GCSE Theme 1 book 1

eduqas

Urban and rural processes in the UK

UNIT OVERVIEW: Urban and rural processes and change in the UK

ENQUIRY: What changes are taking place in where people live in the UK?

Unit intention:		
Success criteria	✓	X
• I can explain why population distribution varies in the UK • I can explain why more people are commuting and teleworking • I can assess the usefulness of urban models • I can explain in detail why the UK needs to build more homes • I can describe the features of sustainable communities • I can explain why Docklands needed regeneration		

Unit summative and formative assessment details:
EQs throughout unit, End of unit test

Home Learning (What and how often):
Set every lesson – review and practice map skills

Topic Sequence	**Recommended reading:**
• UK population distribution • Urbanisation • Features of urban areas • Brownfield and greenfield sites • Sustainability • Regeneration • Inequality in the AUK	Poverty Safari Population 10 billion

End of unit evaluation

Success criteria – Have you met them? Show your <u>evidence</u> in preparation for your assessment.

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How will you improve your work?

Student Assessment sheet

LI	Extending	Mastering	Learning	Assessment	HW Check
GCSE Theme 1 booklet 1					
To understand how the UK population is distributed	I can answer a 6-mark exam question	I can explain why population distribution varies in the UK	I can describe the UK's population density	EQ	Reasons for location of UK cities
To understand the changes taking place in where people live in the UK	I can explain why more people are commuting and teleworking	I can explain the factors leading to counter-urbanisation	I can define counter-urbanisation	EQs	Guided reading/ Case study revision
To be able to identify features of different zones in an urban area.	I can assess the usefulness of urban models	I can explain how cities have changed over time	I can describe the main zones of a city	EQ	Map annotation
To explain what urban renewal is and to understand the greenfield vs brownfield debate.	I can explain some arguments for and against building new homes in different areas.	I can explain in detail why the UK needs to build more homes	I can define brownfield, greenfield, green belt, garden cities	End of booklet test	Reducing the eco footprints of cities sheet
To understand the importance of transport in creating sustainable communities.	I can explain how rural communities can be sustainable	I can explain the challenges of sustainability in rural and urban locations	I can describe the features of sustainable communities	EQ	Urban challenges in the developed world sheet
To understand how regeneration works	I can evaluate how successful the Docklands regeneration scheme was	I can explain why Docklands needed regeneration	I can explain the difference between rebranding and regeneration	EQ	Summarise Case study
To explain how regional inequalities and social factors contribute to population movement within the UK.	I can explain how migration impacts places	I can explain why people migrate within the UK	I can describe patterns of inequality in the UK	EQ	Revision

Progress grid 1

THEME 1 KEY IDEA: 1.2 Urban and rural processes and change in the UK	Start	End
My knowledge - I can…		
Describe the processes of urbanisation, suburbanisation and re-urbanisation and identify key differences between them.		
Give the meaning of counter-urbanisation.		
Give the meaning of commuting.		
Give two examples of ways that rural areas in the UK are changing.		
Describe the distinctive features of at least three different zones within UK towns and cities.		
Give the meaning of greenfield and brownfield.		
My understanding - I can…		
Explain why people commute.		
Give three reasons why some people move from cities to the countryside.		
Explain why one region in the UK needs more houses.		
Give two reasons why some people leave rural areas of the UK.		
My analysis **I can…**		
Use my understanding of the processes of urban change to suggest why towns/cities have different and distinctive zones (like areas that need regeneration).		
Identify the issues that arise from population change in at least one urban and one rural area of the UK.		
My evaluation **I can…**		
Weigh up (evaluate) the advantages and disadvantages of building on greenfield sites.		
Weigh up the advantages and disadvantages of building on brownfield sites.		
Explain why different groups of people have different points of view about how to make urban or rural communities sustainable.		
My decision making **I can…**		
Use evidence to demonstrate why one strategy to create sustainable communities might be effective.		
Use resources to decide suitable locations for new house building		

	Overall self-assessment
WWW	
EBI	

GCSE GEOGRAPHY B

SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT

Component 1: Investigating Geographical Issues
Written Examination: 1 hour 45 minutes
40% of qualification

Three structured data response questions. The final part of each question will require an extended response.
Question 1 will assess aspects of Theme 1, Changing Places - Changing Economies.
Question 2 will assess aspects of Theme 2, Changing Environments.
Question 3 will assess aspects of Theme 3, Environmental Challenges.

Component 2: Problem Solving Geography
Written Examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
30% of qualification

This component will assess content from across the themes using a variety of structured data response questions.
Part A will introduce an issue and set the geographical context.
Part B will outline a number of possible solutions to the issue.
Part C will provide an opportunity for the candidates to choose a solution and justify their choice in an extended response.

Component 3: Applied Fieldwork Enquiry
Written Examination: 1 hour 30 minutes
30% of qualification

A written examination in three parts using a variety of structured data response questions some of which will require extended responses.

Part A will assess approaches to fieldwork methodology, representation and analysis.

Part B will assess how fieldwork enquiry may be used to investigate geography's conceptual frameworks.

Part C will assess the application of broad geographical concepts to a wider UK context and assess the ability to make and justify a decision.

GCSE Theme 1 part 2 – Development, trade and Aid

L1: What is development and how is it measured?

L1 – EQ - GNI

L1 – Self assess - EQ - GNI

L2: Why are countries not equally developed?

L3: What are the consequences of uneven development?

L4 – CAT 12 - Globalisation EQs

L4 – WCF- CAT 12 - Globalisation EQs

L4: What is globalisation and how has it changed the world?

L5 – EQs - NICs

L5 – Peer Assess - EQs - NICs

L5: How are NICs changing the global economy?

L6 – CAT 13 - EQs - TNCs

L6 – WCF - CAT 13 - EQs - TNCs

L6: How do TNCs affect globalisation?

L7 – EQs - Trade

L7: How does trade work?

L8 – CAT 14 - EQ - Aid

L8 – WCF - CAT 14 - EQ - Aid

L8: How can countries help each other?

End of unit test

L9: What are the SDGs?

Why now?

7

Big Picture

		I think I can..	My teacher thinks I can …
Learning	I can describe the UK's population density		
Mastering	I can explain why population distribution varies in the UK		
Extending	I can answer a 6 mark exam question		

Do It Now: Exam board info notes

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Starter:
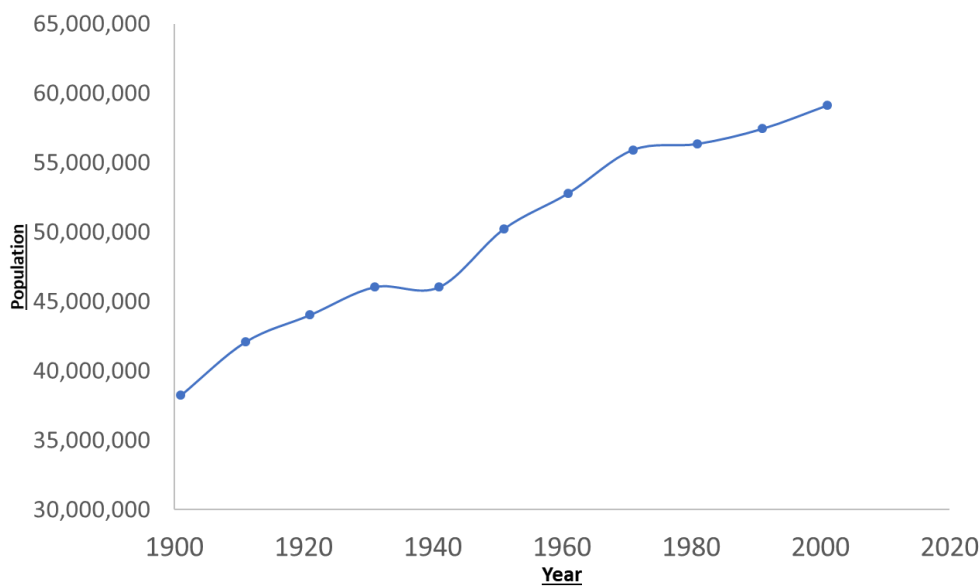
Give the graph a title

Describe the pattern of the graph (2)
Consider reasons for population increase and decrease (2)

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How do we divide where people live?
What is different about these 2 places?

