Urban change in cities in the UK lead to social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.
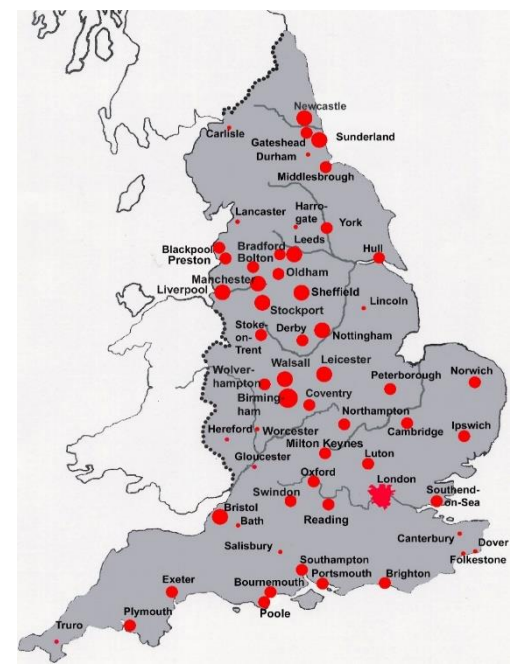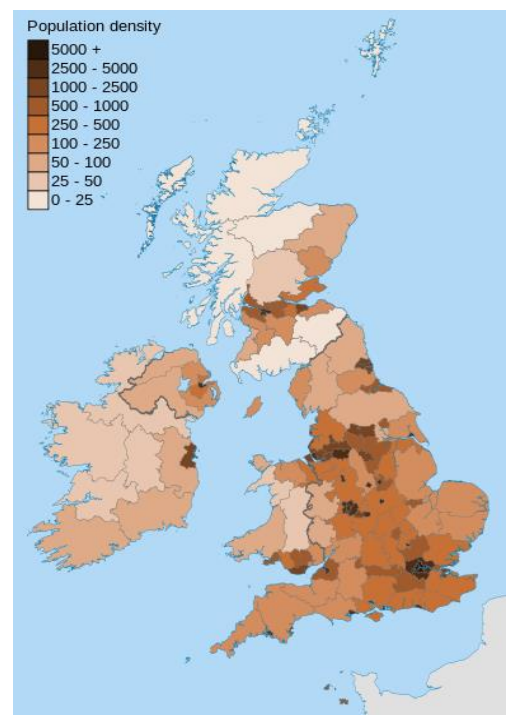
The AQA Exam Board have identified 'Subject Specific Vocabulary' that they expect candidates to know and Understand. You need to learn these terms!

Urbanisation	The process where an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities, rapid urbanisation is a feature of NEEs
Migration	When people move from one area to another. Many people are moving from rural areas to urban areas in LICs and NEEs leading to rapid urbanisation.
Natural Increase	The birth rate minus the death rate.
Rural-urban Fringe	A zone of transition on the edge of the city between the built up area and the countryside.
Economic opportunities	Chances for people to improve their standard of living through jobs and employment.
Social opportunities	Chances for people to improve their quality of life, includes access to education and healthcare.
Social Deprivation	The degree to which people are deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment
Pollution	Chemicals, noise, dirt and other substances which poison the environment.
Waste recycling	The process of extracting and reusing useful substances found in waste.
Traffic congestion	Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with so traffic jams and traffic slows to a crawl.
Brownfield versus Greenfield Sites	Brownfield sites have previously been built upon and await new use whereas greenfield sites have not been built upon before and are usually at the edge of the city.
Integrated Transport Systems	When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and reduce private car use.

Dereliction	Abandoned buildings and wasteland.
Sustainable Urban Living	Where there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound , resources are fairly allocated and jobs secure.
Urban Greening	The process of increasing and preserving open space such as public parks and open space.
Urban Regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built up area by either installing modern facilities (renewal) or redevelopment (demolishing old buildings for new ones).

An overview of the distribution of population and the major UK cities

UK cities tend to be located in **lowland areas** where building is easier such as Birmingham. Coastal cities developed due to trade opportunities such as Bristol. Mineral wealth led to the development of Leeds and Sheffield on coal deposits. London grew as a major port, financial centre and administrative area.

Population density
- 5000 +
- 2500 - 5000
- 1000 - 2500
- 500 - 1000
- 250 - 500
- 100 - 250
- 50 - 100
- 25 - 50
- 0 - 25

Section A: Urban Issues and Challenges.

Case Study of a Major UK City - Bristol

The Location and Importance of Bristol in the UK and the Wider World.	
Location and importance to the UK.	Bristol is located in the south west of England with the Bristol Channel to the north. It developed as a major port as part of the 'triangle trade' and so similar to Liverpool its wealth grew as part of the slave trade. In the 19th Century it became a major port with trade links around the world.
Importance to the Wider World	In the 19th Century it became a major port with trade links around the world. It is now the largest city in the south west and is still growing! Bristol has 2 cathedrals, 2 universities and is the 8th most popular city for tourists from abroad to visit. It also boasts the highest concentration of silicon chip manufacturers outside of California. It is also home to Aardman Animations.

The Impacts of national and international Migration on the Growth and character of Bristol.	
National Migration	Bristol grew by attracting by attracting people from the countryside during the industrial revolution, this led to the population doubling between 1851 and 1891.
International Migration	As a port Bristol has always attracted people from all over the world. It had relatively large Indian and African communities in the 1900s as sailors settled in the city. In the 20th Century Bristol has attracted people from Jamaica, Somalia, India and Poland. This has added to the cultural diversity of the city with the St Paul's Carnival attracting 40,000 visitors a year.

How Urban Change has created Opportunities:

Social and Economic opportunities

Cultural Mix	**Ethnic diversity due to migrations in the past** has bought a range of foods, festivals and cultural experiences to Bristol. The Bristol Old Vic and **Tobacco Factory** provide a wide range of entertainments.
Recreation and Entertainment	**Shopping is a growing leisure activity. Cabot Circus** opened in 2006 and provides shops, leisure facilities and 250 apartments. The CBD has been pedestrianised and has widespread CCTV to provide a safe shopping environment. This also helps to boost tourism from elsewhere. The **Harbourside** area has been converted to bars and restaurants as well as a museum.
Employment	**Bristol has many high-tech industries** which have helped to make the city prosperous. Many of these are located on the edge of the city in science and business parks. It is home to global companies such as **Aardman Animations** and Toshiba. Chinese telecommunications giant Huawei have invested in the city, highlighting the importance of globalisation and inward investment. The universities provide an educated workforce with the skills needed.
Integrated transport Systems	**Bristol has a major problem with traffic congestion** so has developed an integrated transport system (ITS) to solve this problem. It aims to double the number of cyclists by 2020 by providing cycle paths away from roads to encourage workers and schoolchildren to switch to cycling. Public transport is also being developed to encourage people to leave the car at home. The rapid transport network links buses to Bristol Temple Meads Railway Station and Park and Ride sites on the edge of the city.

Environmental Opportunities

Urban Greening	**Bristol has 8 nature reserves and 300 parks**. Plans are to link the cycle routes with as many of these green sites as possible to encourage cyclists to choose this option of travel. Pans exist to cover 30% of the city with trees, which will also help reduce flooding.

How Urban Change has created Challenges:	
Social and Economic Challenges	
Urban Deprivation	In inner city **Filwood** you are likely to be less well educated, die earlier, in poorer health, unemployed or in a lower paid job.
Inequalities in housing	Homes in inner city **Filwood** are rented from landlords or the council, are poorly insulated and Lack gardens. Damp is a problem in some properties. Housing in the affluent suburb of Stoke Bishop is owner-occupied, larger and has front and back gardens. It includes **Sneyd Park** which is home to many millionaires who live in large Victorian villas.
Inequalities in education and health	Life expectancy in inner city **Filwood** is 78 whereas the average for Bristol is 80. People here tend not to participate in sport and access Education results follow a similar pattern with only 36% of pupils achieving the higher GCSE grades.
Unemployment	**High unemployment rates** in the inner city as the traditional industries closed. Youth unemployment is double the national average and a lack of educational qualifications is a problem.
Environmental Challenges	
Dereliction	**Stokes Croft** is an area of the inner city that is seriously deprived. Many houses are empty or occupied by squatters. The area has high crime levels. To improve the area grants have been provided for artists to produce public art. The empty buildings have been converted into shops, bars and cafes.
Building on brownfield and greenfield sites	Brown field sites such as old railway sidings have been built on to provide modern housing developments. Large housing estates have been built on greenfield sites at the edge of the city such as around Clevedon, making them commuter settlements.
The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe	As Bristol has spread out it has engulfed villages and led to green land being built upon. Places like Clevedon on the edge of the city have become **commuter settlements** with people living there but working in Bristol itself. A greenbelt where development is restricted helps to protect the remaining areas.

