

Subject	Geography	Year Group	9	Sequence No.	3	Topic	Urban issues and challenges
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Retrieval	Core Knowledge	Student Thinking
What do teachers need retrieve from students before they start teaching new content ?	What specific ambitious knowledge do teachers need teach students in this sequence of learning?	What real life examples can be applied to this sequence of learning to development of our students thinking, encouraging them to see the inequalities around them and 'do something about them!'
<p>L1 retrieve the meaning of the word urban from lower school. Link to Y8 History to the industrial revolution</p> <p>L2 link back to Y7 map skills to label all of the continents. Linking back to Y7 and the key terms opportunities and challenges</p> <p>L4 link back to Y7 geog what does the word sustainable mean. How was Las Vegas trying to be sustainable with their water?</p> <p>L5 link back to Y7 map skills to work out where Curitiba and Bedzed are</p> <p>L9 link back to L8-where is the industrial zone of Rio and what companies can be found there</p> <p>L11 recap the social challenges mentioned in L10</p> <p>L12 Refer back to the last few lessons to discuss which of the challenges Rio faces is the worst</p>	<p>NEE-newly emerging country LIC-low income HIC-high income country Urbanisation-The increasing proportion of people living in towns and cities Urban trends</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More people are living in towns and cities than before • Majority of people in HICs live in towns or cities • However, urban growth is currently more rapid in LICs and NEEs-this is because many of them are experiencing an industrial revolution • In HICs people already moved to towns and cities back in the 1800s <p>Pull factor-something that attracts you to a place-more job opportunities, improved services such as healthcare and education Push factor-something that makes you want to leave a place-drought, crime, difficulty to access services</p> <p>Megacity-a city that is home to at least 10million people Opportunities and challenges in megacities 😊 -more jobs, better paid jobs, wider variety of educational opportunities, easy to travel around, access to basic resources, more leisure activities, better infrastructure 😞 Expensive, competition for jobs, forced to live in poor conditions, strained resources and services</p> <p>Traffic congestion- is when road use becomes more popular, leading to slower speeds, longer trip times, and increased queueing. Problems linked to traffic congestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased air pollution – greenhouse gas emissions • Poor efficiency of transporting goods leading to longer delivery times for businesses • Delays which may result in late arrival for a job or school • Blocked traffic may interfere with the passage of emergency vehicles 	<p>With the knowledge gained from this topic students will address misconceptions about cities, they will understand what issues cities at different stages of development are facing and explore ways to solve problems that cities face. They will do this through the following activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students create a line graph using data and interpret it to show similarities and differences between developing and developed countries rates of urbanization • Students discuss to what extent life in a megacity is perfect • They look at different mega cities around the world • Students learn about traffic management strategies used in the local city of Nottingham-their GCSE human geog fieldwork will focus around them assessing how effective these management strategies have been. • Students reflect on their lives, thinking about what they do that is sustainable • Students discuss whether it's more difficult for a whole city to be sustainable than a small community • Students redesign a favela community to show how improvements can be made, however they have a budget which teaches them that it's not easy to solve all the problems without funding

