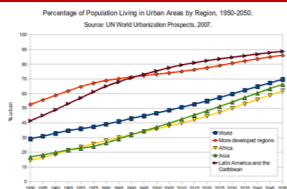# Changing cities

GLOBALISATION TRENDS

The rates of urbanisation are increasing throughout the world.
The rates of urbanisation are increasing faster in developing countries, than in the developed countries.
The developing countries rates of urbanisation are still increasing, however at a slower rate.
Urbanisation rates are highest in the more developed regions.

Percentage of Population Living in Urban Areas by Region, 1950-2050.
Source: UN World Urbanization Prospects, 2007

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION—DEVELOPED COUNTRIES

Causes	Effect
There are more job opportunities in urban areas as businesses locate here. Transport links (train and road networks) are much better in urban areas, making movement around the area much easier. There are a greater variety of education facilities in urban areas, and very few in the rural areas.	There will be a shortage of housing, causing house prices to increase in the urban areas. There is greater pressure put on services, such as schools, healthcare and police. There is growing tension between the urban residents and new comers to the area. The increased number of cars means that congestion is a problem in the urban area, also creating air pollution.

CAUSES AND EFFECTS OF GLOBALISATION—DEVELOPING AND EMERGING

Causes	Effect
There are more job opportunities in urban areas as businesses locate here. Due to mechanisation there has been a decrease in jobs in agriculture, forcing people to urban areas in search of jobs. There are a greater variety of education facilities in urban areas, and very few in the rural areas.	Slum towns may develop as there is not enough housing to accommodate the growing population. The increased number of cars means that congestion is a problem in the urban area, also creating air pollution. Noise and light pollution is created from the growing urban population. The growth of the urban area means that natural land is lost to be built upon. There will be higher unemployment rates in the urban area due to the greater competition for jobs.

UK POPULATION DISTRIBUTION

The map shows the distribution of major urban areas in the UK.
The largest population is in London, with almost 10 million residents. This is followed by Birmingham (West Midlands) and Manchester (Greater Manchester), with 2.5 million residents.
These areas have grown for a range of reasons, such as 1) port developments for trade (e.g. Liverpool), 2) the location of natural resources (e.g. Aberdeen close to North Sea oil deposits), 3) due to the tourist industry (e.g. Brighton), or 4) due to the industrial revolution and location of industry (e.g. Manchester)

FACTORS AFFECTING UK URBANISATION

Physical factors Land to the north of the UK (like the Grampian Mountains) and west of the UK (like central Wales) is mainly higher, **mountainous land**, therefore it is harder to build settlements

Urbanisation rates are high in **coastal locations**, due to trade links from here. Liverpool, Bristol and Glasgow are located near the Atlantic Ocean.

Economic factors London is a **world class financial centre** (Canary Wharf) attracting major banking industries from around the world. This also attracts skilled workers.

The **Government choose to invest** in certain areas, which therefore encourage urbanisation into those areas. E.g. Liverpool docklands regeneration has attracted many businesses.

Historical factors During the **industrial revolution** in the 19th century, **coalfield towns grew**, such as that in Swansea, in South Wales. These areas continued to grow due

Rivers historically provided a supply of fresh water and also make good ports. This lead to urbanisation in these areas.

Social factors Internet access and mobile phone accessibility is poor in remote areas of the UK, such as the Scottish Highlands. Therefore many people choose to locate in urban areas,

Good educational resources attract people to locate in the major urban areas. Liverpool has 4 major universities attracting people to locate here.

LOCATION OF LIVERPOOL

Liverpool is located in North West England, built on flat land (ease of building on). It has a coastline with the Irish Sea to the west (historically due to trade). It is located on the River Mersey (historic water source), dividing Liverpool and the Wirral. It is Located 30km to the west of Manchester and south of Preston and Blackpool. Liverpool's connections include:

- Port for trading across the world (historically slave triangle).
- National train station (Lime Street), connecting Liverpool to the UK.
- International Airport connecting with the rest of the UK.

