

Name: \_\_\_\_\_



# Geography

## Homework Booklet



## Year 9

### Term 6: Rural Issues in the UK

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed?
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed?

# Geography Homework Tasks Term 6

**Homework 1** - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson. You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Brownfield Land	A site where older buildings are demolished or renovate before a new development takes place.
Greenfield Land	A plot of land that has not been used for development before.
Green Belt	A government policy used to prevent the spread of cities into the countryside. Green belt land is protected from planning and building.
Rural	Area of countryside.
Honeypot site	A place of special interest that attracts many tourists and is often congested at peak times.
Reafforestation	The planting of large areas with trees.

**Homework 2** – Complete the guided reading activity below.  
You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

**Homework 3** - Learn the facts below, and in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

**6** What are the social impacts of the increased rural population.

**7** How has the Outer Hebrides' population changed?

**8** How does the decline in the Outer Hebrides population affect the islands?

**1** Why are some young people moving away from rural areas?

**2** Where are people moving from to South Cambridgeshire?

**3** How has South Cambridgeshire's population changed? Use figures.

**4** What groups of people are moving to the rural areas?

## ARE ALL UK RURAL AREAS DECLINING?

How is the UK rural landscape changing and is it all bad news?

Rural landscapes in the UK are changing. In many parts of the country young people are being driven out by sky high house prices and a lack of job prospects. But the trend is not all downwards in some parts of the country. Some areas are experiencing rapid population growth as people live out of major urban areas such as London and Cambridge. South Cambridgeshire is a mostly rural area surrounding the city of Cambridge. The usual population of 158 000 people has increased from 138 000 in 2001 to 165 000 in 2020, and is expected to reach 182 000 by 2031. The rural population is increasing for a variety of reasons – and its location is one of the main contributory factors.

South Cambridgeshire has attracted large numbers of highly skilled and educated people, who are employed in high-tech industries like computer software and engineering manufacture. The rural villages and countryside are an attractive and spacious place to live. The area has also attracted a large number of migrant workers from the EU who have moved to the area to work in the large agricultural farms that produce fruit and vegetables for the UK markets.

Some of the effects are not necessarily positive – commuters tend to use services in the places where they work, for example, Cambridge – this has a negative effect on the local-rural economy as money is not being spent in local rural shops.

The increased rural population is leading to increased traffic on narrow rural country roads and reducing demand on public transport. The area has some of the highest petrol prices in the land due to the high demand.

Another concern is the building of modern developments on the edge of villages and the gentrification of abandoned farm buildings. Some people feel that this can lead to the breakdown of community spirit and a loss of young people from the village as they cannot afford the high cost of houses and move away. The growth of rural population can be positive and negative. Farmers selling their land for housing development can lead to a reduction of agricultural employment but can also lead to an increase in jobs in construction.

An area that is experiencing the opposite effect to South Cambridgeshire is the Outer Hebrides, a small group of islands off the north east coast of Scotland. The islands have a population of 27 400 people and has suffered from a overall decline of more than 50% since 1981. There are limited opportunities for education, housing or employment so many younger people have chosen to move away. The declining population means that school closures may be inevitable as the number of school children continues to fall. An increasing proportion of older people on the island may lead to care issues in the future too. The UK & Scottish governments provide subsidies towards



the costs of operating ferries and essential services but the declining population means that these are not enough and key services, such as post offices, are closing. The main impacts of the declining population can be seen in its economy. Farming and fishing used to be the main source of income to residents but this has been hard hit. The number of fishing boats has fallen from 900 in 1948 to less than 10 in 2013. Seafood production has increased but it is foreign owned ships that dominate deep-sea fishing. There is a small fish farming industry but it has been limited to concerns about the impact on the environment.

There are some positives for the economy of the Outer Hebrides, between 2007 and 2014 there was a 27% increase in the number of tourists visiting the island. However further growth in the tourism industry is unlikely as the current infrastructure cannot support it. Across Britain our rural areas are changing, some people see counter urbanisation as a positive thing, spreading the wealth from urban areas to rural areas. However, others are concerned that rural populations in some areas will die out completely unless efforts are made to address the problem of rural depopulation.

