KEY WORDS

Greenfield sites	A Greenfield site has not been built upon previously. It is usually agricultural land but it can be undeveloped land in a city or a rural area. … They are usually on the edge of towns and cities and, consequently, tend to be in a more pleasant environment
Economic	Aspects to do with money and business.
Infrastructure	the basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g. buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society.
Brownfield sites	A brownfield site is an area that has been used before and tends to be disused or derelict land. Such sites are usually abandoned areas in towns and cities which have been used previously for industrial and commercial purposes
Urban sprawl	Urban sprawl, also called sprawl or suburban sprawl, the rapid expansion of the geographic extent of cities and towns.
National park	A national park is a large area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants, or animals, and which the public can usually visit.
Greenbelt	Greenbelt is a general term that refers to natural, undeveloped, and/or agricultural lands that surround urban areas. In British town planning, the green belt is a policy for controlling urban growth. The idea is for a ring of countryside where urbanisation will be resisted for the foreseeable future.
NIMBY	Stands for **n**ot **i**n **m**y **b**ack**y**ard A person who objects to the siting of something perceived as unpleasant or hazardous in their own neighbourhood, especially while raising no such objections to similar developments elsewhere
POV	Point of view
Crime hotspot	An area where crime is likely to happen
GIS	Geographical information systems-maps with layers of information on them.

Cairngorms
Loch Lomond and the Trossachs
Northumberland
North York Moors
Lake District
Yorkshire Dales
Snowdonia
Peak District
Broad
Pembrokeshire Coast
Brecon Beacons
Exmoor
South Downs
Dartmoor
New Forest

National Parks were formed in **1949** in the UK and are owned by the National Park Authority.

They aim to:

• protect the natural beauty and wildlife in a National Park;

• promote opportunities for public enjoyment.

It has to balance the needs of:

• the nation

• local residents (for houses and jobs)

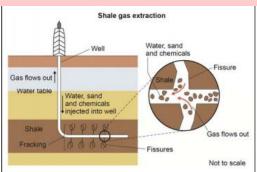• visitors (for activities, freedom to enjoy the park and facilities like car parks and toilets.

The UKs chronic housing shortage is one of the biggest challenges the country faces. The Government is aiming to build **300,000 new homes every year** to match demand and keep housing costs affordable, but less than 250,000 were built last year, the highest rate in a decade. *Source centreforcities.org June 2020*

CASE STUDY Heathrow Expansion

1. Plans to expand Heathrow's third runway in order to cope with increased air travel in the UK have been discussed since 2002.

2. In June 2018 the government approved plans for the expansion.

3. On 27 February 2020, the Court of Appeal ruled the decision to allow the expansion was unlawful because it did not take climate commitments into account.

4. Heathrow runs at close to 100% capacity (pre Covid19)

5. If built it is estimated to be worth 7bn to the economy

6. 783 properties are likely to be demolished if the plans are to go ahead.

7. There are concerns over the expansion creating poorer air quality and increased noise pollution in the area.

8. Despite all that happened in 2020 around COVID-19, it seems Heathrow is still pressing ahead in its appeal but will likely delay the actual construction if approved until a time when the aviation industry and U.K. economy show sufficient signs of recovery.

Proposed third runway at Heathrow

Case Study: Fracking

Shale gas extraction

Search for shale
Areas under consideration
Areas with existing licences for fracking

Fracking or fracturing uses high-pressure water mixed with chemicals to shatter shale rocks and release natural gas. The gas is then piped to the surface. Fracking uses massive amounts of water and may create environmental concerns including the possibility of contaminated groundwater, polluted drinking water, air pollution and minor earth tremors. Fracking of shale gas could contribute significantly to the UK's future energy needs and provide much needed employment. Electricity can be generated at half the carbon dioxide emissions of coal, and much more cheaply than some renewable sources.