

K1 : Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges

	Overview of the UK population and major cities in the UK
Population	260 per km ² on average 5000 per km ² in London and less than 10 per km ² in North of Scotland Most in low lying flat areas especially by coasts and rivers
Cities	Fastest growing are in south east. London the fastest growing Sunderland is the only city with a decreasing population



Case study : London	Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental challenges and opportunities
Location and importance of city in UK and wider world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • South East England on either side of the River Thames • Capital city – centre of trade, manufacturing and finance • Hub for transport networks • Wealthy city • House prices and earnings increasing • Headquarters of TNCs • Universities, research, tourism, culture, media, communications
Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8.6 million in 2015 • Increased during industrial revolution, decreased after WWII, increased since 1991 • Young population in 20s and 30s moving for work. Also pushing up the rate of natural increase • Migrants from worldwide • Multicultural – current influx from Eastern Europe • White British 46%, White other 15%, South Asian 18%, Black 13%, Mixed 5% and other 3%

Key terms	Definition
Brownfield site	Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits some new use
Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland
Greenfield site	A plot of land that has not yet been subject to any building development
Inequalities	Differences between poverty and wealth as well as in peoples' wellbeing and access to services
Integrated transport systems	When different transport systems connect together making journeys smoother and public transport more appealing
Rural urban fringe	Zone of transition between the built up area and the countryside
Social deprivation	The degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment
Urban greening	The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and gardens
Urban regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built up area by renewal or redevelopment
Urban sprawl	Unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside

GCSE Urban Issues and Challenges – London and urban sustainability Knowledge Organiser

Case Study : Shoreditch, London	How urban change creates opportunities
Cultural Mix (Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Older residents and Bangladeshi moving out • Young professionals moving in • Gentrification occurring
Recreation and Entertainment (Social)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nightclubs set up • Fashionable shops • Pubs and bars
Employment (Economic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Finance and creative industries • High tech companies in area called Silicon Roundabout • Increase in jobs in London in general
Integrated transport systems (Social and economic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increasing number of passengers • 2014 – 75 million on underground and buses • Cross Rail East West route opening 2018 • Cross Rail 2 opening in 2030 with a north south route
Urban greening (Environmental)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • London has 47% greenspace • Central London parks, woodlands, cemeteries and gardens • Produce oxygen, decrease flooding, more habitats, healthy recreation and can grow food • Trying to connect green areas with a green grid

Case Study : London	How urban change has created challenges		
Urban deprivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2 million living in poverty 		
Inequalities in housing, education, health and employment		Kensington and Chelsea	Newham
	Life expectancy	M – 83.7 years F – 87.8 years	M – 75.7 years F – 79.8 years
	Unemployment	3.9%	9.4%
	5 GCSEs	80%	62%
	Earn less than £15000 a year	9%	26%
	Earn more than £60,000 a year	26%	7%

Environmental dereliction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Air pollution causes 4000 deaths a year • Trying to cycle superhighways (currently 15% cycling)
Building on brownfield / greenfield sites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20,000 new homes (London's population increasing by 100,000 a year). Severe housing shortages • Brownfield sites – old industry needs demolishing, less urban sprawl, public transport there, land expensive, can improve environment • Greenfield sites – poor public transport, increases urban sprawl, loss of countryside, loss of habitats
Waste disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25% to landfill causing methane. Target is 0% by 2030
Impact of urban sprawl on rural urban fringe and growth of commuter villages	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greenbelt land designated in 1947 at risk of development • Now urban sprawl has shifted to commuter settlements outside the greenbelt • New housing estates and business parks encroach into surrounding countryside

