

		Key terms		London on the map	
		Social deprivation	The degree to which an individual or an area is deprived of services, decent housing, adequate income and local employment.	London's National Importance	-Remains the main hub for the UK transport network. Both the UK's road and rail networks focus on London. -London is a national (and international) centre for: legal and medical facilities; culture, entertainment and tourism.
Urban Regeneration: the Olympic plan		Urrban greening	The process of increasing and preserving open spaces such as public parks and gardens in urban areas.	London's International importance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The UK's two busiest airports (Heathrow and Gatwick) are both close to London - helps to maintain London's global connections and its importance as a tourist destination. - London is a world city, meaning it has a global influence. Along with New York, London is one of the most important financial centres in the world.
Why was the Lower Lea valley in need of regeneration?	-The Lower Lea Valley in East London was the site for the 2012 Olympics. -Lea Valley was once one of the main industrial areas in London. -By 2007 when work began to create the Olympic park, many of the industries had already gone and some of the site was derelict and overgrown. -Newham, along with the other boroughs around this site (i.e. Hackney, Tower Hamlets) is on one of the most deprived parts of London. Before the project, the Lower Lea Valley consisted of; old factories, industrial estates and homes; electricity pylons and overhead cables; contaminated soil and polluted waterways; derelict and overgrown sites.	Natural Increase	The birth rate minus the death rate of a population.		
What were the main features of the plan?	-London spent £9.3 million of public money on the games, so people expected to see long term social and economic benefits. -The Athletes village (now East village) has been converted into 2,800 new homes, half for private rent and half for affordable rent. -Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park created; has over 100 hectares of open space, and is the largest new park in London for over a century. -'Here East'; A media centre which is now a hub for creative and media industries, with 5000 jobs. -The Aquatics centre and Velopark; two new sports venues open to the public and used by schools.	Urban regeneration	The revival of old parts of the built-up area by either installing modern facilities in old buildings (known as renewal) or opting for redevelopment (i.e. demolishing existing buildings and starting a fresh).	Where is London?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -London is located in South East England on the River Thames. -2015 stats – London and the UK compared -Population of London = 8,630,000 -Population of the UK = 64,100,000 -Average earnings in London = £34,473 -Average earnings in the UK = £22,044 -Unemployment rate in London = 7.5% -Unemployment rate in the UK = 6.6%
Urban transport strategies used to reduce traffic congestion: Bristol		Rural – urban fringe	A zone of transition between the built-up area and the countryside, where there is often competition for land use. It is a zone of mixed land uses from out of town shopping centres and golf courses to farmland and motorways.		
Park and Rides	Three park and rides around Bristol city where visitors can park their cars and travel into the city centre by bus.	Sustainable urban living	A sustainable city is one in which there is minimal damage to the environment, the economic base is sound with resources allocated and jobs fairly secure. There is a strong sense of community, with local people involved in decisions made. Sustainable urban living includes several aims, including the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, use of public transport, accessible resources and services.		
MetroWest	A metro-style rail service linking Bristol with other nearby towns by reopening old railway lines.	Greenfield Site	Areas of land that have not previously been built on – usually farmland on the rural-urban fringe.		
Metrobus	A new generation of rapid transit buses to improve journey times to Bristol, and encourage people to use public transport therefore reducing traffic congestion.	Brownfield Site	Found in the city; these are areas of previously developed land which are often derelict now and have potential for redevelopment.		
		Ecological Footprint	The area of land or sea that is needed to produce all the inputs a city uses and to dispose of its outputs.		
		Sustainable development	Development that meets the needs of the present without limiting the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.		
Sustainable Urban Living: East Village`		How has urban change created opportunities?		How has urban change created challenges?	
Creating green spaces	East Village is a high-density urban area, yet there are 10 hectares of green open space within a total area of 27 hectares. It has: -A wetland area with ponds, where water is recycled, surrounded by parkland. -A large central park and an adventure play area for children. -Green roofs on top of apartment blocks. -Shared private green space within each apartment block. -An orchard with fruit trees and a children's play area.	Integrated transport systems	-As the population of London of London increases, so too does the demand for public transport. -'Crossrail' is a new east-west rail route across London due to open in 2018. -It will tunnel under the city centre, reducing journey times and increasing the total number of passenger journeys in London. - It will improve the integrated transport system in London by providing more interchanges with the Underground network.	Social Deprivation	-Social deprivation is a major problem in London, with over 2 million people living in poverty. In the London borough of Newham, over 20% of people are on state benefits, as they require financial help due to unemployment. In boroughs where there is a high level of social deprivation, life expectancy is also lower, due to poor diet, housing and education, and lack of employment.
Water Conservation	-Water use in East Village is 50% less than an average urban area. -This is achieved by recycling water in the area. -Rainwater is filtered and cleaned naturally in ponds before being recycled for toilet flushing and irrigating plants. Drinking water is part of a separate system.	Cultural mix/ recreation and entertainment	-30 years ago Shoreditch was a run down inner city area of London. -Today, old industrial buildings have been converted into flats and offices, pubs and bars have been brought back to life and jobs have been created in new creative industries. Young professional workers are replacing older residents, and Bangladeshi families are moving away.	Shortage of homes	London's population is growing by about 100,000 people every year, yet only about 20,000 new homes are being built. This has led to a severe housing shortage in London, resulting in house prices rising faster in London than in the rest of the country. The solution to the shortage of homes is to build on greenfield sites, (areas of land that have not previously been built on), however this can lead to urban sprawl and is not very popular with people already living in the countryside. The alternative is to build on brownfield sites (areas of previously developed land that are often derelict) however as this land was previously used for industry the ground may be contaminated by chemicals.
Energy Conservation	-Energy use is at least 30% less than an average urban area. This is achieved by using a combined heat and power (CHP) system. CHP is more efficient as it generates electricity and produces heat from the same source of energy.	Employment opportunities	-1982 – the London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC) was set up by the government to plan the regeneration of the docks. -The LDDC attracted private investment to the land around the docks, which created new economic opportunities and jobs that had been previously lost when the docks closed down in 1980. -Now, at the heart of the docklands is Canary Wharf, dominated by high rise office blocks that are home to many international banks. Over 100,000 people work there. -The Docklands has helped establish London as one of the worlds leading financial centres.	London's pollution problem	Air pollution is the main problem (emissions from road vehicles). It is made worse by the dense road network in London and the tall buildings that trap air between them. London has a worse pollution record than most other European cities. One of the worst modern pollutants is nitrogen dioxide, which is emitted mostly from vehicles with diesel engines. There are over 4,000 premature deaths in London a year due to long-term exposure to air pollution.
				Waste disposal	Almost a quarter of London's waste still goes to landfill sites outside of London. Landfill contributes to wider environmental problems, such as the production of methane (GH gas).

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