

Week 1: Key Terms	Week 2: Land Use in Urban Areas	Week 3: Urban Change 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Settlements - are places where people live. ●Site - this is the place where the settlement is located, eg on a hill or in a sheltered valley. ●Situation - this describes where the settlement is in relation to other settlements and the features of the surrounding area. ●Functions—facilities in a settlement such as shops or schools . ●Hamlet—Very small group on homes, no functions . ●Village— Larger than a hamlet , some functions such as shop and pub. ●Town—Larger than a village, may contain tens of thousands of people and a number of functions . ●City— Very large settlements, have a number of functions such as universities , cathedrals. business district and shops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Towns and cities are often complex but it may be possible to see how some land uses group together in zones. ●The Burgess model shows a simple land use pattern that can be identified in some towns and cities, particularly in countries like the UK ●In general, the oldest parts are in the centre and the newer parts on the edge ●CBD—The Central Business District contain shops, offices and entertainment ●Inner City—The oldest part of the city, in the past used for factories and housing. ●Suburbs—New housing moving out of the city centre 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●As towns and cities have grown, some areas have become run down. ●This is particularly true of some old inner-city areas. ●Governments have tried to improve conditions in these areas., this is called regeneration. ●Problems of old inner-city areas and the city centre include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - overcrowding -poor-quality housing - traffic congestion - lack of open space - old industrial areas (brownfield sites) - competition from out-of-town shopping centres - expensive land ●This has encouraged some people and industries to move out of central areas and has contributed to urban sprawl. ●Urban sprawl is the unplanned expansion of towns and cities.
Week 4: Urban Change 2	Week 5: Regeneration in London 1	Week 6: Regeneration in London 1
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●Some people continue to live in cities. ●Central areas of cities still remain very popular places to live for many reasons: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - close to amenities - good transport links, eg buses and train services - close to shops - good choice of cafes, pubs and restaurants - a variety of entertainment, eg cinema, parks and theatres - more job opportunities - colleges and universities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The London Olympics of 2012 was a fantastic sporting spectacle but also aimed to regenerate part of London. ●An aim of the Olympics was to completely transform an area of East London that was lagging behind the rest of London ●The London 2012 Olympic Legacy was a plan to make sure that the 2012 Olympic and Paralympic Games had long term benefits. ●This legacy was to cover 4 main areas; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Economic -Sports -Social and volunteering -Regeneration 	<p>The areas hosting the Olympics like Stratford and nearby Tower Hamlets were in dire need of regeneration as they had;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - industrial wastelands - higher than average unemployment than the rest of London - higher poverty for the people that lived there <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●The athletes’ village has been relaunched as a housing estate called the East Village . ●Stratford got a Tube station to help connect the area to the rest of London. ●A new school opened in the grounds of the park ●Many of the grounds in the Olympic Park have been kept as parkland and are open to the public for use as a picnicking and play area