Changing Urban Environments

Functions and Land Uses in an Urban Area - Gloucester

- Situated in the Midlands, England. Much of the city's sprawl has been restricted by the placing of main roads e.g. the M5
- The CBD in Gloucester is characterised by the ring road that encloses the area, as well as three museums, a tourist information point, the city cathedral, and few residential homes. Most of the land here is used for specialist shops e.g. jewellery because only shops with a high income (i.e. chain stores) can afford the high land prices. There is no clear pattern of the building heights within the CBD because some buildings have built upwards instead of outwards, due to the high cost of land e.g. Wilkinson's. Also pedestrian numbers here are highest in the centre of the CBD and decrease outwards
- In and around Barton Street, the street patterns are very gridded. The closely packed, Victorian terraced houses are placed on short, straight roads and have small gardens. This type of uniform housing is found near industrial areas, like the Trading Estate and is called the inner city. There are 19 houses per 100 paces here, as opposed to 7 per 100 houses in Abbeymead
- Abbeymead is a suburb of Gloucester and is characterised by the semi-detached and detached housing and non-gridded street patterns along longer roads, like crescents. The houses here are fairly modern (circa 1900) and have large gardens. Here there are fewer facilities, such as car parks, and more open space. The environmental quality is higher here than in the inner city (Barton Street) mainly due to more space for driveways and open spaces for children, as well as more attractive building materials and lower crime rates

Government Strategies on the Inner City - Brindley Place, Birmingham

- Located south of Birmingham City Centre, Midlands, England. Brindley Place involved redevelopment and renewal of buildings in a derelict and vacant area
- Planning permission was granted for 26 acres of land to be created into an area of commerce and leisure in 1989
- Brindley Place and its surrounding canal apartments cost around £400 million
- SUCESSES: Had brought tourists to the area (and therefore jobs and money), a brownfield site has been redeveloped, social, cultural, meeting places and events created (e.g. at the shops, bars and 19 restaurants overlooking canal and at the Birmingham Arena and art gallery), gives Birmingham a new face, economical benefits, Sea Life Centre brings in 2 million visitors each year
- PROBLEMS: Parking pressure and traffic congestion significantly worse directly outside of Brindley Place, former residents of Brindley Place have been displaced, differences between suburbs and Brindley Place accentuated

The Urban Issue of Traffic and its Solutions - Examples

- OXFORD: Park and Ride scheme where commuters can park their cars at one of the 5 P&R sites (Thornhill, Redbridge etc.) and take a local bus to the city centre. Cars can be parked up to 3 days with security and bus lanes ensure speedy transfer to the city centre
- LONDON: Congestion charging is charging money to people who drive through a certain area at certain times. This aims to reduce traffic and encourage people to use public transport
- PARIS: Vélib cycle service was launched in 2007 and allows users to swipe their credit card and take (then return) one of the 10,600 bikes from 750 stations all over the city. Traffic should be reduced in the city by 40% by 2020
- OXFORD: City specific schemes e.g. The Oxford Transport Strategy help to conquer the issue of traffic according to specific issues within a city. E.g. in Oxford there is around 100 schemes including the pedestrianisation of Queen Street and the removal of some buses from the city centre as well as developing 'safe streets' e.g. Beechcroft Road on a trial basis
- OTHER: Other solutions may be separated cycle and bus lanes or tram networks

Revitalising the Image of the CBD - Oxford

- Pedestrianisation: e.g. Cornmarket Street prevents traffic (including bicycles) from moving directly through the city centre. It improves shopping experiences and leads to improved environmental management (e.g. street furniture and bins)
- Cleaning blackened buildings: e.g. The Ashmolean
- Bus gates: e.g. High St, George St, St. Aldates prevents the movement of general traffic through the city centre and forces people to bypass the CBD. Number plate recognition helps to fine people driving through the bus gates illegally
- Parking: Very expensive in the city centre and restricted in surrounding residential areas to prevent people parking for too long and to encourage them to use public transport
- Park and Ride: e.g. Thornhill, Redbridge, Pear Tree etc. encourage people to use public transport instead of cars. Buses run frequently and parking is free here
- CCTV and police: £1.5 million has been spent on a new CCTV system in the city centre in recent years and the number of police on the street s has increased noticeably too

