The core frame model only applies to the CBD.

When applied to Hong Kong’s CBD:
- Obvious pattern of zoning around IFC due to the bid rent theory
- However, HK has multiple CBDs - Central, Wanchai, Admiralty, therefore the outer core and inner core may overlap with other CBDs
- Condensed scale so everything is overlapped e.g. Pottinger street (small low-grade shop) is in the city centre
- In the frame, there are no shops requiring large areas of land due to the demand for land being so great
- No derelict land because of the demand - when a land slot is opened, it is quickly redesigned

The core frame model assumes there is a complete segregation of the 3 distinct areas. However in reality this is not always the case.

**Informal sector**
The informal sector is the part of the economy that is unregulated and untaxed. It is often made of small-scale businesses or domestic activity. The two types of informal sector activities are 1. *Coping strategies (survival activities)* i.e. casual temporary jobs and 2. *Unofficial earning strategies (illegality in businesses)* i.e. tax evasion, avoiding labour registration, crime, corruption

Examples include:
- Beggars
It can cause high levels of crime, segregation and illnesses.

Case study: TOWER HAMLETS, Inner London, East End
- Largest Bangladeshi communities (32% of the population)
- Second highest unemployment rate in London
- 52% of children in poverty
- Ranked 38th most deprived in England
- High proportion of people claiming work benefits above the London average
- Management:
  - Providing education (however some are too poor to pay for education)
  - Encouraging businesses (however high crime rates may cause businesses trouble)

Crime and inequality
- Crime is usually concentrated in the poor neighbourhood of urban areas
- The assumption is that due to the frustration, insecurity and poverty, the urban poor are forced to resort to crime and violent for survival
- Usually due to the rich-poor gap, meaning there is a high concentration of wealthy victims
- However, the presence of organised gangs and mafia in all cities (often organised by the rich) suggest that the urban poor are actually being manipulated into partaking in crime

The sustainable city

| The city as a system | Describe the city as a system in terms of:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inputs - energy, water, people, materials, products, food (urban agriculture)</td>
<td>Outputs - solid, atmospheric and liquid waste, noise, people</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Distinguish between a sustainable circular system where inputs are reduced and outputs are recycled and an unsustainable (open/linear) city system with uncontrolled inputs and outputs
Systems include factors i.e. inputs, and end up with results i.e. the outputs. Cities consume resources and produce waste and can be described as a system.

Inputs include:
• Energy e.g. coal, oil, fuel, renewable
• People e.g. migrants
• Materials e.g. wood, metals
• Food
• Water

Outputs include:
• Sewage and waste water (water pollution)
• Air emissions
• Solid waste
• Waste equipment and packaging
• Inorganic wastes e.g. landfills
• Organic wastes

Linear systems
● Less sustainable
● Huge amounts of resources consumed
● Huge amounts of products produced

Circular systems
● Sustainable
● Outputs are reduced by recycling
● Fewer inputs/resources are required
● Ecological footprint is reduced
● Self-sufficient (to an extent)

Case studies
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Referring to at least two city case studies, discuss the concepts of:</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• sustainable city management</td>
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<tr>
<td>• the urban ecological footprint</td>
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