

Name: _____



Geography

Homework Booklet



Year 9

Term 4: Urban Processes in the UK

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

Geography Homework Tasks Term 4

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Urbanisation	The growth of urban populations (growth of towns and cities).
Sub urbanisation	The growth of residential areas on the edge of existing built-up areas further from CBD.
Counter urbanisation	The movement of some groups of people from urban to rural areas.
Re-urbanisation	The movement of some groups of people and businesses into derelict / run down urban areas.
Commuter settlement	Places where people live but from which they travel each day to work elsewhere
Deprivation	Characteristics that create a low quality of life (e.g. poverty / low income).
Sustainability	Something that has minimal negative impact on the environment and on people and their futures.
CBD	Central business district (town or city centre) with shops, offices and leisure functions.

Homework 2 – Complete the guided reading activity below.

You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

Homework 3 - Learn the facts below, and in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

Take 10 Cardiff

Case study knowledge is important. Learn these 10 facts and apply them to your 6 and 8 mark questions.

Cardiff is the capital city of Wales and has a population of 350,000. 	Nearly 1.5 million people live within 30km of the city. 
Between the 1930s-1980s the city grew and villages such as Radyr and Whitchurch became part of the city. 	Butetown was built on a brownfield site. 
Canton and Grangetown are in the inner urban area – terraced houses. 	Rhinwbina is in the suburbs – larger houses and spaced further apart. 
Over 10,000 Somalis live in Cardiff and they provide many cultural benefits to the city. 	Cardiff is global recognised as a sporting city. 
Cardiff is well connected by rail and road and it has an airport. 	In 2009 the City Council commissioned a major development scheme to help boost shopping and tourism. 

5 Read through the article and highlight any geographical words. Write them here.

WORD POWER!

6 Name one push and pull factor?

10 Question: Explain the Social and economic factors of this process?

1 Question: What does the term Counter Urbanisation mean?

2 Question: Explain what are the effects of school closures?

3 Question: What other Social effects are there on the village?

4 Can you suggest why people would want to move to a small village/rural area?

Villages under threat !

Three-year-old Matilda has nowhere to play. In her village of Bickington, on the edge of Dartmoor National Park, there is not a single swing, roundabout nor patch of public space.

There is nowhere for her to go to nursery either: Little Owls, the nursery group run from the church hall for eight years, was forced to close last term after government inspectors demanded more improvements to the building than the church could afford. Now her mother, Caroline Meek, must drive to the neighbouring town if she wants to involve her daughter in any activity. It is not an unfamiliar situation: in the West Country village (population 270), there are no facilities for adults either.

Built on the fertile red soil of Devon, Bickington was until recently a thriving farming community whose inhabitants were able to stroll between a post office, pub, garage, village hall, two churches and a police house. Now, save for an ailing village hall and the remaining church - which recently put up a notice asking for more worshippers - all are gone.

'I love this village,' said Meek, whose family has roots in the area stretching back 300 years and who moved back five years ago to start her family. 'But it's got nothing to recommend itself to anybody without family ties. The lifeblood has been drained out of this village by the closure of one service after another

. It's a slow strangulation. We're clinging on at the moment, but we need something radical to happen to take us off this track of slow death. We have uncovered a picture of villages throughout England being forced into terminal decline.

The East Riding of Yorkshire, for example, has lost 77 services since 2000, including six primary schools, 28 post offices and 25 banks and building societies. Meanwhile, 150 miles away, the county of Herefordshire has lost 37 services, including three primary schools and 18 post offices.

Despite the government's pledge to protect rural schools, the research also reveals that 79 primary and 11 secondary schools have closed in rural England since 2000. Salisbury has lost four primary and five secondary schools. In the West Wiltshire district, five primary schools have closed down.

'This movement of people is causing the gap between local earnings and property prices to worsen in key rural districts,' said Taylor. 'It prices out the young families needed to keep schools and shops alive, turning villages into ghettos of the very rich and the elderly.'

Guardian Newspaper 2017.

Four local authority districts have lost three job centres each which, despite the government's pledge to tackle unemployment in rural areas, local councils have said will result in considerable difficulties - and not just for those seeking local employment.

