Urban Challenges

Urban Growth

Give 2 reasons why urban growth is slower in HICs (4)	• *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).*
How do you calculate natural increase?	• *The birth rate minus the death rate of a population.(1)*
Compare urban trends in HICs and LICs (2)	*LICS- The highest rates of population growth are occurring in low income countries (LICs), such as Zimbabwe, Malawi and Niger.(1)* *HICS- Most HICs are experiencing slow rates of population growth and some are experiencing population decline.(1)*
What is a mega city? Give 2 examples. (2)	*An urban area with a total population in excess of ten million people. (1)* *LA, Sao Paulo (1)*

Urban growth creates challenges and opportunities:

State 2 reasons why a major city in an NEE or LIC (Mumbai) is of regional importance (2)	*3 million people commute from surrounding areas for work (1)* *Mumbai has the highest percentage of internet access of any Indian city (12 million people in 2013) (1)*
State 2 reasons why a major city in an NEE or LIC (Mumbai) is of national importance (2)	*Mumbai is the commercial and financial capital of India. (1)* *Mumbai handles 60% of India's sea trade.(1)*
State 2 reasons why a major city in an NEE or LIC (Mumbai) is of international importance (2)	*In 2014 Mumbai was the most globalised city in S.E Asia (1)* *Has the largest number of international companies in Asia (1)*
Explain 2 causes of urban growth (4)	*The population of cities usually changes in one of two ways:* *Natural increase (or decrease)(1) - this is the difference between the number of births and the number of deaths. (1)* *Migration(1) - this is the movement of people into or out of the city. (1)*
For a LIC or a NEE city you have studied, state 2 social opportunities (2)	*Mumbai* *Education and Healthcare: -The city runs more than 1,000 primary and secondary schools, with free education up children of primary school age.(1)* *- Mumbai has a world renowned university. (1)* *- There are over 100 hospitals/medical centres in the city of Mumbai. (1)*
For a LIC or a NEE city you have studied, state 2 economic opportunities (2)	*Mumbai* *-Mumbai is the commercial and financial capital of India . -60% of India's sea trade is based here due it's port and coastal location (1)* *-Mumbai has the largest number of TNC headquarters in Asia including GSK, Walt Disney and Volkswagen. It is also home to the Indian stock market and the busiest port and airports in India.(1)*
For a LIC or a NEE city you have studied, explain the challenges of urban growth (6)	*Mumbai* *Nearly 41% of India's population is below the age of 20, so schools are overcrowded School Drop-out rates are high. (1)This is due to the fact that many youngsters, particularly in slum areas, are unable to pursue their education as they must find a job to support their family.(1)* *In Mumbai staying healthy is a challenge (1) this is because ater pipe leakages lead to the contamination of water and the spread of water-borne diseases. (1) In Dharavi, children play amongst sewerage waste. Doctors deal with 4,000 cases a day of typhoid and diphtheria. (1)*
For a LIC or a NEE city you have studied, explain 2 environmental issues caused by urban growth (6)	*Mumbai* *Due to the developing industry in Mumbai there are lots of factories causing pollution. (1)Mumbai has some very dirty air including dangerous levels of Nitrous Oxides and small dust particles called particulate matter. (1) These are both hazardous to human health and can cause things like*

	asthma. The causes of this pollution are industry, ever increasing numbers of cars and construction dust.(1)
Using an example, assess the extent to which an urban planning strategy has improved the quality of life for the urban poor (6)	*Due to the increasing amount of people in Mumbai there is a large amount of waste.* *Recycling in takes place in the 'factories' of Dharavi itself for example 80% of plastics are recycled in Mumbai. Plastic is sorted into wire, electrical products, and plastics. But people work in dangerous conditions with toxic substances without protective clothing, this could affect people's life expectancy. Even dangerous hospital waste is recycled.*

Urban Change in the UK leads to challenges and opportunities:

