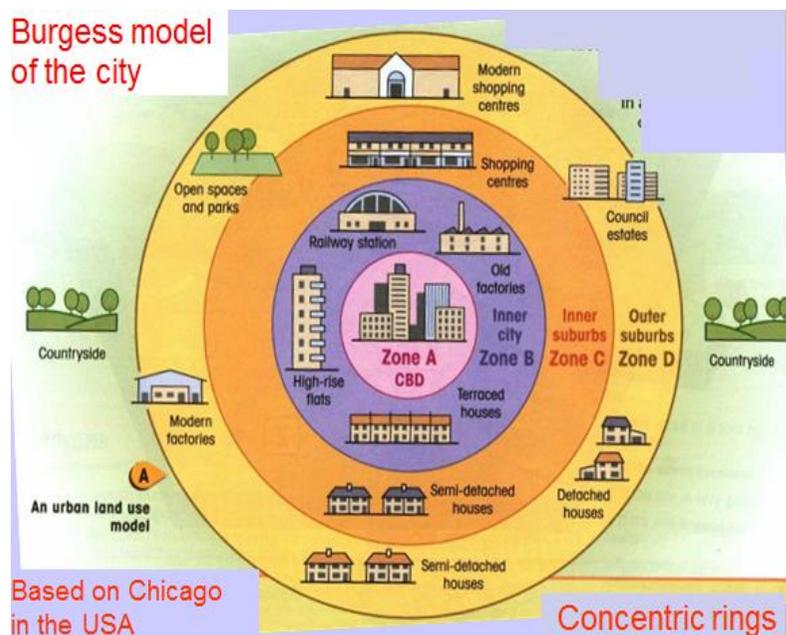


Urban – City	Commuter- A person who travels some distance to work on a regular basis.
Rural – countryside areas	Infill- Buildings constructed to occupy the space between existing structures.
Urbanisation - People moving from rural areas to a city	Brownfield site - land that has been previously used, abandoned, and now awaits a new use
Counter urbanisation - People migrating from the urban areas to the countryside	Greenfield site - land that has not been used for urban development
Suburbanisation- People moving to residential areas on the edge of a city	Greenbelt - is an area of land with fields or parks around a town or city, where people are not allowed to build houses or factories by law.
Re-urbanisation- Old building being knocked down and replaced by new buildings and infrastructure.	Census - A census counts the population of a nation. It records information about the population's characteristics, such as age, sex, and occupation.
Commuter- A person who travels some distance to work on a regular basis.	Second homes- Rich people buy house in rural areas for holidays and weekends e.g. Malham

	Advantages	Disadvantages
<b><u>Greenfield site</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reduces loss of countryside and land that could have agricultural/recreational use</li> <li>revives old and disused urban areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>more expensive as old buildings must be cleared and land decontaminated (clear pollution)</li> <li>often surrounded by rundown areas so is not appealing as residential location, especially to wealthy people</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>services already installed e.g. water, electricity, gas and sewerage</li> <li>nearer to main areas of employment=reduces commuting</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>higher levels of pollution=less healthy</li> <li>may not have good access to modern roads</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>cheaper and rates of house building faster (no need to clear old buildings/pollution)</li> <li>layout not hampered by previous development, can be made efficient + pleasant easily</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>valuable farm/recreational space lost</li> <li>attractive scenery lost and encouragement of urban sprawl</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>healthier environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>loss of wildlife and their habitats</li> <li>noise + light pollution due to development</li> </ul>
<b><u>Brownfield site</u></b>		
<b><i>No clear winner between the two. All depends on:</i></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What land use? Housing-quite flexible in terms of where it can be built, but shops/offices/industries need specific locations (e.g. close to main road so workers can access office easily)</li> <li>Circumstances of particular town/city. Green space-valuable? Reusing brown space-serious problems? High costs?</li> <li>Your own set of values. Should countryside be protected? Should it be released for urban growth?</li> </ul>	

Burgess model of the city



# Urban Processes

# Learn Sheet

Why can people move to live in the countryside?	Push factors away from the city	Pull factors to the countryside	Who want to move to the countryside? Why?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased car ownership.</li> <li>The internet and working from home. Changes to transport.</li> <li>Improved roads and motorways.</li> <li>Out of town business parks.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>High crime rates</li> <li>High levels of pollution</li> <li>Noise</li> <li>Crowded</li> <li>Lack of green space</li> <li>Congestion from cars</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Peace and quiet</li> <li>Wildlife on the doorstep</li> <li>The ideal of living in a village</li> <li>Can work from home- teleworking</li> <li>Improved motorways so can travel long distances easily.</li> <li>Out of town business parks so commuters no longer have to travel to city centre for work.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Retired couples</b>- no longer need to live near work in the city. They move to rural areas to enjoy walking and village lifestyle.</p> <p><b>Office worker</b>- with the use of the internet, skype and other technology no longer need to work in the office every day.</p> <p><b>Young family</b>- want a better life for their children away from pollution and crime.</p>

