Growth of Megacities

Learning Objective:
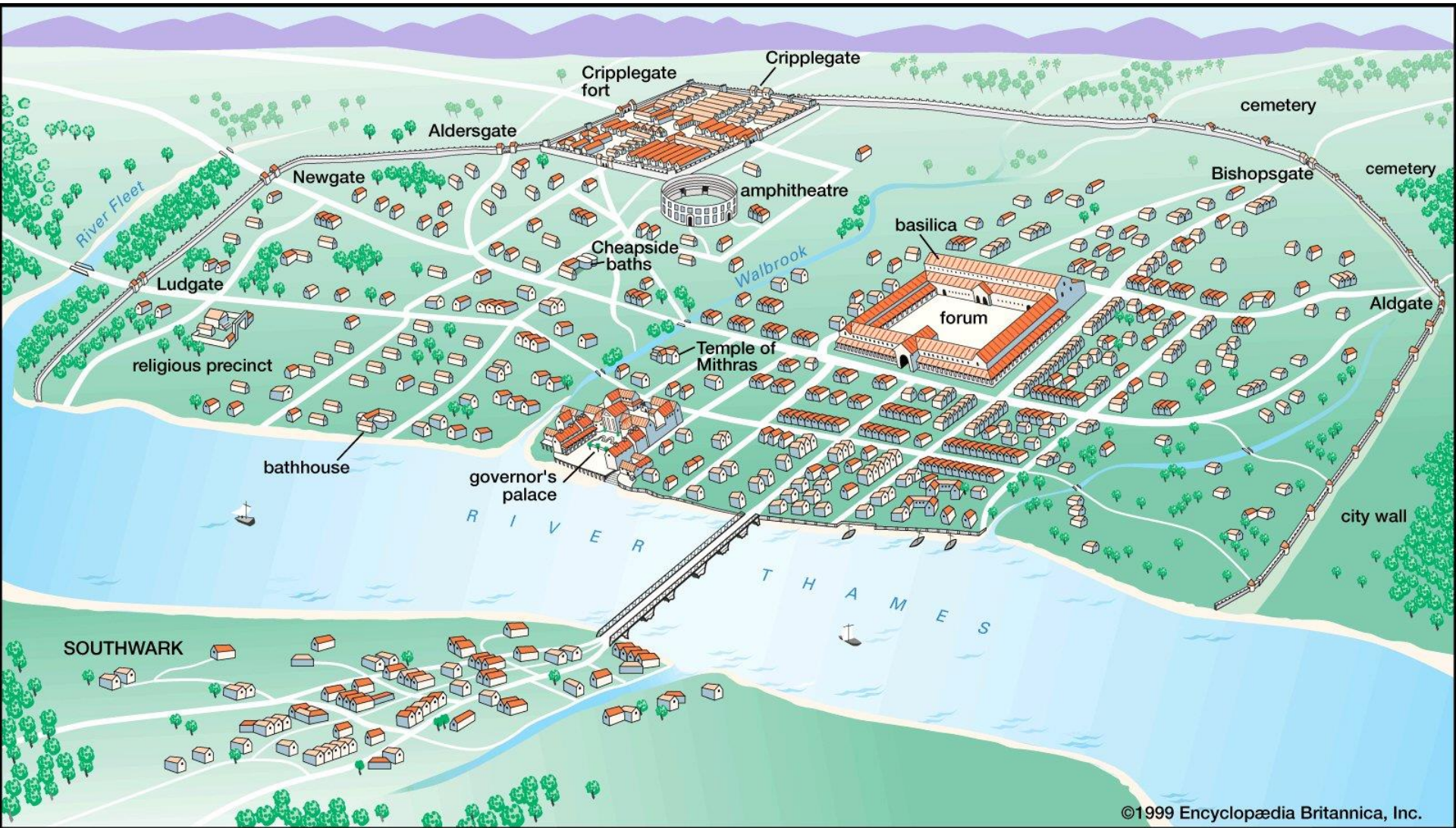
-**Analyse** the rate of growth of megacities