Strategies to Help Reduce Ethnic Segregation - Leeds

- Improving educational provision and opportunities in deprived areas and seeking to improve literacy in areas where English may be a second language
- Increasing employment through initiatives ensuring basic skills and access to information and training
- Increasing community involvement (though understanding the needs of the minority groups)
- Providing facilities that encourage all types of ethnic groups

Squatter Settlements - Kibera, Nairobi

- Kibera is in Kenya and it houses around 60% of Nairobi's population (up to 1 million people). It is the biggest slum in Africa
- Each person living in Kibera has around 1m2 in which to live, crime levels are very high, the numbers of orphans due to HIV/AIDS are very high and the streets are littered with rubbish. There is a lack of infrastructure in Kibera; many of the houses are made with corrugated iron sheeting. Many of the inhabitants of the slum work in the informal sector
- REDEVELOPMENT: In response to the worsening situation, two main water pipes have been built- one provided by the local council and one by the World Bank. A 15-year project is currently underway to re-house thousands of residents of Kibera. The Kenya Slum Upgrading Program (KENSUP) aims to replace the slums with modern low-cost housing. A slum lighting project, involving floodlights, was set up in 2005 to help combat street crime

Rapid Urbanisation - Cairo, Egypt

- Cairo is a megacity with over 10 million inhabitants. Each of Cairo's citizens has an average space of 13cm2 in which to live
- The city's size doubled in 14 years between the 1960s-1980s because of natural increase and increased rural-urban migration
- PROBLEMS: Housing shortages (between 2 and 3 million have set up house in the tombs of Old Cairo), traffic congestion (1.2 million cars registered in 1991), lack of permanent jobs (with extremely low salaries), water and air pollution (e.g. smog, pollution of groundwater and leaking sewers)

The Difficulties of Disposal of Waste - The Bhopal Tragedy

- 3rd December 1984- one of the world's worst industrial accidents in Bhopal, India. Rapid urbanisation and industrialisation were factors to some extent of the disaster
- Bhopal was chosen for the location of the Union Carbide fertiliser factory. The are had a very high unemployment rate but it had good transport links on the Bombay-Delhi rail line
- The factory provided many solutions for problems and brought more money into the local economy as a result, but the Indian authorities were so keen that they allowed it to be built in a residential area. Union Carbide spent less money on safety and local claims concerning the leak of toxic gas were ignored

- In December 1984, a sudden release of toxic gas into the air resulted in 2500 deaths, over 100,000 injured (e.g. irreversibly blind or deranged) and the loss of animals and crops. The tragedy happened as a lack of due care and attention to safety by Union Carbide

The Management of Air Pollution - Examples

- SHANGHAI: Here in China, industries use low sulphur coal to try to reduce pollution
- MEXICO CITY: Strategies like allowing odd-numbered cars into the city one day and even-numbers on the next can reduce traffic in towns (although this does not prevent families with more than one car from driving on certain days)
- OTHER: Greater monitoring and safety checks (to avoid disasters like Bhopal), limits set and enforced on emissions, monitoring TNCs' emissions of carbon dioxide and sulphur dioxide so that they are reduced, improving public transport and setting up congestion charging in certain areas of cities

The Management of Water Pollution - Examples

- INDIA: The Ganga Action Plan set up in 1986 aimed to introduce water treatment works on the River Ganges, but the quality has since deteriorated
- CHINA: The Huangpu and Suzhou rivers in Shanghai have been the target for improving water quality. The World Bank loaned $200 million to the cause in 2002

