

6 Urban change and its problems – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)		
Gentrification	绅士化	_____	_____	_____
Urban renewal	城市更新	_____	_____	_____
Filtering	住房过滤	_____	_____	_____
Redlining	红线划分	_____	_____	_____
Urban sprawl	城市蔓延	_____	_____	_____
greenbelt	绿带	_____	_____	_____
smart growth	精明增长	_____	_____	_____
New Urbanism	新城市主义	_____	_____	_____
edge city	边缘城市	_____	_____	_____
squatter settlements	棚户区	_____	_____	_____
Segregation	隔离	_____	_____	_____
The urban heat island	城市热岛	_____	_____	_____

Recall

Part 1 gave you urbanisation, central place theory and the internal models.

This sheet covers what happens to cities as they change —and the problems that come with growth.

New ideas

■ 1 Processes reshaping the inner city

Gentrification 绅士化: higher-income residents move into a declining central neighbourhood, property values rise, and lower-income residents are displaced. It improves the building stock and destroys the community that lived there —both halves belong in an answer.

Urban renewal 城市更新 is state-led redevelopment of declining areas, historically by clearance. **Filtering** 住房过滤 is the passing down of housing from higher to lower income groups as it ages. **Redlining** 红线划分 was the refusal of loans in areas mapped as risky, usually on racial grounds; **blockbusting** was the practice of provoking panic selling to profit from turnover.

■ 2 Sprawl and the responses to it

Urban sprawl 城市蔓延 is low-density expansion into surrounding countryside. It consumes farmland, raises car dependence and infrastructure cost per household, and hollows out the centre.

Responses: a **greenbelt** 绿带 legally restricts building around a city; **smart growth** 精明增长 concentrates development along transit corridors; **New Urbanism** 新城市主义 designs walkable mixed-use neighbourhoods; **transit-oriented development** puts density at the stations.

An **edge city** 边缘城市 is a concentration of offices and retail on the periphery, at a motorway junction rather than in the historic centre.

■ 3 Squatter settlements

In rapidly urbanising countries, in-migration outruns formal housing supply and **squatter settlements** 棚户区 grow on land the occupants do not own —often steep, flood-prone or otherwise unwanted ground.

They are characterised by insecure tenure and missing services rather than by poverty alone, which is why **site-and-service schemes** and tenure regularisation are the standard policy responses.

■ 4 The problems that recur in questions

Segregation 隔离 by income or ethnicity. **Food deserts** where fresh food is unavailable within reasonable reach. **Congestion** and the air quality that follows. **Housing affordability**. **The urban heat island** 城市热岛, where dark surfaces and waste heat leave a city several degrees warmer than its surroundings. **Infrastructure strain** on water, sanitation and waste.

■ 5 Sustainable urban design

The measures that appear in mark schemes: mixed-use zoning so people live near work; public transport investment; brownfield redevelopment ahead of greenfield; urban green space; water recycling; and density high enough to make services viable.

Each has a trade-off worth naming —density against amenity, greenbelt against housing supply, gentrification against displacement.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

6.6 Define gentrification and state one negative consequence. [3]

6.7 Explain two costs of urban sprawl. [2]

6.8 Explain what makes an area a squatter settlement. [2]

6.9 Explain one cause of the urban heat island effect. [2]

6.10 State one benefit and one drawback of a greenbelt policy. [2]
