

Human Geography Revision Day

Wednesday 8th March 2017

Hello - How's this going to work then?

- Different to Monday in the fact that we'll all be doing the same sort of stuff at the same together.
- We'll learn a bit; do a few activities; answer an exam question and move on.
- 10am – 10.30am – Urbanisation - Key words
- 10.30am – 11am – Urban areas
- 11.30am – 12noon – Inner City issues
- 12noon – 12.30pm – Lunch break
- 12.30pm – 1pm – CBD issues
- 1pm – 1.30pm – Development – Key words

What's with the Changing Urban Environment bias?

- It's the section we did most in the past.....so it's not fresh in your mind.
- It's the one statistically that people did worse on and it's also the one that has the most confusing case studies.
- So here we go...but before we do...

Final (ish) bit

- Remember questions worth 4 marks or more are level marked questions.
- In human geography the explanation is a bit more tough here because it needs to be relevant.
- To give you an idea of what the different levels look like:

Describe disadvantages of building new housing on brownfield sites.

- Building on brownfield sites can sometimes be an expensive thing.
- Building on brownfield sites can sometimes be expensive because the soil needs decontaminating.
- Building on brownfield sites can sometimes be expensive because the soil needs decontaminating from years of heavy manufacturing industry. This means that before the area can be used again the soil must be cleaned; an expensive procedure.



Key Words a go - go

- Urban
 - Means a town or a city, a built up area with a population, surrounded by services.
- Urbanisation
 - It happens around the world and is the growth in proportion (not size or number) of people living in urban areas.
- Urban Growth
 - The increasing size of the urban area.
- Urban Sprawl
 - When urban areas become too wide, too fast and create problems like a lack of services and congestion.

What causes urbanisation?

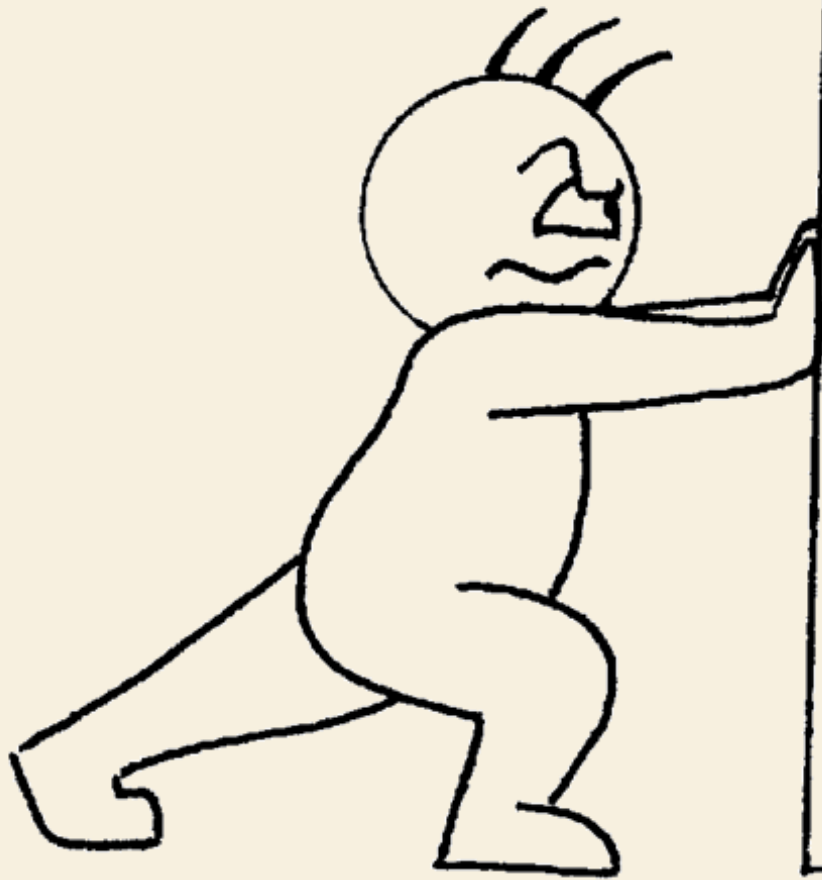
- Two causes:

