What does the term settlement function mean?

The purpose of a settlement – e.g. a market town or tourist resort.

Define the terms:
- **Brownfield Site** – an area that has previously been built on.
- **Brownfield Potential** - number of brownfield sites available

Distinguish between the terms Site and Situation

**Site** is the physical characteristics of the ground on which a settlement is located whereas **Situation** is the location of a settlement relative to its surroundings (described in relation to other settlements, rivers, roads etc.)

Using an example explain the change in function of a place over time

Lymington (Hampshire Coast) – 11th century – small port with a market; 17th / 18th century – flourishing salt industry – declined in 19th century with the town relying on market and fishing. Today it is a service centre, port, leisure centre, retirement and second home location.

Outline 3 factors which can affect the site of a settlement

- Communication (areas with low bridging points, positions close to the coast good for trade)
  - Water supply – settlement close to rivers, lakes etc.
  - Dry point sites – where settlements have been built on slightly higher areas of land above marshland
  - Aspect and shelter – south facing slopes
Demographic changes due to rural depopulation in Western Isles of Scotland
- Big reduction in the young adult population
- More women than men have left the Western Isles
- Increasingly ageing population has resulted

Socio-economic consequences due to rural depopulation in Western Isles of Scotland
- Services close down (schools / shops / post offices and public transport) due to a lack of demand
- There has been an increased cost per head of providing water, energy and waste treatment
- There are now abandoned crofts and virtually ‘empty’ villages – erosion of community spirit.

Give 4 reasons why the Western Isles of Scotland
- Ambitions of young adults
- Limited jobs and low wages
- Difficulties of transport and access to cities / services
- Impact of media ‘bright lights effect’ – make people of what is elsewhere
- Difficult to make a living with fishing/agriculture

Give 4 reasons for the increase in counter-urbanisation
- Urban areas are less pleasant places to live
- People can now live further from places of work (better transport etc. has made commuting easier).
- Ageing population – many move to the countryside when they retire
- More working from home (due to internet / video-conferencing)

Give 3 positive effects of counter-urbanisation
- Old derelict farm buildings converted into dwellings (improves the aesthetics)
- Some local services are supported e.g. pubs and trades people
- Local schools have an increase in students and can stay open.
Give 3 negative effects of counter-urbanisation

- House prices in villages is increasing with the demand which can out price locals who may be forced to move away
- Many local traditions are not valued by newcomers
- During the day the rural areas become ‘ghost towns’ as people are at work
- Many local businesses have to close – most migrants still shop in the urban area where they work.

Using a named example describe the consequences of counter-urbanisation on a rural area.

**Hemingford Grey:**
- House prices risen significantly (oupriced locals)
- During the day the village is very quiet (commuter village)
- Increase in traffic at certain times – speed restrictions put in
- Only one local shop supported – most do their shopping in nearby St Ives.

Give 3 social reasons for the increase in demand for housing in the UK

- Later marriages (average age in 2010 – 30)
- Rise in number of divorces and separations
- Ageing population (live longer – housing stock held longer)
- Changes in society (many grandparents continue to live alone – e.g. with home help)

Give 3 economic reasons for the increase in demand for housing in the UK

- UK population wealthier – many more can afford to buy / rent rather than live with parents
- Increasingly ‘buy now’ / ‘pay later’ attitude
- More are spending money on rent or mortgages rather than saving up
- Increasing house prices – increased demand for 1/2 bedroom properties

Give 2 residential reasons for the increase in demand for housing in the UK

- Predicted increase rise in population resulted in a sustainable communities policy – aim of building 3 million new homes by 2020
- Growth areas established in the SE – e.g. Milton Keynes.
Distinguish between the terms redevelopment and renewal

**Redevelopment** – changing an area by investing in it, may involve large scale demolition and re-building areas.

**Renewal** (also known as regeneration) – investing capital into reviving area aware – may include modernising old existing buildings as well as reviving economic and social conditions.

Give 3 examples of how Bradford has improved its image through redevelopment and renewal

- £35 million city centre growth zone initiative
- Many mills undergone renewal – e.g. Lister Mills (high class flats) and Salt’s Mill (craft centre and galleries).
- Other buildings demolished – created brownfield sites for redevelopment
- Creation of a new wetlands centre and multi-sensory garden.

Outline some of the plans to redevelop the Vaux site – the aim has been to create a new and distinctive urban quarter through urban redevelopment – includes creating new offices and 3,000 jobs; new shops and cafes; large hotel and 1,000 new homes on the 13 acre brownfield site.

Define the terms

- **Greenfield Site** – an area of land that has never been built on before
- **Greenbelt** – the area around a settlement protected from urban development
- **Urban sprawl** – the uncontrolled growth of a settlement and the number of people living there into the surrounding urban fringe.

Give 3 advantages of building on a brownfield site

- Planning permission easier to obtain
- Water/electricity infrastructure already in place
- Results in improvement to an area which has suffered decline.
Give 3 disadvantages of building on a brownfield site.

a. Previous land-use can result in costly and time consuming environmental survey to ensure area free of pollution
b. Costs of de-contamination and demolition can be high
c. City areas often come with problems of higher crime rates and congestion which can put prospective buy off

Give 3 advantages of building on a Greenfield Site

a. More pleasant environment
b. Often cheaper land
c. Plenty of space available for parking and gardens/landscaping

Give 3 disadvantages of building on a Greenfield Site

a. Inevitably loss of wildlife habitats
b. Water / electricity infrastructure will need to put in (adds to cost)
c. May result in potentially valuable agricultural land being lost
d. Encourage ‘urban sprawl’

Outline the two main reasons for the rapid growth of urban areas in LICs

1. Natural Increase (e.g. due to lack of contraception; better medical facilities and higher life expectancy).

2. Rural-urban migration – push and pull factors – reasons for people wanting to move away from and to the urban areas.

Give 2 reasons for the rapid urban growth in Cairo

- increased life expectancy from 41 to 70
- rural-urban migration from Upper Egypt with labour migration from poor, undeveloped areas to escape rural poverty.
Give 4 examples of problems resulting from rapid urban growth in Cairo.

a. Noise levels well above acceptable levels (particularly in the Saraya al Gezira district (many nightclubs on the river)

b. 80% of industrial waste is discharged untreated into the Nile

c. Approx 23% of population without access to fresh water

d. Overcrowded housing – 60% in shanty dwellings – including “The City of the Dead”

e. Only 60% of waste is collected – rest rots in the street

f. High lead concentrations in the air at Shoubra el Kheima – reduces intelligence levels and leads to increased tooth decay.