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What is similar about these 2 places?

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What term do we use for describing each place?

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United Kingdom
Population Cartogram

Benjamin D. Hennig, University of Sheffield, www.viewsoftheworld.net
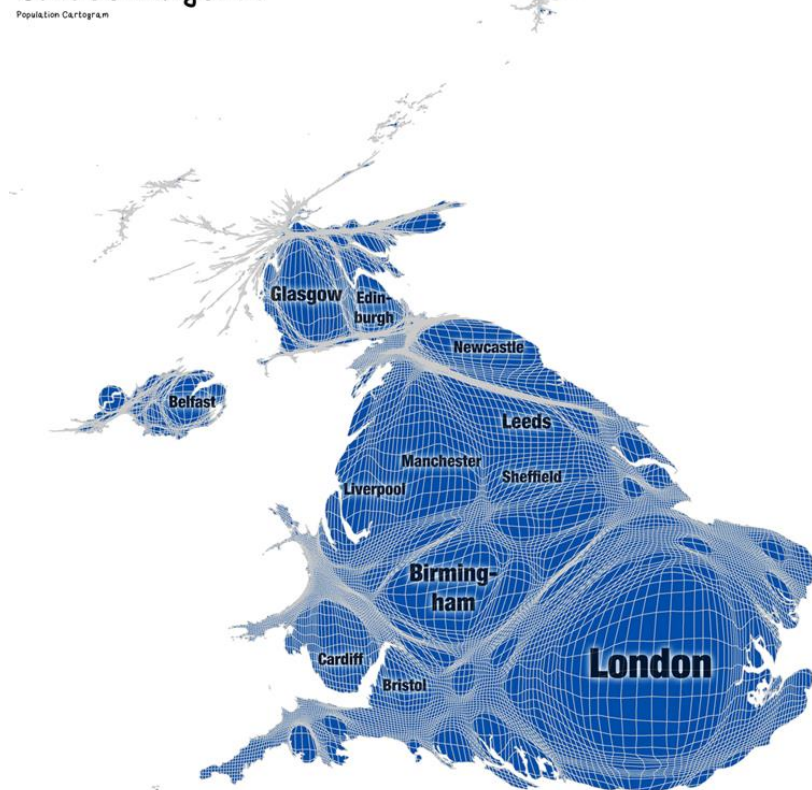
Have a look at this map of the UK.

What do you think this map is trying to demonstrate?

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Which areas of The UK have high population pressures?

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Where are the UK's main urban areas?
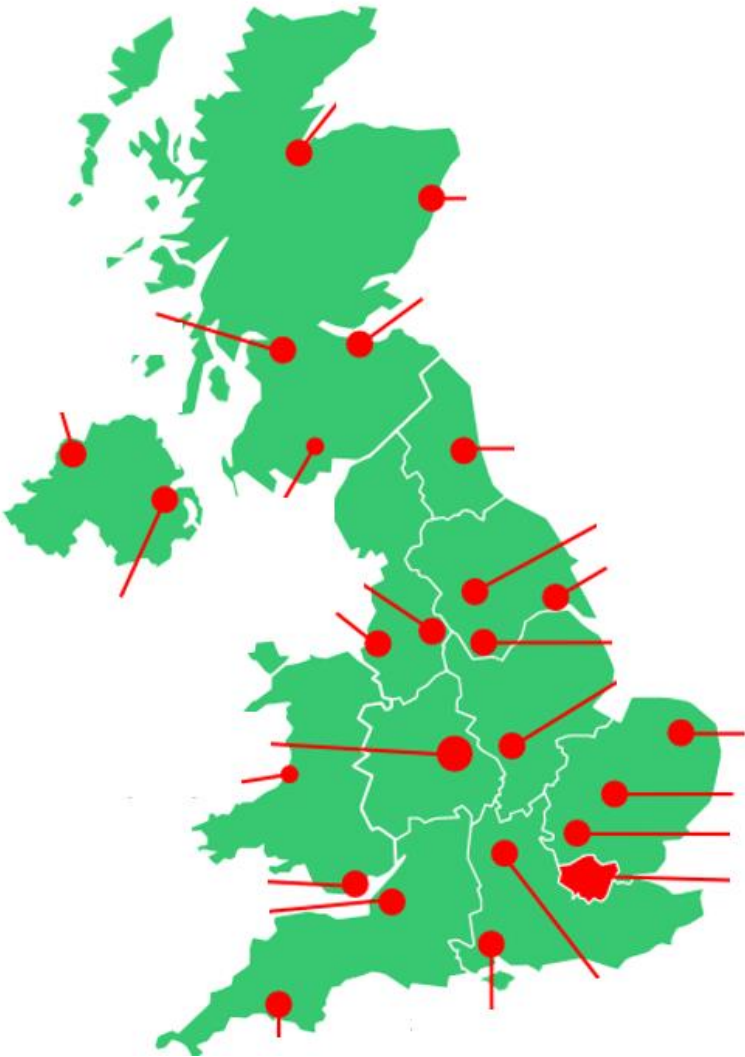
What is population density?

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Which areas of the UK are more densely populated?

Population density

5000 +
2500 - 5000
1000 - 2500
500 - 1000
250 - 500
100 - 250
50 - 100
25 - 50
0 - 25
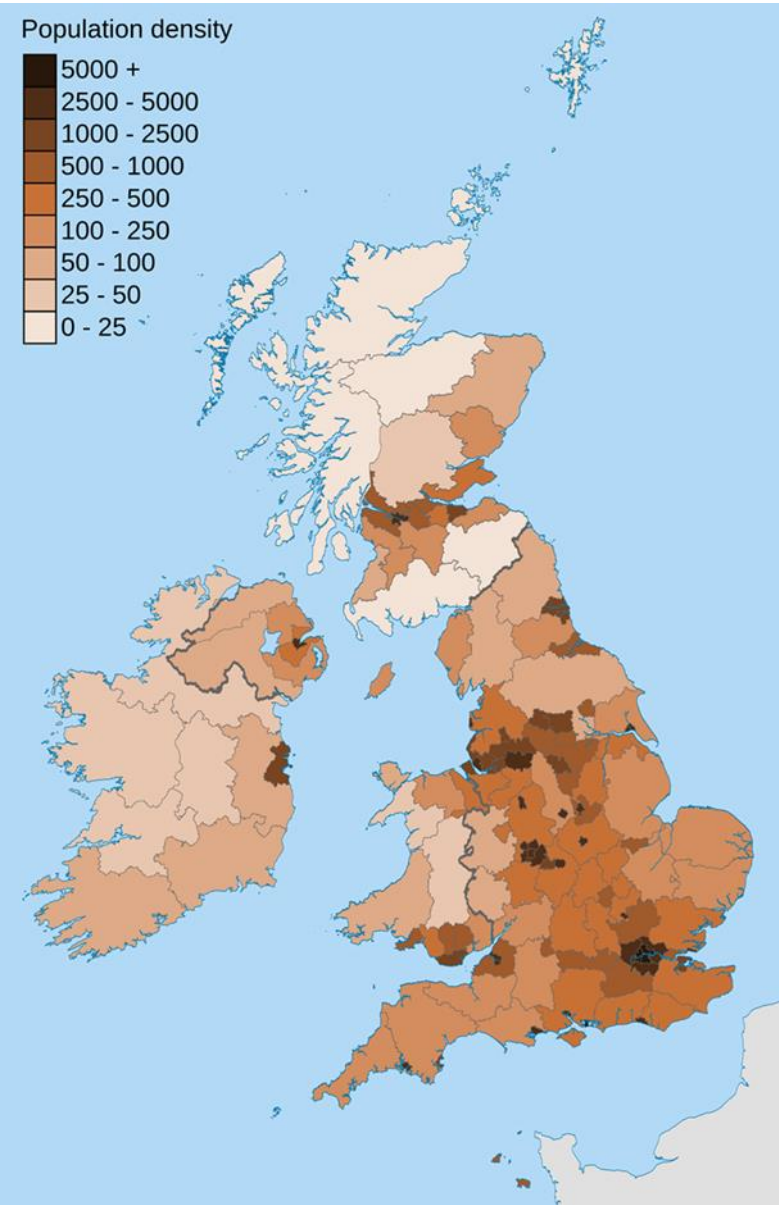
Densely populated	Sparsely populated

