

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What does urbanisation mean?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>The process of an area becoming 'built up' like a town or city</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is a CBD and what is found there?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>The CBD stands for 'central business district'. It is an area that has expensive land values, has multi-story buildings and is favoured location for shops and businesses</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is the urban-rural fringe?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>This is the site where urban areas meet the countryside. It is often the site where land use conflicts occur.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Define the terms:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Brownfield Site - Brownfield Potential <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>The purpose of a settlement – e.g. a market town or tourist resort.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What does the term settlement function mean?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Brownfield Site – an area that has previously been built on. Brownfield Potential - number of brownfield sites available</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Distinguish between the terms Site and Situation</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Site is the physical characteristics of the ground of the ground on which a settlement is located whereas Situation is the location of a settlement relative to its surroundings (described in relation to other settlements, rivers, roads etc.)</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Why do people move to urban areas?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ambitions of young adults 2. Limited jobs and low wages 3. Difficulties of transport and access to cities / services 4. Impact of media 'bright lights effect' – make people of what is elsewhere 5. Difficult to make a living with fishing/agriculture
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Outline 3 factors which can affect the site of a settlement</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Communication (areas with low bridging points, positions close to the coast good for trade) 2. Water supply – settlement close to rivers, lakes etc. 3. Dry point sites – where settlements have 4. been built on slightly higher areas of land above marshland 5. Aspect and shelter – south facing slopes
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What are the Socio-economic consequences due to rural depopulation</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Services close down (schools / shops / post offices and public transport) due to a lack of demand There has been an increased cost per head of providing water, energy and waste treatment There are now abandoned crofts and virtually 'empty' villages – erosion of community spirit.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 4 reasons for the increase in counterurbanisation</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Urban areas are less pleasant places to live 2. People can now live further from places of work (better transport etc. has made commuting easier). 3. Ageing population – many move to the countryside when they retire 4. More working from home (due to internet / video-conferencing)
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 positive effects of counter-urbanisation</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Old derelict farm buildings converted into dwellings (improves the aesthetics) - Some local services are supported e.g. pubs and trades people - Local schools have an increase in students and can stay open.

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 social reasons for the increase in demand for housing in the UK</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Later marriages (average age in 2010 – 30) Rise in number of divorces and separations Ageing population (live longer – housing stock held longer) Changes in society (many grandparents continue to live alone – e.g. with home help)</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 economic reasons for the increase in demand for housing in the UK</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UK population wealthier – many more can afford to buy / rent rather than live with parents - Increasingly ‘buy now’ / ‘pay later’ attitude - More are spending money on rent or mortgages rather than saving up - Increasing house prices – increased demand for 1/2 bedroom properties
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 negative effects of counter-urbanisation</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>House prices in villages is increasing with the demand which can out price locals who may be forced to move away Many local traditions are not valued by newcomers During the day the rural areas become ‘ghost towns’ as people are at work Many local businesses have to close – most migrants still shop in the urban area where they work.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 2 residential reasons for the increase in demand for housing in the UK</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Predicted increase rise in population resulted in a sustainable communities policy – aim of building 3 million new homes by 2020 - Growth areas established in the SE – e.g. Milton Keynes.
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>De-industrialisation has created challenges for UK cities. What does de-industrialisation mean?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>De-industrialisation is the decline in the manufacturing industries of the UK (and other countries). It created unemployment and the ‘spiral of decline’ in UK towns and cities.</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What caused de-industrialisation?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Globalisation, de-centralisation, technological advances and developments in transport</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>What is the 'spiral of decline'?</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Industry People become unemployed > people have less money to spend > businesses lose customers > businesses close down > people become unemployed</p> <p>It can also be seen in housing People move to countryside > houses become derelict / run down > people don't want to live there so move to the countryside</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Distinguish between the terms redevelopment and renewal</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Redevelopment – changing an area by investing in it, may involve large scale demolition and re-building areas.</p> <p>Renewal (also known as regeneration) – investing capital into reviving an area again – may include modernising old existing buildings as well as reviving economic and social conditions</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 examples of how Bradford has improved its image through redevelopment and renewal</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>£35 million city centre growth zone initiative Many mills undergone renewal – e.g. Lister Mills (high class flats) and Salt's Mill (craft centre and galleries). Other buildings demolished – created brownfield sites for redevelopment Creation of a new wetlands centre and multisensory garden.</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Define the terms</p> <p>Greenfield Site Greenbelt Urban Sprawl</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>a. Greenfield Site – an area of land that has never been built on before b. Greenbelt – the area around a settlement protected from urban development c. Urban sprawl – the uncontrolled growth of a settlement and the number of people living there into the surrounding urban fringe.</p>

<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 advantages of building on a brownfield site</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. planning permission easier to obtain 2. Water/electricity infrastructure already in place 3. Results in improvement to an area which has suffered decline.
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 advantages of building on a Greenfield Site</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. More pleasant environment 2. Often cheaper land 3. Plenty of space available for parking and gardens/landscaping
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 disadvantages of building on a brownfield site.</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <p>Previous land-use can result in costly and time consuming environmental survey to ensure area free of pollution Costs of de-contamination and demolition can be high</p> <p>City areas often come with problems of higher crime rates and congestion which can put prospective buy off</p>
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Give 3 disadvantages of building on a Greenfield Site</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Inevitably loss of wildlife habitats Water / electricity infrastructure will need to put in (adds to cost) 2. May result in potentially valuable agricultural land being lost 3. Encourage 'urban sprawl'
<p>Question(s)</p> <p>Outline the two main reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs</p> <p>Y11 Changing cities</p>	<p>Answer(s)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural Increase (e.g. due to lack of contraception; better medical facilities and higher life expectancy). 2. Rural-urban migration – push and pull factors – reasons for people wanting to move away from and to the urban areas.