

# YEAR 10 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 2 – URBAN CHANGE AND SUSTAINABILITY – LEEDS CASE STUDY

BOX 1: DISTRIBUTION OF UK POPULATION AND CITIES	
distribution of population in UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>higher population density in the south-east of UK</li> <li>lower population density in the north-west of UK</li> </ul>
distribution of major cities in UK	over 80% of UK population live in urban areas → most UK cities are in England → most major cities in the UK are located close to rivers

BOX 2: LOCATION AND IMPORTANCE OF LEEDS	
location	Leeds → located in West Yorkshire in England → on the River Aire
importance of Leeds to the UK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>over 30 national and international banks located in Leeds</li> <li>Asda has its headquarters in Leeds</li> <li>Leeds has the 3<sup>rd</sup> busiest railway station (outside of London)</li> </ul>
importance of Leeds to the wider world	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Leeds Bradford Airport → worldwide flights</li> <li>First Direct Arena → concerts from musicians from around the world</li> <li>4 universities in Leeds → with many international students</li> <li>Leeds hosts international sporting events e.g. football and cricket</li> </ul>

BOX 3: NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION TO LEEDS	
impact of migration on growth of Leeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>during industrial revolution → people from rural areas migrated to urban areas (e.g. Leeds) to find employment in manufacturing → urbanisation → increased population of Leeds</li> <li>national and international migrants help to boost the economy</li> </ul>
impact of migration on character of Leeds	migration enhances the culture and character of a city → e.g. more languages, religions, foods, festivals e.g. Leeds West Indian Carnival

BOX 4: KEYWORDS PART 1	
urban change	when the character, size or population density of a city changes
recreation	fun activities
integrated transport systems	when different types of transport connect together e.g. bus stations near train stations → easier → public transport more popular → less traffic
urban greening	increasing green space such as public parks and gardens in urban areas
urban regeneration	a project to transform and improve a neglected urban area

BOX 5: HOW HAS URBAN CHANGE CREATED OPPORTUNITIES IN LEEDS? ☺	
cultural mix	migration to Leeds has created a diverse city with many cultural events
recreation and entertainment	youthful population in Leeds → increased recreational opportunities → e.g. first direct arena, Leeds Playhouse, sports stadiums, Leeds Festival
employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>in Leeds → employment in hospitality (e.g. restaurants and hotels) is estimated to boost the local economy by £330 million</li> </ul>
integrated transport systems in Leeds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MCard → single way to pay for travel on all types of Leeds transport</li> <li>plans to integrate existing railway to the new HS2 train line</li> <li>two 'Park and Ride' locations on edge of Leeds e.g. Temple Green</li> <li>Leeds to Bradford cycle superhighway → safe cycling route</li> </ul>
urban greening	new Aire Park → will be largest new city center green space in the UK

BOX 6: KEYWORDS PART 2	
deprivation	when the quality of life of one group of people is lower than others
inequalities	differences between the wealth/wellbeing of different groups of people
dereliction	abandoned buildings and wasteland
greenfield site	land → that has not been built on before → often on edge of a city
brownfield site	land → has been built on and is now derelict → often found in cities
urban sprawl	the unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside
rural-urban fringe	the area where the main city area and the countryside merge
commuter settlements	an area where people live but travel elsewhere to go to work

BOX 7: HOW HAS URBAN CHANGE CREATED CHALLENGES IN LEEDS? ☹	
urban deprivation	many areas of Leeds have urban deprivation
housing	inequalities → some areas have much higher house prices e.g. Harewood
education	inequalities → some areas with deprivation have lower exam results
health	inequalities → 10-year life expectancy difference between areas in Leeds
employment	inequalities → areas with deprivation often have higher unemployment
dereliction	some areas suffer from dereliction e.g. the south bank of the River Aire
brownfield sites	The South Bank Regeneration Project plans to build new homes on brownfield land → difficult → land needs to be cleared of waste
greenfield sites	building on greenfield sites is controversial → environmental damage
waste disposal	Leeds produces lots of waste but most is burned to create electricity
urban sprawl	reduces green space → can put pressure on surrounding villages
commuter settlements	e.g. Burley in Wharfedale → plans to build more houses → creates traffic issues as people commute to city center jobs

BOX 8: URBAN REGENERATION PROJECT IN LEEDS	
project name	Leeds South Bank Regeneration Project → south of River Aire
Why does the area need regeneration?	1970s and 1980s → de-industrialisation → reduced number of factories in this area → now a derelict brownfield site → needs regeneration
features of the regeneration project	£500 million regeneration project → will double size of Leeds city center → build 8000 new homes, reconnect communities north/south of river with bridges, improve public transport, urban greening (e.g. Aire Park)

BOX 9: FEATURES OF SUSTAINABLE URBAN LIVING IN LEEDS	
example	Leeds Climate Innovation District → sustainable urban living community
water conservation	rainwater collected from green roofs → rainwater recycled
energy conservation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>100% renewable energy, large windows mean fewer lights needed</li> <li>homes well insulated → traditional central heating not needed</li> </ul>
waste recycling	waste sent to the Recycling and Energy Recovery Facility in Leeds
creating green space	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>district has a 'Secret Garden' with 25,000 square feet of green space</li> <li>spaces to grow herbs and vegetables → reduces food miles</li> </ul>
urban transport strategies	district has car free streets → to encourage walking, cycling and public transport → reduces traffic congestion → reduces air pollution

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