



Answer(s)



Describe the location of London in the UK

SE of England on the River Thames

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Why did London grow as a major city?

Tidal nature of Thames – meant it became a port and centre for UK trade. Even when port declined – excellent transport hub – road / rail networks and two major airports meant it continue to grow.

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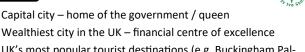




Give 2 points about London's National importance

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Answer(s)



UK's most popular tourist destinations (e.g. Buckingham Palace, Tower of London etc.) Major theatre / music and sporting venues – e.g. O2, West

Has centre of worship for many faiths - e.g. London Central Mosque



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one of most important in world Describe London's international importance

World class transport links - multiple international airports Headquarters of many major companies - e.g. KPMG Centre of academic excellence - globally recognised (e.g. Harley Street)

Time-zone advantage for doing business with Asia.

World's most powerful city - London stock exchange

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Give reasons for London's rapid growth

- •National migration people moving to London from elsewhere in UK for work / education
- •International migration (again for work and education) 1/3 of population are from this
- Natural Increase many in the 20-30 age bracket birth rates are higher than death rates.





Answer(s)



Describe some of the opportunities brought about by migration in London

- Has helped London become a young, cosmopolitan city - great cultural diversity
- European migrants contributed more than £20 billion to UK finances since 2000
- EU migrants contributed 64% more in taxes than received in benefits
- Migrants often well educated and bring new talents.

Some increase in social and racial tension

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Describe some of the potential challenges brought about by migration in London

Some wealthy migrants have pushed up house prices

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Answer(s)



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- State 3 key opportunities brought about by urban change in
- London.

Increased employment opportunities

Greater cultural mix

Pressures on housing

Improvements in transport Improvements in protecting and establishing green

Opportunities for recreation and entertainment

spaces (urban greening)

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Give an example of a transport improvement in London.

Crossrail - a new E-W route (the Elizabeth Line) across London linking Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the East and Reading and Heathrow in the West.

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The London Docklands is a good example of how urban change has led to increased employment opportunities.

Describe how it has led to this.

Following deindustrialisation, the old docklands were regenerated in 1981 – the area now boosts Canary Wharf with high rise office blocks including headquarters of many major banks (e.g. HSBC) and is a major financial centre. Over 100,000 new jobs have been created in the service sector in the area.



Question(s)

Question(s)



Answer(s)



Give 3 social and economic challenges brought about by urban change in London.

- 1. Social deprivation
- 2. Crime
- 3. Demand for housing

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Answer(s)

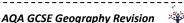


What is meant by Urban Greening?

Involves public landscaping and forest projects – e.g. parks, living walls, green roofs etc.

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Answer(s)



What are the benefits of urban greening?

- •Trees produce O₂ and take in CO₂
- •Reduces flood dangers
- •Provides habitats for urban wildlife
- Space and recreation and keeping fit.

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Answer(s)



Give examples of the impacts of the growth of commuter settlements

Can cause increase in house prices Reduces community spirit Some traditions may be lost Lead to development of more services in the area.

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Answer(s)

along



Define the terms Brownfield site and Greenfield site

Brownfield Site - An area that has previously been built on.

Greenfield Site - An area of land that has never been built on before.



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Answer(s)



- (a) planning permission easier to obtain
- (b) water/electricity infrastructure already in place
- (c) results in improvement to an area which has suffered decline.

Give 3 advantages of building on a Brownfield site

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Answer(s)



Give 3 disadvantages of building on a Brownfield site.

- (a) Previous land-use can result in costly and time consuming environmental survey to ensure area free of pollution
- (b) Costs of de-contamination and demolition can be high
- (c) City areas often come with problems of higher crime rates and congestion which can put prospective buy off

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Answer(s)



- (a) An area of London that has seen gentrification and opportunities for a greater cultural mix, recreation and entertainment
- (b) A scheme for improving transport in London
- (c) An area of London where urban change has led to increased employment opportunities
- (d) An example of urban regeneration in the UK

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- (b) CrossRail
- (c) The London Docklands
- (d) Lower Leas Valley London (Olympic Park)

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Answer(s)



Define the term urban regeneration

The revival of an old area by either renewal or redevelopment.

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Answer(s)



Define the term 'sustainable city'

A city that can meet its needs without making it difficult for future generations to meet their needs.

