

Urban Issues and Challenges

Urban issues and challenges	
Key idea	Specification content
A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The global pattern of urban change. • Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. • Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push–pull theory), natural increase. • The emergence of megacities.
Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally ◦ causes of growth: natural increase and migration ◦ how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy ▪ economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development ◦ how urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements ▪ providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy ▪ providing access to services – health and education ▪ reducing unemployment and crime ▪ managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. • An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.
Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK. • A case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world ◦ impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city ◦ how urban change has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems ▪ environmental: urban greening ◦ how urban change has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment ▪ environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal ▪ the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. • An example of an urban regeneration project to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ reasons why the area needed regeneration ◦ the main features of the project.
Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Features of sustainable urban living: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ water and energy conservation ◦ waste recycling ◦ creating green space. • How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.

Key Terms

Urbanisation:

Megacities:

Push factors:

Pull factors:

Migration:

Rural-urban migration:

Squatter settlements:

Informal economy:

Formal economy:

Natural increase:

NGO:

Self help schemes:

Urban planning:

Brownfield sites

Greenfield sites

Population density:

Social deprivation:

Regeneration:

Integrated transport system:

Sustainable:

Eco-footprint:

<u>Urbanisation</u> Global trends (MEDC/LEDC):	
<u>Case Study: LIC Mumbai</u> National Importance:	
International Importance:	

<u>Strategies to improve slums in Dharavi:</u>
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<u>Case Study: HIC: :London.</u> National Importance:
International Importance:
<u>Impact of migration on London:</u>

Urban issues and challenges
Knowledge organiser

<u>Social challenges</u>	<u>Social opportunities</u>

<u>Sustainable cities (social, environmental):</u> Sustainable transport:
Sustainable housing:

<u>Social Opportunities:</u>
- Cultural opportunities
- Leisure and recreation:
- Shopping:

<u>Economic challenges</u>	<u>Economic opportunities</u>

<u>Urban inequalities:</u> Housing
Deprivation

<u>Economic Opportunities:</u>
- Loss of industry:
- Growth of new industry:
- Economic patterns:

<u>Environmental challenges</u>	<u>Environmental opportunities</u>

<u>Urban Regeneration: Olympic Games, 2012</u>
- Why did are need regenerating?
- Obstacles to the regeneration:
- Was it successful?
Social Changes
Economic Changes

<u>Transport: in London:</u>
- Demand:
- Solutions: