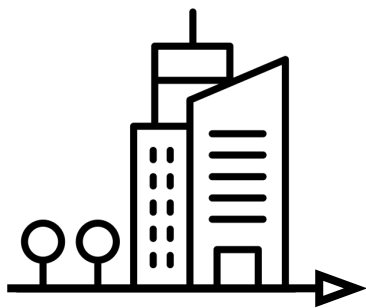


8.2 Year 8 Module 2

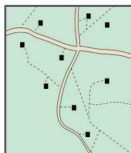
Changing places



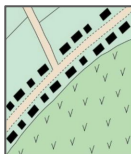
Geography Knowledge Organiser

8.2.1 - Settlements

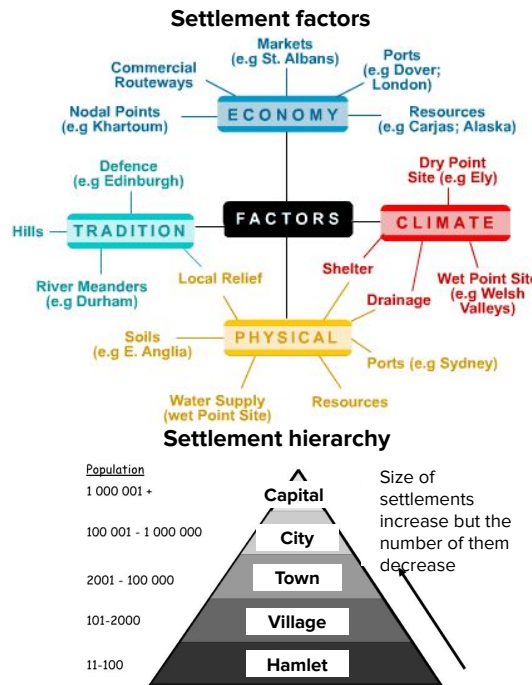
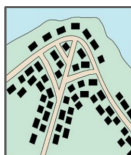
Settlement shapes
Dispersed



Linear



Nucleated



8.2.2 - Changing places

Settlements functions can change

Tourism	Residential	Industrial	Administrative	Services	Commercial
beaches	houses	factories	government	hospital	Shops
landmark	community	jobs	council	schools	restaurants

Why settlements change

Past	Today
People lived and worked locally	Most people travel to work by car
Farm buildings, eg barns	Barns converted to expensive homes
Farm workers' cottages	New housing estates
School	Tea rooms
Local pub	Restaurant pub with car park for day trippers
Church or chapel	Chapel converted to home
Village shop and post office	Local shops closed as people drive to supermarkets on the edge of towns
Village green and duck pond	Infilling with new developments removes communal spaces

Urbanisation- increasing proportion of people living in the city

Rural-urban migration- movement of people from the countryside to the city. Often for jobs and a better life

Push-pull factors- factors which forcefully push people into migrating away (push) or attract them to a place (pull).

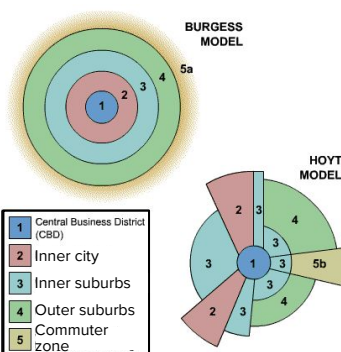
8.2.3 - Land use

CBD- shops, offices, banks & restaurants. There are very few houses. Transport systems such as a bus and train station.

INNER CITY- Large factories & industrial. Long rows of terraced housing built in the last century. Houses are small with no garden because land is expensive.

INNER SUBURBS- Semi-detached houses with garages and gardens. Streets are much wider than the CBD and inner city

OUTER SUBURBS- Large detached modern houses with big gardens & garages. Modern industries and large shopping centres because land is cheaper. Large areas of open green space.



Greenfield
Land that has never been built on



- + No existing buildings need clearing
- + More space for gardens and garages
- + Cheaper overall = houses are cheaper
- New major roads will need to be built
- Less peace/quiet in the countryside
- Cut down trees and drive wildlife away from the area

Brownfield
Land that has already been built on



- + Good use of waste land
- + Make the area look better
- + Infrastructure already around it
- More traffic on the roads
- More infrastructure might be needed
- More expensive, as will need to knock down existing buildings

8.2.4 - UK places



8.2.5 - LIC cities

Causes of urban growth in LICs

[Push] A lack of employment opportunities in the countryside. Overpopulation and poor crop yields

[Pull] Better paid jobs in the cities, an expected higher standard of living, and more reliable food

People who migrate to towns and cities tend to be young and so have higher birth rates in that age range.

Problems in shanty towns

Overcrowding - the settlement has a high population density.

Fires - fires can spread quickly.

Overpopulation - the area does not have enough resources to support the growing population.

Competition for jobs - jobs are in short supply.

Disease - poor sanitation and limited health care can lead to the spread of disease.

Lack of space - the newest and poorest arrivals may be forced to live on the worst quality land.

Lack of Infrastructure - services are poor, public transport is limited and connections to the electricity supply can be limited and sometimes dangerous.

Responses to shanty town problems

Site and service schemes	These give people the chance to rent or buy a piece of land. The land is connected to the city by transport links and has access to essential services (eg water). People build their own homes using money from a low-interest loan.
Self-help schemes	These give people the tools and training to improve their homes. Low-interest loans may be used to help people fund these changes. People may be given legal ownership of the land.
Rural investment	Improving the quality of life and creating greater opportunities in rural areas may prevent people from migrating to urban areas. Investment in rural areas may therefore help to improve conditions in the city as well.

Home study questions



8.2.1 - Settlements

DEVELOPING

Describe the settlement hierarchy

SECURING

Explain the difference between a dispersed and nucleated settlement type

MASTERING

Explain how physical factors influence settlement location

CHALLENGE

Which factor do you believe is most important in determining settlement location?

8.2.2 - Changing places

DEVELOPING

Describe how many of Britain's rural locations have changed in recent years

SECURING

Explain why less people now work in rural locations

MASTERING

How has urbanisation changed rural locations?

CHALLENGE

Explain why counter urbanisation occurs

8.2.3 - Land use

DEVELOPING

Describe the Burgess Model

SECURING

Explain how the Burgess Model differs from the Hoyt Model

MASTERING

Explain why rural residents often protest against building new developments on greenfield sites

CHALLENGE

Explain why models such as the Burgess and Hoyt models may be considered outdated

8.2.4 - UK places

DEVELOPING

Identify the countries that comprise the United Kingdom

SECURING

Describe the location of Glasgow in relation to London

MASTERING

Identify a city for each home nation that is not on the map provided

CHALLENGE

Plan a journey around the capital cities of the home nations. Start in London and finish in Belfast. You should refer to compass points, any other named cities and bodies of water.

8.2.5 - LIC cities

DEVELOPING

Describe life for those that live in rural location in LICs

SECURING

Explain why people migrate from rural to urban locations

MASTERING

Explain what you believe to be the most significant issue faced by those that live in shanty towns

CHALLENGE

What do you believe is the best way to improve the living conditions for those that live in shanty towns?