

Planning for Change

Key Questions	What I need to know	Possible case studies / examples
How is the demand for housing growing?	<p>Know that why there is a growing demand for housing in the UK.</p> <p>Understand why this demand varies from one part of the UK to another.</p> <p>Understand some difficulties in providing enough new homes.</p>	<p><i>Building new homes</i></p> <p><i>Providing housing</i></p>
Should we build on greenfield or brownfield sites?	<p>To know the definition of a greenfield site.</p> <p>To know the definition of a brownfield site.</p> <p>Understand the differences between greenfield and brownfield.</p> <p>To know the advantages and disadvantages of building on both greenfield and brownfield sites.</p>	<p>Pg. 174-175</p> <p>Summary table Greenfield vs brownfield</p> <p><i>Housing greenfield vs brownfield</i></p>
Why are cities in LEDC's growing so fast?	<p>To understand the reasons for the rapid growth of cities in LEDC's</p> <p>To know that cities grow due to rural-urban migration <u>and</u> natural increase.</p> <p>To understand push-pull factors in detail.</p>	<p>Pg. 144-145</p> <p><i>Causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in LEDC's</i></p>
What are the effects of such rapid urban growth?	<p>To understand that rapid urban growth in LEDC's creates both problems and opportunities.</p> <p>To know there are problems with housing, services, employment and quality of life.</p> <p>Know the meaning and characteristics of a squatter settlement.</p>	<p>Pg. 180-181 - Calcutta</p> <p>Pg. 184-185 - Nairobi</p> <p>Case Study: Calcutta and/or Nairobi</p>
How can we improve quality of life in squatter settlements?	<p>Know that schemes can be put in place to improve squatter settlements.</p> <p>Schemes can either be self-help or run by the city authorities.</p>	<p>Pg. 186 – 187</p> <p>Case Study: Low cost improvements, self-help or site and service schemes</p>
Can we solve urban traffic problems?	<p>Understand the word sustainable with regard to urban areas.</p> <p>Understand why urban traffic is a problem.</p> <p>Know that changes can be made by local authorities and individuals</p> <p>Know a variety of changes that can be made e.g. improve public transport, restrict car use etc.</p>	<p>Pg. 178-179</p> <p>Case Study: London congestion charge www.cclondon.com</p> <p>Park and Ride schemes e.g. Cambridge</p> <p>Cycle tracks</p>
How should we deal with waste?	<p>Know why waste is a problem in urban areas.</p> <p>To know that both individuals and corporations need to deal with household waste.</p> <p>To know and understand the advantages and disadvantages of disposal, incineration, landfill sites and more sustainable approaches of reduce, re-use and recycle.</p>	<p><i>Summary DME 2007</i></p>

<p>How have employment patterns changed?</p>	<p>Know the different sectors of employment – primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary. Know about the shift from primary to secondary and tertiary jobs over time. Understand how employment structure changes as a result of economic development.</p>	<p>Pg. 188-189 Pg. 190-191</p> <p><i>Changing employment in the UK</i></p>
<p>What are trans-national corporations (TNC's) and where do they operate?</p>	<p>Know what is meant by the term TNC Know how TNC's grow and develop Understand why the locations of TNC headquarters and manufacturing sites tend to be different.</p>	<p>Pg. 224 - 225 Case Study: Ford and / or Nike <i>Global Ford</i> <i>Location of Nike – a TNC</i></p>
<p>What are the impacts of TNC's in a host country?</p>	<p>Know and understand the advantages and disadvantages of a TNC to a host country and to its employees</p>	<p>Pg. 224</p>
<p>How can campaigns be used to combat unfair work situations?</p>	<p>Know and understand reasons for a campaign against either child labour or unfair trade, and what it has done to try and raise awareness, raise funds and lobby politicians to try and bring about change.</p>	<p>Child labour – NIKE or GAP http://www.oxfam.org.au/campaigns/labour/ http://www.savethechildren.org.uk www.cleanclothes.org Fair trade – www.fairtrade.org.uk</p>
<p>Why has there been a growth of employment opportunities (jobs) on the rural-urban fringe?</p>	<p>Know there has been a growth of employment opportunities (jobs) on the rural-urban fringe and understand why this has happened. Understand advantages such as accessibility, availability of land has led to these changes.</p>	<p>Pg. 172-173</p>
<p>How has the growth of jobs changed the rural-urban fringe?</p>	<p>Understand the rural-urban fringe has changed due to the growth of out-of-town shopping centres and businesses, and transport infrastructure (more roads etc), and urban sprawl</p>	<p>Pg 172 – diagram of Meadowhall shopping centre on rural urban fringe</p>
<p>What has been the impact of businesses moving to the rural-urban fringe on the CBD? How might the CBD fight back?</p>	<p>Know and understand why there has been a decline in shopping and employment opportunities in the CBD Know how the CBD has tried to encourage shoppers back.</p>	<p>Case Study: St Albans</p> <p><i>The CBD fights back – St Albans</i> <i>Improvements in the CBD – what can a CBD do to fight back</i></p>