Sustainable Urban Living - Oxford

- The UK produces around 330 million tonnes of waste per year (figure from 2000)
- CONSERVING THE HISTORIC AND NATURAL ENVIRONMENT:
  - The Campaign for the University of Oxford was set up to ensure that the University buildings are renovated/built in keeping with the style of Oxford
  - Conserving buildings can be seen in the recent £61 million refurbishment of the Ashmolean Museum
  - Cleaner, Greener Oxford is a campaign group who are trying to reduce the number of abandoned vehicles and litter in Blackbird Leys by organising litter picks with the local children. They have also placed litter bins in Oxford City Centre and have give the power to local authorities to issue on the spot fines of up to £80 of littering

- REDUCING AND SAFEY DISPOSING OF WASTE:
  - Eight waste recycling centres have been set up in easily accessible locations across the county and there are regular rubbish collection schemes in most settlements in Oxfordshire
  - Two sites have been proposed on which to build incinerators to burn waste
  - The Environment Agency is publicly attempting to prevent fly-tipping as a means of waste disposal
  - Oxfordshire Authorities set a target of increasing the amount of waste recycled from the current 40% to 55% in the near future

PROVIDING ADEQUATE OPEN SPACES:

- The Oxford Urban Wildlife Group has created an open space in East Oxford
- The Green Belt Alliance campaign against proposals which threaten the green belt within Oxfordshire. Green belts help to prevent the issue of urban sprawl in and around Oxford

INVOLVING LOCAL PEOPLE:

- Agenda 21 is an organisation set up to ensure that the voices of Oxfordshire residents are heard. It tries to encourage community participation and encourages education amongst communities to ensure sustainability e.g. by holding Green Action Days to help educate children at their schools

PROVIDING AN EFFICIENT PUBLIC TRANSPORT SYSTEM:

- The Oxford Transport Strategy helps to set up schemes to relieve some of the pressures of population increase e.g. improvement s to the roads in Headington to help prioritise buses by means of bus lanes, adding enhancements to the city's five Park and Ride services. It also sets objectives for the Local Transport Plan which is reviewed annually

Globalisation

Global Interdependence - Wimbledon Tennis Balls

- Slazenger is responsible for making the 48 000 tennis balls that supply the Wimbledon Tennis tournament in June each year
- From the 1940s to 2002, the balls were made in Barnsley, South Yorkshire, but a desire to increase profits by cutting labour costs led to a production shift to the Philippines in 2002. All of the components of the tennis balls are transported to the Philippines for assembly, before being despatched to London in time for the tournament

Development in ICT - The SEA-ME-WE 3 and 4 cables

- Submarine cables have been vital in allowing global operations for both manufacturing and service industry. The SEA-ME-WE cables connect South-East Asia, the Middle East and Western Europe

  - SEA-ME-WE 3 is 39 000km in length and its purpose is to increase the capacity and quality of reception and communications over long distances
  - SEA-ME-WE 4 is 18 800km in length, was developed by 16 telecommunications companies and it offers high speed transmission between the linked countries and it is designed to meet demand in countries with growing economies

The Development of Call Centres Abroad - India

- Companies set up call centres abroad to help reduce their wage bills e.g. ASDA, Tesco, BA, BT, Barclays and HSBC all have call centres in India, most notably in Delhi, Hyderabad and Bangalore
- Salaries are lower in India (around £1200 per year compared to £12 000 in the UK)
- Staff work 9 hour shifts at times to fit in with the origin country of the company
- About 10% of the population of India speak English fluently
- Operating costs in India are 10-60% lower than in the UK
- 80% of the people living towns are literate and 18% of these are graduates
- Development of ICT allow fast and clear communication

Transnational Corporations - Toyota

- Toyota, a Japanese company, sought to develop production in the UK in the early 1990s
- The site of Burnaston, Derby was chosen and in 1992 the first cars were produced
- ADVANTAGES: Nearby villages and towns (e.g. Etwall) provide accommodation for workers, nearby large cities (e.g. Derby) provide a large market for the cars, power lines near the plant allow a constant and reliable source of power, excellent transport links (it is situated at the junction of the A38 and another main road) allow material and goods to be moved easily, waste water leaving the plant is monitored for pollution, 3000 jobs created, Derbyshire gains further investment from banks and businesses, Japanese children start at local schools, increasing the cultural diversity of the area
- DISADVANTAGES: In 1989 a 567 acre Greenfield site was chosen for the factory, increased pollution when finished cars are tested, not all jobs are permanent, increased pressure on existing UK car firms (e.g. Rover)

