**URBAN ISSUES AND CHALLENGES CHECKLIST**

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|  |  | 😊 | 😐 | ☹ |
| 1 | **A growing percentage of the world’s population lives in urban areas** |  |  |  |
|  | 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. |  |  |  |
| 2 | **Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.** |  |  |  |
|  | A **case study** of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate: |  |  |  |
|  | * the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally |  |  |  |
|  | * causes of growth: natural increase and migration |  |  |  |
|  | * how urban growth has created **opportunities**:   + **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**:   + 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. |  |  |  |
| 3 | **Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.** |  |  |  |
|  | 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:   * 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:   + social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems   + environmental: urban greening * how urban change has created challenges:   + 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:   * reasons why the area needed regeneration * the main features of the project |  |  |  |
| 4 | Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport. |  |  |  |
|  | Features of **sustainable urban living**:   * water and energy conservation * waste recycling * creating green space * How **urban transport strategies** are used to reduce traffic congestion. |  |  |  |

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