Study 1

Where shall we build new homes?

So it won't be long before you leave school and start looking for a job? Depending on job availability you may still live at home. But if not, where do you want to live? In a city? On the edge of a city? Perhaps a village? Will you move into new housing? Are you aware how the building of new homes on a vast scale will impact on the sustainability of both settlements and the countryside? Some villages will lose their rural quality as large new estates are built, others will lose their identity as they are engulfed by urban growth. Consider where you want to live, and then where everyone else wants to live. The government has said that the UK will need over 4 million new homes by the time you are 30.



26 November 1996

Government announces need for 4.4 million new homes

IN ITS Green Paper 'Household Growth: where shall we live?' the government stated that 4.4 million new homes would be needed in England between 1991 and 2016.

A target had been set to place 60 per cent of this growth in urban areas, using land that had already been developed but which was no longer used (**brownfield sites**). Some groups have seen this figure as unattainable. The Town and Country Planning Association (TCPA) advocates that cramming as many households into unsuitable urban sites is not sensible. They believe that we should be selective in our choice of urban sites and build in well-chosen edge of town locations, and also establish new settlements along **transport corridors**. The Council for the Preservation of Rural England (CPRE) feel that our countryside is being turned into a landscape of concrete as more and more **greenfield sites** (land not previously developed) are built on. In future housing plans should favour **urban renewal** and **affordable homes**.

The TCPA pointed out that finding suitable sites would be a challenge. It would be especially difficult in southern England and the Midlands, which are already highly built over.

Figure 1 Reporting the issue

1.1 What is the issue?

Why do we need so many new homes?

The huge increase in the number of new homes needed is *not* a reflection of population increase as **Figure 2** shows. The reasons for the increase are largely due to:

- More and more young people want a home of their own
- The increasing rate of family break up – it takes more houses to provide for a broken family unit
- An increase in one-parent families
- People living to a greater age and wanting their independence – consider your grandparents and how likely they are to want to live independently in the future.

Sometimes, immigration into the UK places further demands on housing, though it is more than balanced by the numbers of people who emigrate overseas.

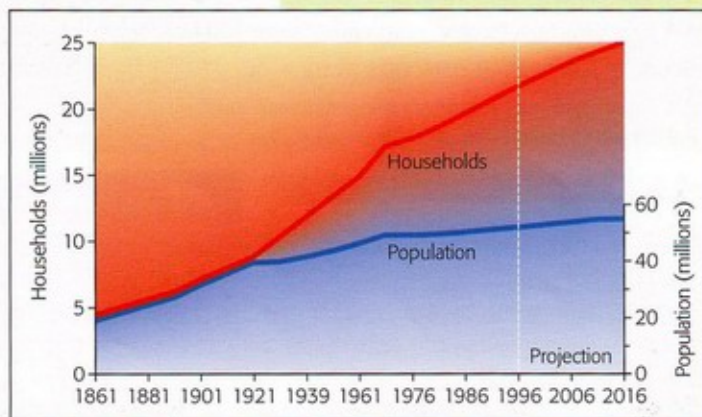


Figure 2 Population and households are growing at different rates

Managing the housing stock in MEDCs

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Challenge 1: Providing enough homes for everyone