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Answer(s)



Give examples of sustainable living with regards to creating green open spaces.

- Creating green roofs on the top of apartments (e.g. East Village - Stratford, London)
- Creating wetland areas with ponds surrounded by parkland (e.g. East Village, Stratford – London)
 - 40% of the city of Frieburg in Germany is forested.

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Answer(s)



Give examples of sustainable living with regards to conserv-

ing energy

- Renewable energy systems e.g. solar panels can be added to roofs (e.g. Frieburg, Germany)
- Energy use reduced by 30% in the East Village, Stratford -London) – using a combined heat and power station run on
- making better use of insulation, double glazing etc,

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Give examples of sustainable living with regards to conserv-

ing water

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Green roofs used to harvest rainwater for growing food (e.g. East Village, Stratford - London)

Water recycling by filtering and cleaning rainwater in ponds and using it in homes as 'grey water' (e.g. East Village -Stratford, London)

Financial incentives to use water sparingly (e.g. Frieburg, Germany)

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Answer(s)



Give examples of sustainable living with regards to recycling waste.

- use of waste to create energy (e.g. biogas using garden waste and organic waste)

- Reduce packaging so less ends up in recycling

- encouraging communities to grow food and compost organic waste

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Answer(s)



What are the benefits of creating green spaces in urban areas?

Absorb and purify water Help reduce flood risk

Provide natural habitats for wildlife

Provide social and recreational space (walking, jogging etc.)





Answer(s)

What are the problems associated with congestion in urban areas?

Environmental problems – air pollution Economic problems – increased journey times meaning loss of work hours and higher fuel consumption Social problems - greater risk of accidents, delays for emergency vehicles, stress levels.

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Answer(s)



- Name 4 urban transport strategies used to reduce conges-
- tion in urban areas.

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- 1. London Congestion Charge
- 2. Cambridge high parking costs and the Park and Ride Scheme (e.g. Madingley Road)
- 3. London's integrated transport system (public transport linked together – buses, rail etc.)
- 4. CrossRail improved public transport in London 5. Cycle Strategies – e.g. Santander Cycle hire in London.

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Answer(s)



How does the London congestion charge work?

Central London - has a Congestion Charge Zone Fee of £11.50 for entering zone - 7am-6pm Mon-Fri Discourage motorists and reduce high traffic flow / congestion Money goes back into the transport system 10% reduction in traffic volumes since implemented.

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Answer(s)



Explain how Park and Ride systems in Cambridge set out to reduce congestion problems.

- 5 Park and Ride sites around outskirts of Cambridge (e.g. Madingley Road)

- pay £3 for bus ticket - leave car in secure car parking facilities with toilets / security cameras – bus into Cambridge

- by cars being left on outskirts - reduce traffic congestion in the city.

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Answer(s)



What is the difference between renewal and redevelopment in the context of urban regeneration? **Renewal** – mean renewing what is already there – i.e. installing modern facilities in old buildings Redevelopment - means demolishing what is there and starting anew.

Question(s)



Answer(s)

Why did the area of Stratford and the Lower Lea Valley need regenerating?

By 2007 it was one of the most deprived areas having undergone deindustrialisation Many derelict brownfield sites Higher than average unemployment Low school achievement

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Answer(s)



Give any three features of success of the redevelopment of the Lower Leas Valley in London.

Tackled unemployment (Westfield shopping centre – provided 10,000 more

Environmental improvement – Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park created: wildlife habitats created; water quality of River leas improved

Economy boosted - £9 billion of investment in the area Social benefits - new school opened; new sports arenas

Improved Infrastructure (e.g. Stratford Tube Station)

More affordable housing - former athletes village now provides 2,800 new homes for locals / newcomers.

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Give 2 possible problems associated with the development of Stratford and the Lower Leas Valley in London.

Compulsory purchase of land (some protests) Rents of some of the new homes are unaffordable for the area's poorest

Development had a high carbon footprint Total cost of redevelopment was very high.

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With regards to your example of urban regeneration of the Lower Lees Valley what was the name of...

- (a) The new school
- (b) The Shopping centre
- (b) The improved Tube Station

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- (a) Chobham Academy
- (b) Westfield Shopping Centre
- (c) Stratford Tube Station

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Answer(s)



What does the term gentrification mean?

Social and Economic revival of an area attracting richer people into an area as the area is improved.