

T2

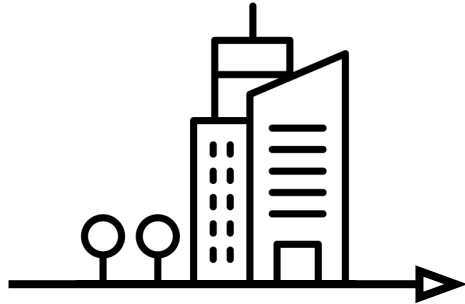
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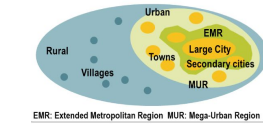
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Rural-urban links



Geography Knowledge Organiser

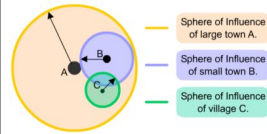
2.1.1 - Rural-urban continuum



A **rural-urban continuum** is the gradual change from a very built up urban area (like a large city) through to rolling countryside and sparsely populated villages. There is no clear line between urban and rural, as represented by the diagram

Service provision

As we move along the continuum from the most rural to the most urban locations, the number of services provided by each settlement increases. For example, in a small village there is likely to be a post office and a. However, in a large city there are a large number of shops, supermarkets, banks, hospitals and entertainment providers.



A **sphere of influence** is the area around the settlement from which people are attracted to visit or work due to the services the settlement provided. Large cities have more services so have a larger sphere of influence in the area

Counter-urbanisation

The movement of people from urban to rural areas to live.

Reasons for counter-urbanisation:

- Housing** - cheaper & bigger
- Transport** - improved roads and increased car ownership
- Employment** - more workplaces now located on urban-rural fringe
- Environmental factors** - less noise and air pollution

Impact of counter-urbanisation:

- Higher house prices** - increased demand
- Decrease in traditional services** - (village shops) residents now shop in urban areas
- Increase need for local schools**
- Traffic congestion**
- Commuting - People often choose to live in cheaper rural areas and commute to work rather than paying higher urban prices, or just work from home*

2.1.2 - Changing rural areas

Rural change

- Counter-urbanisation, sphere of influences and technological change has led to:
- Reduction or change in employment opportunities in rural area
 - Closure of rural services like banks and post offices
 - Increase in house prices rural areas, especially in accessible "commuter belt"
 - Increased "second" home ownership
 - Some locals can no longer afford local houses
 - Reduction in bus services

Some of the more remote rural areas have experienced lots of negative changes. These include **depopulation** and **deprivation**. Deprivation is often characterised by a lack of public transport, healthcare and education.

Spiral of deprivation



Sustainable rural community

- Things that need to be considered when creating a sustainable community;
- Availability of jobs** – encourage jobs based in rural areas by encouraging more companies to locate there
 - Education** – ensuring local schools remain open
 - Healthcare** – ensure all locals can access healthcare (transport links to cities)
 - Village services** – encouraging shops, pubs and post offices to remain open
 - Transport** – ensuring public transport runs regularly and can be accessed by all
 - Internet** – ensure fast and reliable broadband

2.2.1 - Changing population

UK population change factors

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| Social
Healthcare - free and accessible for all, so people are living longer
Marriage/culture - People are marrying later and having a family later, reducing the number of children they can have | Economic
Careers - many women now chose to have a career, than start a family
Maternity pay - Getting paid while looking after a newborn child encourages more people to have children | Political
Contraception - is widely available
Mat-/Pat-ernity rights - Mothers and Fathers now have the rights to paid leave to care for a newborn, so encouraging more people to have children |
|---|---|--|

UK migration

- | | |
|---|---|
| Migration to the UK
Stable government
More available jobs
Good healthcare system
Already have family in the UK
Good education system
Better rates of pay | Migration within the UK
Cost of housing cheaper somewhere else
Change in lifestyle - retiring to a rural area
Searching for work - more jobs in a cities
Moving to reduce the commuting time - live closer to work
Moving closer to family for care needs |
|---|---|

UK's ageing population

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| Causes
Low birth rate and low death rate means we have more people living for longer (high life expectancy). The UK now have more people aged 60+ than ever before | Social/Health effects
- OAPs have more health issues, straining NHS
- Increased demand for care homes and carer services
- More people living longer increases demand for homes | Economic effects
- Not enough working aged population to pay taxes
- Healthcare, free public transport etc costs the state more money
- Pension costs for government increases |
|--|---|--|

2.2.2 - UK towns and cities



Egan's wheel

Egan's wheel outlines the criteria that needs to be met for a community to be sustainable. There is a social, economic and environmental focus. All of these categories must be met in order to have a sustainable community in urban and rural places.

Greenfield development

Greenfield sites are those that have not been built on before.



They are easier and cheaper to build on as there's nothing to knock down and there's more land available.

But this isn't sustainable as it is destroying the natural environment and animal habitats.

Brownfield development

Brownfield sites are those that have been built on before and is often derelict.



Planning permission is often easy to obtain and there are already existing services.

This is a more sustainable method of development however space is often limited and it can be expensive.