Suggest what may happen in the future to the population distribution of the UK

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EQ:

Explain how the distribution of population in the UK reflects both physical and human geography
(6 marks)

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Time to reflect:

Which exam board do we use? ……………………………………………………………………………………..
How many themes do we cover?   ……………………………………………………………………………………
How many exams will you sit? ……………………………………………………………………………………..
How many days of fieldwork will we do? ……………………………………………………………………………..

Big Picture

		I think I can …	My teacher thinks I can …
Learning	I can define counter - urbanisation		
Mastering	I can explain the factors leading to counter-urbanisation		
Extending	I can explain why more people are commuting and teleworking		

Do now: Review development indicators

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The average number of years a person is expected to live in a particular place.
Gross National Product (GNP)	Measures a combination of life expectancy, GDP, and literacy rate.
Life expectancy	Births per 1000 per year
Infant mortality rate	The total value of all goods and services produced in a country
Literacy rate	Deaths per 1000 per year
Birth rate	Percentage of people who can read and write.
Death rate	GDP plus earnings from foreign investment
Human development index (HDI)	The number of children who die before the age of one.

Starter: Would you move? Why?

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What is urbanisation?

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When and why did the UK start to urbanise?

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Describe how London has grown over time.

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Unscramble the words to find out the causes of urbanisation. You would have learnt about these in year 7.

dsyirnut	
aiuotoplpn rwghot	
spotanrtr	
bosj	
cvsreeis	

What is suburbanisation?

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Whereabouts in London do you think this is?

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Why do you think people might choose to move here?

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What developments allowed people to live here?

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Give 4 attractions and 2 drawbacks of living here

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What is counter-urbanisation?

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Give 4 reasons for counter-urbanisation:

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Why are people moving to the countryside? (Push and pull factors)

Push factors	Pull factors

How have the different technological changes contributed to counter-urbanisation?

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What is a commuter?

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What do you think the average distance is that people commute?

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Do you think the number of commuters has increased or decreased?

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Do males or females commute further?

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How much per minute does commuting reduce the cost of your house by?

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Factors affecting commuting

For each of the factors suggest how it may affect patterns of commuting.

Factor	Explanation
The difference in house prices between a city and its surrounding region.	
Fast rail links	
The rising cost of fuel and rail	
Availability of 3G, 4G and free Wi-Fi	
Affordability of cars	
Flexible working hours	

St Ives, Cambridgeshire

Describe the location of St Ives

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What is St Ives like?

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Many estate agents have opened in St. Ives to keep up with the demands of people wanting properties in the area.	Traffic has increased at peak times and there are often traffic jams on the A14.	There have been improvements in the local services e.g., fibre optic broadband.	There has been an increase in the number of furniture stores, restaurants, and clothing stores.
Secondary schools in the area have reported that intakes have risen which has led to a greater demand for teachers.	There are now more people under the age of 16 than over the age of 65. This puts pressure on schools.	There has been an increase in the number of cars in St. Ives, some of these are parked on the road side leading to blockages on narrower streets.	Some of the older residents in St Ives cannot afford to buy from the new stores as they are aimed at the more affluent residents.
A butcher and a baker have closed their business due to falling customer numbers.	Many new houses have been built on the flood plains of the River Ouse and these are at risk of flooding.	Many of the older residents in St Ives are resistant to the changes e.g., building modern homes.	The number of bus services has increased – these mostly go into Cambridge City Centre.
A large Tesco Superstore has opened on the outskirts of St Ives.	House prices have risen from £130,000 in 2000 to £291,000 in 2010.	A high number of council homes have been built.	Many vacant farm properties have been restored as luxury homes.

Positive		Negative	

What is teleworking?

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Urbanisation		The growth of the suburbs (outlying urban areas).
Suburbanisation		Working from home using the internet and phones
Counter-urbanisation		The movement of people out of cities into rural areas.
Commuting		Growth of cities.
Teleworking		Travelling to work from surrounding areas.

How does commuting/teleworking influence where people live and work?

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Describe the distribution of workers commuting to London.

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Commuters often do their shopping on the _____ of the town/ city where they work because by the time they get home local shops are _____.
Village _____close and are converted to _____ because of increased _____ for housing.
Local shops close due to lack of demand during the _____.
The _____ of internet banking means _____ banks often close.

Shut   homes   day   edge

    local   demand   pubs   rise

What is re-urbanisation?

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What is infill?

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Common Assessment AO2 Exam Question Practice
Explain why cities undergo counter-urbanisation. (6 marks)

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Big Picture

		I think I can …	My teacher thinks I can …
Learning	I can describe the main zones of a city		
Mastering	I can explain how cities have changed over time		
Extending	I can assess the usefulness of urban models		

Do now: Last lesson

Starter – Match up the key words

Temporary	Built up areas including towns and cities
Permanent	A few houses in a rural area. No amenities. Spread out
Hamlet	A countryside location.
Conurbation	Somewhere only lived in for part of the year
Villages	Where cities have grown to swallow up other cities
City	A population centre with a large population
Town	Somewhere lived in at all times
Rural	A rural settlement of a collection of houses, a few amenities such as a pub, post office, few shops etc..
Urban	A population centre larger than a village but smaller than a city

<u>Types of housing</u>

Type of house	Definition	Where in the city?
Semi-detached		
Cottage		
Tower block		
Detached		
Terraced		
Bungalow		

Owner Occupied

In this type of housing tenure, the person who owns the house also lives there.

There are a number of ways to purchase a property. Some people are really lucky and just happen to have a few spare thousand pounds in the bank to buy their property without a loan, however for most people they will have to borrow some of the money to buy their home with.

A loan which is given to buy a house with is called a mortgage. In order to get a mortgage from a bank or building society you will need to prove that you have a regular income by showing the bank regular pay slips. You will also need to have at least 10% of the value of the property as a deposit. Finally, you will normally not be given a mortgage for more than 4 times your salary.

For example, if you are buying a home which is £100,000 you will need at least £10, 000 in savings for a deposit and then you will need to have an annual income of at least £22, 500. You will have to pay money to the bank each month to pay back your mortgage, included in these payments is also a percentage of interest (money you pay the bank for giving you a loan). If you miss payments to the bank they will take your home from you. In order to move home, you must sell it, this can sometimes be difficult to do in a hurray for the price you want.

However, owning your own home even with a mortgage has many benefits; you are paying off the debt each month so eventually when it is all paid you have no money to pay out each month for your home. As the property owner you also have the freedoms to alter the property and make it yours. Finally, although you can be at risk of your property losing value and you losing money you can also make money on your home if you buy it for less than you sell it for.

Private rented

In this type of housing tenure, the person who lives in the property pays money each month to a person or company who owns it, this person or company is making a profit out of the money you pay in rent.

In order to rent a property privately you will need to be able to prove to the landlord that you have a regular monthly income, they will want to see your payslips, or your bank account details over a number of months. You can also use housing benefits to pay for your rent. They will also ask for a deposit, usually this is at least equal to one month's rent. This means that if you leave the property without paying some rent or after having damaged the property the landlord will be allowed to keep your deposit. If the property is left undamaged and with all rent paid this money will be returned.

Privately rented houses can really vary in quality, some landlords are very good and take care to provide a good quality of home for tenants; however, others are very focused on making profit out of bad quality properties.

Many people choose the rent a home when they are not committed to staying in one place for the long term. You also do not need to have a large deposit saved up. It is a good way to get to know an area without committing to it by buying a home there. It means you can normally leave by only giving one month's notice and without going through all the hassle of having to sell your home. However, it can work the other way and if a landlord wants the home back they can ask you to leave with only a month for you to find a new place.

As you do not own the property you also have to gain permission before making any changes such as decorating or putting up selves. Many landlords also do not allow people to have larger pets such as cats and dogs in their properties.

Social renting

In this type of housing tenure, the person who lives in the home does not own it; they pay rent either to the council or to a housing charity.

In order to be able to socially rent you need to have a housing need. Social landlords and councils will allocate housing to individuals and families that will struggle to afford to privately rent a home, low income, or unemployed households. Priority goes to families and the elderly to ensure they are looked after. If you are eligible for social housing your housing benefits will go straight to your social landlord. Social landlords and councils cannot make profit out of their tenants; any rent that they receive must go to paying for the cost of the property or go back into its maintenance. As a result, social housing is not allowed to become too run down if it is properly looked after by its tenants.

Social housing in an excellent option for people with a lower income, it allows for a good quality property for a reasonable price. It is also easier to use your housing benefits to pay for social rather than privately rented properties. However, as with any rented property, as the tenant does not own the home they do not have the freedom to redecorate without the landlord's permission. Furthermore, there is a real shortage of social housing in the UK. People can wait for many years on the waiting list for a home, in the meantime they are often

forced to live in very poor quality properties owned by private landlords. You will also not be given the freedom to choose your home or location in the same way as you would in the private sector, it is must for of a case of having to take what you are given.

Owner occupied – person who owns house lives there

How do you go about owning your own home?

_____ _____

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Advantages : _____

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Disadvantages : _____

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Private rented – person who lives in homes pays rent to profit making landlord

How do you go about privately renting a home?

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Advantages : _____

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Disadvantages : _____

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Social rented – person who lives in homes pays rent to the council or a housing charity

How do you go about socially renting a home?

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Advantages :

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Disadvantages : _____

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Can be stung by a rogue landlord	Need to save at least a 10% deposit	Can't really choose where to live	Easy to move out – just give a month's notice	Have freedom to decorate and have pets
Much cheaper than renting privately	Your rent goes back into improving your housing	Lots of properties available to rent – good choice	Can make profit on your home when you sell	Not everyone will be given a mortgage
Often landlords don't allow pets	Properties given on a need based basis	Can wait a long time to get a property	After you pay off your mortgage your home is 'free'	Only need to give a small deposit when you move in
Can easily use housing benefits to pay rent	May be difficult to sell house when you want to move	Landlords can be more interested in making profit than looking after homes	May be asked to leave your home if you no longer have the greatest need	Can pay off your mortgage more quickly if your income rises

Burgess Model - Annotate the diagram to describe the features and characteristics of each zone.
You can use drawings if you wish.
Remember to label each zone!
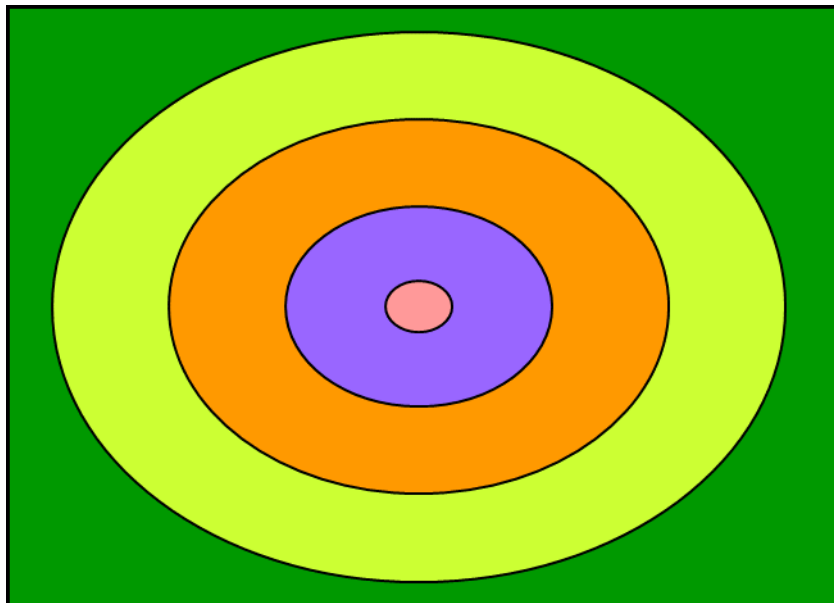
Tick which zone you think each feature is most likely to appear in.
Add these features to your diagram to show where they are most likely to appear.

Feature	CBD	Inner City	Suburbs	Rural-Urban Fringe
The most expensive land				
Garages				
Boarded up shops				
Rugby fields				
Larger houses with large gardens				
High crime levels				
Cleanest air quality				
Higher levels of poverty				
Lots of high street shops and good facilities				
Industrial or former industrial area				
Lots of space for large companies to set up				
Streets begin getting wider				
Pedestrianised areas (no vehicles allowed)				
Museums and other cultural buildings				

Why might this model be outdated?
Can you come up with at least 3 suggestions – consider London what does our city look like?

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What is a pedestrianised zone?

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Assessment Practice

Large volumes of traffic going into the CBD has led to pedestrianised zones in some UK cities. Suggest one advantage and one disadvantage of creating pedestrianised zones in a city centre. (4)

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Zone of Affluence		A financially poorer and run-down area within a town or city.
Zone of Deprivation		A community which has a range of different cultures and faiths.
Regeneration		A zone of a town/city which is used for business, housing, and leisure.
Multi-cultural society		A wealthy area within a town or city.
Multi-purpose zone		Activities taken for enjoyment or relaxation.
Leisure		Improving run-down areas by improving the housing and the environment.

Most towns and cities have grown out from an historic core, which is why the Burgess model has a CBD at its heart. Towns and cities grow over time and can merge to become conurbations.

Many industrial zones are no longer working areas. For example, old docks areas are often no longer used to transport cargo and may become derelict. This creates and unattractive environment for surrounding residents and can become a dangerous wasteland. Land in the city is expensive though, more so the closer to the centre you are. This means it is unlikely to stand unused for very long.

Some historic parts of cities are being intentionally preserved to maintain a sense of history. These are called conservation areas. This helps to give variety and character to an area.