- Natural increase

- More people being born than dying.
 - Higher in urban areas as more young people

- Rural – urban migration

- From this there are two factors you need to know:
 - Push factors
 - Pull factors

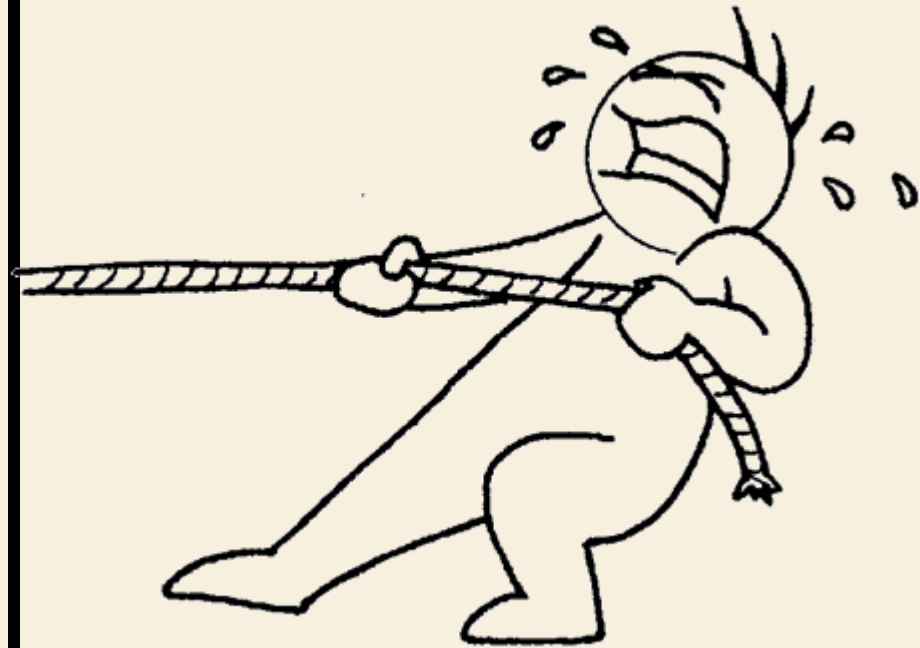


