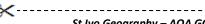


Question(s)

Define the term Natural increase

This is where there is a high number of young people (18-35) meaning more children will be born





Answer(s)



Question(s)

What is meant by rural-urban migration?

The movement of migrants from the countryside to cities

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Question(s)

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Answer(s)



What is meant by push and pull factors in the context of rural-urban migration?

Push factors are reasons want to leave the countryside

Pull factors are the reasons people want to move to the countryside.

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Question(s)







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Any reason why people might want to move TO a place e.g.

- More jobs available
- More facilities / shops etc.
- Better healthcare and education

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Question(s)

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Answer(s)



Any reason why people might want to move FROM a place e.g. Give 2 examples of Push factors

- Poor soil meaning farming is hard
- lack of jobs
- Lack of opportunities
- Poor access to education and health care



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Question(s)

Describe the location of Lagos

Lagos is situated on the West Coast of Africa in Nigeria





Answer(s)



Question(s)

Describe the location of Lagos within Nigeria

- Coastal city
- SW of Nigeria
- Next to Gulf of Guinea
- Close to the border with Benin

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Answer(s)



Question(s)

Give two facts about the regional importance of Lagos

Home to 10% of Nigeria's population

History of economic growth - generates highest money earned of all states in Nigeria

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Answer(s)



Question(s)

Give two factors about Lagos' National Importance



- Nigeria's centre of trade and commerce
- 80% of Nigeria's industry is based in Lagos
- Lagos generates about 30% of Nigeria's GDP at centre of Nigeria's modern economy

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Answer(s)



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Question(s)

Give two factors about Lagos' International importance

- Main financial centre of West Africa
- Global city with a substantial and growing foreign board population
- 80% of flights into West Africa go into Lagos airport

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Question(s)

What are the reasons for rapid growth of population in Lagos?

- 1. High natural increase (average age of 19 many of child bearing age)
- 2. Rural-urban migration particularly since the 1970s oil boom



Answer(s)



Question(s)

Give two pull factors for people moving to Lagos

- Health care whilst not free is available
- Better education opportunities
- Can find jobs in informal if not formal sector

More jobs available than anywhere in Nigeria

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Give two push factors for people moving to Lagos



Answer(s)



Question(s)

- Poor education / health in rural areas
- Farming hard for low wages
- Land in Niger delta polluted by oil industry
- Political unrest in the North (Boko Harem)

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Question(s)

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- What social opportunities have led to development in
 - Lagos?

Answer(s)

- 1. Health Care more readily available helped to increase life expectancy
- 2. Education better opportunities available led to increase in expected years of schooling and those educated are more likely to find work.



Question(s)

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Answer(s)



- How have economic opportunities in Lagos resulted in development?
- Lagos has more jobs than anywhere in Nigeria (in formal and informal sector) - has helped to increase GNI per capita
- Major industrial centre because of coastal location for shipping, international airport etc.. attracting business.

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Answer(s)



Question(s)

Name any 3 problems associated with urban growth in Lagos







- 2. Crime
- 3. Air Pollution
- 4. Water Pollution
- 5. Waste Pollution
- 6. Traffic Congestion



Answer(s)

enough)



Question(s)

Describe how the problem of traffic congestion is being tackled in Lagos

- Constructing Rail Mass Transit system
- Plans for new waterway network of ferries

Bus Rapid Transit (BRT) system – separate lane for buses to reduce travel time (although not

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Fold along here

Answer(s)



- Question(s)
- Describe how the problem of crime is being tackled in Lagos
- The city has brought 3 helicopters to help spot criminal activity
- Community policy is being used
- A DNA forensic lab has been established

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Question(s)



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Answer(s)



- Describe how the problem of air pollution is being tackled in Lagos
- In Dec 2016 the city pledged to stop importing dirty fuel
- Move to improve public transport (not much success to date)
- Banned import of miniature generators.

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Question(s)

Name and locate an example of urban planning in Lagos

Answer(s)



Makoko Slum - "Neighbourhood Hotspots" and "Floating communities Project"

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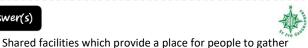
Question(s)

Give 3 challenges of living in squatter settlements

- - Homes are built from basic materials e.g. wood / metal sheets – many built on stilts built over the lagoon
 - Many houses lack basic facilities / sanitation
 - Malaria and malnutrition major problem infant mortality rates are high
 - Disease spreads quickly people living closely together
 - Incomes are low high unemployment rates.