China: The New Industrial Giant

- China has the largest population in the world- over 1 billion. The National Bureau of Statistics of China is predicting economic growth of at least 7% to 2018. In 2005 it was the world's third largest manufacturing country (after the US and Japan)
- China makes 60% of the world's bicycles, 50% of the world's shoes and approximately 50% of the world's garments
- There are many reasons why China is emerging as the new economic giant:

  - GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION: The Chinese government accepted that, in order to modernise, the country's factories needed new machines, modern technology, technical skills and efficient working practices that only foreign TNCs could provide, so they therefore allowed investment from overseas in 1979 after years of blocking trade with western countries. The Government still maintained overall control, but it was up to the TNCs to decide upon the production of consumer goods and how many of them are exported. China's one-child policy, introduced in 1979, has ensured that population level is much lower than it would have been without the policy
  - THE HOME MARKET: China's large and increasingly wealthy population (about £600 per capita in 2001) offers much potential
  - THE OLYMPICS: The 2008 Olympics were held in Beijing was an opportunity to display what the nation had to offer as a positive part of the world in the 21st century. The prestige of hosting the games will be immensely important in stimulating further foreign investment
  - CHEAP LABOUR SUPPLY: The workers are reliable and work hard for long hours and wages are 95% lower than in the US. The rapid increase of the population means that many people who are seeking employment are willing to work long hours with low wages
  - TRANSPORT: All areas have access to the main international shipping lanes, which are the cheapest ways to transport goods
  - THE THREE GORGES DAM: Industrial development on a large scale demands large resources of energy. China produces more Hydroelectric power than any other country in the world. The Three Gorges Dam is the biggest in the world, generating 22,500mW when fully operational. The dam has led to much development

Renewable Energy- The North Hoyle Wind Farm

- The UK's first major offshore wind farm. It is located 4-5 miles off the North coast of Wales between Rhyl and Prestatyn
- It was built in 2003, is made up of 30 turbines, which can power around 40 000 homes a year. The company 'npower' sell the electricity
- In 2003, wind farms generated 0.4% of the total UK electricity supply, but this was predicted to rise to 8% by 2010
- NOISE: Relative to road traffic, aircraft etc. the noise from the turbines is relatively low, there is a thumping noise that beats up to 22 time per minute, which may disrupt sleep and cause constant stress

Carbon Reducing Initiatives - The Kyoto Protocol

- The Kyoto Protocol is an international agreement to cut CO_2 emissions to help reduce global warming
- The Protocol, drawn up in Kyoto, Japan in 1997, set the target for industrialised countries to cut their Greenhouse Gas emissions to 5% below the 1990 level by 2012
- It became legally binding on the 16th February 2005, once countries responsible for 55% of 1990 carbon dioxide emissions ratified the pact. With the US and Australia unwilling to join the pact, the key to ratification came when Russia signed up to the agreement in 2004
- Climatologists argue that to have any effect, a 60% cut is needed

Local Ways of Reducing the Cost of Globalisation - Oxfordshire

- Agenda 21 wants to reduce Oxfordshire's consumption of energy and water and the production of waste, participate in establishing a Thames Valley Energy Management Agency and provide a local source of environmental advice for Oxfordshire businesses
- Thames Water use the methane released from sewage treatment to use as a fuel in combined heat and power plants

Importing Food versus Local Energy Intensive Food Production - The British Orchard Problem

- Nearly half of England's traditional orchards are in a neglected condition and the number of traditional orchards have more than halved in England since 1950
- The People's Trust for Endangered Species has set up a five year project that aims to map site that are in decline to provide a basis for future work to protect them
- National orchards are increasingly at risk because of neglect, intensification of agriculture and pressure form land development
- Orchards can be 'biodiversity hotspots' because of the 1800 species of wildlife they provide for. Without proper protection and sensitive management, England's orchards are facing the loss of habitat, rare English fruit varieties, traditions, customs, knowledge and biodiversity

