

## Urban Change in a Major UK City: London Case Study



Location and Background	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>London is located in the South East of England/UK.</li> <li>It is the capital city of the UK.</li> <li>It was first called Londinium by the Romans.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Over time it grew as a trading port city due to its location on the River Thames.</li> <li>Now it is major global city specialising in finance.</li> </ul>

City's Importance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Main UK transport hub. Multiple railway stations such as St Pancras.</li> <li>Multiple international airports such as Heathrow, Gatwick and Stansted.</li> <li>Global connections through finance and time zoning.</li> <li>Headquarters of global companies.</li> <li>Biggest and wealthiest city in the UK.</li> </ul>

Migration and Population in London
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many job opportunities</li> <li>High wages/salaries</li> <li>Exciting social life</li> <li>Migrants have moved to London from the UK, the European Union and from around the world.</li> <li>High proportion of children are born to migrants from outside the UK.</li> <li>About 8 million live and work in the city.</li> <li>The population is expected to increase in the next few decades.</li> </ul>



Chelsea and Kensington's Opportunities
<p><b>Social</b> - Skilled workers live on average 8 years longer than unskilled workers. Children are 4 times more likely to go to university.</p> <p><b>Economic</b> - Families do not live in fuel poverty. Households with joint income of higher than £60,000 = 26%. Unemployment rate is low at 3.9%.</p> <p><b>Environmental</b> - Very few derelict areas – old Victorian and Georgian houses have been regenerated.</p>

Newham's Challenges
<p><b>Social</b> - Children are twice as likely to live in bad housing - significant effects on both physical and mental health. By 16, children receiving free school meals achieve 1.7 grades lower at GCSE.</p> <p><b>Economic</b> - Fuel poverty – families have to choose between food and heating. Children from low income families have to forego school trips, parties with friends and holidays.</p> <p><b>Environmental</b> - Housing is mainly old tower blocks from the 1960's with poor heating systems and lots of damp.</p>

London Regeneration Project – The Olympics
<p>Aims: The aim of the Olympic Regeneration Project was to improve the deprivation, low educational achievement, industrial decline and unemployment in the Stratford area.</p> <p><b>Main Features</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 40% of the 2,818 homes in the athletes village will be turned into affordable housing.</li> <li>- The Olympics produced 3.3 million tonnes of CO2.</li> <li>- The Olympics cost £8.77 billion, this was £5 billion over budget.</li> <li>- The Olympic site was largely built on disused brownfield land.</li> </ul>



## Urban Change in a Major NEE City: RIO DE JANEIRO Case Study



Location and Background
<p>Rio is a coastal city situated in the South East region of Brazil within the continent of South America. It is the second most populated city in the country (6.5 million) after Sao Paulo.</p>



City's Importance
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Has the second largest GDP in Brazil It is headquarters to many of Brazil's main companies, particularly with Oil and Gas.</li> <li>Sugar Loaf mountain is one of the seven wonders of the world.</li> <li>One of the most visited places in the Southern Hemisphere.</li> <li>Hosted the 2014 World Cup and 2016 Summer Olympics.</li> </ul>

Migration to Rio De Janeiro
<p>The city began when Portuguese settlers with slaves arrived in 1502. Since then, Rio has become home to various ethnic groups.</p> <p>However, more recently, millions of people have migrated from rural areas that have suffered from drought, lack of services and unemployment to Rio. People do this to search for a better quality of life.</p> <p>This expanding population has resulted in the rapid urbanisation of Rio de Janeiro.</p>



City's Opportunities
<p><b>Social:</b> Standards of living are gradually improving. The Rio Carnival is an important cultural event for traditional dancing and music.</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> Rio has one of the highest incomes per person in the country. The city has various types of employment including oil, retail and manufacturing.</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> The hosting of the major sporting events encouraged more investment in sewage works and public transport systems.</p>

City Challenges
<p><b>Social:</b> There is a severe shortage of housing, schools and healthcare centres available. Large scale social inequality, is creating tensions between the rich and poor.</p> <p><b>Economic:</b> The rise of informal jobs with low pay and no tax contributions. There is high employment in shanty towns called Favelas</p> <p><b>Environmental:</b> Shanty towns called Favelas are established around the city, typically on unfavourable land, such as hills.</p>

Self-help schemes - Rocinha, Bairro Project
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The authorities have provided basic materials to improve peoples homes with safe electricity and sewage pipes.</li> <li>Government has demolished houses and created new estates.</li> <li>Community policing has been established, along with a tougher stance on gangs with military backed police.</li> <li>Greater investment in new road and rail network to reduce pollution and increase connections between rich and poor areas.</li> </ul>