<p>L17 link back to the concepts of opps and challenges from earlier in the course and Y7</p> <p>L19 link back to the Rio section of this topic to discuss what inequalities there were there</p> <p>L21 link back to earlier in the topic and Y7 focusing on the terms opportunities and challenges</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Higher chances of collisions due to tight spacing and constant stopping-and-going • Stressed and frustrated motorists, encouraging road rage and reduced health <p>Solutions to traffic congestion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Park and ride schemes • Park and ride schemes such as Colwick racecourse and Phoenix road • For park and ride schemes people park their car in a car park outside of the city centre and then catch a bus to the city centre • Park and ride schemes means there are less cars in the city centre • <p>How can urban areas be more sustainable?</p> <p>Managing and recycling water-Las Vegas they use Lake Mead as a source of water. Use recycled water in hotels and recreational activities. Encourage landscape architecture that involves using plants that don't require lots of water or stones and pebbles in gardens instead of grass</p> <p>Energy conservation-Ensuring buildings are well insulated so that heating does not need to be on for long periods of time. Triple glazed windows to stop heat escaping. The use of energy monitors in the home so that people are aware of their consumption. Vaxjo Sweden.</p> <p>Waste disposal-recycling materials in the City of Surrey Canada-to encourage everyone and reduce confusion all materials go into one bin. Mass composting sites to create new soil for the city. Using potential landfill rubbish as fuel to power the waste disposal trucks</p> <p>Green spaces- increase the number of parks in urban areas to help act as carbon sinks, reduce potential flooding through the interception of plants. Improve physical and mental wellbeing of urban populations and create habitats for wildlife to improve biodiversity.</p> <p>Curitiba City in the south East of Brazil It was a pioneer in urban sustainability and showed many HICs how they could be more sustainable. They were one of the first to introduce bus only lanes, triple articulated buses to fit more people as well as paying tubes to reduce bus waiting times. The city also had a network of connected parks that acted as wildlife corridors as well as natural floodplains. The city introduced a rubbish collection system where the urban poor could trade in rubbish for food.</p> <p>Bedzed A smaller community based south of London</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students discuss what the worst social challenge is and which solution to the challenges is best. • Students to discuss whether the social challenges outweigh the economic challenges • Students to assess all the challenges faced by Rio • Students compare the ethnic mix of London to Warsop-they discuss why there are differences • Students consider whether migration has been helpful to London. • Students look at a job they could do linked to urban regeneration • Students discuss how successful the London Docklands regeneration project was • Students discuss how inequalities could impact a persons life chances • Students decide on what we should do as a nation-develop greenbelts or work with brownfield sites • Students explore a regeneration project that is set to take place in Mansfield they think about how they would use the funds to improve the town centre
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The whole community is completely sustainable from the lifestyle of the people to the materials used in its production
<https://www.bioregional.com/projects-and-services/case-studies/bedzed-the-uks-first-large-scale-eco-village>

Squatter settlements

Home to many of the urban poor in NEEs and LICs

Also known as shanty towns, slums and in Brazil favelas

They are informal/illegal housing

In Brazil they were started when slavery was abolished and those people were freed but could not afford and easily access formal housing and jobs.

😞 Cramped conditions, poor sanitation, poorly built, dangerous in terms of crime, poor access to other parts of the city and ignored by officials and seen as a problem

😊 Practice self help to improve their own conditions, lots of 'informal' work, independent, have their own culture

Case study linked to improving life for the urban poor

An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor: The Favela Bairro Project (Rio). The Favela Bairro Project is a government plan to improve and upgrade the quality of life in the favelas. It ran between 1995-2008.	
⊙ Helped 253,000 people in 73 favelas	⊙ 90% of homes are now built out of brick rather than wood which makes them warmer
⊙ \$1 billion project to improve infrastructure and public services like schools	⊙ Improvements in sanitation and water facilities
⊙ There are new clubs for children e.g. Samba to keep them out of gangs	⊙ Cable car has been added to Ipanema so people can move around easily
⊙ Police Pacifying Units (UPP) to reduce crime	⊙ 800 new homes have been built
⊙ Favela Bairro Project is a site and service scheme. This is where legal land has been given to the locals with basic facilities.	⊙ £10 million has been spent on a new sewer.
	⊙ Day care centre for people with drug addictions

Importance of Rio De Janeiro

Regional importance-it has its own zone for industry in the north of the city home to with VW, Volvo and BMW factories. This creates jobs for locals.

Its home to the infamous Carnival which celebrates lent-cultural significance for the local area. 3rd busiest port in Brazil used for imports and exports-helps the area financially

Globally-Held global events such as the 2014 football world cup and 2016 Olympics. Its amazing physical geography attracts tourists from all over the world.

Urban industrial areas and economic development

Urban industrial areas means factories

Economic development means making more money

Creates jobs for people, this means people have more money to spend in the local area, leading to businesses making more money.
 If people work there and get paid they will pay more tax this money can be used to improve services and facilities in the city.
 It provides work to semi and low skilled workers reducing unemployment rates
 More industry means that countries can trade goods this means more money coming into a place

Social challenges in Rio

Health care

Challenges

In 2013 only 55 per cent of the city had a local family health clinic. Services for pregnant women and the elderly were very poor, especially in the West Zone.

District	Zone	Infant mortality rate	Pregnant females getting medical care	Average life expectancy
Cidade de Deus	West	21 per 1000	60%	45
Barra de Tijuca	South	6 per 1000	100%	80
Rio de Janeiro (as a whole)		19 per 1000	74%	63

Comparing health in two contrasting districts with Rio as a whole

Solutions

One example of how the authorities have tried to improve health care is the favela of Santa Marta. Set on a steep hillside, with a population of 8000, it has few roads and the main means of access is an overcrowded cable car. It is 13 km to the nearest hospital. Medical staff took a health kit into people's homes, and were able to detect twenty different diseases and treat them. As a result, infant mortality has fallen and life expectancy increased.