Political Problems Arising From the Increasing Demand for Food - The River Indus

- Controlling the flow and distribution of water (used for irrigating crops during crop production) from a river is important to ensure water gets to where it is needed
- The river is 3200km long and is the major river in parts of northern India and Pakistan (the Punjab region)
- Both countries need to use water from the Indus for food production, but some of its main tributaries rise in the disputed region of Kashmir. If India were to dam these rivers, less water would reach regions downstream in Pakistan and their supply would be effectively cut off
- Pakistan has constructed dams on the Jhelum and Indus rivers in an attempt to gain water independence from India
- India began talks in June 2006 relating to the building of the Wuller Barrage which would cut off some of the water supply to Pakistan
- The Indus Water Treaty was signed in 1960 by both India and Pakistan to ensure fair use of the Indus river system

Social and Economic Problems Arising From the Increasing Demand for Food - Growing Flowers in Kenya

- The areas around Lake Naivasha in Kenya and north of Mt Kenya are home to the profitable flower industry, most notably roses and carnations
- In 2003 the flower industry earned 8% of Kenya's total export income. It is the country's third largest source of income
- The equatorial climate ensures the flowers can be grown all year round and the lakes in the Rift Valley provide an ample source of water
- 60% of the tens of thousands of flower employees are casual labourers (with no jobs security or benefits) and each worker earns approximately £1 a day
- SOCIAL IMPACTS: Local farmers say the flower growers are taking more water than they should legally and leaving them short, fertile land is used for growing flowers, not food by subsistence farmers, the Maasai tribes people are struggling for water in northern and eastern Kenya, the population around Naivasha increased five times as people sought work in the green houses or in the fields, an experienced worker can cut 1000 roses an hour, chemicals sprayed frequently on the flowers cause rashes and chest problems for workers
- ENVIROINMENTAL IMPACTS: Water supplies are affected by the fertiliser, some of the fertiliser is washed into soils and seeps underground, the River Ngiro in the north has sections without water due to the irrigation of flowers, water levels are falling

Tourism

The Potential for the Development of Tourism - Italy

- Italy is a country with a great variety of landscapes, in particular mountains, cities and coastline, all of which have busy tourist businesses, which make an important contribution to the national economy. It is close in proximity to other European countries, which makes it easily accessible for many. Italy is a good example of the expansion of holiday choice

  - MOUNTAINS: The quiet and serene Italian Alps provide an area for downhill skiing, snowboarding, cross-country skiing etc. in the winter. In the summer hikers, mountain bikers and bird watchers etc. will visit the Alps to utilise the area's assets, rent nearby chalets and maybe visit the local villages, including churches
  - CITIES: Venice is a very touristy city, which is well known for its canals and Renaissance architecture, is busy all year round. Florence, another Italian city is renowned for its art galleries
  - COASTLINE: Boat owners may wish to dock their boats at such coastal resorts as Vernazza, where there are many shops, restaurants, cafés and hotels. Foreign tourists and Italians alike can sunbathe on the beaches, especially during the summer when temperatures are at their hottest

The Economic Importance of Tourism to Contrasting Parts of the World - Dubai

- Dubai is one of the seven states that make up the United Arab Emirates. It is easily accessible from Europe, Asia and Africa (120 airlines fly there) and it is rapidly becoming one of the tourist hotspots of the world
- Dubai has a rich culture, as seen during a visit to the Dubai Museum. Tourists can also visit the zoo and the dhow-building yards (traditional boats)
- The duty-free shopping attracts many tourists to the huge malls and Souks (open air markets)
- There are also bird watching (there are over 400 species), and camel trekking tours, as well as sand skiing and dune walking outside of the urban area. It is also possible to visit the neighbouring state of Abu Dhabi
- It was predicted that 10 million tourists visited would visit the principality in 2010

