

# Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

## Chapter 15 City changes over time

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.
  - a) D
  - b)
    - i) Central Business District (CBD) is the area of retail, commercial, and financial services often clustered near the city centre.
    - ii) High density of buildings. Meeting of communications.  
*Accept suitable alternative answers.*
    - iii) Business and Retail Parks. Mixture of open space and buildings.  
*Accept suitable alternative answers.*
  
2.
  - a) Urbanisation
  - b) Counter-urbanisation
  - c) Any residential function in the CBD will be represented by flats over shops or as part of the redevelopment of former industrial buildings or new builds on former brownfield sites. Residential will be the main functions of the suburbs where the main building types will be detached and semi-detached low-density housing. Car parks in the centre will be largely multi storey, whereas there will be few car parks in the suburbs where most parking will take place on driveways or on the side of the road. There may be small car parks next to convenience stores in the local business districts. Any industrial development will be in modern developments accommodating hi-tech quaternary setups. These types of industry will also be found in the suburbs on business parks. Light manufacturing industries can also be in the suburbs.
  - d) The land uses are different because of the differences in the accessibility and the value of land. The CBD was traditionally the most accessible part of the urban area because it was the focus of communications. Commercial and retail uses needed to be accessible to customers and employees. To make use of the limited space, buildings had several storeys. The cost of land made it too expensive for residential housing to be built in the CBD. The lower cost of land in the suburbs allows lower density housing which is more desirable to be built. The lack of space in the CBD means any manufacturing industry that is still in existence have moved from their traditional sites along the main communications and are now found on Business parks in the suburbs. Most are light industries which can locate anywhere.
  
3.
  - a) The largest overall increase was for 'All towns' (3.3 million), with the smallest increase for 'Other BUA' (0.6 million). The largest percentage increase was 27% for 'Inner London BUA'. This compares with the

10% for the 'Small town' and 'Other BUA' categories. In general, the larger the settlement size, for example London, the greater the percentage growth.

- b) Generally larger settlements have a greater economic pull. They are the focus of economic activity and the location favoured by larger companies. TNCs are more likely to have their head offices in the bigger settlements. Industries which are similar tend to cluster together. For example, banking and finance, legal, and technology firms. Small- and medium-sized towns have less benefits of this agglomeration. London is a world city and therefore attracts large numbers of companies, such as TNCs, because of its global connections. This results in a continuing demand for skilled workers and so London attracts workers from the rest of the UK and from abroad. As the capital of the UK there is a large workforce working in administration and in its many service industries such as transport, shops, and the leisure industries. As Inner London is prohibitively expensive, there is an overspill of growth into Outer London and other settlements in the south and southeast.
- c) This question is level-marked:

Level	Marks	Description
3	6–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make logical connections throughout.</li> <li>• A balanced, well-developed argument. Judgements are supported with evidence throughout.</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that supports arguments.</li> </ul>
2	3–5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Some understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and make some logical connections.</li> <li>• Imbalanced argument with mostly relevant information. Judgements are occasionally supported with evidence.</li> <li>• Uses geographical skills to obtain accurate information that occasionally supports arguments.</li> </ul>
1	1–2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes.</li> <li>• Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but this is flawed.</li> <li>• Unbalanced or incomplete argument with limited understanding. Judgements are supported with limited evidence.</li> <li>• Uses some geographical skills to obtain information with limited relevance and accuracy.</li> </ul>
	0	No acceptable response

Example answer: *Cities change over time. There are changes in land use and in population. Urbanisation resulting in urban growth is still increasing in Developing and Emerging countries but in Developed countries counter-urbanisation is starting to take place. People are finding the cost of living in cities becoming too expensive and prefer to move out to rural areas where land is cheaper and has a more pleasant environment. CBDs are changing because the costs of a central location impact on shops, many of which have been forced to close. They are also suffering increasing competition from out-of-town retail*

*parks on the rural–urban fringe. The decline of urban manufacturing leaves derelict buildings and other brownfield sites. These are often redeveloped for the use of light industrial hi-tech firms. The reduction in the number of people living in or near the centre of an urban area has recently been halted, to a certain extent, by the creation of apartments in new blocks or by reusing derelict industrial buildings in the inner city for young professionals. Many urban areas have pedestrianised their CBD areas to make them more attractive. New leisure and entertainment facilities have been built, which along with people returning to live in the centre, stops the CBD only being busy during shopping hours. The 19th century high density terraced housing areas of the inner city are being redeveloped by modernisation of the housing or complete rebuilds. Removing through roads and the provision of more green open spaces where houses have been demolished improves the environment of these areas.*

- 4.
- a) The movement of people from rural to urban areas.
  - b) The informal economy is the unofficial economy where the people have no contracts or employment rights. The formal economy is official, meets legal standards for accounts, taxes, and workers' pay and conditions.