Residential lands take up the majority of the space in any city. There are strict rules on where we can build: on brown sites that have been built on before, of greenfield sites where approval is needed to use this untouched stretch and on green belt land which is completely protected. Some areas become more desirable to live in than others, for example if there is a good school in the area. The worst areas, often with high crime rates are called sink estates.

Why is the CBD in the middle??

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Why does industrial wasteland get quickly redeveloped?

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What are the advantages of conservation areas?

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What land use takes up most space in a city?

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What is the difference between brownfield, greenfield and green belt land?

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Zones of Deprivation and Affluence

Using the map above identify which boroughs of London are the zones of affluence and which are the zones of deprivation.

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Describe the distribution of deprived areas within London.

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What does a multi-cultural society need in order to thrive?

Families

Businesses

Young
People

Multi-
cultural
society

Elderly
People

Individuals
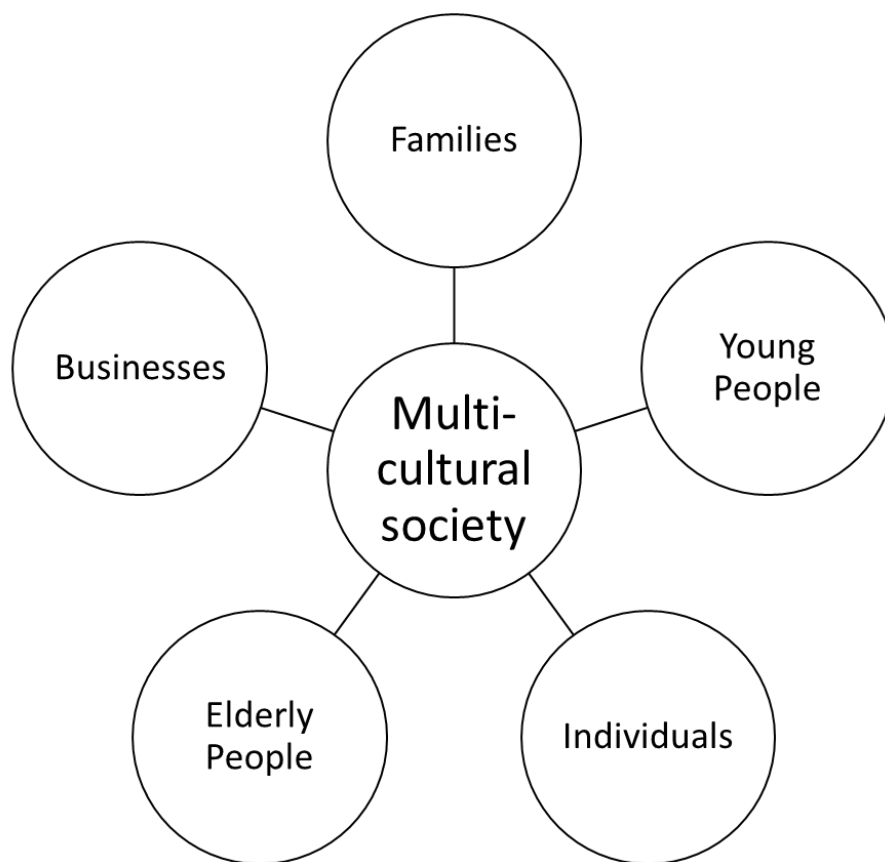
Common Assessment AO1 Exam Question

Using a named location describe how the town/city changes as you move from the CBD to the suburbs. (4)

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Time to reflect

Statement	True	False	Correction
In general, land becomes cheaper to buy or rent as you move out from the CBD			
Houses are more modern as you move towards the CBD			
The inner city is always roughly in the centre of the town or city			
The population density decreases as you move away from the CBD			
Early factories were built in clusters to help business			
Buildings in the CBD traditionally only have 1-2 storeys			
There are more open parks where there is modern housing			
Terraced housing in the inner city were built for those who enjoy shopping in the department stores and eating in the posh restaurants in the CBD			

Big Picture

| L/M/E		I think I can …	My teacher thinks I can …
Learning	I can define brownfield, greenfield, green belt, garden cities		
Mastering	I can explain in detail why the UK needs to build more homes.		
Extending	I can explain some arguments for and against building new homes in different areas.		

Do now: Map skills

What can be found at:

659 805
646 784
660 781
658 794
661 808

What is the 6 figure grid reference of:

Collingwood Farm
The Cemetery
The Lake in Linford
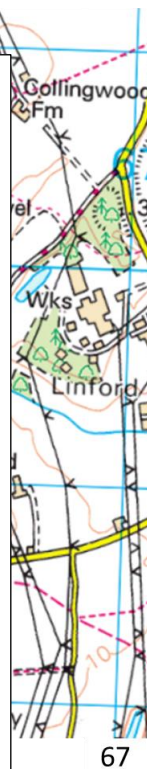
Starter:

If you could build your house in one of these 3 locations, which would it be and why?

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Challenge:

Which do you think it would be easiest to get planning permission for? Why?

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Sort the statements into social, economic, and environmental

People get married later (average age has gone up from 24 in 1960 to 30 in 2010)	Certain areas of the UK have been designated as growth areas. Ashford in Kent, the M11 corridor, Milton Keynes, and the Thames Gateway area.	Mortgage companies have offered 100% mortgages making it easier for young people to buy houses	Grandparents now live alone as opposed to with their families. They rely on welfare and carers to help them
The government is developing eco-towns and there are 12 proposed sites for these around the country	The government has promised 3 million new homes by 2020 as part of the Sustainable Communities policy.	Rise in divorce rates meaning families live in two dwellings instead of one	Increase in demand for one and two bedroom dwellings as a result of rising house prices
People are having fewer children when they do get married and therefore require smaller houses and flats	Ageing population – people live alone well into their 70s and 80s meaning more houses are needed for the younger generation	The population of the UK is expected to rise by 4.1 million between 2001 and 2021, much of this is in the South East of England	People can afford to buy and rent houses at a younger age and no longer have to live with their parents

Brownfield sites are -

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Greenfield sites are

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Read the news article
14k home garden village proposed for Braintree...which could merge with Colchester

ANGRY: The Coggeshall Community Action Group marches through the village in protest at the Honywood Project

PROPERTY developers are queuing up to build in the Braintree district after an appeal for land identified 300 potential sites – including a 14,000-home garden village which could merge with Colchester. Braintree District Council aims to build up to 12,000 homes by 2026 to meet Government targets.

Cllr Philip Barlow, Labour member of Witham North ward, said: "We're disappointed the Government have changed the rules so that it is much more difficult for councils to have control of housing sites. "The council are hamstrung in many ways and it takes away a lot of the influence communities can have, and I feel we will have inappropriate sites where developers pay little heed to the infrastructure needs. "There could be a similar situation to the Maltings Lane development where residents have been living there for 10 years and are still waiting for essential services to be built."

The Honywood Community Science School Project could also be one of the 300 sites. A planning application has not been submitted for the scheme, that is a joint venture between Honywood school and Marks Hall Estate and is still in the consultation stage. The Coggeshall Community Action Group has previously marched through the village with around 100 residents against the plans to build a new school, shopping centre and 350 new homes, stretching across the A120. Martyn Lucas, chairman of the action group, said: "The developers want to put up between 300 to 350 houses, which for a small village like Coggeshall is disproportionate and over the top by a mile and would put significant pressure on all the services in the village.

"I don't think that the dentist, doctors, primary school and all the other services will be able to cope with such a big expansion."

