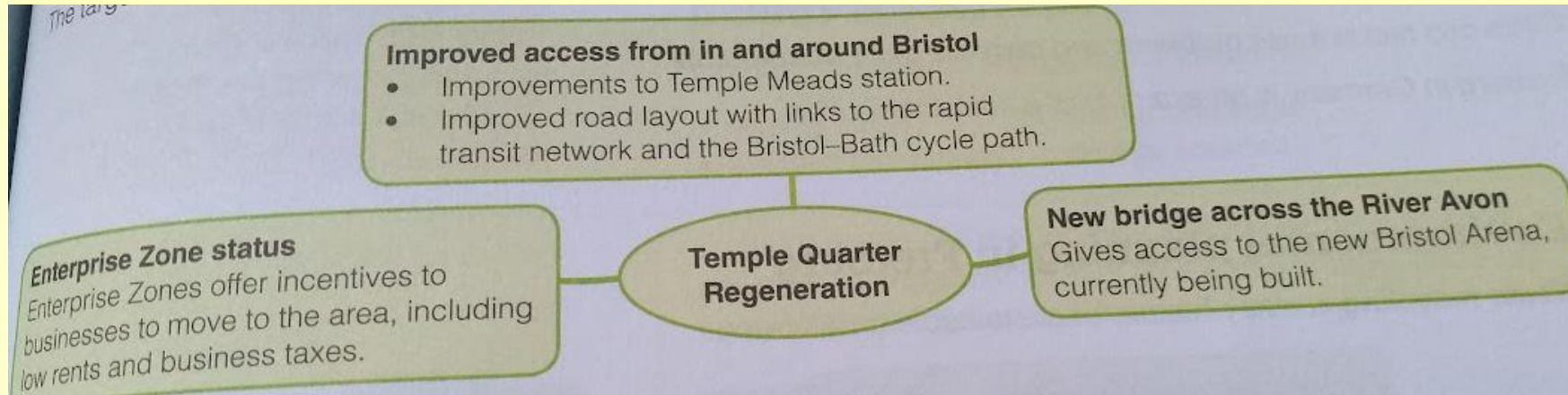
Stoke Bishop:

- 20% of the population of Stoke Bishop are aged **above 65**, which is higher than the average for Bristol
- Stoke Bishop is in the **lowest 10%** of deprived areas in the UK
- Only 4% of households have a smoker, and only 37% of adults are **overweight**.
- **Crime** rates are significantly below the Bristol average
- 75% of the population **own** their home, with houses having on average 3 bedrooms.

Why did the Temple Quarter need regeneration?



How has the Temple Quarter been regenerated?



Urbanisation Key Terms

Urbanisation – The process by which an increasing proportion of the world's population lives in towns and cities.

Natural increase – When the birth rate is higher than the death rate so the population gets bigger.

Megacity – A city with a population of over 10 million

Rural-urban migration – The movement of people from the countryside to go and live in towns and cities. This happens because of push and pull factor. Most of the migrants are young adults.

Push factors – These are bad things that make you want to leave where you live in the countryside e.g. poverty, lack of services (schools, health care), drought, natural disasters, lack of job opportunities.

Pull factors – These are the good things that attract you to living in the towns e.g. jobs, chance of better housing, schools, hospitals, better infrastructure (water supply, electricity etc).



The location of Mumbai

It is in Maharashtra state in the West of India. India is a NEE. It is on a **major shipping route** through the Mediterranean Sea via the Suez Canal. It is the ideal place for a port. It is built on **an island with a river estuary** to the East, protecting the ships from waves in the Indian Ocean when in dock. It has an **international airport** and is connected to other Indian cities via **railway and road links**

The importance of Mumbai

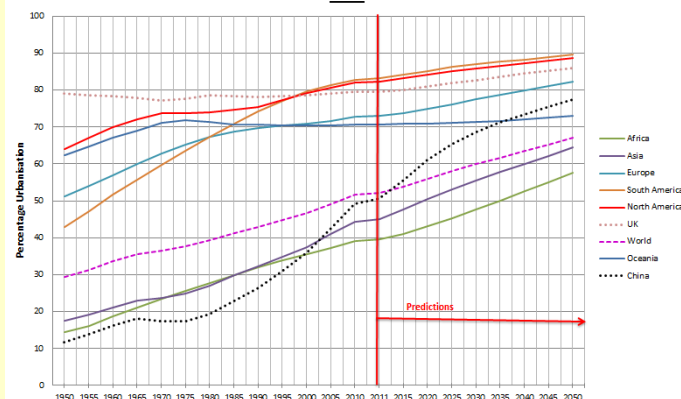
The **headquarters of the Bombay Stock Exchange**, the Reserve Bank of India, and the Tata Group are located in Mumbai. 6% of India's GDP and 40% of its foreign trade comes from Mumbai. It is also a **manufacturing hub which creates a lot of jobs**. Mumbai accounts for **25% of India's industrial production**. The port also creates valuable jobs.

Challenges – Problems, bad things, difficulties.

