

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 28 Challenges and opportunities in a UK city

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.
 - a)
 - i) De-industrialisation describes the long-term decline of manufacturing industries and the growth of unemployment.
 - ii) The building is in a poor state of repair with boarded up windows and doors. It is large, brick built and is seven floors high.
 - iii) The building may now have been knocked down and replaced by a new building with modern commercial or residential units. It could have been redeveloped and converted into expensive flats. The building would have been cleaned with new windows and doors installed often with balconies added. If it had been a former industrial building in the inner city, it would encourage people to move back into the centre of the city. This would stop it developing a 'dead heart' which is when the area is empty in the evenings.
 - iv) This is because the east London has become increasingly desirable for office space in areas such as around Canary Wharf in the London Docklands. East London is now more desirable since its redevelopment associated with the London 2012 Olympic Games. The costs of demolition or building conversion are less than the costs of renewal or redevelopment. This is because the costs of land and so property are so high in London, including east London. These buildings have historical importance and may have listed status, so they cannot be pulled down. If they are redeveloped and modernised, they maintain the appearance and character of the area, which would not be true if completely new buildings of modern design were built.
 - b)
 - i) Increased car ownership mean that people can live out of the city and commute there for work.
Developments in public transport, including the reintroduction of urban trams, cleaner and more comfortable buses, and new railway lines such as Elizabeth Line across Greater London. mean that people no longer must live in the city to be able to get to their workplace.
 - ii) The movement away from the centre of the city.
 - iii) Out-of-town shopping centres have been built around the edge of the city, with many different shops under one roof. They are in highly accessible locations such as near motorway junctions. Plentiful free car parking appeals to people who live in the suburbs who

would otherwise face the increased costs of travelling to and then parking in around the CBD. Shopping online avoids travelling to the CBD and avoids the costs of transport and parking. It is more convenient, and prices are generally cheaper than in the CBD.

c)

- i)** Residential apartment block
- ii)** Higher income earners who work in offices in the city centre. They are likely to be young professionals without children.
- iii)** The smaller living space of the apartments would not meet the needs of a family, who would prefer additional bedrooms and access to open space. They are likely to be of a high specification, and expensive, so only people earning a high salary would be able to afford them.

- d)** The loss of population in some parts of London is caused by both push factors and pull factors. De-industrialisation in parts of east London caused unemployment, abandoned buildings, and a decaying environment which meant that people no longer wanted to live there, and so moved out if they could. Slum clearance and redevelopment also led to depopulation. The suburbs or the countryside, where there is the possibility of an improved quality of life, act as pull factors encouraging people to move out. Regeneration and redevelopment of places in London Docklands and the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park has changed what were unappealing locations into desirable spaces. Higher income earners can renew former working-class areas like Islington. Studentification occurs when areas are developed with properties specifically built to accommodate college and university students and so increases the population.

2.

- a)** Service-based economy refers to provision of products or services that meet a need, such as medical care, catering, or retail.
- b)** Service-based and knowledge economies both offer services. However, the knowledge economy refers to highly specialised services that rely on specialised knowledge and skills such as law and accountancy.