A final decision on the development sites will not be made until around June next year.

Summarise the main points

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Green Belts

Describe the distribution of Green belt land in England

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What are the benefits of Green Belts?

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Answer these questions while watching the video

1.How many new homes are needed each year in London? What is the problem with providing this many homes?

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2.What is the greenbelt?

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3.. Why do some people think that we should build on greenbelt land?

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4What percentage of land in London is greenbelt?

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5.What type of green belt land does Rose think she be built on?

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6.What is the opposing view? Why do some people think that the green belt land should be protected?

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7.What other solutions are there, if we don't build on the green belt land? What problems are there with these solutions?

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Urban renewal or regeneration		A possible site to build on, which has never been built on before.	
Brownfield		Changing or improving an urban area (often derelict areas).	
Depopulation		A section of land surrounding urban areas which is protected from new development.	
Greenfield		Formally industrial land which may be built on or redeveloped.	
Greenbelt		When the number of people living in an area becomes smaller.	

Sort the statements

Brownfield	Greenfield

Build more social housing	
Allow people to take out 100% mortgages	
Give grants to first time buyers	
Make mansion owners pay more tax	
Build more high-density housing (i.e., sky scrapers)	
Give builders incentives to build more homes in the most needed areas	

Time to reflect:

1. What do you think the most important advantage is for: -
    a) Greenfield sites ………………………………………………………………………………
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    b) Brownfield sites ………………………………………………………………………………..
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Give reasons for your choices.
2. What do you think the most important disadvantage is for: -
    a) Greenfield sites ………………………………………………………………………………..
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    b) Brownfield sites ………………………………………………………………………………
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Give reasons for your choices.

Big Picture

L/M/E		I think I can …	My teacher thinks I can …
Learning	I can describe the features of sustainable communities		
Mastering	I can explain the challenges of sustainability in rural and urban locations		
Extending	I can explain how rural communities can be sustainable		

Do now: Review

Starter: What is special about these homes?

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Sustainability is

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In my words

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What is a sustainable community?

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How do we make a sustainable community?

Sustainable communities

The three strands of sustainable development. Economic, Social or Environmental?	
They have bins for recycling everything.	
Our electricity bills are very low. That's because the houses are designed to save energy.	
There are lots of birds in the trees around the house.	
The paths and lawns are looked after so well.	
There's a good supermarket on the state.	
There's a youth club, with lots of activities for young people.	
My dad has got a new job in the business park, just a few miles away.	
My room is nice and big so friends can come and stay.	
It's far cheaper living here than in our old place in London.	
They've put on a good, cheap bus service into town.	
I've made lots of new friends here already.	
I can walk to school. I really like that.	

What is the Egan Wheel?

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Annotate your diagram - Give suggestions on why fulfilling each criteria is challenging.

Fair for everyone – including those in other communities, now and in the future

Active, inclusive and safe – fair, tolerant and cohesive with a strong local culture and other shared community activities

Well served – with public, private, community and voluntary services that are appropriate to people's needs and accessible to all

Well run – with effective and inclusive participation, representation and leadership

Sustainable Communities

Thriving – with a flourishing and diverse local economy

Environmentally sensitive – providing places for people to live that are considerate of the environment

Well connected – with good transport services and communication linking people to jobs, schools, health and other services

Well designed and built – featuring a quality built and natural environment

BedZed – notes

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Does BedZed fit Egan's Wheel? Why? Why not?

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Cambourne, Cambridgeshire
Why does Cambridgeshire need more settlements?

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Colour code the statements into sustainable or not

Cambourne village has a busy and regular bus route connecting it to Cambridge.	As the village has aged, it has not been maintained to keep public spaces safe and useable.
Cambourne's has one of the biggest Morrison's in the country and not many independent shops.	Cambourne has multiple playgrounds in order to encourage young people outside.
Cambourne has two different churches, but no religious buildings for other religions.	Grass verges have been built between all roads and paths in order to promote green space.
Cambourne has its own primary and secondary school, meaning they can be walked too.	There is a community centre and a pub to encourage a sense of community.
Cambourne has cycle lanes throughout the village.	Houses prices have begun to rise in Cambourne as it becomes a more desirable location.
Cambourne has grown so rapidly, its size has added pressures to its services.	The price of public transport in Cambridgeshire has increased making the bus expensive.
Only 20% of the houses in Cambourne were built to be energy efficient.	Cambourne was not built to consider any types of renewable energy.
Large companies such as Regus and BMW have set up on the Industrial Estate, leading to increased traffic as workers commute here.	The Belfry Hotel encourages tourists to stay in Cambourne, often as a commuter village into Cambridge.

Does Cambourne meet all eight characteristics outlined by Egan's Wheel?

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Which characteristics prevent Cambourne from being a sustainable rural settlement?

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How might you improve Cambourne in order to make it fully sustainable?

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What is the Busway?

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How is it sustainable?

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Explain how communities can be made more sustainable.

(8 marks)

Big Picture

L/M/E		I think I can …	My teacher thinks I can …
Learning	I can explain the difference between rebranding and regeneration		
Mastering	I can explain why Docklands needed regeneration		
Extending	I can evaluate how successful the Docklands regeneration scheme was		

Do now: Which part of the city would these be found in?

1. High Street Shops	
2. Houses with large gardens and garages	
3. Terraced Houses	
4. Wide Roads	
5. High Crime Rates	
6. Old industrial buildings	
7. Pedestrianised Streets	
8. Detached Housing	
9.Semi-detached housing	
10. Museums and other cultural buildings	

Starter: Match up key terms

Key Term	Definition
Household	How good a person's life is, as measured by such things as quality of housing or environment, access to education, happiness etc.
Brownfield Sites	This occurs where people of a particular ethnic group choose to live with others from the same ethnic group, separate from other groups.
Greenfield Sites	A person living alone or two or more people living at the same address, sharing a living room.
Urban Development Corporations (UDCs)	A bus service run to key places from car parks located on the edges of busy areas in order to reduce traffic flows and congestion in the city centre.
City Challenge	Land that has not been built on before, usually in the countryside on the edge of the built up area.
Regeneration	Community that is broadly in balance with the environment and offers people a good quality of life.
Sustainable Community	A strategy in which local authorities had to design a scheme and submit a bid for funding, competing against other councils. Had to involve the local community and private companies.
Quality of Life	Land that has been built on before and is to be cleared and re-used. Often in the inner city.
Park and Ride Schemes	Set up in the 1980s and 1990s using public funding to buy land and improve inner areas of cities, partly by attracting private investment.
Segregation	Improving an area.

What is the difference between rebranding and regeneration?

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My own definitions:

Rebranding –

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Regeneration –

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The London Docklands

Read through the statements – sort them into the categories

Background info		Causes of decline	
Transport improvements		Economic regeneration	
Housing, Health, and education		Environmental regeneration	
Opinions			

1) During the nineteenth century and up to the early 1950's, London was the busiest port in the world.	2) By 1981 larger ships could no longer reach the port of London.
3) After this the docks became abandoned and became derelict.	4) By 1981 the area had very few jobs, the docks had closed, over half the land was derelict, many of the nineteenth century houses needed urgent repair, transport was poorly developed and there was a lack of basic services, leisure amenities and open space.
5) 728 hectares of derelict land were reclaimed	6) 160, 000 trees were planted,
7) 17 conservation areas were created	8) 130,000 hectares of open space was created
9) Improved transport links mean that central London can now be reached within 10 minutes.	10) The Docklands Light Railway carries 320,000 passengers a week over its 29km of track.
11) The Docklands Light Railway is connected to the underground system	12) The City Airport, built in the Royal Docks, handled over half a million passengers in 1995.
13) Over 135 km's of new roads leading to, and within, Docklands have been built, including a link with the M11.	14) Estimates claim that both employment and the number of businesses doubled between 1981 and 1996.
15) Between 1981 and 1996 employment increased from 27, 000 to 69, 975	16) Between 1981 and 1996 businesses increased from 1000 to 2400.
17) Unemployment has fallen from 14.2% to 9.5 %.	18) Financial and high-tech firms such as the Stock Exchange, Limehouse ITV studios and the Guardian and Daily Telegraph newspapers were attracted by the low rents.