One big problem in managing the housing stock of any large town or city is how to provide enough homes, *at the right price*, for everyone. A government study of 1991 predicted that England would need an extra 4.4 million new homes over the following 25 years. In 1998, this figure was raised to 5.5 million new homes. These new homes are needed because people are living longer, the number of single households is growing, and people are migrating into south-east England. The key question is where should these houses be built? Builders prefer greenfield sites because the land does not need expensive preparation. Environmentalists prefer new homes to be built on brownfield sites, that is land in towns and cities from which derelict factories and houses have been cleared. The amount of brownfield land available in England and Wales, and how it might be used, is shown in Figure 2.45.

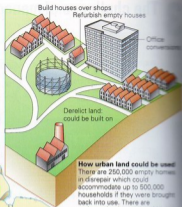
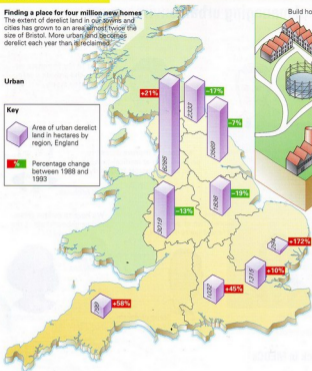
The case of Stevenage, UK: greenfield or brownfield?

Hertfordshire County Council has voted to build 10,000 new homes on 800 ha of greenbelt land west of Stevenage (Figure 2.47), a first generation new town. The council claims it needs to build the houses because it has to find 65,000 new homes by 2011 and it can only accommodate 59,000 on brownfield sites.

Finding a place for four million new homes

The extent of derelict land in our towns and cities has grown to an area almost twice the size of Bristol. More urban land becomes derelict each year than is reclaimed.

Urban



How urban land could be used
There are 250,000 empty homes in disrepair which could accommodate up to 500,000 households if they were brought back into use. There are estimated to be another 800,000 potential homes in suitable vacant buildings (low-rise office blocks, empty flats, spare space above shops) in our towns, cities and villages.

Figure 2.45 *Brownfield land in England.* Source: Adapted from *The Guardian* 27 January 1998.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Brownfield land	<p>Less countryside is lost to new housing. Derelict city areas are revived. Existing services such as public transport, water, and electricity are already installed. People do not have to travel long distances to work so commuting is reduced.</p>	<p>Much more expensive than using greenfield sites because land often has to be reclaimed and cleansed of pollution before it can be used. Many brownfield sites are in built-up areas, often surrounded by run-down neighbourhoods in non-prestige locations and so are shunned by the middle classes.</p>
Greenfield sites	<p>Relatively cheap once the site has been purchased, and quick way to build more houses. The whole layout can be planned from scratch, free from existing problems.</p>	<p>Valuable farmland is lost. Attractive, scenic areas are lost. Wildlife and their habitat is lost. Urban sprawl is encouraged.</p>

Figure 2.46 *The advantages and disadvantages of developing brownfield and greenfield sites.*

Causes and consequences of rural to urban migration in LEDC's

Rural - urban migration is the movement of people from rural areas to towns and cities. It is important in LEDC's and is due to two factors: push factors and pull factors.

Rural Push - negative reasons for migration (moving from the countryside)

These are factors that encourage and sometimes force people to leave the countryside. Most people who move do so because of extreme poverty in rural areas. They migrate to the cities in the hope of improving their living conditions and quality of life.

- Villages and crops destroyed due to natural disaster e.g. droughts / floods
- Drought and poor soil means that not enough food can be grown
- Lack of schools, hospitals, electricity, running water
- Overgrazing has led to soil erosion
- Machinery has been introduced meaning fewer jobs
- Farmers do not own land - or plots are too small
- Rural areas are overpopulated - too many people and too few jobs on farms
- Villages are remote and there is a lack of transport.

Urban Pull - positive reasons for migration (magnet to the city)

These are factors that attract people to the cities. They tend to be migrant's perceptions of what they believe the city to be like - in reality their experiences are very different to how they imagine.

- 'Bright lights' of the city - shops and entertainment
- There are more jobs (especially in industry) and better pay
- Transport is much better
- Reliable food supply
- Plenty of schools, hospitals and doctors
- Housing is much better with electricity and water supply.
- Plenty of investment to improve urban areas and quality of life.

Problems of rapid urbanisation in LEDC's Pg. 180 - 181. Case Study: Calcutta

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Option	Advantages	Disadvantages
<p>A- Reduce the amount of waste</p> <p>A very manageable, workable and sustainable scheme. May need to be used in conjunction with other schemes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Composting removes the need for landfill or incineration. It saves natural resources and reduces greenhouse emissions. • It gives responsibility to individuals – waste reduction has to be tackled at an individual level • Relatively cheap – councils sell the compost bins so do not incur an expense – they just need to promote the scheme perhaps through leaflets and posters • Reduce and reuse it the key to sustainable waste management • This scheme will help the council achieve target 1 • Composting produces a useful end product – humus that can be used in gardens • Reducing waste will save the council money which can be invested elsewhere 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Average person in UK produced 510kg of waste in 2004 – composting only reduces this by 170kg, the rest still needs to be dealt with. • It is difficult to enforce – households may not reuse waste or compost. • Not everyone can compost – e.g. people without gardens • Compost bins can attract flies, maggots and even rats and they may smell in the summer. • It may not reduce/compost 33% of waste to reach target – too small scale and not enforced.
<p>B – Increase the sorting of waste</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relatively cheap and easy – just need to supply separate bins for different recyclable materials • Could be easy to monitor and enforce – the council could refuse to collect unsorted waste • Will not take much effort from individuals as long as they are provided with adequate information • Will increase waste awareness amongst the general public. • The scheme makes more use of the 42 'bring sites' which are already in place and not being used to their full capacity. • The scheme reduces the cost of dealing with waste – the money can be reinvested in other schemes or education policies etc. • There will be less need to sort waste at the MRF – this will save on manpower and sorting machinery required • Makes individual take responsibility • Recycling waste will conserve the earth's resources and extend the life of raw materials • Recycling will reduce pollution – both air and water emissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The scheme relies on individuals to sort their own waste • Council needs to supply bins which will cost • Some households may not have room to sort and store waste • Council need to promote scheme • The scheme may increase the need for more kerbside collections for collect the different bins – this could increase transport costs and pollution through transport

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Once some recyclable material have been removed it will increase the heat content of the remaining waste making incineration a more viable option • Will help the council reach both targets 	
C – Increase the incineration of waste	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Modern incinerators invariably include some means of recovering some of the energy within the waste. ➤ This scheme will help the council reach target 2 – value recovery through producing energy ➤ Incineration provides a substantial reduction in the total volume of waste requiring disposal in landfill. ➤ The remaining waste is rendered biologically clean and stable. ➤ This is a very stable process: virtually all wastes can be burned and the burning process can be adequately controlled. ➤ Most modern incinerators generate electricity from the surplus heat; this provides an income stream. ➤ Incineration is seen as a more environmentally friendly option than landfill. If more waste is incinerated less is left for landfill ➤ Ash from incineration can be used in road building and the construction industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourages more waste Incinerators need a minimum of rubbish to operate. To meet demand, local authorities are abandoning recycling and waste reduction plans. ○ Uses up energy Even incinerators that generate electricity aren't an energy saving option. Recycling saves far more energy because it means making less new things from raw materials. ○ Causes pollution Smoke, gases and ash from incinerators can contain harmful dioxins which are a cause of cancer. ○ Incinerators are unsightly ○ More raw material have to be used to replace those that have been incinerated ○ Pollution from ash and smoke is a health hazard ○ It does not save energy in the long run as resources are not recycled
D – Reduce the use of landfill sites	<p>Will no longer have to deal with the following problems:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Noise, odours, dust and lorry movements are all unpopular with neighbours. • Pollution with uncontrolled leakages from sites • Some areas (e.g. south east England) are experiencing shortages of suitable landfill sites close to the source of waste generation • Landfilling may produce contaminated land that is unsuitable for some future uses 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landfills are tried, tested and relatively cheap. • Gas generated during decay can be used to generate electricity • This scheme can only be used in conjunction with another scheme that will reduce the amount of waste produced

