

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]