Answer(s)



Question(s)

What are 'neighbourhood hotspots' and how have they improved the quality of life in Makoko?

They improve quality of life by:

and learn and improve education

- Providing source of energy (multi-purpose biogas plant fed by organic waste and run by sunlight)
- Better access to water and sanitation (improving health) have simple water harvesting and water filter systems
 - Locals employed to help improve local infrastructure salary enables them to help transform the community www

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Answer(s)



Question(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?



Answer(s)



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





- Capital city home of the government / queen
- Wealthiest city in the UK financial centre of excellence
- UK's most popular tourist destinations (e.g. Buckingham Palace, Tower of London etc.)
- Major theatre / music and sporting venues e.g. O2, West End)
- Has centre of worship for many faiths e.g. London Central Mosque



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- Question(s)
 - Describe London's international importance
- World's most powerful city London stock exchangof most important in world
- World class transport links multiple international
- 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.





Answer(s)



Question(s)

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.

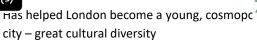
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Answer(s)



- 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.





Describe some of the opportunities brought about by migration in London

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Answer(s)



- Question(s)
- Describe some of the potential challenges brought about by migration in London

- Pressures on housing
- Some increase in social and racial tension
- Some wealthy migrants have pushed up house prices

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- Question(s)
 - State 3 key opportunities brought about by urban change in London.
- Answer(s)
 - Greater cultural mix
 - Opportunities for recreation and entertainment
 - Increased employment opportunities
 - Improvements in transport
 - Improvements in protecting and establishing green spaces (urban greening)

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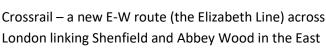




Question(s)

Give an example of a transport improvement in





London linking Shenfield and Abbey Wood in the East London. and Reading and Heathrow in the West.



Answer(s)



Question(s)

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.



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Answer(s)



Question(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)



Question(s)

What is meant by Urban Greening?

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

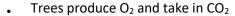
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- Question(s)
 - What are the benefits of urban greening?

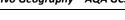


- Reduces flood dangers
- Provides habitats for urban wildlife
- Space and recreation and keeping fit.

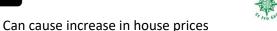
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- Reduces community spirit
- Some traditions may be lost
- Lead to development of more services in the area.



Give examples of the impacts of the growth of commuter settlements









Answer(s)



Question(s)

Define the terms Brownfield site and Greenfield site

Brownfield Site - An area that has previously been built

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

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Answer(s)



Question(s)

Give 3 advantages of building on a Brownfield site

- A) planning permission easier to obtain
- B) water/electricity infrastructure already in
- C) results in improvement to an area which has suffered decline.

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Answer(s)



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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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Question(s)

Name examples of the following:

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



Question(s)

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Define the term urban regeneration

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





Answer(s)



Question(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)



Question(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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Question(s)



Fold along here



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Answer(s)



Give examples of sustainable living with regards to conserving 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 biomass

- making better use of insulation, double glazing etc,



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Question(s)

Give examples of sustainable living with regards to conserving water

- - 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,





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Question(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 ဗ္ဗwaste



Answer(s)



- Question(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.)

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Answer(s)



Question(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)

along here



- Question(s)
 - Name 4 urban transport strategies used to reduce congestion in urban areas.

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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Question(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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Question(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.





Answer(s)

Question(s)

What is the difference between renewal and redevelopment in the context of urban regeneration?

- (i) **Renewal** – mean renewing what is already there - i.e. installing modern facilities in old buildings
- (ii) Redevelopment - means demolishing what is there and starting anew.

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Question(s)

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Why did the area of Stratford and the Lower Lea Valley

need regenerating?



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Answer(s)

- 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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Question(s)



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Give any three features of success of the

redevelopment of the Lower Leas Valley in London.



Answer(s)

Fold along here

- Improved Infrastructure (e.g. Stratford Tube Station)
- Tackled unemployment (Westfield shopping centre provided 10,000
- **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
- More affordable housing former athletes village now provides 2,800 new homes for locals / newcomers.

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Answer(s)



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.