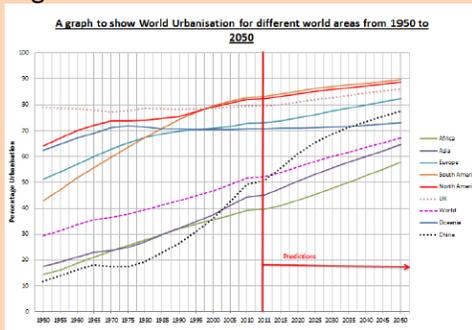# Year 9 Geography- Changing Cities 1

Patterns of Urbanisation

- Overall there has been an increase in world urbanisation. This will continue to grow
- North America currently has the highest rate of urbanisation and Africa has the lowest
- Africa and Asia are currently experiencing the most rapid rates of urbanisation due to migration and natural increase.

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

Urbanisation in the UK

Population distribution in the UK is not even. Urbanisation affects some areas more than others. Why?
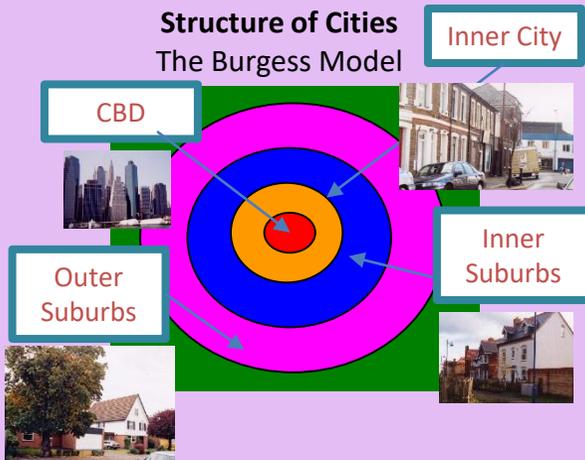
Physical Factors- Places that have mountains are less urban because mountains make it hard to build houses and poor quality soil can make it hard to farm.

Historical factors- Some cities in the UK used to have lots of factories which provided jobs. These areas are therefore more urbanised

Political Factors- The government may choose to invest in a certain area. This may mean there are more jobs there and so the area becomes urbanised.
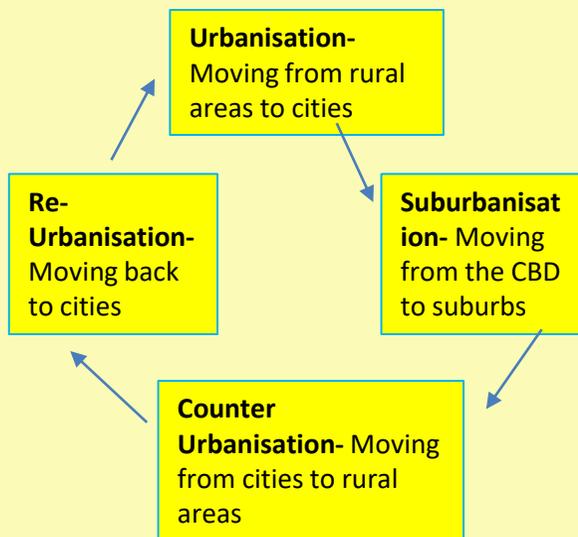
Structure of Cities
The Burgess Model

Inner City

CBD

Outer Suburbs

Inner Suburbs

Developed by Ernest Burgess in 1925 to show structure of a city

Now considered outdated. The function of cities has changed which has then changed the structure of the city.

Cycle of Urbanisation

Urbanisation- Moving from rural areas to cities

Suburbanisation- Moving from the CBD to suburbs

Counter Urbanisation- Moving from cities to rural areas

Re-Urbanisation- Moving back to cities

Key Vocabulary

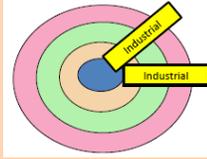| Key Vocabulary	
Urbanisation	An increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities
Natural Increase	This occurs when birth rates are high and death rates are low so there is a net increase in the population
Rural to Urban migration	When people leave the countryside and move to cities
Megacity	A city with a population of more than 10 million people
Push Factors	Something that forces someone to leave an area. E.g. war.
Pull Factors	Something that attracts someone to another area e.g. a good job
Population Density	The number of people per square kilometre
Site	The actual location of a settlement; the point where it first grew from
Situation	Where the settlement is compared with the surrounding area
Function	The primary purpose of a settlement e.g. port

Year 9 Geography- Changing Cities 2

Site Situation and Function

Birmingham
Site- On a dry point site overlooking a crossing point of River Rea (defensive position)
Situation- Centre of Birmingham Plateau, surrounded by Stafford, Worcester and Warwick
Function- Market town then industrial and now commercial

 This diagram shows the structure of Birmingham

Sao Paulo
Site- Hilly Plateau, many rivers
Situation- Southeast Brazil, 70km f[...]
Connectivity- internal- subway, Na[...] and rail, international- airports

Migration

Migration in Birmingham
1950s-1970s- migrants from former colonies (India, Pakistan, Bangladesh came to Birmingham to fill jobs
2000- Young migrants from Eastern Europe came to Birmingham for work when countries joined EU
2012-2015- Migrants from Syria and Afghanistan come to Birmingham as they flee conflict

Migration in Sao Paulo
National migration- Rural- urban migration from NE of Brazil as people are attracted by jobs (pull factor)
International migration- people of many nationalities attracted by high economic growth rate in 50s.

Causes and Impacts of Change

Birmingham and deindustrialisation
Birmingham's population increased rapidly in the industrial revolution. Deindustrialisation occurred in 1970s. Impacts
- factories closed- unemployment was high. Population decreased
- Brownfield sites were contaminated
- City experienced decline
- Birmingham now has lots of inequality

Urbanisation and Sao Paulo
Rapid urbanisation occurred in Sao Paulo due to rural to urban migration.
Impacts
- Growth of favelas due to housing shortages. Sewage problems
- Unemployment
- 6.2m cars- frequent gridlock

Sustainable Solutions

Birmingham
- CBD has experienced regeneration (Bull Ring centre and Brindley Place) and lots of universities and colleges are now based in the city. This has attracted lots of young people,
- Birmingham has invested in green transport including bus lanes and electric vehicles.
- Birmingham created 1000 new jobs in the Grand Central development in 2016

Sao Paulo
Cingapura Housing Project. Top Down. Plan to remove favelas and build 100,000 homes. BUT rent in homes unaffordable.
Santo Andre Project- Bottom up- Community project including adult literacy courses. But some people will not accept help.
The government have also invested in a metro.

Key Vocabulary

Industrialisation	The growth of industry (factories) in a country
Deindustrialisation	The closing down of industry in a country. This occurred in the 1970s in the UK
Decline	A city getting worse
Regeneration	Something improving
Brownfield sites	An area of land that has previously been built on
Inequality	When people are unequal in a society
Favelas	A settlement for poor people found on spare ground in the city. May not have running water or sewage disposal
Top down projects	A project that is ran by the government. Large scale and very expensive.
Bottom Up projects	A project that is ran by local people. Small scale and more affordable.
Sustainable	Something that will continue into the future without a negative impact.