Education

Challenges

Education in Brazil is compulsory for children aged 6–14. In Rio only half of all children continue their education beyond the age of 14. Many drop out of school and some get involved in drug trafficking.

The level of school enrolment in Rio is low. The main reasons for this are:

- ♦ a shortage of nearby schools
- ♦ a lack of money and a need to work
- ♦ a shortage of teachers
- ♦ low pay for teachers
- ♦ poor training for teachers.

Solutions

The authorities have tried to improve access to education by:

- ♦ encouraging local people to volunteer to help in school
- ♦ giving school grants to poor families to help meet the cost of keeping their children in school
- ♦ making money available to pay for free lessons in volleyball, football, swimming and squash in Rocinha favela
- ♦ opening a private university in Rocinha favela.

Energy

Challenges

The whole city suffers frequent blackouts due to a shortage of electricity. The growing population and the demands of the forthcoming Olympics will make the situation worse.

Many people living in the poorer parts of Rio de Janeiro get their electricity by illegally tapping into the main supply, which is risky and unsafe (photo E).



Illegal electricity connections in a favela

Solutions

The electricity supply to Rio has been improved by:

- ♦ installing 60km of new power lines
- ♦ building a new nuclear generator
- ♦ developing the new Simplicio hydro-electric complex which will increase Rio's supply of electricity by 30 per cent. It took 6 years to build and cost over US\$ 2 billion.

Water supply

Challenges


Around 12 per cent of Rio's population did not have access to running water. It is estimated that 37 per cent of water is lost through leaky pipes, fraud and illegal access. The situation has become worse in recent years.

Drought-hit Rio braces for Carnival water shortages


S E Brazil is experiencing its worst drought for 80 years

Paraibuna and Santa Branca reservoirs are declared empty

Water to take priority over energy: less water to be taken from the River Paraíba do Sul for electricity generation

 Newspaper headlines from 2015



 Improved water supply to Olympic Park in West Zone

Solutions

Most of the work has been on improving the quantity or quality of the water in the favelas and in the Olympic Park (photo **D**). Seven new treatment plants were built between 1998 and 2014, and over 300km of pipes were laid. By 2014, 95 per cent of the population had a mains water supply.

Economic challenges in Rio

The growth of Rio's urban industrial areas has boosted the city's economy. Economic development has brought improvements to Rio's roads, transport, services and environment. The policy to improve the city's favelas has improved the quality of life for many people. Growing economic prosperity has attracted large companies to Rio from other parts of Brazil and South America, as well as from abroad. These developments have created a range of new **economic opportunities** in the **formal economy**.

The effects of economic growth in Rio?

Rio is Brazil's second most important industrial centre after São Paulo. Its large population, financial sector, port facilities and industrial areas (photo **A**) have contributed to Rio's rapid economic development. The city now provides more than 6 per cent of all employment in Brazil.

Rio has one of the highest incomes per head in the country, and the city's retail and consumer sector is a major source of employment. A growing number of jobs are provided by service industries, such as finance (pie chart **B**). Oil has been discovered just off the coast and this has encouraged the growth of oil-related industries.

Unemployment in Rio

Brazil's economy was hit by a deep recession in 2015. This has increased unemployment. People have protested about high taxes, poor education and inadequate health care. Despite the growth of job opportunities in the city, unemployment is one reason why there are such wide contrasts in wealth in Rio (table **C**). The richest 1 per cent of the population earns 12 per cent of the total income. But the income of the poorest 50 per cent is only 13 per cent of the total.

Unemployment rates in the favelas are over 20 per cent. Most work in the **informal economy**, making a living however they can. People work as street vendors (photo D), drivers, labourers, maids or in the production of sewing and handicraft work for the local street market. Work in the informal sector is poorly paid (less than £60 a month) and irregular. About one-third of Rio's 3.5 million workers don't have a formal employment contract, and many are without any insurance cover or unemployment benefit. They do not pay any taxes and the government receives no income from them.

What is being done about unemployment?

The local government is using education to try to reduce youth unemployment. The Schools of Tomorrow programme aims to improve education for young people in the poor and violent areas of the city. There are also practical skills-based courses.

Courses are available for adults who have temporarily left education but want to continue their studies. Free child care is provided for teenage parents to enable them to return to education.

What is the crime problem in Rio?

Robbery and violent crime present great challenges in Rio. Murder, kidnapping, carjacking and armed assault occur regularly. Street crime is a problem, especially at night. Powerful gangs control drug trafficking in many of the favelas. The police have taken steps to control crime.