Push Factors

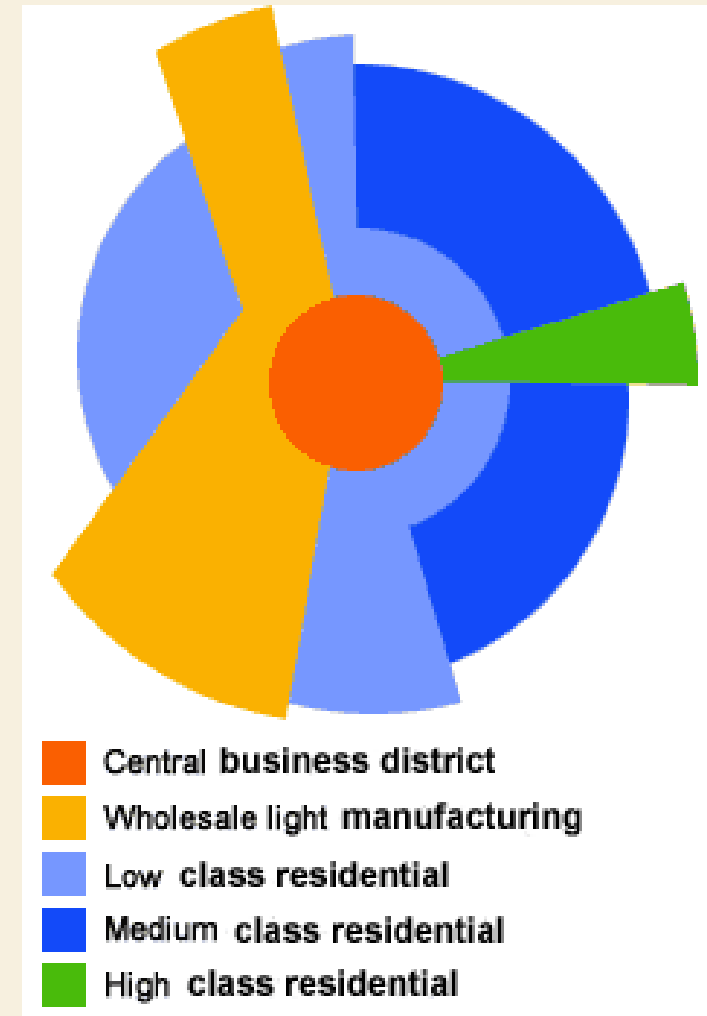
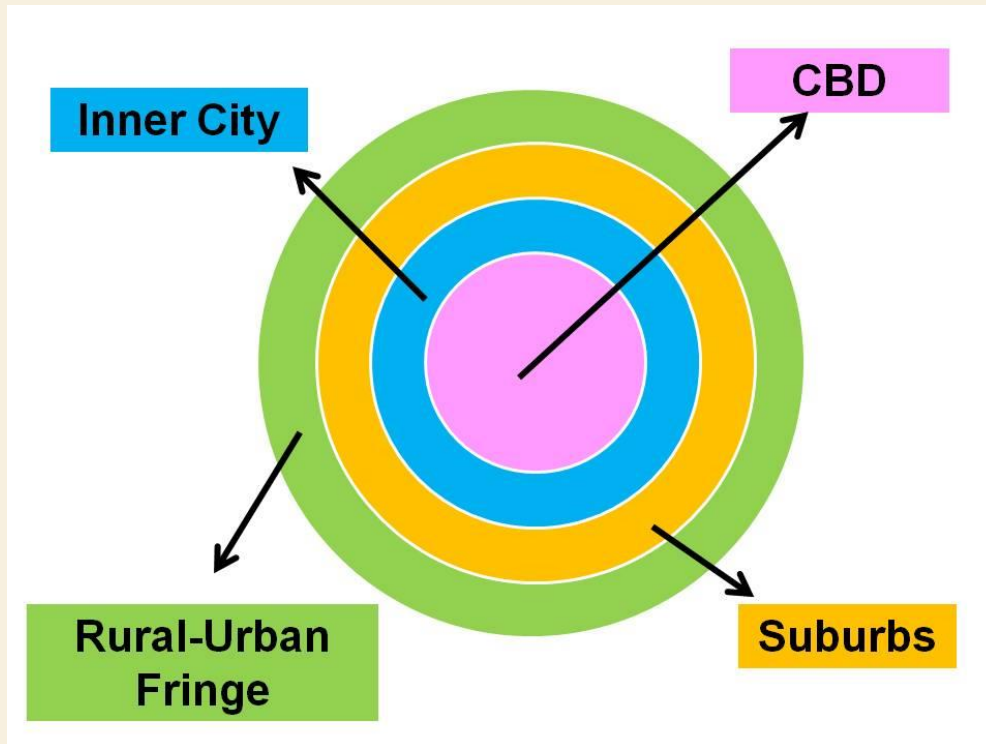
- Reasons why people want to move away from a particular area.

Pull Factors

- Reasons why people want to move to a particular area.