The Tourist Resort Life-Cycle Model- Blackpool, UK

- EXPLORATION: Blackpool, located on the Lancashire coast, NW England, became a major tourist centre during the 19th century. Tourists would travel there by train
- INVOLVEMENT: 1900-1950 was an attractive time for factory workers, from northern industrial towns, to visit Blackpool
- DEVELOPMENT: Blackpool boomed between 1900 and1950, so parking provisions were increased and the zoo and hotels were upgraded. Outdoor pools were turned into indoor leisure centres and self-catering holiday flats, a sea-life centre and Blackpool tower (offering fantastic views) were created. The complex there includes the Tower Ballroom and the Tower Circus

- CONSOLIDATION: Blackpool eventually lost family holiday business to day trippers and stag and hen weekenders, who are bad for the town's image
- STAGNATION: The number of families visiting Blackpool decreases
- REJUVENATION?: The Blackpool Masterplan aims to regenerate Blackpool as a tourist destination by increasing income through day trippers and weekenders and influencing longer stays
- DECLINE?: Will further decline occur? This will inevitably occur without sufficient rejuvenation methods

UK National Parks- The Lake District

- The Lake District became a National Park in 1949 after WWII. It is situated in a glaciated upland area in Cumbria, NW England. The Lake District National Park Authority has key control of the park, although the National Trust own lots of this land. The Friends of the Lake District are against development, but the Cumbria Tourist Board are for development
- LANDSCAPE: The ribbon lakes and tarns are geographical features within the Lake District, which are also used as major recreational resources e.g. windsailing and fishing
- WALKING: One of the most common reasons why people visit the Lake District. There are a variety of routes, including scaling the back walls of corries (e.g. Striding Edge, Helvellyn)
- HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL SITES: Evidence of early settlements can still be seen in certain areas of the NP and many 19th-century artists and writers, like Beatrix Potter loved the area and had homes here
- Through large numbers of tourists, come conflicts in the Lake District:

    - TRAFFIC PROBLEMS: 89% of visitors come by car to the Lake District, the local town of Ambleside is "a major traffic bottleneck" due to the sheer weight of traffic and it is difficult for children and OAPs to cross the road, traffic is the most visual problem
    - TRAFFIC SOLUTIONS: Traffic calming techniques on smaller roads, bus lanes built in towns, dual carriageways on the edge of the Lake District, Park and Ride schemes, access and scenic routes to split the traffic, a new car park at Braithwaite Fold was built in Bowness-on-Windermere
    - HONEYPOT SITES: The Lake District has physical and cultural honeypot sites. 4 million people walk at least 6km every year, causing serious footpath erosion and scarred landscapes. There is also the 'blots on the landscape' syndrome where new developments are not allowed, but expansion of certain businesses is, like Haye's Garden World in Ambleside, whose 1.5 million visitors each year are causing congestion in the town centre. The LDNPA thinks it is an artificial attraction that only advertises itself and not the whole NP
    - HONEYPOT MANAGEMENT: **Parking-** Fencing roadsides to preserve verges, develop small, new car parks, reinforce car park surfaces with 'waffles' **Footpaths-** Repairing footpaths, reinforcing path surfaces, signposts to limit the number of paths **Litter-** Bins provided and emptied regularly, designated picnic areas, signs to promote responsibility. A suggestion has been made by the Friends of the Lake District to divide Haye's Garden World into smaller groups and relocate outside of Ambleside
    - PRESSURE ON PROPERTY: Around 20% of Lake District property is either second homes or holiday lets, which may not be lived in all year round. Demand for property from outsiders increases property prices
    - PROPERTY PRICES SOLUTIONS: Build more homes to rent, although management strategies cannot control property prices
    - ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES: Water sports are not allowed on some of the lakes but Windermere (England's largest lake) has exceptions. The wash from faster vehicles erodes the shore and occasionally there are oil spills. Some speed boats have been "making too much noise" since the 1980s
    - ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUE SOLUTIONS: A 10mph speed limit has been enforced on boats, which limit amount of wash