<u>Multi-purpose zones -</u>	<u>The Greenhouse Leeds</u>
Where people live	172 one, two and three-bedroom apartments
Work	Parking, Office space, High Speed WiFi
Enjoy leisure	Greenhouse has many leisure opportunities -Courtyard, Deli, Gymnasium & Allotments
Cultural opportunities	Greenhouse has many leisure opportunities -Courtyard, Deli, Gymnasium & Allotments
Sustainable	Activities have at various times included a local pub quiz, bike club, gardening, an art exhibition, and board-games nights

Migration to Leeds. What countries do people come from?	Pakistan, India, Poland and Jamaica
Where do migrants live in Leeds?	Inner city areas where the house prices and rent are low.
What benefits do immigrants bring?	Immigrants bring new skills, ideas, food, music, culture, religions and investment. They help make links between UK and their previous country.

Sustainable transport in Leeds-	How does it work?
<b>Park and ride</b>	Drivers leave their cars in big car parks on the outskirts of the city. Regular buses then take them to the city centre. This <b>reduces the amount of cars going into the city</b> and therefore <b>congestion</b> and <b>improves air quality</b> . This is usually <b>cheaper than parking in the city centre</b> .
<b>Cycle superhighway</b>	<b>Fourteen kilometres</b> of segregated cycle route between <b>Leeds and Bradford</b> , running from Leeds city centre along the A647 to the new Broadway shopping centre right in the heart of Bradford.
<b>Bus Lanes</b>	These are lanes that only buses can use (and sometimes taxis) are allowed to use. There are several benefits. The buses are not held up by other traffic, which makes them quick and reliable. Also, <b>public transport is less polluting as it reduces the amount of cars on the road</b> . It may also encourage people to use public transport as it becomes quicker and more cost effective than driving your own car
<b>Apperley Bridge train station-</b>	Opened in December 2015 and has a <b>free car park for 300</b> vehicles. Trains mainly run from Leeds to Bradford Forster Square. This means 300 less cars will drive into Leeds city centre. The station has a bus stop to make access easier.
<b>Sustainable transport in Rural areas- Malham</b>	Malham has a <b>bus service twice a day to Skipton</b> (Nearest large town). The times are 10.25 and 13.35. Malham is lucky to still have a bus but does not give you much time to do your shopping at Skipton or visit Malham

<b>Rural depopulation and reasons</b>
Young people leave the country side because there is a lack of education, entertainment, social, and job opportunities
Families leave because the schools have few students and they close
Old people that cannot drive leave because few buses make it difficult to get around.
No doctor in the village

<b>Growth of commuter settlements</b>	Commuter settlements have grown for a number of reasons- improved motorways and road networks, out of town business parks so don't need to travel to city centre for work, improved train services e.g Apperley Bridge station.
<b>How has technology impacted on working from home?</b>	Computers, mobile phones, skype, Communication apps e.g. WhatsApp mean that the employee no longer needs to be in an office to do their job.
<b>What is Teleworking?</b>	The use of home computers, telephones, etc, to enable a person to work from home while maintaining contact with colleagues, customers, or a central office
<b>Why might young people decide to leave the most isolated rural areas?</b>	Lack of things to do- unaffordable housing, few jobs, most friends leave, lack of social opportunities, no sports teams and there can be drug and alcohol problems.
<b>What issues are created by rural change?</b>	Schools close because young families leave no jobs and can't afford a house Shops & Pubs close because no one lives in the village, half the houses are second homes in the village. Pubs close so village loses community meeting spot and social venue. Second home ownership- Rich people buy house in rural areas for holidays and weekends e.g. Malham. They can afford to pay higher prices than locals. Locals are unhappy because the second home owners won't use school, bus, doctors and they end up closing Families can't afford houses because second home owners price them out of the market.

<u>Key terms</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<b>Commuter settlements-</b>	Villages and towns outside large cities that workers live in and sleep in but spend most of their time in the city
<b>Pedestrianised zones.</b>	<b>Areas</b> of a city or town reserved for <b>pedestrian</b> -only use and in which most or all automobile traffic may be prohibited.
<b>Zones of affluence</b>	Areas of the city where the wealthy people live. E.g. North Leeds, outer suburbs
<b>Zones of deprivation</b>	Areas of the city where the poorer people live. E.g. Little London, inner city Leeds.
<b>Zones undergoing rapid regeneration,</b>	Area of the city experiencing major changes to improve an area. Leeds CBD- Trinity centre
<b>Zones where multi-cultural communities thrive</b>	Areas of the city where the housing is affordable and the rents are low. E.g. Leeds West Indian Carnival takes place in the Chapeltown area -inner city Leeds