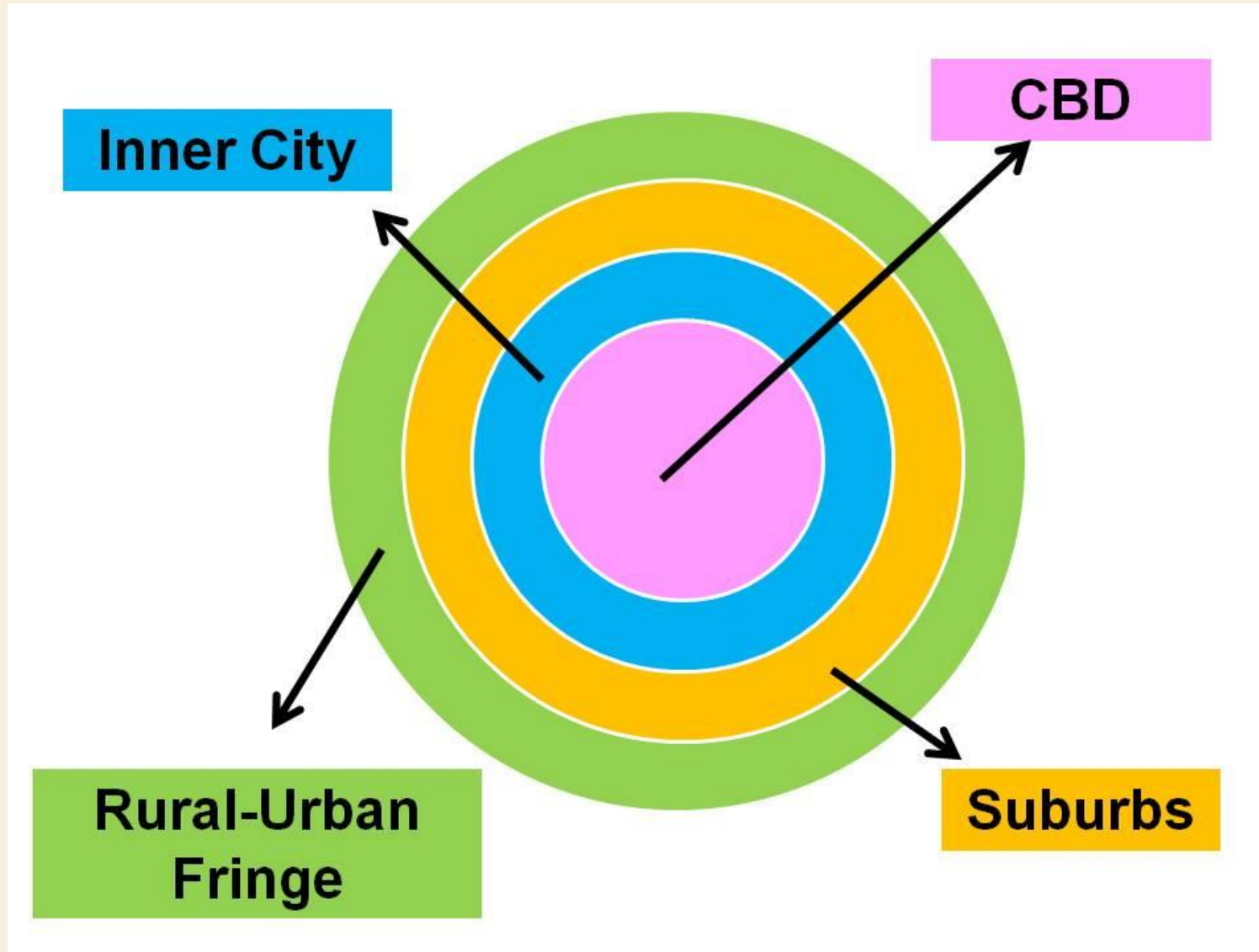


A city looks like...



Where are these?





Roll up, roll up.

Choose a label - shout
it out.

Where does it go?

Exam Questions.

- Use Figure 4 to describe the land use in Area X. (4 marks)
- Explain what issues there are in the inner city (4 marks)
- Explain what pressures there are for the rural – urban fringe (4 marks)

What's left to do...?