- Fell Foot Park is south of Windermere and is being developed by the National Trust in an attempt to ease the strain from other built up areas. There are activities for gardeners, children and families there, although the Friends of the Lake District say it is too visible on the landscape

Mass Tourism- Kenya

- A typical 2 week holiday to Kenya usually starts in Nairobi, before travelling to the Aberdare National Park (and possibly to see wildlife on safaris, including the Big Five), then to the Kenyan coast e.g. Mombasa's beaches on the Indian Ocean, before travelling back to Nairobi
- The December high in Kenya is 28oC and the sunlight hours around 9 per day, meaning that tourists from the Northern Hemisphere like to visit because it is much warmer than where they come from
- **The benefits of tourism in Kenya:**
    - ENVIRONMENTAL: Tourism acts as a catalyst for development in agriculture and horticulture, 8% of Kenyan land is National Park and the income gives more money for environmental protection
    - SOCIO-ECONOMIC: Tourism accounts for 21% of total foreign earnings, tourism is responsible for 11% of total wage employment, multiplier effect
- **The problems associated with tourism in Kenya:**
    - ENVIRONMENTAL: Boats drop anchors on the coral, game park drivers surround and disturb the animals, the vehicles churn up the ground in the wet season, which turns to dust in the dry season, shortages of grazing land, underfunding from corrupt organisations, pollution e.g. litter going into rivers or the sea
    - SOCIO-ECONOMIC: Falling visitor numbers since 1997 cause severe economic consequences, villagers and tribespeople injured/killed by wildlife, Kenya becoming too dependent on tourism, tribes' cultures exploited by tourists, many jobs created by tourism are unskilled, poorly paid, seasonal etc., Kenya does not gain the full benefits of tourism because of travel companies being situated in MEDCs

Extreme Environments- Antarctica

- The growth of tourism in Antarctica has significant impacts and need careful management to be sustainable
- Small scale tourism began here in the 1950s, but there were around 46 000 visitors in 2007-2008
- The 1957 Antarctica Treaty declares that Antarctica cannot be solely owned by one country
- 99% of the land is covered in ice, so there is little left for tourist activity (walking, climbing, skiing etc.)
- The environmental impact of an individual tourist is much greater than that of a researcher
- The Marco Polo cruise ship conducts a 23 day long cruise around the coast of Antarctica. During this time, all rubbish has to be stored on the boat, as required by strict Antarctic laws. As a management technique, scientists are allowed to board the ships to monitor for compliance with the laws and then report back to authorities
- Only 100 people will visit a station at one given time, closely monitored for a maximum of 1.5 hours to ensure minimum impact on the environment
- Tourism is an acceptable activity, but the visitor numbers must be controlled e.g. no visiting SSSIs (because it protect wildlife)
- No ship carrying over 500 passengers can land in Antarctica

Ecotourism- Clayoquot Sound, Canada

- Situated on the west coast of Canada, near Vancouver, 750 000 tourists visit Clayoquot Sound each year
- It is home to one of the few remaining forests that have never before been logged and the trees in the forest are 500-600 year old
- Board walks have been built around the area to protect the delicate forest from erosion, for the purpose of sustainability, because they protect plants and because they make it easier for tourists to move around the forest
- Tourists can see the forests by sea-kayaks

Ecotourism- Mexico

- Earthwatch is a non-profit organisation that has set up in Mexico which monitors levels of certain species in an area and where and how they live

Ecotourism- Heron Island, Australia

- Heron Island is located on the east coast of Australia, north of Brisbane
- The activities (beach-ball, snorkelling, diving etc.) have been accused of not being to do with ecotourism
- The coral cays on the island are unique because they house a coral ecosystem
- Coral reef walks conducted on the island improve the tourists' understanding of the reef environment
- Rubbish from the island is sorted and returned to the island, where is it recycled
- Drinking water supplies come from the reverse osmosis of sea water
- The solids from sewage are taken off the island and the remaining water is cleaned, before being reused as toilet water etc.