**9** How has the decline in population affected the economy of the Outer Hebrides?

**10** What strategies have been put in place to support the residents of the Outer Hebrides?

**11** What does the term counter urbanisation mean?

**5** What are the economic impacts of people moving into rural Cambridgeshire?

**12** What does the term rural depopulation mean?

## Knowledge Organiser: Y9 Urban and rural processes in the UK

Overview of topic	Keywords
<p>What changes are taking place in where people live in both urban and rural areas of the UK?</p> <p>What are the distinctive features of urban areas in the UK?</p> <p>What factors help to drive urban and rural change across the UK?</p> <p>What is the cause and effect of change in retail provision across the UK?</p> <p>What are the issues associated with leisure use in urban and rural areas across the UK?</p> <p>How is leisure use is managed, and how effectiveness is the management strategy at one UK location?</p>	<p><b>Urbanisation</b> - the growth of urban populations (growth of towns and cities)</p> <p><b>Sub-urbanisation</b> - the growth of residential areas on the edge of existing built-up areas further from CBD</p> <p><b>Counter-urbanisation</b> - the movement of some groups of people from urban to rural areas</p> <p><b>Re-urbanisation</b> - the movement of some groups of people and businesses into derelict / run down urban areas</p> <p><b>Commuter settlement</b> - places where people live but from which they travel each day to work elsewhere</p> <p><b>Deprivation</b> - characteristics that create a low quality of life (e.g. poverty / low income)</p> <p><b>Sustainability</b> - has minimal negative impact on the environment and on people and their futures</p> <p><b>CBD</b> - central business district (town or city centre) with shops, offices and leisure functions</p> <p><b>Brownfield site</b> - a site that has previously been built on and is disused / derelict</p> <p><b>Green field site</b> - a site that has not previously been built on (farmland)</p> <p><b>Retail</b> - shopping business</p> <p><b>Honeypot site</b> - a very popular visitor attraction or tourist site</p>

Key concept #1 Distinctive features of urban areas?	Question #2 Factors driving urban and rural change?	
<p>Over time the processes of urbanisation, sub-urbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation have created distinctive spatial zones/patterns in UK towns and cities. These include <b>CBDs</b> (with <u>pedestrianised zones</u> and <u>shopping centres</u> e.g. <u>Highcross, Leicester</u>). Further out there are <u>zones of affluence</u>, <u>zones of deprivation</u>, <u>zones undergoing rapid regeneration</u>, <u>zones where multi-cultural communities thrive</u> and multi-purpose zones where people live, work and enjoy leisure and cultural opportunities. See <b>Cardiff Knowledge Organiser</b>. On the edge of urban areas there are golf courses, leisure complexes, country parks, ring roads, bypasses and out-of-town retail parks (e.g. <b>Fosse Park, Leicester</b>). Some urban areas (e.g. <b>London</b>) are surrounded by protected areas of countryside (<u>greenbelts</u>) where new building is restricted.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The need to create <b>sustainable communities</b> (see Cardiff Knowledge Organiser - <u>Passivhaus</u> homes).</li> <li>The need to <b>build new homes</b> - estimated at an extra 240,000 each year to meet demand as a result of population growth, increase in <u>one person</u> households, internal migration and migration from the EU in economically growing areas such as SE England.</li> <li>The need to <b>redevelop disused / derelict urban areas or brownfield sites</b>- (see Cardiff Knowledge Organiser Cardiff Bay) to ensure economic and social health.</li> <li>The need to <b>build affordable housing in rural communities</b> and not just new <b>commuter settlements on greenfield sites</b>.</li> <li>The need to ensure that <b>commuting and teleworking</b> in rural areas doesn't further increase house prices beyond the affordability of local rural people.</li> <li>The need to <b>reverse depopulation in rural areas</b> due to unaffordability of housing, lack of well-paid jobs, poor access to and closure of services (such as shops, post offices, pubs, schools).</li> <li>The need to <b>create sustainable transport systems</b> to reduce congestion, air pollution and carbon emissions (see Cardiff Knowledge Organiser - Cardiff Crossrail Project).</li> </ul>	<p><b>Figure 1 Egan's Wheel.</b></p>
		<p><b>Figure 2 Possible features of a sustainable community.</b></p>