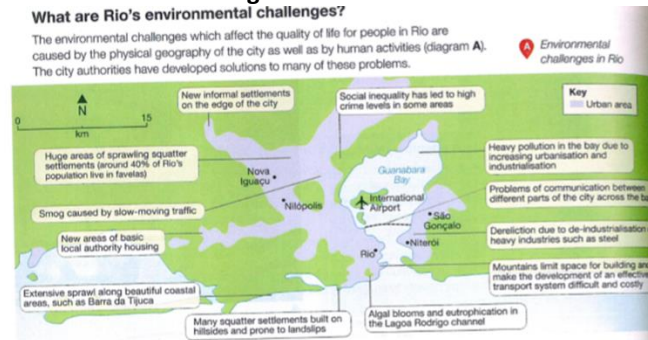
- ◆ In 2013 Pacifying Police Units (UPPs) were established to reclaim favelas from drug dealers.
- ◆ Police have taken control of crime-dominated Complexo do Alemão and 30 smaller favelas.

There has been criticism that the police are targeting favelas near the Olympic sites. People living in these areas think this is an attack on their freedom. But the police argue that a lower crime rate, increased property values and growing tourism are positive results of their fight against crime in the favelas.

Environmental challenges in Rio

What are Rio's environmental challenges?

The environmental challenges which affect the quality of life for people in Rio are caused by the physical geography of the city as well as by human activities (diagram A). The city authorities have developed solutions to many of these problems.



Air pollution

Air pollution is estimated to cause 5000 deaths per year in Rio. The city is often covered with brown smog. This happens because:

- ♦ heavy traffic and congestion on roads causes build-up of exhaust fumes.
- ♦ mist from the Atlantic mixes with vehicle exhaust fumes and pollutants from factory chimneys

Traffic congestion

Rio is the most congested city in South America (photo C). Traffic congestion increases stress and pollution levels and wastes time for commuters and businesses.

- ♦ Steep mountains – roads can only be built on coastal lowland. Main transport routes become very congested.
- ♦ Tunnels through the mountains are needed to connect different areas of the city.
- ♦ The number of cars in Rio has grown by over 40 per cent in the last decade.
- ♦ High crime levels mean that many people prefer to travel by car.

Solutions

Improvements have been aimed at reducing traffic congestion (map B) and improving air quality:

- ♦ expansion of the metro system under Guanabara Bay, to South Zone and Barra da Tijuca
- ♦ new toll roads into city centre to reduce congestion
- ♦ making coast roads one-way during rush hours, to improve traffic flow.

Improvements to Rio's transport system



Water pollution

Guanabara Bay is highly polluted, causing a major threat to wildlife. Commercial fishing has declined by 90 per cent in the last 20 years. There is a danger that pollution could affect Ipanema and Copacabana Beaches which would damage tourism and the local economy. The authorities have promised to clean up the bay in time for the Olympics but there will still be problems.

There are several sources of water pollution:

- ♦ many of the 55 rivers flowing into the bay are heavily polluted
- ♦ rivers are polluted by run off from open sewers in the favelas
- ♦ over 200 tonnes of raw sewage pours into the bay each day
- ♦ over 50 tonnes of industrial waste enters the bay each day
- ♦ there have been oil spills from the Petrobras oil refinery
- ♦ ships empty their fuel tanks in the bay because there are no facilities to dispose of the fuel properly.

Solutions

Overseas aid has been used to reduce the amount of sewage being released into the bay.

- ♦ 12 new sewage works have been built since 2004 at a cost US\$ 68 million.
- ♦ Ships are fined for discharging fuel into the bay illegally.
- ♦ 5 km of new sewage pipes have been installed around badly polluted areas.

Waste pollution

The worst waste problems are in the favelas. Many are built on steep slopes and have few proper roads, making access difficult for waste collection lorries. Most waste is therefore dumped and pollutes the water system. This causes diseases like cholera and encourages rats.

Solutions

A power plant has been set up near the University of Rio using methane gas (biogas) from rotting rubbish. It consumes 30 tonnes of rubbish a day and produces enough electricity for 1000 homes.

Importance of London

Regional-capital of England all decision making takes place there. Most populated city in the UK with many specialized services.

International -HQs of global firms located there. Tourism from abroad and links to commonwealth through the Royal family

Ethnicity in London

Ethnicity the fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.