- 11.30am – 12noon – Inner City issues
- 12noon – 12.30pm – Lunch break
- 12.30pm – 1pm – CBD issues
- 1pm – 1.30pm – Development – Key words

We need more houses...

- In the UK.
- The number of households is expected to increase by about 223,000 per year between now and 2026 because of:
 - Increased population by 7% of 1971
 - More people now living alone – about 7 million people as people are living longer, living alone or getting divorced.

Things that can be done...

- **Brownfield sites**
 - These are areas that have been previously built on and are then reused for a completely new development.
 - The UK government set a target of 60% of all new development to be here.



Things that can be done...

- Inner city redevelopment
 - This is where some run down areas are improved / restored / redeveloped
 - Could improve the quality of the housing, the physical environment or the services on offer.
 - Examples include London Docklands, **Sheffield Park Hill** and Manchester Hyde Park



Homes on the Downtown Estate, Rotherhithe, prior to and following refurbishment in the 1980's

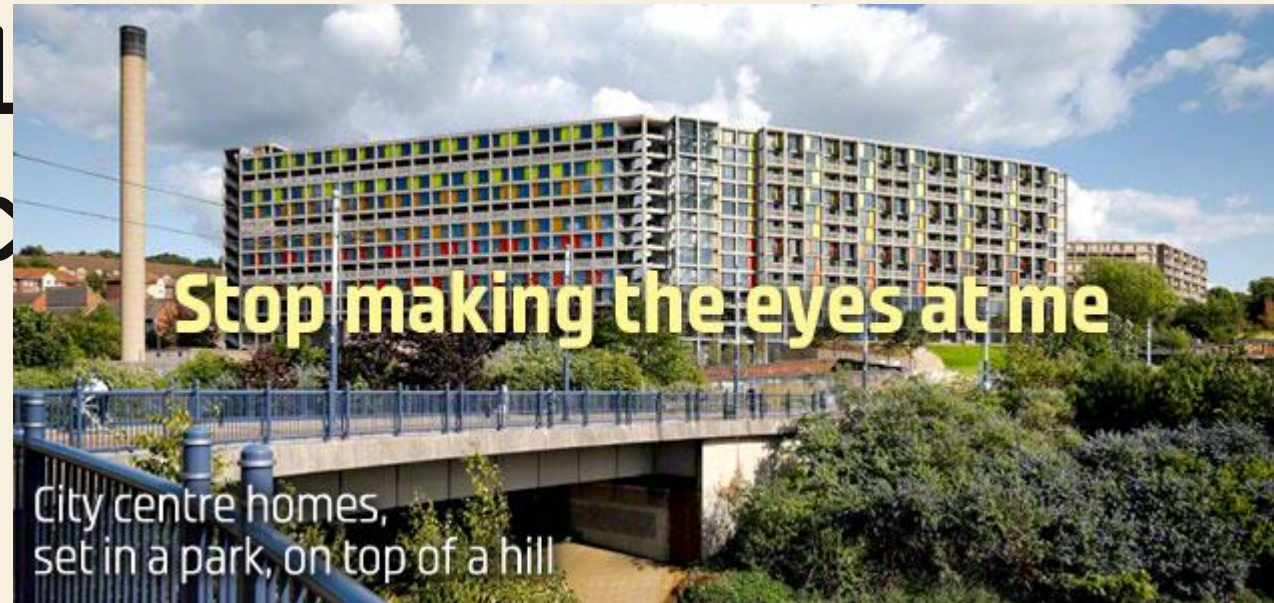


Park Hill, Sheffield

- The first idea?
- In the 1960 and 1970s – the plan was to knock down terraced, slum housing and replace it with high rise tower blocks.
- This was not a success – it lead to poorly designed, poorly built tower blocks with a whole heap of problems..



Park Hill Sheffield



What was done to Park Hill?