Opportunities – Good things, benefits, chances



A graph to show World Urbanisation for different world areas from 1950 to 2050



Urban Issues and Challenges India



Reasons for urban growth in Mumbai

- ❖ Increased use of machinery in farming has forced people with small farms to sell up to larger land owners.
- ❖ There are significantly more births than deaths (due to high birth rates) every year. (**HIGH NATURAL INCREASE**).
- ❖ In Mumbai there are job opportunities in **service industries** and the **manufacturing industries** which pay higher wages.
- ❖ There are **more schools, health care facilities and entertainment** in Mumbai than other parts of Maharashtra state.
- ❖ 38% of **migrants** to Mumbai come from Maharashtra state together with many others from other poor regions.
- ❖ Migrants often move to cities to have **access to schools** for their children, so that their children have a **much better chance in life** than themselves.

The steeper the line the more quickly the population is increasing.

The **highest rates of urbanisation** are in poorer, low income countries (**LICs**) in Asia and Africa. In most of these countries a majority of the population still live in rural areas and the **rate of rural-urban migration is high**. The migrants are mostly young adults so this will add to **natural increase** as they will start their own families.

The **slower rates of urbanisation** are in richer, high-income countries (**HICs**) in Europe, North America and Oceania. These were the **first countries to industrialise** so by now most people already live in towns and cities. One exception is South America. Here there are many NEEs like Brazil. Industrialisation has happened earlier so urbanisation is already slowing down.

C.S Dharavi shanty town – challenges and opportunities

- **Lack of sanitation.** 500 people share one public toilet. Children play amongst sewage waste. 4,000 cases of diphtheria and typhoid each day.
- People set up home illegally amongst waste. In the wet monsoon season these low-lying areas flood.
- Many jobs are in the **informal economy** (no minimum wage, the workers do not pay taxes) and they work in dangerous conditions. Jobs include **rag picking**, breaking up and recycling old electronic products, recycling waste, **making pottery**, selling items on the street etc. These jobs cost little to set up, use simple tools and are labour intensive.
- Everything is recycled. **23% of plastic waste gets recycled in the UK. In Dharavi it is 80%.**
- **Water is only available for 2 hours a day.** However, this is clean drinking water, which is often not available in poorer rural areas or involves a time-consuming, labour intensive walk for (mainly) women to the local well.
- **Traffic congestion** – there are more than 22 million vehicles registered in Mumbai and these contribute to both **noise and air pollution**, as well as lots of lost hours as people sit in traffic jams.

Urbanisation Key Terms

Urban Regeneration – The revival of old parts of the town or city by either installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as **urban renewal**) or demolishing the existing buildings and starting again (known as **urban redevelopment**)

Sustainability – A measure of how sustainable something is - actions and forms of progress that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.

Sustainable urban living– A sustainable city is one in which there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound with resources allocated fairly and jobs secure, and there is a strong sense of community, with local people involved in decision-making. Sustainable urban living may involve the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, use of public transport and accessible resources and services.

Urban greening – the process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas.

Urban sprawl - the unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.

C.S BedZed in London – an example of sustainable urban living

Aim to live at the one planet level. It is a mixed use development including workspaces, living accommodation and community areas.

- ❖ Reduced carbon emissions by 56% by using lots of insulation, some renewable energy and using energy efficient appliances.
- ❖ The water and electricity meters are at eye level and encourage people to think about how much they use.
- ❖ Great natural lighting
- ❖ Segregated recycling bins for glass, paper, food and textiles
- ❖ Water use has reduced by 50% by using dual flush toilets and low flow taps.
- ❖ They have the UK's first biomembrane reactor which takes waste water from kitchens and cleans it enough to be used to flush the toilets (grey water).
- ❖ Green transport plan. They chose a site that has great public transport links. They have a car club for sharing vehicles. Every car club car takes 5 cars off the road. They also have bike stores.
- ❖ Wind powered ventilation
- ❖ Living roof and nearly every home has a garden. This increases biodiversity.
- ❖ People of all different backgrounds enjoy living and working together.

BUT the biomembrane reactor kept breaking down and was too expensive to use and they are living at 1.7 planet level at best.

Environmental – to do with the natural surroundings e.g. pollution, conservation, global warming.

Social – to do with health, housing, education, culture

C.S Urban redevelopment - The Dharavi Slum Rehabilitation Authority

have proposed a \$2billion development project in Mumbai. Current approaches across Mumbai are for whole sale **DEMOLITION** of the slums which are replaced by high rise tower blocks. The land upon which Dharavi is built is next to Mumbai's financial district which makes it a prime target for redevelopment. The slum dwellers will be forced to live in 14 story apartments. This threatens the recycling district and part of Dharavi.

- The people who are relocated will be put into apartment blocks that are smaller than the current houses, only 21m²
- An ancient fishing village within Dharavi will be destroyed.
- Dharavi has strong, safe neighbourhoods that have low crime and communal areas. This will be lost.
- The locals would prefer small improvements to the existing slum such as improvements in drainage.
- The Slum Rehabilitation Authority will separate communities and make people work away from where they live.
- Only people who have lived in the slum since 1995 will be rehoused. Newcomers will be homeless again.

Urban Issues and Challenges



Environmental – to do with pollution, conservation, waste, recycling, carbon emissions.