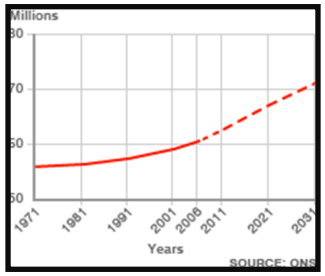
Paper 3 —Section C — UK Challanges

UK migration—there are different attitudes towards it. From different stakeholders e.g. politicians, public, employers.

UK Population - predicted to increase due to **natural increase** and **net migration**

This will put **pressure** on resource and the **UK's ecosystems**



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

UK sustainable transport—needed to reduce air pollution and global warming, to increase health.

Bikes—Electric cars and buses—congestion charges

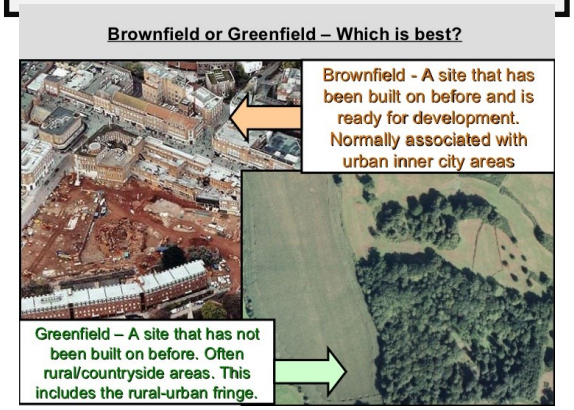
UK two speed economy— The south East of the UK is growing faster than the north. How can this gap be reduced?

HS2 NORTHERN POWERHOUSE HM Government

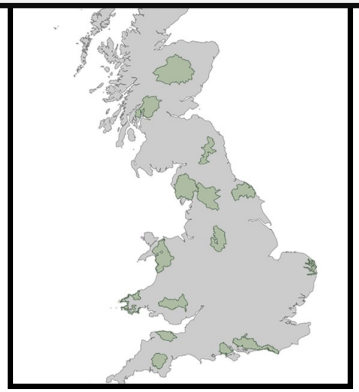
UK river and coast flooding management — The UK is at risk and both can be reduced by hard and soft engineering. You need to know + and—for both. See Paper 1 for more detail.

Type	Coasts	Rivers
Hard engineering	Sea wall, gabions, rock armour and Groynes.	Dams, reservoirs, channel straightening, levees
Soft engineering	Beach nourishment and profiling, dune regeneration.	Washlands, flood plain zoning

UK new housing— could be built on greenfield or brownfield sites. There are advantages and disadvantages to both.



UK national parks—conserve the landscape. E.g. The Peak District.



Climate Change is already affecting the UK—however we cannot be absolutely sure how much and the evidence must be considered.

IMPACTS—increased storms, increased sea level rise, colder winters but warmer summers

RESPONSE— flood and coast protection, or switching to renewable energy and sustainable living