- Redeveloped the flats into two-storey apartments.
- Re-introduced the services at the bottom of the flats.
- Opened up a new bridge between the area and the Station to encourage commuters to stay there.
- Changed the image of the area, introduced primary colours, made the area a bit more loved and up and coming.



Other schemes you need to know about...

- Are found on the sheets in front of you.
- Notes from them please on your hexagon sheets please!

Question, Question, Question.

- Explain how the need to provide suitable housing is being met in one of the following urban areas.

CBD Inner city Suburbs

- Circle the urban area chosen. (4 marks)

What's left to do...?

- 12noon – 12.30pm – Lunch break
- 12.30pm – 1pm – CBD issues
- 1pm – 1.30pm – Development – Key words

What's going on in the CBD?

- The CBD is facing a whole heap of problems including:
 - Traffic
 - Segregation
 - Struggling with trade

Why is traffic a problem?

- The CBD is the oldest part of the city and wasn't built for today's traffic levels.
- Increased car ownership over the last 50 years.
- Decrease in bus and rail services in some cities in the last 40 years.

What are the impacts of congestion?

- Increased journey times
- Increased air pollution
- Damage to buildings (through air pollution)
- People put off visiting CBD
- Companies put off investing in CBD

What can be done to solve congestion?

- With each of the schemes below think about:
 - What they might be
 - How they reduce congestion
 - The advantages
 - The disadvantages

Park and Ride	Pedestrianisation
Congestion Charging	Rising Bollards
One Way streets	Cycle Lanes / Bus Lanes
Multi Storey Car Parks	High Car Park Charges
Traffic Calming	

What's going on in the CBD?

- The CBD is facing a whole heap of problems including:
 - Traffic
 - Segregation
 - Struggling with trade

Why are cities segregated?

- There are five main reasons:
 - Support from others
 - A familiar culture
 - Specialist facilities (e.g. Temples, shops)
 - Greater voice in numbers
 - Economic / employment factors
- Can you explain why these may be?

What can be done?

- Improving skills and employment opportunities.
- Encourage shared meeting facilities.
- Develop mixed faith schools
- Develop community services that bring together everyone from all faiths e.g. Luton in Harmony

What's going on in the CBD?

- The CBD is facing a whole heap of problems including:
 - Traffic
 - Segregation
 - Struggling with trade

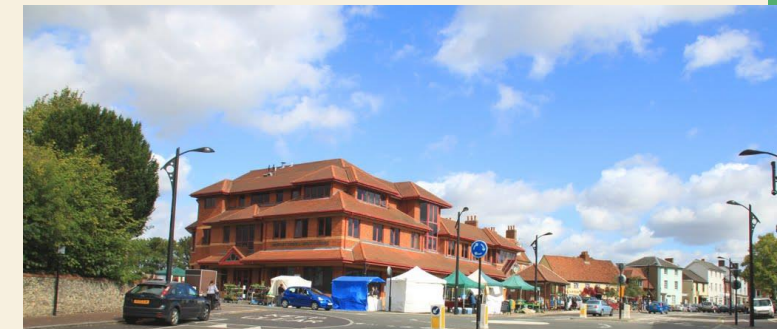
Why is the CBD struggling?

- In the UK today in CBDs 20% of shops stand empty, the decline of the CBDs is in part down to:
 - High rent / land costs
 - Expensive to park
 - Too busy.
 - Out of town shopping areas
 - Internet shopping

The Fightback...



- **CBDs can fightback through:**
 - Encouraging independent businesses
 - Rebranding / marketing
 - Developing destination shopping centres
 - Holding regular / one off events
 - Encouraging housing in the CBD.



Exam Q

- The following is a list of some solutions that local councils have used to improve CBDs.
 - Giving money to build indoor shopping centres
 - Encouraging people to live in flats above the shops
 - Introducing security cameras
- Choose two of the solutions listed or others that you have studied.
- Explain how your chosen solutions might improve a city's CBD. (4 marks)

What's left to do...?

- 1pm – 1.30pm – Development – Key words

