

Paper 3 – Challenges in the UK

Name: _____

Aspect of topic	Sub topic	Tick when done!	Feedback?
1. The UK's resource consumption and environmental sustainability challenge <i>Links to Resource Management, Changing Cities and Ecosystems</i>	a. How will the UK's population change in the next 50 years and what are the implications of this for resource consumption?		
	b. How will the UK's growing population increase pressure on ecosystems?		
	c. What national sustainable transport options exist?		
2. The UK settlement, population and economic challenges <i>Links to Global Development and Changing Cities</i>	a. What are the options for bridging the gap between SE and the rest of the UK in terms of 'the two speed economy'?		
	b. What are the costs and benefits of greenfield development and the regeneration of brownfield sites?		
	c. How reliable are migration statistics and the values and attitudes of different stakeholders towards migration?		
3. The UK's landscape challenges <i>Links to UK Landscapes</i>	a. How are National Parks used to conserve the UK landscapes?		
	b. How are rivers and coasts managed in the UK to limit the risks of flooding?		
4. The UK's climate change challenges <i>Links to Weather and Climate and Ecosystems</i>	a. How certain can we be about how global climate change will affect the UK in the future?		
	b. What will the impacts of climate change be on people and landscapes in the UK?		
	c. How can we respond to climate change in the UK on a local and national scale?		

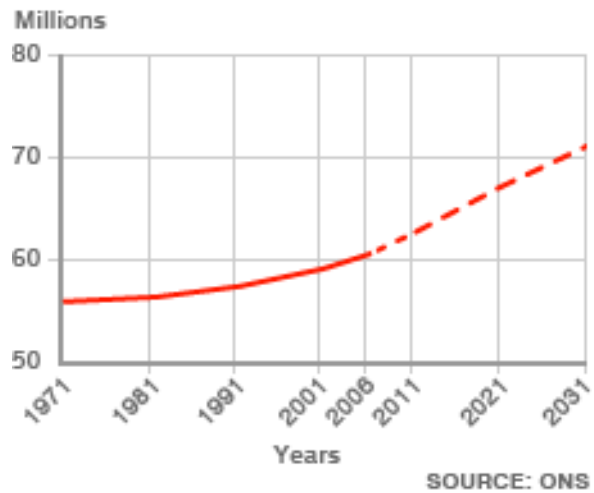
Paper 3 – 1 hour 30 minutes – 64 marks

Part 1 = 36 marks – Urban and coastal fieldwork	Part 2 = 28 marks – questions drawing on one or more of the themes above
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1a. How will the UK's population change in the next 50 years and what are the implications of this for resource consumption?



Describe It



Practice your exam skills –

Describe the pattern shown on the graph above, including reference to how the UK's population is likely to change in the future.

Use data in your answer.

(3 marks)

DRAW

As the population grows, there will be implications –
Draw a spider diagram below summarising at least 5 problems caused by a growing population.

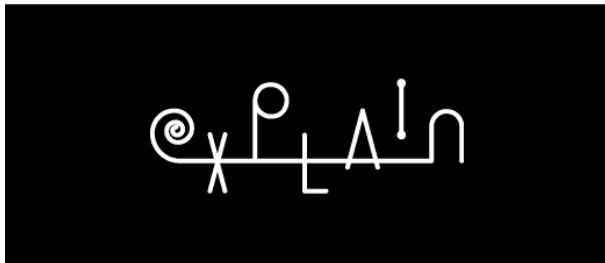
1b. How will the UK's growing population increase pressure on Ecosystems?



The UK has four terrestrial (land-based) ecosystems and is an island, so also has a marine ecosystem.

Identify one characteristic of each of these ecosystems:

Deciduous woodland	
Heathland	
Moorland	
Wetlands (marsh)	
Marine (seas/oceans)	



Explain how each of the following demands will put pressure of these ecosystems.

The first is completed for you – use this as a model of how to structure your own answers.

Demand	How it will increase pressure on the natural ecosystems
Increased demand for energy	As the UK invests in renewable energy, our natural landscape will be changed as wind turbines and solar farms are built. This will mostly affect areas of high altitude (e.g. moors and heathland) but also marine ecosystems.
Increased demand for housing	
Increased demand for water resources	
Increased waste	

2a. What are the options for bridging the gap between the SE and the rest of the UK in terms of 'the two speed economy'?



Define the idea 'two speed economy'

The difference between the growth of the South-East of the UK and the rest of the country is becoming more marked.



Explain why companies, particularly TNCs tend to prefer the South East of England for investment in comparison to other places.

Include at least two ideas in your answer:

1. _____

2. _____

TNC investment in the South East has led to both positives and negatives for people living there.



Colour code these statements to show which are POSITIVE and which are NEGATIVE:

Investment in businesses creates a greater number of jobs	Large businesses generally pay higher wages which increases wealth of people in the South East	TNCs encourage trade, which can lead to more traffic on the roads and more air pollution due to high levels of traffic.
Smaller independent local businesses may be out-priced by the bigger firms.	As people get richer, they can afford a higher quality of life – better food, better homes, better holidays etc.	House prices rise as a result of greater demand as people migrate in attracted by jobs and pay



Read this paragraph about how some companies and the Government are trying to bridge the gap between the SE and the rest of the UK.

Identify the key ideas by highlighting them in the text:

Some large companies have moved their head offices away from London as they are finding their employees are struggling to pay for their homes, for example, HSBC is based in Birmingham. The Government has also made efforts to invest elsewhere, e.g. The Passport Office is now based in Cardiff. Other strategies include the HS2 rail link currently under construction which will allow people to travel more quickly between London and big Northern cities. This should encourage TNCs to invest outside the capital for a fairer sharing of the benefits across the country.

2b. What are the costs and benefits of greenfield development and the regeneration of brownfield sites?

Greenfield sites:



Brownfield sites:

	Advantages	Disadvantages
Greenfield	<p>There is lots of space, which means new housing developments can also include community facilities like shops, schools and open spaces.</p> <p>There is a higher quality of life because people live near to the countryside.</p> <p>These areas are cheaper to develop than Brownfield Sites.</p>	<p>These sites tend to be far away from the town centre and transport links.</p> <p>New roads will also need to be built to link the site to the town.</p> <p>Open space will be reduced.</p> <p>There may be a loss of farmland or potential farmland.</p>
Brownfield	<p>Clearing derelict sites gives a town a facelift.</p> <p>There tend to be fewer objections from local people.</p> <p>Development here reduces the loss of countryside elsewhere.</p> <p>There are already roads and transport links already in place nearby.</p>	<p>Developments here can be expensive as clearing contaminated land is often difficult and time consuming.</p> <p>Access may be poor.</p> <p>People may not want to live there.</p> <p>There is no EU funding for the redevelopment of these sites.</p>

Colour code each of the statements in the grid above to show which are **ECONOMIC**, which are **SOCIAL** and which are **ENVIRONMENTAL**.



Explain which YOU think is the best option for solving the housing crisis in Britain and why:

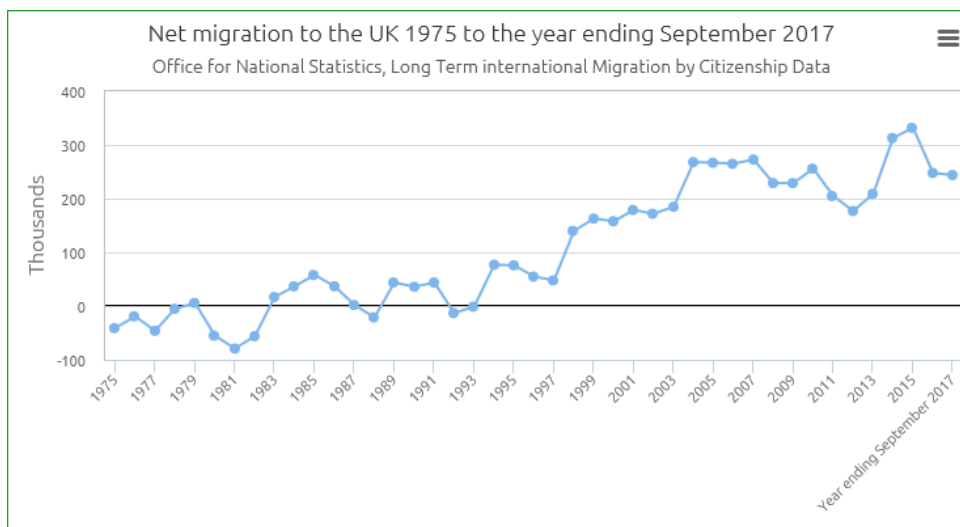
2c. How reliable are migration statistics and the values and attitudes of different stakeholders towards migration?

Identify the meanings of these key words by matching them up.



Migrant
Emigrant
Immigrant
Net migration
Stakeholder

A person who arrives in a country
A person (or group) with an interest or concern in something
A person who moves from one place to another
Difference between people arriving and leaving a country
A person who leaves a country

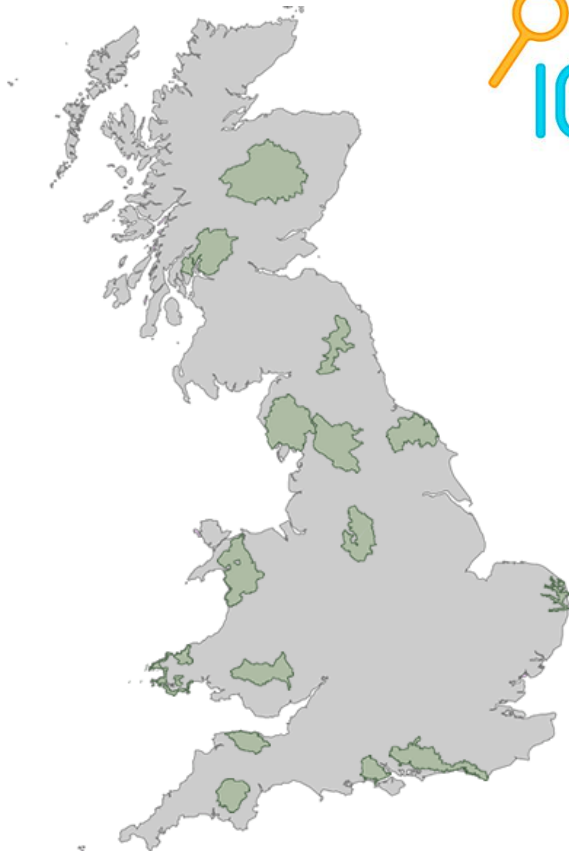


Summarise what this graph tells you about net migration:

Source: <https://www.migrationwatchuk.org/statistics-net-migration-statistics>

View on Immigration	Positive / Negative?	Who might have this view?
"There are more people living in the town, so now I sell more goods"		
"They bring new cultures and traditions which adds to the mix of the UK"		
"We have seen a rise in the range of languages spoken, which means we have to employ translators to work in the community"		
"Migrants are prepared to do the jobs that British workers are not, which helps me collect my harvest"		
"The growing population puts stress and strain on public services like the NHS"		

3a. How are National Parks used to conserve the UK Landscape?



Map the 15 National Parks shown on the map

Finish these sentences:

1. National Parks are...
2. National Parks aim to conserve...
3. National Parks aim to promote...
4. National Parks control the amount of...
5. National Parks are owned by... but funded by...
6. My opinion on National Parks is...

4a. How certain can we be about how climate change will affect the UK in the future?

DRAW

One argument is that if climate has changed in the past, it will certainly change again in the future.

Draw a spider diagram showing as many sources of evidence that tell us about PAST climate changes.

Scientists use computer programs called climate models to understand how our current climate is changing and predict what it will be like in the future. Scientists will enter data into the program that they think is important – natural and human factors.

Identify

Natural factors causing climate change	Human factors causing climate change

Explain

Explain what might affect the **RELIABILITY** of the predictions made by scientists about climate change in the future:

4b. What will the impacts of climate change be on the people and landscapes of the UK?

Annotate your map to show how the UK will be affected by climate change. You should include a range of ideas – impacts on people, impacts on landscapes/ecosystems, positives and negatives. You should also try to link each idea to a specific place.



4c. How can we respond to climate change in the UK on a local and national scale?



Research how the government, our school and individuals (like you and your family) can try to respond to the issue of climate change. For each of the following:

- Describe at least one idea that is used
- Decide if it is:
 - a) A strategy that is aimed at slowing down or stopping climate change
 - b) A strategy that will help us adapt to climate changes in the future

	Describe the strategy
UK Government	
Our school	
You and your family	