Learning Outcomes:

-**Define** key terms

-**Examine** reasons for slow growth rates of megacities

-**Demonstrate** understanding of growth rates

Cripplegate fort

Cripplegate

cemetery

Aldersgate

Newgate

Bishopsgate

amphitheatre

basilica

River Fleet

Walbrook

Ludgate

forum

Aldgate

Cheapside baths

religious precinct

Temple of Mithras

bathhouse

governor's palace

city wall

R I V E R

SOUTHWARK

T H A M E S

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Greater Tokyo Area

Greater London

New Key Terms:

- **HIC** – High Income Countries, e.g. UK, USA and Japan
- **NEE** – Newly Emerging Economies, e.g. China, India and Thailand.
- **LIC** – Low Income Countries, e.g. Haiti, Afghanistan and Nepal

Which of the above do you think has the fastest rate of urban growth?

Types of megacities:

- **Slow-growing** *(70% urban population, no squatter settlements)*
- **Growing** *(40-50% urban population, under 20% in squatter settlements)*
- **Rapid-growing** *(under 50% urban population, over 20% in urban settlements)*

Moscow / Rio de Janeiro / Mumbai

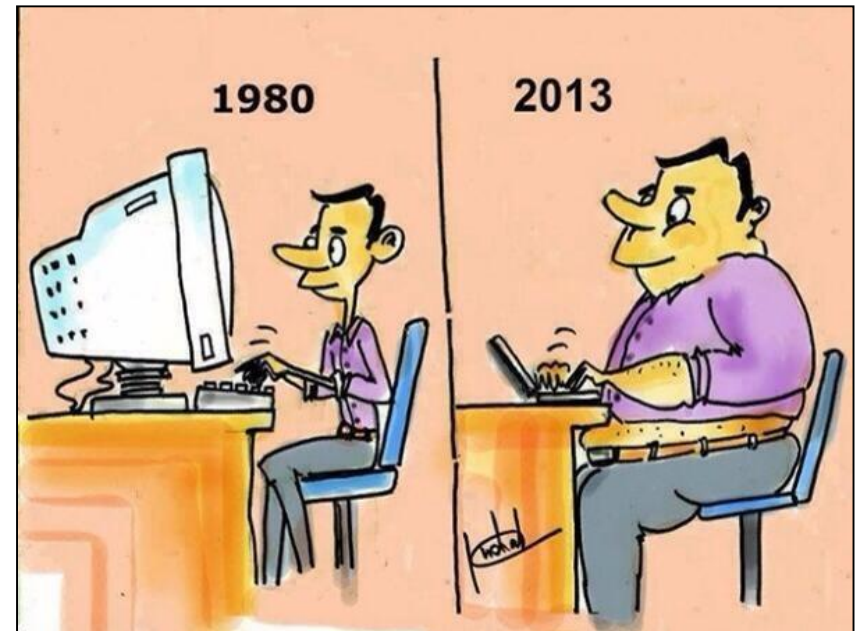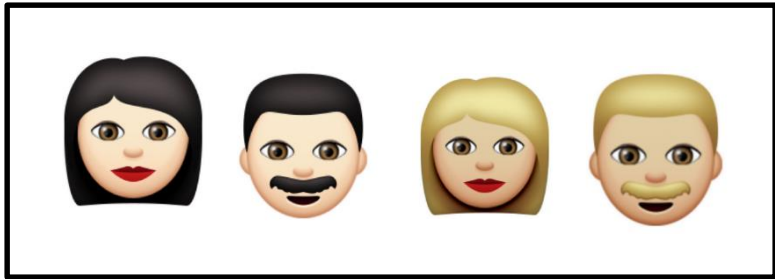| Type of country	Country	% urban population 1950	% urban population 2050 (estimated)	% change in urban settlement 1950-2050
HIC	United Kingdom	79	88	+9
NEE	Botswana	3	81	+78
LIC	Nigeria	10	75	+65

Why is the rate slower in HICs?

