

Case studies/examples:	
A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE	Lagos, Nigeria
An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.	Lagos (floating communities).
A case study of a major city in the UK	London.
An example of an urban regeneration project.	Olympic Park, London



Key ideas:

A growing percentage of the world’s population lives in urban areas.

Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.

Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.

Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.

Key terms:	
Brownfield site: Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits some new use.	Sanitation: Measures designed to protect public health, including the provision of clean water and the disposal of sewage and waste.
Dereliction: Abandoned buildings and wasteland.	Social deprivation: The degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment.
Economic opportunities: Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment.	Social opportunities: Chances for people to improve their quality of life, for instance access to education and health care.
Greenfield sites: A plot of land, often in a rural or on the edge of an urban area that has not yet been subject to any building development.	Squatter settlements: An area of poor-quality housing, lacking in amenities such as water supply, sewerage and electricity.
Inequalities: Differences between poverty and wealth, as well as in peoples' wellbeing and access to things like jobs, housing and education.	Sustainable urban living: A sustainable city has minimal damage to the environment, a sound economic base and resources allocated fairly.
Integrated transport systems: When different transport methods connect together.	Traffic congestion: Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with, so traffic jams form and traffic slows to a crawl.
Mega cities: An urban area with a total population in excess of ten million people.	Urban greening: The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas.
Migration: When people move from one area to another.	Urbanisation: The process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. Rapid urbanisation is a feature of many LICs and NEEs.
Natural increase: The birth rate minus the death rate of a population.	Urban regeneration: The revival of old parts of the built-up area by either installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as renewal)
Rural-urban fringe: A zone of transition between the built-up area and the countryside.	Urban sprawl: The unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside
Pollution: The presence of chemicals, noise, dirt or other substances which have harmful or poisonous effects on an environment.	Waste recycling: The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste.