Teacher instructions:

Cut out these cards and distribute amongst the students. You may need more than one set of cards per class as each student needs a card.

Student activity: Quiz, quiz, trade...

- The students should partner up.
- Partner 1 asks partner 2 the question on their card.
- Partner 2 answers (or admits they don’t know the answer).
- Partner 1 acknowledges a correct answer or gives the answer, if needed.
- The process reverses with partner 2 asking the questions.
- After both questions have been asked, the partners switch cards, find new partners, and the process begins again.

Cards for activity:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Builders can develop two types of sites within cities: brownfield and greenfield sites.</th>
<th>Challenge question: Explain why building on brownfield sites can have a positive social and economic impact on inner city areas.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Can you describe two advantages of developing a brownfield site?</strong></td>
<td><strong>Answer:</strong> It encourages people to move back into the city and reverses the trend in counterurbanisation. It provides jobs in the construction industry. It reduces the amount of derelict land in the inner city and can help to drive up demand and house prices in previously poorer residential areas.</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Define the key term ‘urban sprawl’. Two possible definitions given below:</th>
<th>Challenge question: Describe the impacts of urban sprawl in HIC cities, like Manchester.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. The spread of city buildings and houses into an area that used to be countryside.</td>
<td><strong>Answer</strong> (ideas will be similar for other cities): Traffic congestion around the M60 motorway. Expansion North onto previous greenbelt land near Whitefield, Prestwich and Middleton. Larger detached housing estates have been built in areas such as Wythenshaw and the existing Metrolink Tram system has been extended to service outlying towns like Rochdale and Oldham.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. The spread of an urban area into what used to be countryside.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Air Pollution is an environmental challenge for both HIC’s and LIC’s. **Identify two causes of air pollution in HIC cities, e.g. Manchester.**

Acceptable answers:
* Nitrous oxides and CO\(_2\) from traffic/congestion/airport.
* Emissions from factories or industry.
* Burning of fossil fuels for heating or cooking (coal, oil) in homes or organisations.

**Challenge question:**
**Explain attempts made by HIC cities, such as Manchester, to reduce air pollution.**

Acceptable answers:
* Local authorities participate in ‘cycle to work schemes’ for employees.
* Prices for car parking in the city centre rose to discourage drivers coming into the CBD and park and ride schemes have encouraged drivers to leave their cars outside the CBD and get buses in.
* City centre buses use Hybrid engines that run on electricity, emitting less CO\(_2\) and sulphur.

The CBD (Central Business District) is a distinct zone making up the structure of HIC cities. **Describe the location of the CBD in relation to other parts of the city.**

Acceptable answers:
* Centre most part/circular middle section.
* Inside the ring of the inner city zone.
* Surrounding the historic core of the city centre.
* Furthest from the urban-rural fringe.

**Challenge question:**
**Manchester CBD underwent regeneration following the IRA bomb in 1996. What changes have taken place since then? List three. (Other cities have had similar attacks).**

Acceptable answers (other cities may have followed similar rebuilding and regeneration initiatives):
- Arndale shopping centre rebuilt & expanded.
- Pedestrianized shopping zones introduced.
- Extra Metrolink stations built.
- Old buildings such as the Printworks are now leisure complexes: bars, restaurants and cinemas.

Places like Salford Quays, Manchester, are inner city areas that have been regenerated. **Describe three features of schemes like this.**

Acceptable answers:
* Water side/dockside development.
* Cultural/leisure/recreation activities available, e.g. water sports, museums, theatres, outlet shopping malls.
* Luxury high rise flats built overlooking the water.
* Gated/secure residential homes built.
* Water quality/land waste (pollution) cleaned up.
* Job creation via media city development for the BBC.

**Challenge question:**
**Explain how environmental quality survey data can help assess the impact of regeneration.**

**Answer:**
It allows you to rate/score the quality of the built environment in a sample area. You can assess aspects like litter, pedestrian count and building appearance. Plotting the data onto a map helps to compare areas of high and lower environmental quality. Overall results would usually show a higher rating of environmental quality in areas which have undergone regeneration.
Opportunities and challenges in HIC cities

Give three reasons why cities, like Manchester, are considered major UK cities.
Acceptable answers (with specific examples for the city studied):
- Leader in further education/well established universities (e.g. MMU & UMIST).
- Major international airport (e.g. Manchester airport).
- Manufacturing centre/industrial history.

Challenge question
Describe the social challenges facing HIC cities, like Manchester.
Acceptable answer (other cities will have similar patterns of wealth and poverty, should be able to name examples):
Stark inequality between the rich areas and poor areas.
In Manchester poverty and deprivation in areas to the North and East of the Inner city: Collyhurst and Oldham in the top 10 worst UK districts. In these areas 57% of children are living in poverty, and life expectancy is well below the national average. Whilst Alderley Edge, to the South, had some of the highest living standards in the country.

UK cities attract foreign migrants.
Can you identify one positive (opportunity) and one negative impact (challenge) of immigration?
* Challenges: Language barrier makes integration difficult/social tensions and unrest. Pressure put onto local education and health care services.
* Opportunities: Cultural diversity; shops and restaurants opened, festivals showcasing foreign culture. Encourages people back to live in inner city areas. Local source of cheap labour for industries based in the city.

Challenge question:
Explain why foreign migrants come to settle in inner city areas.
Acceptable answer:
Old inner city areas can be derelict or undesirable locations. As a result the house prices in these areas are low, so they are affordable for immigrants who have very little income. It may also provide housing close to where they can find employment in the city centre or manufacturing areas.

‘Urban greening’ is a city movement by town planners to open up opportunities to access natural spaces such as parks and gardens.
Name at least two green spaces in the HIC city you have studied.
Acceptable answers for Manchester (allow acceptable options for the city you have studied):
- Heaton Park
- Daisy Nook Country Park
- Piccadilly Gardens (city centre)
- Audenshaw reservoir.
- Tatton Park

Challenge question:
How is the ‘urban greening’ movement impacting city centre areas? e.g. along Oxford road in Manchester?
Acceptable answer (may vary depending on the city studied):
Green corridors are being created along main routes into the city (e.g. Oxford Road). People are encouraged to plant ‘green roofs’ to take CO2 out of the air and trees are being planted along the roadside in special pits which promote healthy growth and limit damage to pavements.
Whitworth Art Gallery and the Manchester Metropolitan university are taking part in the green roof initiative, planting. The town council have used GIS to identify further flat-topped buildings for green roof potential.