19) By 1996, 76% of office space in the prestigious Canary Wharf business complex had been let.	20) Over 19,800 new homes have been built, many of them former warehouses converted into luxury flats.
21) Newham Council has concentrated on providing low cost housing.	22) 7,900 local authority (council houses) were refurbished (improved)
23) The improvement in home provision has increased the resident population from 39, 400 (1981) to 76, 850 (1996)	24) The proportion of owner-occupied houses increased from 5 – 40%.
25) New shopping centres have been developed together with a post 16 college, a technical college, a national indoor sports centre, a marina for water sports, and several new parks.	26) Almost £100 million has also been spent on health, education, training, and community programmes.
27) West Silverton urban village is a self-contained community of 5000 people.	28) The original houses were high density, small and lacked modern amenities.
29) Over 50% of the Docklands was derelict with many empty warehouses and factories	30) The original houses were, however, cheap enough for poorly paid workers to afford and created a strong 'East Enders' community.
31) The Docklands were a very difficult area to get to due to poor transport routes.	32) Newcomers did not mix with local people, causing a breakdown of the East Enders community.
33) New houses were too expensive for local people	34) Wealthy newcomers caused local shop and recreational prices to rise.
35) Most new jobs went to people living outside the area, as local people did not have the technical skills.	36) More money was spent on expensive offices and houses than on services such as hospitals and care for the elderly.

Big Picture

L/M/E		I think I can …	My teacher thinks I can …
Learning	I can describe migration patterns into the UK		
Mastering	I can explain why people migrate within the UK		
Extending	I can explain how migration impacts places		

Do now: Key words

Population Density	When the overall population of a rural area decreases.
Population Distribution	Where people migrate away from rural areas which results in a lack of services and infrastructure.
Internal Migration	The number of people living in 1km^2.
Rural Decline	Migration within a country – where you move from one part of the country to another
Rural depopulation	The spread of people living across an area.

Starter: What do these key words mean?

Migration	
Internal migration	
International migration	
Immigrant	
Voluntary Migrant	
Refugee	
Push factor	
Pull factor	

What are regional inequalities?

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Annotate the sources. Explain what each source shows.
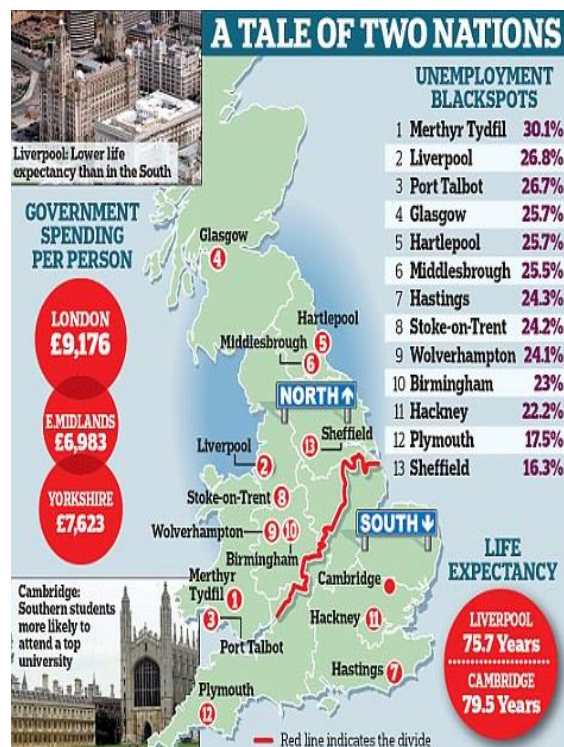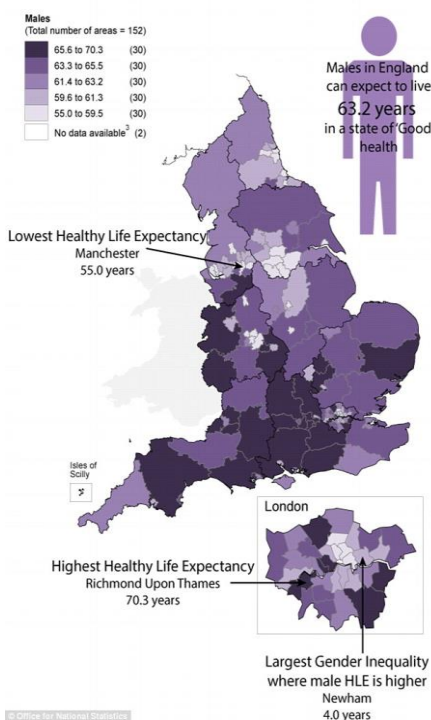
Why are so many people moving from the North to the South of the UK?

Divided Economy

Most of the U.K.'s post-industrial north has an unemployment rate above the nation's overall 6.4% jobless rate. The affluent south has recovered from recession more quickly.

Unemployment rate
(April - June 2014)

■ 8.1 - 9.4%
■ 7.1 - 8.0%
■ 6.1 - 7.0%
■ 5.1 - 6.0%
■ 4.1 - 5.0%

SCOTLAND
6.4%

UNITED KINGDOM

North East England
9.4%

NORTHERN IRELAND
6.7%

Yorkshire & Humber
7.8%

Hull

North West England
7.0%

IRELAND

ENGLAND

East Midlands
5.4%

West Midlands
7.7%

East of England
5.0%

6.7%
WALES

London
7.2%

South East England
4.4%

South West England
5.3%

Sources: U.K. Office of National Statistics; Department of Enterprise, Trade and Investment in Northern Ireland

Bloomberg Visual Data

How might this pattern be affecting UK internal migration?

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Governments don't want people all moving to the same area – why?

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Internal migration
Describe the changes in the UK population distribution

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A push factor is …………………………………………………………………………………
A pull factor is …………………………………………………………………………………

Sort these events/scenarios into PUSH and PULL factors. Complete the rural urban table.	Fewer opportunities	Fewer facilities e.g. shops	More jobs	More opportunities
	Perception of better education	Higher wages	Lower wages	Better facilities
	Better access to healthcare	High crime rates	Unemployment	Low crime rates

Reasons for moving TO an urban area	Reasons for moving AWAY from an urban area
Reasons for moving TO a rural area	Reasons for moving AWAY from a rural area

Explain the links between migration (depopulation), health and unemployment.