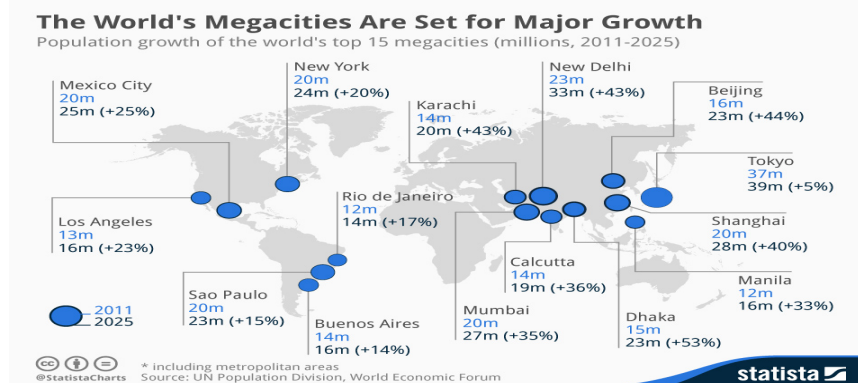
Case Study : London Docklands	An example of a regeneration scheme
Reasons why the area needed regeneration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1970s – docks went into decline as too small for larger ships • 1980s – lay empty. Industry gone and traditional jobs lost • Most housing substandard • Declining environment
Main features of the project	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1981 – London Dockland Development Corporation set up. • Aimed to improve social, economic and environmental conditions in the area • Idea was a mix of government and private funding • Canary wharf area developed • Office blocks – international banks led to 100,000 jobs • Transport links include Dockland light railway, City of London Airport • Shopping malls and International Indoor Water Centre as well as a campus for the University of East London • 22,000 new homes and 10,000 refurbished • Increase in green space to 130 hectares – 200,000 trees planted

K1 : Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport

Key term	Definitions
Sustainable urban living	Includes the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, public transport, accessible resources and services
Waste recycling	Process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste
Case Study : Curitiba, Brazil	Features of sustainable urban living
Water and energy conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Energy efficient lightbulbs in streetlights • Promote renewable energy by public awareness Energy by products produce electricity • Biodiesel buses • 84% of energy from HEP • Water metres installed • Separate pipes for drinking water and rainwater collection
Waste recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Green exchange - swap waste for food or bus tickets • Recycling centre built from recycled materials • Converted buses used for services and education • Mobile market sells blemished foods • 420,000 tonnes waste split into organic and inorganic • If own old building and can't restore it can trade it with the city
Creating green spaces	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of 28 parks – 21 million m² • Cycle paths • 1.5 million trees planted reducing risk of flooding

How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Curitiba – Integrated bi-articulate buses. 5 main routes. Interlink. 20,000 passengers an hour. 1 a minute. 1.5 million passengers a year. Also 2 airports. 62 miles cycle lanes • Freiburg – 400km cycle paths, 9000 bike parking spaces, 30km tram network connected to 168km bus routes • Singapore – restrict entry to city, electronic pricing system, high petrol prices, quota for new cars, car sharing schemes, overhead railway, efficient bus network, electronic control of traffic systems
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KI : A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas	
Key terms	Definitions
Mega cities	Urban area with population in excess of 10 million people
Migration	When people move from one area to another
Natural increase	Birth rate minus death rate
Urbanisation	The process by which an increasing percentage of the country's population comes to live in towns and cities
Global pattern of urban change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More than 50% of world's population live in urban areas • By 2030 it is expected to be more than 60% • By 2050 expected to be more than 70% • In 1950 there were 4 megacities • Now there are more than 20
Urban trends worldwide	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highest rate of urbanisation in LICs due to rural to urban migration and high rates of natural increase (birth rate much higher than death rate) • Lower rates in HICs as already urbanised and have aging population • Some NEEs in South America following HICs pattern • Largest increase in India, China and Nigeria – by 2050 urban areas will have grown by 37%
Emergence of megacities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asia – huge population. Massive rural to urban migration. Rates fluctuate • China – Pearl River Delta – 120 million people as merging Hong Kong, Shenzhen and Guangzhou • Most megacities will be in China and India



KI : Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs

Key terms	Definitions
Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their standard of living through employment
Pollution	Presence of chemicals, noise, dirt etc which have harmful or poisonous effects on an environment
Sanitation	Measures designed to protect public health e.g. clean water
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life
Squatter settlement	An area of poor quality housing lacking in amenities which develops spontaneously and illegally
Traffic congestion	Occurs when there is too great a quantity of traffic for roads to cope with

Urban Change in a Major NEE City: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study

Location and Background	City's Importance
<p>Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas. • Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world. • One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere. • Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.
Migration to Rio De Janeiro	City's Opportunities
<p>The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.</p>  <p>However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.</p>	<p>Social: Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.</p> <p>Economic: Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.</p> <p>Environmental: The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>
City Challenges	Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project
<p>Social: There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality, is creating tensions between the rich and poor.</p> <p>Economic: The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas</p> <p>Environmental: Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes. • Government has demolished houses and created new estates. • Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police. • Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.