Once we made ships, now we take calls

Changing Employment

- More people now work in call centres than in car factories or in steel. Call centre employment has gone up 200% in the last six years.
 - In the UK the main increases have been in services – up to 10% overall. Services now employ 6 times as many people as manufacturing.
 - Although call centres are the biggest winner, other huge winners include clothes outlets, restaurants, courier services, computers and market research and media – all up over 25%.
 - Manufacturing employment has gone up 5% overall – but increases in telecommunications and electronics mask huge falls of over 30% in leather, textiles and footwear.
 - Losses in primary employment have also been huge – over 25% in agriculture and fishing.
- Overall it is clear there have been more winners than losers. In 2000 more Britons are working in some capacity or another. Is it a bright future or not? Issues of the type of job, its security and its location are all extremely important.



Figure 3 Recent changes in UK Employment

What is a TNC?

A Trans-national corporation is a company that operates in more than one country. Examples include Nike and Ford.

Global Ford

The Ford Motor Company was established in a converted wagon shop in Michigan, USA in 1903; it had just 10 employees. Today Ford has more than 345 000 staff members in over 200 countries., North America, Europe, and Mexico being the major locations for research and assembly. In addition, 10,000 companies worldwide supply Ford with goods and services, from manufacturing car parts to providing for staff canteens. The company has expanded to become the world's largest producer of trucks and the second-largest producer of cars.

What type of country do you think a TNC's headquarters locate in? Why? Headquarters are located in MEDC's. This tends to be where there is most expertise.

What type of country do you think a TNC's manufacturing plants would locate in? Why?

TNC's locate their manufacturing plants in LEDC's. In LEDC's labour is cheap

In 1995 the Ford Motor Company established a partnership with Mahindra and Mahindra Limited in India. It was designed to help Ford get a foothold in the huge India market.

Ford invested heavily in India and in March 1999 they opened a \$2.5 billion integrated hi-tech manufacturing plant north of Chennai. Over 100 000 cars are produced here every year.

Why should Ford wish to invest in India? Explain why each of the following points are important in Ford's decision to locate in India.

- In 1999 India's population passed the 1 billion mark.
- India has one of the top 10 economies in the world
- India has several major industrial areas
- It has a high earning middle class
- Labour costs are low - approximately 10% of those in the UK
- It provides Ford with a presence in the Asia-Pacific region.

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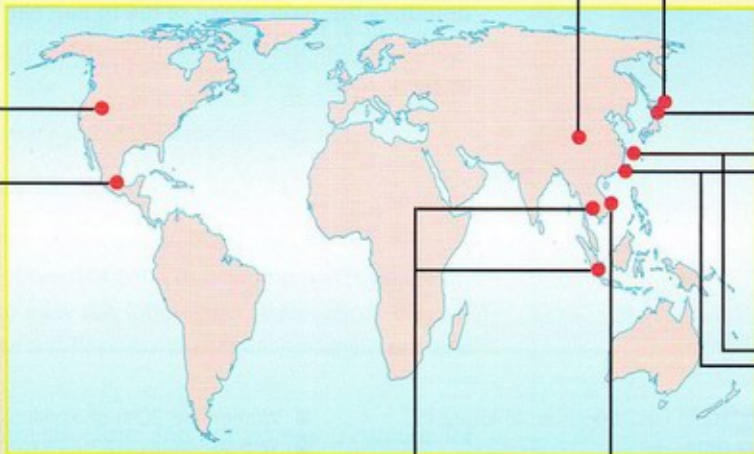
United States – Head Office: Product design is carried out in the USA at the Nike World Campus at Beaverton, Oregon.

Mexico: February 2001 – Workers at the Kukdong factory (which makes shirts for Nike) were attacked by riot police after protesting when five workers were sacked after campaigning for higher wages.