Net internal migration moves for local authorities in England and Wales, year ending June 2014

Net moves per 1,000 mid-2013 population (Total number of areas = 348)

5 to 19   (94)
0 to <5   (128)
<0 to >-5   (74)
-5 to -27   (52)

Isles of Scilly

London
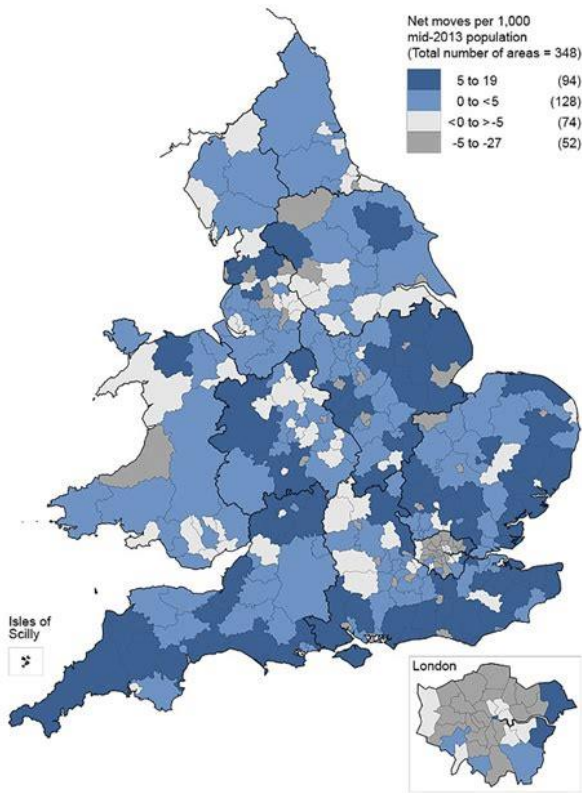
Source: Office for National Statistics licensed under the Open Government Licence v.3.0.
Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2015

Aim for at least 3 connections below.

Exam question

Explain how regional inequalities in the UK can lead to changes within the population (6)
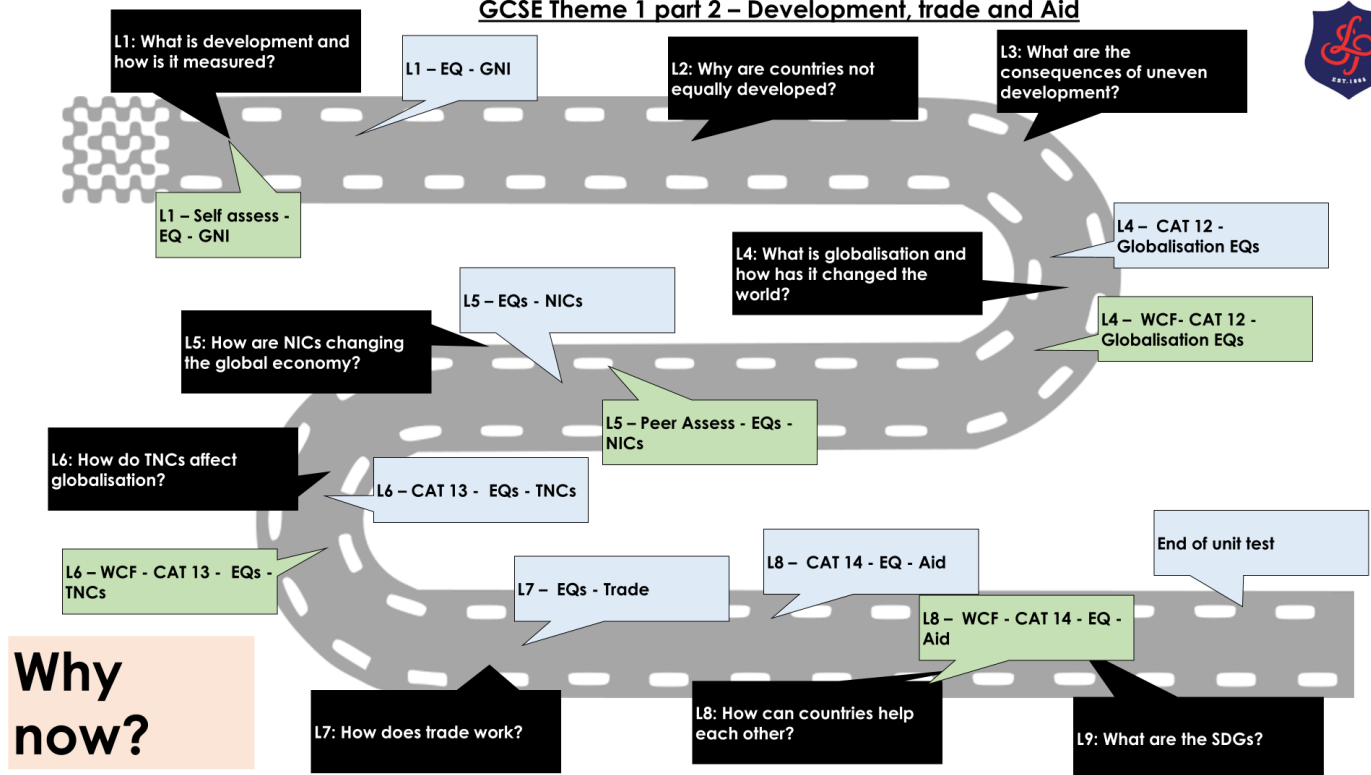
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What impact does internal migration and immigration have on urban and rural areas?

- Sort the impacts into whether they will impact on urban **or** rural areas. *Some impacts might effect both!*

- Once you have sorted them, decide whether they are an economic, environmental, or social impact. Remember to include a key!

Increased pressure for housing will mean that houses will have to be built on greenfield sites.	In some areas not speaking English will bring a lot of difficulties as translators won't necessarily be available.	New, young workers pay taxes which will be fed back into the economy.
Immigrants provide a spreading of cultures, leading to a more diverse Britain.	More money can be spent on failing schools due to increased tax revenue.	There is likely to be racial tension in some areas as there is likely to be big differences in ethnicity.
In the UK there is high demand for doctors and nurses, immigrants can fill these roles.	Money is sent home (remittances) to families instead of being spent in the local area.	The movement of people can have an impact on security issues, such as terrorism and people trafficking.
Schools will become more ethnically diverse leading to difficulties for the teacher.	There will be increased spending within shops and services leading to a better economy.	Increased population will add pressure on services, especially in remote areas.
To meet the needs of service pressures, new services will need to be built.	International students can help to aid research and innovation.	Translators will be needed in schools, doctor's surgeries, and hospitals.
The population structure of an area will change to include a higher number of younger people.	High immigration rates lead to cheaper labour costs, meaning British nationals can be paid less.	When immigrants' migrant, they often struggle to adjust to new laws and cultures.
The number of low skilled workers increases dramatically.	Immigrants are able to receive welfare benefits, which could reduce money going to Britons.	Segregation can occur and ghettoes can form.

GCSE Theme 1 part 2 – Development, trade and Aid

L1: What is development and how is it measured?

L1 – EQ - GNI

L2: Why are countries not equally developed?

L3: What are the consequences of uneven development?

L1 – Self assess - EQ - GNI

L4: What is globalisation and how has it changed the world?

L4 – CAT 12 - Globalisation EQs

L5 – EQs - NICs

L4 – WCF- CAT 12 - Globalisation EQs

L5: How are NICs changing the global economy?

L5 – Peer Assess - EQs - NICs

L6: How do TNCs affect globalisation?

L6 – CAT 13 - EQs - TNCs

L8 – CAT 14 - EQ - Aid

End of unit test

L6 – WCF - CAT 13 - EQs - TNCs

L7 – EQs - Trade

L8 – WCF - CAT 14 - EQ - Aid

Why now?

L7: How does trade work?

L8: How can countries help each other?

L9: What are the SDGs?

What have you learned about Urban and rural change? Top 3 pieces of information	
Why were you studying this topic? Why is it important?	
Out of the 7 lessons in the journey above, which lesson did you learn the most from?	
What is the 1 key message/ fact that you will remember from this topic?	
When we teach this unit again next year, what else do you think we should teach about? What was missing from this unit?	

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