What is development?	
Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.	
Economic	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental	This involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.

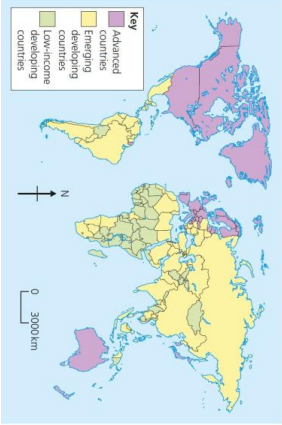
Measuring development

These are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.

Economic indicators examples	
Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.
Gross Domestic Product per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
Gross National Income per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.

Social indicators examples	
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.
Mixed indicators	
Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.

Variations in the level of development	
LICs	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
NEEs	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
HICs	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.



Causes of uneven development

Development is globally uneven with most HICs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most NEEs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LICs are in Africa. Remember, development can also vary within countries too.

Unit 2b The Changing Economic World

Physical factors affecting uneven development

Natural Resources	Natural Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel sources such as oil. Minerals and metals for fuel. Availability for timber. Access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of tectonic hazards. Benefits from volcanic material and floodwater. Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.
Climate	Location/Terrain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. Extreme climates limit industry and affects health. Climate can attract tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlocked countries may find trade difficulties. Mountainous terrain makes farming difficult. Scenery attracts tourists.

Human factors affecting uneven development

Aid	Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid can help some countries develop key projects for infrastructure faster. Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus. This can improve the national economy. Having good trade relationships. Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.
Education	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced. Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases. People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy. More money on healthcare means less spent on development.

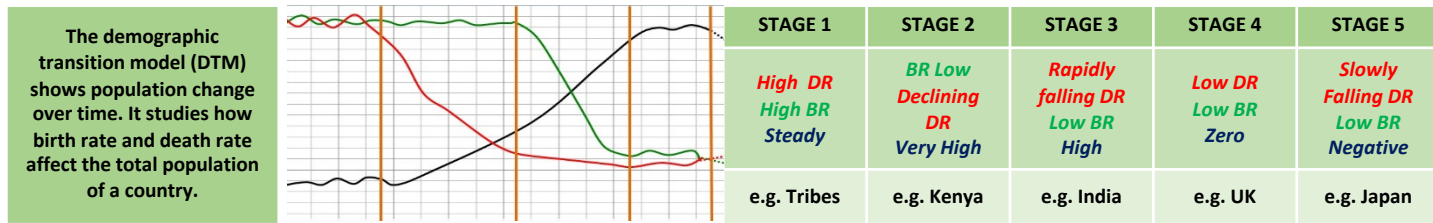
Politics	History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can effect the country's ability to trade. Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries. Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.

Consequences of Uneven Development

Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and migration.

Wealth	People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.
Health	Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.
Migration	If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of living.

The Demographic Transition Model



Reducing the Global Development Gap

Microfinance Loans

This involves people in LICs receiving smalls loans from traditional banks.

- + Loans enable people to begin their own businesses
- Its not clear they can reduce poverty at a large scale.



Foreign-direct investment

This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.

- + Leads to better access to finance, technology & expertise.
- Investment can come with strings attached that country's will need to comply with.



Aid

This is given by one country to another as money or resources.

- + Improve literacy rates, building dams, improving agriculture.
- Can be wasted by corrupt governments or they can become too reliant on aid.



Debt Relief

This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.

- + Means more money can be spent on development.
- Locals might not always get a say. Some aid can be tied under condition from donor country.



Fair trade

This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.

- + Paid fairly so they can develop schools & health centres.
- Only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches producers.



Technology

Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.

- + Renewable energy is less expensive and polluting.
- Requires initial investment and skills in operating technology



CS: Reducing the Development Gap In Jamaica

Location and Background

Jamaica is a LIC island nation part of the Caribbean. Location makes Jamaica an attractive place for visitors to explore the tropical blue seas, skies and palm filled sandy beaches



Tourist economy

- In 2015, 2.12 million visited.
- Tourism contributes 27% of GDP and will increase to 38% by 2025.
- 130,000 jobs rely on tourism.
- Global recession 2008 caused a decline in tourism. Now tourism is beginning to recover.

