

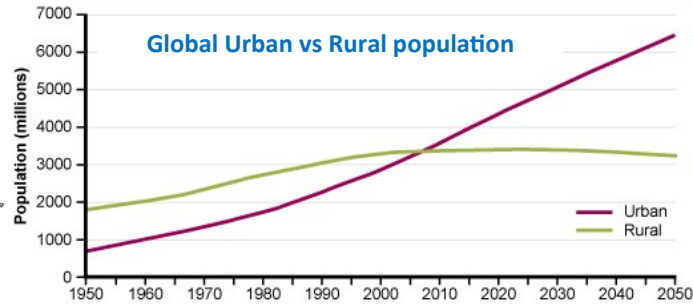
GEOGRAPHY 8.2. Urbanisation

Topic-relevant countries

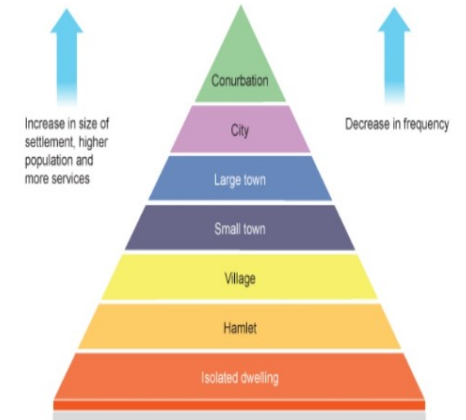


1. Global trends of urbanisation

Urbanisation is the proportion of population that live in cities. Cities then predominantly grow horizontally or vertically. In 2007 a critical change happened; more people now live in urban areas compared to those that remain in the countryside. Urban living is the future for most humans.



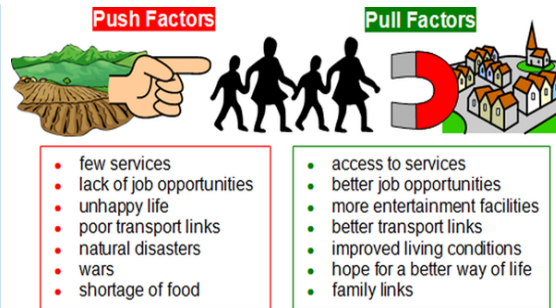
3. Settlement hierarchy



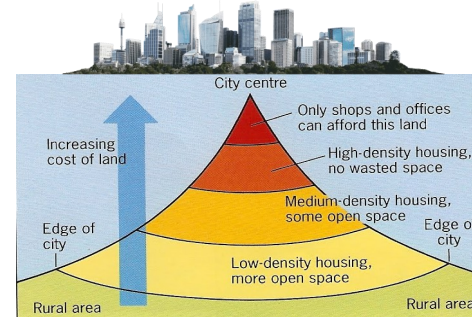
2. Migration: Causes of urbanisation

Urbanisation key terms

urban rural population urbanisation
 hierarchy urban sprawl expansion density
 urban fringe suburbs hamlet village
 town city conurbation megacity com-
 muter redevelopment regeneration gentri-
 fication slum NEE (Newly Emerging Economy)



City land use and land value



4. Settlement Interdependence

Settlements rely on each other; this relationship is called interdependence. For example, cities draw in huge amounts of workers—who live in neighbouring towns and villages—who commute to work daily in the city. However, a village may well be in a National Park for example, and attract city residents as tourists who want to get away from the city.

6. Lagos, Nigeria - case study

Lagos City is Nigeria's largest city and its economic capital. It is located on Africa's Atlantic Ocean coastline. It is the 7th fastest growing city in the world. It has a population of 21 million. The population grows at an annual rate of 2 to 3%. Unlike other states dependent on oil revenues, Lagos has a diversified economy with prosperous manufacturing, transport, construction, service, wholesale, and retail sectors. Lagos State generates \$90 billion in goods and services annually. If it were a country, the Lagos State economy would be the 7th largest one in Africa. Two-thirds of the population in Lagos are slum dwellers. Crime is also a problem in the city. Kidnappings, extortion, carjacks, assaults, armed muggings, and burglaries are common in the city.

7. Tiverton's EUE

Eastern Urban Expansion

With the completion of the new junction near Gornhay Cross off of the A361, the Tiverton Eastern Urban Expansion (EUE) will begin in the Autumn 2019.

- Over 2000 new homes
- Community Centre
- Local shops
- Primary School (420 places)
- New employment land

5. Urban Redevelopment—Exeter City Centre's Princesshay

Exeter	Buildings and Land use	Transport
Before 2007	The Princesshay area of Exeter was originally redeveloped in 1950 after bomb damage during WW2. Shops were small and over time, the buildings began to suffer 'concrete cancer' and fall apart. By 2005, most shops were empty and the area was economically dead.	1950s Princesshay was the first pedestrianised shopping area in the UK—a revolution at the time. However, the High Street was still heavily used by buses.
Exeter In 2019	The hugely successful regeneration of Princesshay was opened in 2007 containing new buildings (redeveloped) with larger shops combined with restaurants, cafes and accommodation to broaden the appeal to meet modern expectations of retail, leisure and urban living. Some buildings were 'gentrified' (given a make-over) to bring them up to standard and blend the older with the new. Most however, were flattened and rebuilt. John Lewis gentrified the former Debenhams tower and moved into the city in 2012.	Transport Pedestrian shopping is still key to modern Princesshay and the High Street remains a bus route—although much restricted. Exeter's bus station is the latest phase of urban change currently underway in the city.