2.2.3 - Changing retail

Retail change in the UK

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| Economic factors
More home delivery firms making deliveries cheaper, congestion in cities, free parking in out of town centres, high city centre parking costs | Cultural factors
Car dependant society, habit of bulk buying weekly or monthly shops | Technological factors
Development of high speed broadband, improved websites that can be used to compare prices, internet banking |
|--|--|---|

Out of town centres

- | | |
|--|---|
| Benefits
Large free parking areas
Less congestion at out of town location
Quick and easy access (near motorway network)
Often room for expansion
Near suburban housing | Costs
Can cause decline in city centre
Can increase congestion out of town
Often has the same chain stores at out of town centres – so does not support smaller independent shops.
Land use conflicts in out of town areas – areas in high demand from business parks and golf courses |
|--|---|

Internet shopping

- | | |
|--|--|
| Benefits
Convenient and often cheaper
Can buy products not available locally
Can buy at any time or any location
Less time consuming
Traffic congestion is reduced
Jobs created for those delivering products | Costs
Not everyone, (the elderly) have internet
Goods might be difficult to return
City centre shops might close, leads to jobs losses and decline
More delivery vans = more congestion
Using bank details can lead to fraud |
|--|--|

2.3.1 - Global urbanisation

Distribution of global cities



As a result of globalisation, places around the world are now more connected than ever before. **Global cities** have become key globally connected places.

Although global cities are distributed widely across the world it is not an even distribution. For example;
 North America, Western Europe and South Asia have clusters of global cities
 Africa has very few
 India has 8
 China has 14

Changes over time
 The rate of urbanisation varies across the world. In many HICs the period of rapid urbanisation occurred back in the 1800s, whereas many LICs are experiencing it at the moment.

2.3.2 - Urbanisation in global cities

London (HIC global city)	Mumbai (NIC global city)
<p>Reasons for growth Natural population change – from the migrants and young workers who were attracted to the city for work Migration – the UK attracted many from ex-colonies as well as people from other EU countries Connections – London is the financial capital of UK and for most of the global finances too. It has the stock exchange. It is also home to large MNCs. London is also a major trading and transport hub.</p>	<p>Reasons for growth Natural population change – in 1974 the fertility rate was 4, although this has now reduced to 1.8. Natural change was therefore a big factor in the 1970's and 1980s but less so now. Migration – the pull factors for Mumbai are cheap rail travel, jobs and better education. The push factors from the surrounding countryside are poor standards of housing, healthcare and sanitation. Connections – Mumbai is the financial capital of India and home to the stock exchange. It is also home to large MNCs.</p>
<p>Way of Life The UK has huge numbers of cultures and races, as well as white British people there are huge numbers of migrants from India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Canada, USA, Kenya, Zimbabwe and other ex-British colonies London houses a major world financial centre and a range of business specialisms which attract a highly skilled workforce. However London's unemployment rate was one of the highest in the UK</p>	<p>Way of Life Mumbai is a city of contrasts. One obvious one is the difference between rich and poor. Many well education people live in expensive properties while the majority of the city live in slums and work in the informal economy (in roles such as street vendors and rubbish collectors) In the slums there is a lack of sanitation, adequate housing and open sewers are just some of the issues that face people living in these areas. Disease often spreads quickly due to the conditions and lack of health care facilities.</p>
<p>Challenges Poverty Often people who live in inner-city areas experience a poor quality of life. This is because the inner-city is typically a zone with older housing and declining industry. There is a lack of housing provision; access to services; access to open land; safety and security. Traffic Issues London has massive problems with congestion. From the 1950s, car ownership has grown at a very quick rate. The increasing population of the city has meant roads are crowded and transport services such as the underground and buses struggle to cope Urban decline Some areas of a London suffers from out-migration of people and businesses, derelict buildings, high unemployment. This was common in the inner cities of the UK in the 1980s, leading to further poverty in these areas.</p>	<p>Challenges Reducing poverty and deprivation – with such a large proportion of people living in slums. Education opportunities for these people are being increased, in addition to improved healthcare and sanitation. Housing – the majority of people live in slums, are pavement dwellers or live in crawls (four or five story tenement buildings with shared facilities). These areas suffer from overcrowding and the risk of fire, flooding or collapse.</p>



1.3.3 - Connected global cities

Global Cities are connected to each other and other places around the world by:



Finance and Trade - global cities are the world's financial centres as banks locate their head offices in these cities and decisions regarding world trade are made here. This makes them very important places for the economy.



Migration and Culture - global cities attract economic migrants from all over the world. This pattern of migration results in cultural diversity which means that new languages, traditions, foods, celebrations and religions are brought to the country. For example in London over 250 languages are spoken.



Governance and Decision-Making - global cities are home to some of the most influential businesses and companies in the world where decisions made can influence the rest of the globe. For example the UN has headquarters in New York and yet employs 41,000 people worldwide.



Ideas and Information - global cities are home to many of the world's largest television and film industries, broadcasting all across the globe.



Transport Hubs - global cities are home to some of the world's largest airports which allow for the movement of people, goods and tourists across the globe. For example about 158 flights arrive at Dubai International Airport.

Home study questions

DEVELOPING

Define what an rural-urban continuum is [2 marks]

Explain how the spiral of deprivation leads to depopulation [4 marks]

SECURING

Analyse the distribution in global cities around the world (2.3.1) [6 marks]

Explain why building on brownfield sites is more sustainable than on greenfield sites [4 marks]

MASTERING

'The challenges associated with an NIC global city are more difficult to solve than those of HIC global cities' To what extent do you agree with this statement? [8 marks]

Decide why Europe and North America has the most significant concentration of global cities [6 marks]

CHALLENGE

Link greenfield and brownfield developments to as many different elements of this module as possible

Create a spider diagram to show how Newcastle is linked to the rest of the world (a connected global city)