Describe the distribution of UK's cities (2)	*In 2015, the population of the UK rose to over 65 million people. London is the UK's largest city and Birmingham is its second largest city.(1) The majority of cities are located in the midlands and the south. (1)*
Describe the distribution of the UK's population (2)	*The south east of the UK is most densely populated (1) The northern parts of the UK such as Scotland are less densely populated (1).*
Explain 1 impact of national migration on the growth of a UK city (2)	*London has experienced growth from the movement of young professionals into the area. (1) For example, younger people especially in their 20s/30s who are university graduates are attracted for work, higher pay and the perception of an exciting social life in London.(1)*
Explain 1 impact of national migration on the character of a UK city (2)	*Many young educated professionals have moved to Shoreditch (1)Shoreditch is a 'hip' place to live e.g. Spitalfields market is now a fashionable place to shop with centres such as Boxpark with trendy fusion food restaurants, galleries and Pop up Shops.(1)*
Describe 1 impact of international migration on the growth of a UK city (2)	*Since the UK joined the UK in 2007 a large number of Eastern European families have moved to the UK(1) the impact of this is that there has been an increase in specialised food stores.*
Describe 1 impact of international migration on the character of a UK city (2)	*Ethnic and cultural diversity allows people to experience different religions and foods.(1) such as China town in London (1)*
Explain how urban change in a UK city has created social and economic opportunities (6)	*London* *Social:* *High levels of multi culturalism and events(1) such as Notting Hill Carnival bring in thousands of visitors every year.(1)* *All year round attractions such as The Docklands has a heritage museum,(1) this brings both tourists from the UK and overseas (1)* *Economic* *The London Docklands was regenerated and with office blocks becoming HQ to major international banks such as HSBC and Barclays. (1) This has meant investment from overseas meaning the multiplies effect is taking place (1)*
Explain how urban change in a UK city has environment opportunities (4)	*London* *Urban Greening is a huge opportunity(1) 47% of London is green space(1) This makes it one of the world's greenest cities. There are lots of parks in London, ranging from big royal parks such as Hyde Park, to small neighbourhood parks run by local councils. (1) Parks and Green spaces provide important habitat for wildlife in cities.(1)*
Assess the extent to which urban change in a UK city has created social challenges (6)	*London* *London experiences social challenges such as is great diversity across London in levels of deprivation.(1) Some areas such as Kensington, Chelsea and Richmond are very wealthy in contrast to boroughs like Newham and Tower Hamlets which are among the poorest in London. (1) For example life expectancy in Richmond is 83, whereas in Newham its 77. (1)*
Assess the extent to which urban change in a UK city has created economic challenges (6)	*London* *There are economic challenges in London such as the decline of industry such as the Docklands (1) people for generations relied on this as a source of income completing manual labour(1) there decline in the 1970 led to a whole generation of labourers being out of work. (1)*
'Urban change brings environmental challenges' Discuss. (6)	*London*

	London face environmental challenges (1) on one hand 75% of London's waste is now recycled,(1) however there are still challenges such as 1/4 is of Londons waste is still sent to landfill (1)
Define the concept of urban sprawl (2)	Urban sprawl refers to the unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside.(1) Such as a 1100 home housing development on a Greenfield site is 'Gilden Park' (1)
Give two examples of urban regeneration projects (2)	Lower Lea Valley – Olympic Village (1) Meadowhall (1) Credit any local example e.g. Amazon distribution centre at the I port Doncaster. (1)
Using an example, evaluate the success of an urban regeneration project you have studied (9)	London – Olympic Village The Lower Lea Valley was regenerated due to the fact that there was plenty of derelict land available from previous industrial use and so it was a brownfield site. There were high levels of deprivation as Newham is one of the poorest areas in London. -Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park has open spaces and parkland (1) meaning that more green space was created encouraging people to take up more recreational activities (1) - In order to support the local community The Olympic stadium, Aquatics centre and Velodrome were built (1) these are all being used by local clubs and people (1) - The development of Westfield Stratford City(1) provides 10 000 jobs.(1) Bringing money into the area encouraging the multiplier effect (1)

Urban sustainability

What does sustainability mean? (2)	Sustainability refers to actions and forms of progress that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs, considering environmental, social and economic aspects (1) for example BEDZED (1).
Describe 2 features of sustainable urban living (4)	energy conservation (1) - insulating businesses and homes, use of double and triple glazing in buildings, use of low-energy lighting and appliances (1) waste recycling (1) - recycling of household and commercial waste, adopting a 'reduce, reuse, recycle' policy, using 'grey' water to flush toilets in public buildings (1)
Explain how urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion (6)	e.g. Crossrail Crossrail is effective in reducing journey times (1) for example – journey time from Heathrow to Liverpool St will fall from over an hour to 35 minutes.(1) e.g. London Congestion Charge for example (1) at £11.50 a day