Multiplier effect

- Jobs from tourism have meant more money has been spent in shops and other businesses.
- Government has invested in infrastructure to support tourism.
- New sewage treatment plants have reduced pollution.

Development Problems

- Tourists do not always spend much money outside their resorts.
- Infrastructure improvements have not spread to the whole island.
- Many people in Jamaica still live in poor quality housing and lack basic services such as healthcare.

Case Study: Economic Development in Nigeria



Location & Importance

Nigeria is a NEE in West Africa. Nigeria is just north of the Equator and experiences a range of environments.

Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. Economic growth has been based on oil exports.



Influences upon Nigeria's development

Political

Suffered instability with a civil war between 1967-1970. From 1999, the country became stable with free and fair elections. Stability has encouraged global investment from China and USA.

Social

Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society. Although mostly a strength, diversity has caused regional conflicts from groups such as the Boko Haram terrorists.

Cultural

Nigeria's diversity has created rich and varied artistic culture. The country has a rich music, literacy and film industry (i.e. Nollywood). A successful national football side.

Industrial Structures

Once mainly based on agriculture, 50% of its economy is now manufacturing and services. A thriving manufacturing industry is increasing foreign investment and employment opportunities.

The role of TNCs

TNCs such as Shell have played an important role in its economy. + Investment has increased employment and income. - Profits move to HICs. - Many oil spills have damaged fragile environments.



Changing Relationships

Nigeria plays a leading role with the African Union and UN. Growing links with China with huge investment in infrastructure. Main import includes petrol from the EU, cars from Brazil and phones from China.

Environmental Impacts

The 2008/09 oil spills devastated swamps and its ecosystems. Industry has caused toxic chemicals to be discharged in open sewers - risking human health. 80% of forest have been cut down. This also increases CO² emissions.

Aid & Debt relief

+ Receives \$5 billion per year in aid. + Aid groups (ActionAid) have improved health centres, provided anti-mosquito nets and helped to protect people against AIDS/HIV. - Some aid fails to reach the people who need it due to corruption.

Effects of Economic Development

Life expectancy has increased from 46 to 53 years. 64% have access to safe water. Typical schooling years has increased from 7 to 9.

Case Study: Economic Change in the UK



UK in the Wider World

The UK has one of the largest economies in the world. The UK has huge political, economic and cultural influences. The UK is highly regarded for its fairness and tolerance. The UK has global transport links i.e. Heathrow and the Eurostar.



Causes of Economic Change

De-industrialisation and the decline of the UK's industrial base. Globalisation has meant many industries have moved overseas, where labour costs are lower. Government investing in supporting vital businesses.

Towards Post-Industrial

The quaternary industry has increased, whilst secondary has decreased. Numbers in primary and tertiary industry has stayed the steady. Big increase in professional and technical jobs.

Cambridge Science Park

A major quaternary industry on the outskirts. Good transport access to the A14 and M11. A good location for sourcing highly educated workers from Cambridge University. Staff benefit from attractive working conditions. Attracts clusters of related high-tech businesses.



Change to a Rural Landscape - South Cambridgeshire

Cambridge is one of the fastest growing cities in the UK. Current population is 155,000 but will increase to 175,000 by 2026.

Social

Rising house prices have caused tensions in villages. Villages are unpopulated during the day causing loss of identity. Resentment towards poor migrant communities.

Economic

Lack of affordable housing for local first time buyers. Sales of farmland has increased rural unemployment. Influx of poor migrants puts pressures on local services.

Improvements to Transport

A £15 billion 'Road Improvement Strategy'. This will involve 10 new roads and 1,600 extra lanes. £50 billion HS2 railway to improve connections between key UK cities. £18 billion on Heathrow's controversial third runway. UK has many large ports for importing and exporting goods.

UK North/South Divide

- Wages are lower in the North. - Health is better in the South. - Education is worse in the North. + The government is aiming to support a Northern Powerhouse project to resolve regional differences. + More devolving of powers to disadvantaged regions.