"the interrelationship between gender, ethnicity, and class"

Migration-the movement of people from one place to another

Internal migration is the movement of people within a country

International migration is the movement of people from one country to another

Reasons for migrating to London 😊 and ☹️

Social-improve people quality of life

Economic-financial reasons

To see attractions like St Paul's cathedral	They can receive good housing and healthcare	People learning about and accepting different cultures
Racism	Lots of cultural festivals	Language problems
Huge variety of different types of food	For jobs, such as in tourist attractions	Pressure on housing and services
Limited educational background and work skills	New fashions and clothing	Bring skills in to the area that aren't there already
Introduction of new business into the area		Cheaper workers

Opportunities in London

OPPORTUNITY 1 - Cultural mix

The cultural mix or multiculturalism basically refers to a country or place that has more than one culture living together in close proximity.

The UK has huge numbers of cultures and races, as well as white British people there are huge numbers of migrants from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Canada, USA, Kenya, Zimbabwe and other ex-British colonies.

In addition, there are also lots of people from Europe and countries outside of the ex-colonies and the European Union.

Jamaicans and other peoples from the Western Caribbean have lived in the UK for many generations, and many Asian peoples who migrated here now have 3rd and 4th generation families living in the UK.

OPPORTUNITY 2 - Recreation and entertainment

London is blessed when it comes to recreation and entertainment;

- It has a huge number of cultural attractions such as the British Museum, the National Gallery and the Natural History Museum.
- It has the West End where a huge number of shows can be seen and tourist attractions such as Buckingham Palace and the Houses of Parliament.
- On top of that London has a huge number of concert and cinema venues and lots of sporting events such as the Oxford-Cambridge Boat race, the Wimbledon Tennis Open, many big name football teams and even hosted the Olympics.

- Add to that the usual mix of bars, restaurants and street entertainment common of most large cities then London has a great select of recreation and entertainment



OPPORTUNITY 3 - Employment.

The graph shows that the economy of London is different to that of the rest of the UK. It is dominated by financial and insurance activities, mainly located in the City of London. Overall;

- London is by far the largest contributor to the economy among the English regions and countries of the UK.
- London houses a major world financial centre and a range of business specialisms which attract a highly skilled workforce.
- London residents (aged 16 to 64 and working) are more likely to be employed in managerial, professional or associate professional and technical occupations, compared with the UK (54 and 43 per cent respectively in 2011).

OPPORTUNITY 4 - Integrated transport systems

London has a really developed INTEGRATED transport system. Integrated transport means that all of the different forms of transport can link to one another.

London also serves a public transport network hub for the whole of the UK – many UK motorways converge on London's orbital ring road the M25, Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted serve as major hub International air ports, busses congregate here and trains link the UK together at stations like Kings Cross and connect to Europe via Eurostar from St Pancras.

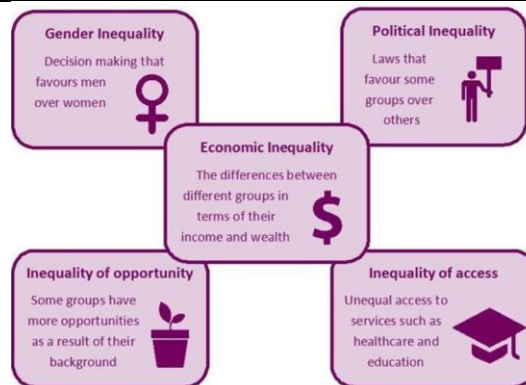
Transport for London controls the majority of transport in London including the London Underground, the iconic red London Buses, the Docklands Light Railway, and the London Over ground.

London Commuters can travel on most forms of transport using the Oyster card. This card is a credit-card-sized electronic ticket that can be used cheaply and topped up in stations or on line. It can be used on most forms of transport in London.

London also has an integrated cycle network, it is estimated that over one million Londoners own bicycles but as of 2008 only around 2 per cent of all journeys in London are made by bike.