The closures revealed in the research are taking place at the same time as a surge in interest in rural living. More than 800,000 Britons a year are exchanging cities for rural lifestyles, a migration fuelled by fear of crime, easier commuting and increasing broadband facilities that enable home working. Experts forecast that numbers are expected to grow over the next two decades

'This movement of people is causing the gap between local earnings and property prices to worsen in key rural districts,' said Taylor. 'It prices out the young families needed to keep schools and shops alive, turning villages into ghettos of the very rich and the elderly.'

'You can't force people to live in a way they don't want,' he added. 'People move here bringing their city ways with them. They don't want to talk to their neighbours - and why should they? For centuries, village communities were forced to socialise with each other because of an accident of geography. Nowadays, people can create their own communities based around shared interests.'

11 Question: What factors are increasing the number of people migrating to rural areas?

12 Question: What does the term Dormitory village mean?

9 Question: What are the positives of this process?

7 Question: Is it sustainable for village schools to close?

8 Explain the main economic issue created by this process?



Knowledge Organiser: Y9 Urban and rural processes in the UK

Overview of topic	Keywords
<p>What changes are taking place in where people live in both urban and rural areas of the UK?</p> <p>What are the distinctive features of urban areas in the UK?</p> <p>What factors help to drive urban and rural change across the UK?</p> <p>What is the cause and effect of change in retail provision across the UK?</p> <p>What are the issues associated with leisure use in urban and rural areas across the UK?</p> <p>How is leisure use is managed, and how effectiveness is the management strategy at one UK location?</p>	<p>Urbanisation - the growth of urban populations (growth of towns and cities)</p> <p>Sub-urbanisation - the growth of residential areas on the edge of existing built-up areas further from CBD</p> <p>Counter-urbanisation - the movement of some groups of people from urban to rural areas</p> <p>Re-urbanisation - the movement of some groups of people and businesses into derelict / run down urban areas</p> <p>Commuter settlement - places where people live but from which they travel each day to work elsewhere</p> <p>Deprivation - characteristics that create a low quality of life (e.g. poverty / low income)</p> <p>Sustainability - has minimal negative impact on the environment and on people and their futures</p> <p>CBD - central business district (town or city centre) with shops, offices and leisure functions</p> <p>Brownfield site - a site that has previously been built on and is disused / derelict</p> <p>Green field site - a site that has not previously been built on (farmland)</p> <p>Retail - shopping business</p> <p>Honeypot site - a very popular visitor attraction or tourist site</p>

Key concept #1 Distinctive features of urban areas?	Question #2 Factors driving urban and rural change?	
<p>Over time the processes of urbanisation, sub-urbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation have created distinctive spatial zones/patterns in UK towns and cities. These include CBDs (with <u>pedestrianised zones</u> and <u>shopping centres</u> e.g. <u>Highcross, Leicester</u>). Further out there are <u>zones of affluence</u>, <u>zones of deprivation</u>, <u>zones undergoing rapid regeneration</u>, <u>zones where multi-cultural communities thrive</u> and multi-purpose zones where people live, work and enjoy leisure and cultural opportunities. See Cardiff Knowledge Organiser. On the edge of urban areas there are golf courses, leisure complexes, country parks, ring roads, bypasses and out-of-town retail parks (e.g. Fosse Park, Leicester). Some urban areas (e.g. London) are surrounded by protected areas of countryside (<u>greenbelts</u>) where new building is restricted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The need to create sustainable communities (see Cardiff Knowledge Organiser - <u>Passivhaus</u> homes). The need to build new homes - estimated at an extra 240,000 each year to meet demand as a result of population growth, increase in <u>one person</u> households, internal migration and migration from the EU in economically growing areas such as SE England. The need to redevelop disused / derelict urban areas or brownfield sites- (see Cardiff Knowledge Organiser Cardiff Bay) to ensure economic and social health. The need to build affordable housing in rural communities and not just new commuter settlements on greenfield sites. The need to ensure that commuting and teleworking in rural areas doesn't further increase house prices beyond the affordability of local rural people. The need to reverse depopulation in rural areas due to unaffordability of housing, lack of well-paid jobs, poor access to and closure of services (such as shops, post offices, pubs, schools). The need to create sustainable transport systems to reduce congestion, air pollution and carbon emissions (see Cardiff Knowledge Organiser - Cardiff Crossrail Project). 	<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Figure 2 Egan's Wheel.</p> </div>
		<div style="text-align: center;"> <p>Figure 2 Possible features of a sustainable community.</p> </div>