

6 Urban change and its problems – Part 2 —Answers

Answers

Work through these after you have tried the questions yourself.

6.6 Gentrification is the movement of higher-income residents into a declining central neighbourhood, raising property values and rents. A negative consequence is the displacement of the existing lower-income residents, who can no longer afford to stay.

6.7 It consumes farmland and open space on the city edge, and it raises car dependence, which increases congestion, emissions and the cost of providing infrastructure per household.

6.8 Its residents occupy land they do not own or have no legal title to, and it lacks formal services such as piped water, sanitation and electricity—insecure tenure and missing services, not income alone, define it.

6.9 Dark surfaces such as asphalt and roofing absorb more solar radiation than vegetation and release it slowly, while waste heat from vehicles and buildings adds more—so the built-up area stays warmer than the surrounding countryside.

6.10 Benefit: it limits sprawl and preserves farmland and open space around the city. Drawback: by restricting land supply it raises house prices inside the belt and can push development beyond it, lengthening commutes.