This method of organizing is common throughout the shoe industry and many others, including clothing, toys, and electronics. The most lucrative activities, such as management, design, and marketing, tend to be in MEDCs. LEDCs tend to get less lucrative activities such as low-paid, semi-skilled, or unskilled production or assembly.

China: In the 1980s Nike handed production over to Taiwanese investors who moved across the Taiwan Strait into mainland China, to take advantage of cheaper labour there.

Japan: In the 1960s training shoes were initially made in Japan when Japanese labour was cheap.



Korea, Taiwan, and Japan: Korean, Taiwanese, and Japanese capital is used to finance the company's operations.

South Korea and Taiwan: Nike was attracted by cheap labour in South Korea and Taiwan, and began production in 1977. Instead of owning its own plants, Nike contracted production out to local Korean and Taiwanese companies.

Thailand and Indonesia: In the late 1980s South Korean companies, with whom Nike had by now developed a long-term relationship, moved their operations south to Thailand and Indonesia, in search of cheaper labour.

Vietnam: Training shoes are made at a factory near Ho Chi Minh City. Employees work for 65 hours a week for which they are paid US\$10.

The CBD fights back – St Albans

In recent years there has been a growth of job opportunities on the rural-urban fringe. This has been a result of more businesses moving there like shopping centres, leisure centre's, light manufacturing and offices. There are many advantages for businesses moving to the rural-urban fringe as the land is often cheaper, environment pleasant with lots of open space and greenery, and more room for expansion.

However this movement to the rural-urban fringe has had a negative impact on CBD's which have seen a decline in shopping and employment opportunities. The CBD has had to FIGHT BACK!

St Albans is an example of a city's CBD which has had to fight back. In 2004 work started in the CBD to improve the shopping environment and the congestion problem.

The main aims of the scheme were to:

- Reduce accidents
- Reduce congestion
- Improve conditions for pedestrians, especially people with disabilities
- Improve conditions for bus service users
- Improve conditions for cyclists
- Improve conditions for those using the shops and the Market

What were the problems?

- A history of accidents
- Deteriorating road surface
- Old and worn out traffic signals
- Confusing road layout and poor lighting
- Not enough safe road crossing points
- Uneven pavements and dangerous steps
- Lack of space for pedestrians
- Too much street furniture such as litter bins and lamp columns, making the street feel even more crowded
- Poor pedestrian access to buses
- Lack of facilities for delivery vehicles causing traffic congestion
- Unauthorised parking

What has been done?

We have made the city centre safer by

- Introducing a 20mph zone with raised crossing points to control the speed of the traffic

- Making the road layout clearer for drivers
- Removing the dangerous steps on the north side of St Peter's street and making the pavement all one level
- Installing better lighting where needed
- Reducing the number of obstructions on the pavements
- Installing new, easy access kerbs at the bus stops to make it easier for people to get on and off buses

We improved traffic flow by

- Installing state-of-the-art puffin crossings which track people as they cross, creating a better balance between the time pedestrians and motorists have to wait at the traffic lights
- Linking up all the traffic lights in St Peter's Street with those in surrounding roads so that movement of traffic is coordinated along the whole of the road
- Building a new, dedicated loading bay to prevent delivery vehicles blocking the road

We made St Peter's Street more attractive by

- Increasing the pavement area by 20%
- Resurfacing the old roads
- Refurbishing street furniture such as lamp posts and litter bins
- Planting more trees – with more to come in November
- Laying attractive York stone and granite paving

We provided new facilities for a variety of users including

- New shelters and seats for bus users
- More space for the market
- Access to electricity for the market traders
- A new layby outside the town hall to provide better access for market traders and tourist coaches

Improvements in the CBD
What can the CBD do to fight back?

- More attractive shopping environments e.g. pedestrianisation, street furniture, floral displays.
- All weather shopping malls which are air-conditioned in summer and heated in winter
- Open street markets
- Improvements in public transport into the CBD and park and ride schemes
- Make the environment safer through CCTV cameras
- Organise special shopping events such as Christmas fairs, late night shopping, French markets
- Develop more leisure facilities e.g. the proposed cinema in St Albans

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