Urban Regeneration	The **revival of old parts** of the built up area by either installing modern facilities known as **renewal** such as changing engine sheds to high tech industry or redevelopment (demolishing old buildings for new ones) as with **Glass Wharf.**

An example of an urban regeneration project to show:
• **Reasons why the area needed regeneration**
• **The Main Features of the Project.**
• **Example: The Temple Quarter.**

Why regeneration was needed	• The area was very run down with derelict buildings due to industries closing down. • Temple Quay had abandoned potteries, ropeworks and timber yards. • The remains of the cities ironworks and gas works were an eyesore. • The area gave a very bad impression of Bristol to visitors arriving by train to Bristol Temple Meads Station. • The area suffers from high unemployment and poor access to the rest of the city.
Main features of the project	• Temple Meads Station has been improved with a more accessible road network which links to the rapid transit network and the cycle path network. • The target is to create 17,000 new jobs by 2037. • A new bridge has been built over the River Avon to improve access. • The 'Engine Shed' has been renovated to create a location for new high tech business. • The Bristol Arena and associated island will create a new concert, exhibition and sporting venue for the whole of the West Midlands. • The area has been given Enterprise Zone status to encourage businesses to move to the area.

Urban Sustainability

Key Idea: Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. Cities use a huge amount of resources and are not able to supply their own food or energy, making them more sustainable would improve the quality of life of the people living there.

Sustainable Urban Living	Where there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound , resources are fairly allocated and jobs secure.

Traffic congestion	Occurs when there is too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with so traffic jams and traffic slows to a crawl.

Making Urban Areas More Sustainable – Freiburg , Germany.

Freiburg is located in SW Germany and since 1970 has won many awards for being one of the most sustainable cities in Europe. It even generates tourist revenue from councillors and business people visiting from all over the world to see how it operates!

Energy Conservation	• £5 million invested in solar and wind power products. • Football stadium invested in solar panel projects and offers season tickets to investors. Solar training centre set up. • Energy efficient housing with south facing windows and well insulated houses.
Water Conservation	• Green roofs collect rainwater. • Pervious pavements and unpaved tramways allows water to soak in reducing flood risk and the need to water green spaces. • Use of grey water for flushing toilets.
Creating Green Space	• 40% of city is forested which creates green spaces and absorbs pollutants. • Nature conservation areas blend in with the surrounding Black Forest to create a green city.

Making Urban Areas More Sustainable – BedZED, London.

Energy Conservation	Uses 45% electricity as it has large windows facing south so… 81% less heating energy as walls have thick insulation. 300mm insulation. Low energy lighting, motion sensors throughout.
Water Conservation	Uses 'grey' rainwater for toilet flushing. Uses 58% less water.
Creating Green Space	Homes have roof gardens, community layout promotes walking.

Bristol: Transport Solutions

Bristol has developed an Integrated Transport System (ITS) which connects different forms of transport and encourages people to cycle or use public transport.

The Rapid Transit Network is 3 bus routes that link the railway station to park and ride sites on the edge of the city.

Developing cycle paths to double the number of cyclists by 2020.

Electrifying the railway line to London to improve reliability and reduce pollution.

Solutions from Other Cities

Freiburg: Built an efficient tram network and restricts car parking in the centre with car park spaces costing £20,000
Singapore: High petrol prices and an overhead railway system.
Beijing: Only 20% of people applying to own a vehicle are allowed to do so and a congestion charge has been introduced.
London: A congestion charge to enter the city centre.

Integrated Transport Systems	When different transport methods connect together, making journeys smoother. Better integration should result in more demand for public transport and reduce private car use.