STRUCTURE OF LIVERPOOL

CBD (central business district) - This is the area where most businesses are located it is the oldest part of the city (Albert Dock, 1846)

Inner city— In Toxteth the houses were mainly build for people who worked in the shipping industry. The houses are 'two up two down' and are built very close together. They were built around 1900.

Suburbs— West Derby is has many semi-detached, fairly new housing estates. Many of these estates were built from 1950 onwards. There are many schools and a hospital nearby. In the outer suburbs housing is mainly detached there is lots of main space.

Urban-rural fringe— outskirts of the city and an area of greenbelt with some development allowed.

CAUSES OF INTERNATIONAL INTO LIVERPOOL

Recent regeneration projects have taken place in Liverpool (Albert Dock and L1) make the area an attractive location with a range of services
Liverpool attracts businesses due to good transport links and a large number of educated people in the city.
Liverpool has very good transport links with other countries across the world; international transport links by John Lennon Airport.
Liverpool has 4 good universities within the city attracting younger people.
Liverpool is a multicultural city, receiving the European Capital of Culture award in 2007.

EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL INTO LIVERPOOL

There will be increased pressure on the healthcare across the city.
Some of the earning of migrants is sent back to their host country to support family members, taking money out of the local economy.
Economic migrants into Liverpool create a large pool of labour, supporting economic growth within the city.
There will be increased diversity of cultures within the city.
There are tensions between the migrants and the existing residents.
House prices will rise as demand increases for housing within the city.
Migrant children will need to accommodated in schools, putting pressure on schools and teachers to cater for students who may not speak English.
Segregated areas have developed across the city, were groups of migrants will live together, away from the majority of society. This can heighten ten-

POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS IN LIVERPOOL

There is a smaller population aged 65-80 years in Liverpool. This shows that there are few retirees that choose to stay.
There is a larger population aged 20-30 years. This shows that Liverpool has a larger young adult population than the UK average.
There is a smaller population aged 0-10 years. This shows that people in Liverpool are having less children than the UK average.

CHANGES IN RETAIL IN LIVERPOOL

In the early to mid 1900's Department stores and major retailing shops were opened in the CBD and attracted customers from all over the city.
In the 1960s suburbanisation and counter-urbanisation occurred. As a result of this small retail areas started to open in the Suburbs of the city.
Liverpool was named the capital of culture in 2008. This lead to massive investment in the city from the EU. The L1 shopping centre was built.
More recently internet shopping has become more popular.

KEY TERMS

Urbanisation—The growth of the population of the city (late 18th C)
Counter-urbanisation—the population leaving the city (1970)
Reurbanisation—people moving back into the city due to rejuvenation (2007)
Suburbanisation—moving to the suburbs of a city (1945)

DEINDUSTRIALISATION

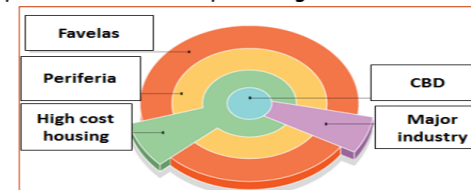| Causes	Effects
Decentralisation—land in cities is expensive so companies choose to locate in rural areas. Cheap labour— it is cheaper to have factories abroad where workers are cheaper. Globalisation— it is now easier to communicate with other countries	Derelict buildings and factories create visual pollution (e.g. Tobacco factory on Dock Road). There is decreased road congestion and therefore less air pollution in the area. Higher unemployment rates within the city.