- **HIC** – High Income Countries, e.g. UK, USA and Japan

First to industrialise
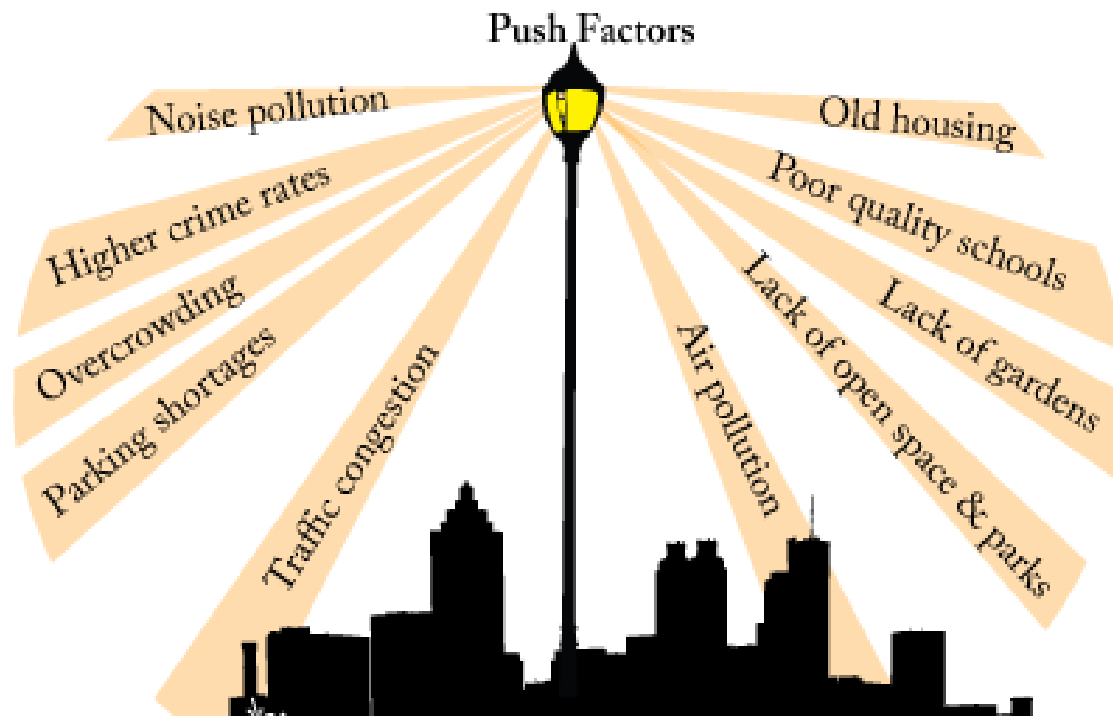
People work from home … in rural areas

Counter – urbanisation

Push and Pull factors

Push Factors

Noise pollution

Higher crime rates

Overcrowding

Parking shortages

Traffic congestion

Air pollution

Old housing

Poor quality schools

Lack of gardens

Lack of open space & parks

Pull Factors

- larger houses with gardens
- Pleasant scenery & countryside
- ICT & internet impact
- Out of town shopping malls
- Lower crime rates
- Safer for children (roads etc)
- Less pollution (noise & air)

Cities can be noisy places to live. **As a result**, noise pollution in an urban area can drive people away to live in the countryside. **Consequently** their quality of life can improve as they can enjoy their surroundings more.

Why else does counter urbanisation happen?

Suggest **two** reasons for the *slow rate* of urban growth in many High Income Countries (HICs). (4 marks)

Must refer to **two** reasons for slow urban growth rates, which can be implied, eg

- in many HICs the process started earlier than LICs and NEEs so the vast majority of people moved to the cities when industry was developing (1)
- many cities are already overcrowded in HICs so some people are tending to move to rural areas (1)
- in some HICs, inner city industries collapsed, resulting in large scale unemployment. People wanted a better quality of life and to be able to live in a clean and quiet rural area (1)
- it has become easier in many HICs for people to commute to work or work remotely from home in rural areas, using internet/email technology (1).