	<p>OPPORTUNITY 5 - Environmental: urban greening</p> <p>Urban greening means to increase the amount of green spaces within a city. These green spaces are essential for people's quality of life. London has made attempts to offer lots of green spaces within its urban area by;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating ROOFTOP green spaces - the Greater London Authority have produced a green roof map of around 700 green roofs in central London alone, covering an area of over 175,000m². That's 17.5 hectares or around 25 football pitches! These roofs are used as living spaces and spaces to grow plants. 2. Using canals, rivers and river jetties as significant water bird breeding roosts 3. Making major new building projects take into consideration urban green spaces, including the Olympic Village 4. Offering a huge range of green spaces open to the public including Hampstead Heath just 4 miles from Trafalgar Square, Burnham Beeches and Stoke Common which combine open space, wildlife habitat and recreational areas, and Queen's Park in North London <p>Challenges</p> <p>Traffic-London was ranked the 5th worst city for traffic. In some parts of London to travel 2 miles in a car can take 20minutes.</p> <p>Housing-It is too expensive for most Londoners to buy a home. There are not enough new homes being built for the people that live there. Living spaces are very small.</p> <p>Waste disposal- Each person residing in London produces two grizzly bears' weight worth of waste in one year. London residents discard 19% of their groceries in food waste. That's throwing out one of every five things you buy. The largest London sewage blockage ever discovered weighed more than 17 elephants, and it was composed of rubbish that should not be flushed down the drain.</p> <p>Crime-There were 43,516 knife crime offences in the 12 months ending March 2019. Latest figures show that during the 2016 and 2017 financial year, there were more than 20,000 home burglaries across London;</p> <p>Urban regeneration</p> <p>Urban regeneration is the attempt to reverse that decline by both improving the physical structure, and, more importantly and elusively, the economy of those areas. In all regeneration programmes, public money is used as an attempt to pump prime private investment into an area.</p> <p>London Docklands to Canary Wharf</p> <p>The docks were very popular as they were the main place for imports and exports to London. However, the meandering river and the fact that container ships grew in size meant that they shut down. As a result those areas went into decline.</p>	
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	<p>In 1981 the London's Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC) was set up to improve the economic, social and environmental problems that had developed in the area that was once one of the world's busiest ports. The area had been in decline since the 1950's. This is because larger ships could no longer access the port. Unemployment soared, the back to back terraced housing fell into disrepair and there was a lack of transport and leisure facilities. The area became the first Enterprise Zones in 1981. The land was made rate free for ten years.</p> <p>Between 1981-1998 many changes occurred within London Docklands. For example:</p> <p>Employment</p> <p>Low rents attracted a number of hi-tech and financial firms. This includes The Limehouse ITV studios and The Guardian and Daily Telegraph newspapers.</p> <p>Housing</p> <p>Many of the former warehouses have been transformed into luxury flats. This is an example of gentrification. Low-cost housing has also been built along with the renovation of older council-owned properties.</p> <p>Leisure</p> <p>A large shopping area was constructed close to Canary Warf. A number of parks have been created where buildings once stood. More recently the Millennium Dome was built in this area.</p> <p>Transport</p> <p>London's Docklands now has its own light railway. The Dockland Light Railway (DLR) connects with Bank and Monument underground stations. This makes travel into the City of London very easy.</p> <p>Although the redevelopment of London's Docklands brought many benefits to the area there are some groups who oppose the changes. This includes some of the original inhabitants of the area who are now unable to afford to live there. The majority of the jobs in the new hi-tech industries are unsuitable for unemployed docker workers. They do not have the skills needed for jobs in these industries. Close knit-communities have been broken up. Many believe there are insufficient services for people living in the area e.g. care for the elderly.</p> <p>Negatives</p> <p>Comunnities are broken-influx of new people change the character of the place Locals are priced out of the area Lack of unskilled work for the old dock workers</p> <p>Inequalities in London</p>	
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Chelsea/Kensington	Newham
Male life expectancy – 83.7	Male life expectancy – 75.7
Female life expectancy – 87.8	Female life expectancy – 79.8
Unemployment – 3.9%	Unemployment – 9.4%
Pupils achieving five+ good GCSE grades – 80%	Pupils achieving five+ good GCSE grades – 62%
Households with joint income < £15,000 – 9%	Households with joint income < £15,000 – 26%
Households with joint income > £60,000 – 26%	Households with joint income > £60,000 – 7%

Urban sprawl-London

Urban sprawl- the growth of towns and cities spreading and taking over areas of the countryside.

Greenbelt-Open land on the outskirts of cities that has never been built on and is protected from development

Brownfield- Land that has previously been used and built on within cities but is no longer being used

For the 😊 and 😞 follow the link

[Y:\Departmental\Humanities\Geography\Year 9 Geography\3. What's happening in our cities\L20 Greenbelt Brownfield\L7\Greenbelt vs brownfield.docx](#)

Reasons for urban sprawl

London is growing

Population is sky high

Houses are very expensive

	Urban greening refers to public landscaping and urban forestry projects that create mutually beneficial relationships between city dwellers and their environments.	
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