MAKING LIVERPOOL SUSTAINABLE

Waste management—Liverpool Council provides different bins for waste There are recycling centres around the city and 3 waste disposal centres to dispose of large objects and electrical goods. 'Bulky Bobs' will collect up to 5 large items and recycle them to reduce the pressure on landfill sites. Liverpool city centre has introduced bins to help the public with recycling.
Employment—Unemployment has fallen by 1% in the last 7 years. Liverpool council has launched a scheme to help residents gain long term employment. There is lots of development in Liverpool keeping people who work in manual labour in jobs.
Transport—Merseyrail provide train services. Arriva and Stage Coach also provide Bus services around Liverpool. Bus lanes mean that traffic is often avoided. Using public transport reduces carbon emissions as people are not using their cars. City Bikes have recently been introduced in Liverpool.

LOCATION OF SAO PAULO

In Brazil in South America. It is close to the coastline with the Atlantic Ocean. It has two major international airports and 5 motorways leading from Sao Paulo

Favelas
Periferia
High cost housing
CBD
Major industry

CAUSES OF MIGRATION TO SAO PAULO

Push factors	Pull factors
In Brazil, 31% of rural households have no land, so they have to rent land which is less secure. In rural Brazil, the farms are becoming more mechanised, meaning less need for workers on the land. Literacy rates in rural areas of Brazil are very poor (some areas less than 50%), due to poor provision of schools Rural areas have a lack of infrastructure, including clean water supplies, electricity and sewage. Bahia periodically suffers from drought due to the climate here.	Infant mortality in rural areas it is 175 per 1000. There are many schools, hospitals and doctors in Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo has lots of local, national and international transport links. The Brazilian government invests a lot of money into services in urban areas of Brazil like Sao Paulo. Sao Paulo is the location of major industries and services in Brazil, offering a range of job opportunities.

IMPACTS OF MIGRATION ON SAO PAULO

Population structure—Migration of young adults means that there is a large young population.
Economic issues—Sao Paulo can not provide jobs for all of its migrants. There are high levels of unemployment.
Traffic— 6.2 million cars are owned by residents of Sao Paulo and there are 16,000 buses on the road, creating congestion.
Services—The shanty town services are non-existent or incapable of maintaining a basic standard of living. The lack of services like a clean water supply, rubbish collection and sewerage disposal mean the risks of disease are high.
Housing—Favelas have poorly constructed houses, poor sewage systems and little access to clean water.
Environment—The large population creates a great amount of waste, which is often dumped into local rivers, polluting.

SOLUTIONS—TOP DOWN APPROACHES

Top down approaches is when the **government** takes control and responsibility for the improvements that take place in an area. It is usually a **large scale** and **costly** project. E.g. Investment into new metro links and toll roads across the city to reduce traffic congestion.
Cingapura Housing project

Advantages	Disadvantages
The new housing has clean water supplies and proper sanitation. The new housing was built on the same land as the favelas, so many people did not have to leave the area they knew. The new housing was originally funded by the government, so no up-front costs had to be paid by the local people. Government experts were brought in to build the large scale housing facilities to a very good standard	Many favela owners have never paid rent and can't afford to pay the $26 a month. Favelas were demolished to build new blocks, destroying homes. Only housing was provided. No jobs were provided, no services were provided and there was no provision for small businesses. The type of accommodation is forced on the inhabitants who have no say in what is being built. The temporary accommodation was poor quality – tent/ marque conditions.

SOLUTIONS—BOTTOM UP APPROACHES

Bottom up approaches are when local residents of an area implement changes to an area (self help schemes). This is usually a small scale project and is relatively cheap. E.g. Literacy courses (or other educational course) available at local community centre run by charity group.
Santo Andre Day Nursery

Advantages	Disadvantages
The community are included in the decisions that are made, ensuring that their needs have been met. The running of the day care centre provides employment opportunities to people in the area. The improvements are not just helping the children, but the quality of life of people in the area, as it allows parents to work and improve their household income	The schemes take a long time to be instigated and it is only a small scale project, as it needs to be funded by local charity groups or businesses. With so many different people involved in the decision making process it is hard to get agreements on how the money available should be spent. The scheme requires constant funding from local groups and charities.