

Geography Revision Notes

Standard of Living – Measure of wealth in families or individuals.



Measured using Gross National Income.

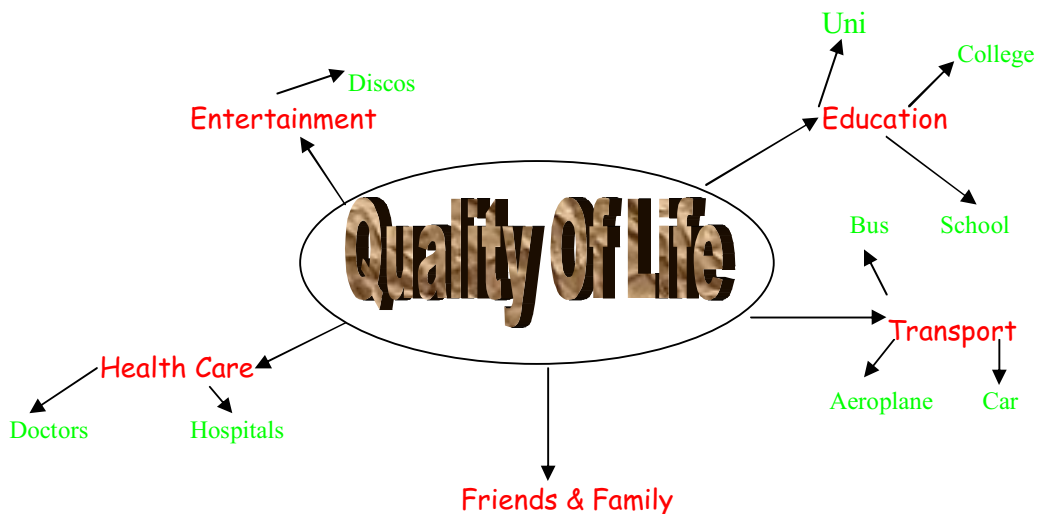
If unemployment is high standard of living usually low.

Standard of living is mainly about people's possessions.



Similar

Quality Of Life - Measured with :-
Family
Friends
Community we live in
Happiness



Quality Of Life Also Depends On Health Problems E.G Asthma, Heart Disease, Obesity Etc. Can Have Huge Impacts On Someone's Life.

Quality Of Life Is Defined As.....

Social Environment – Things That Influence Our Happiness



Built Environment – Manmade Features e.g. Housing, Roads



Economic Environment – Referring to how much money you have



The Built Environment

Terraced

A row of houses joined together



Semi-Detached

Two houses joined together



Detached

One house standing alone



Bungalow

One story (No Upstairs)



Flats

High rise buildings with lots of living areas



Apartment

Around 2 rooms joined on top of each other



Housing Tenure - The Condition in which a household inhabits it's home.

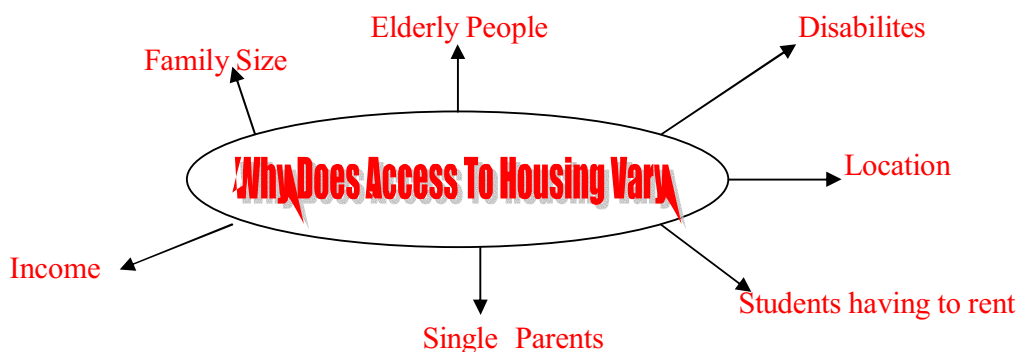
Owner Occupied-Either owned outright or have a loan or mortgage

Council Housing-Tenants pay council rent to keep housing. Usually given groups of people most needed.

Social Housing- Tenants pay rent to charitable trust. Usually given to people most needed for shelter e.g. elderly.

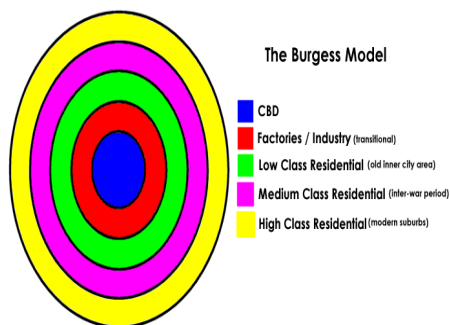
Private Rented-Rented from a private landlord or letting agency.

Gatekeepers-Decision makers in housing market e.g. bank managers, estate agents etc. Important decisions in allocations to housing in families.

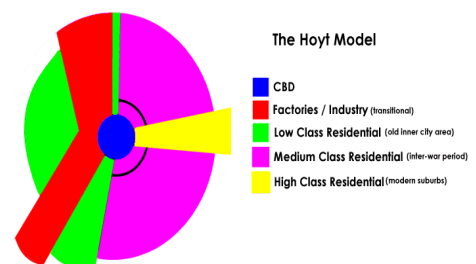


Urban land use models

Concentric Model (Burgess)



Sector Model (Hoyt)



Urban Land Use

The closer you go in to the CBD, the more expensive land costs. This is mainly because the central business district is more accessible than anywhere else so there is competition for commercial shops. This is mainly why buildings tend to be built upwards instead of outwards, because it's cheaper.



Instead Of



KEY TERMS

CBD - Commercial part of town or city with highest land costs

Inner City - Mostly older housing and light industry

Suburbs - Residential area of town or city in outer edge of the city

Rural Urban Fringe - A mix between countryside and little residents

Urbanisation - Increase of people living in towns or cities

Urban Sprawl - Unplanned and uncontrolled growth of urban areas in countryside

Greenfield Sites – Countryside not yet built upon

Greenbelt – Area of land around an urban area where the housing and industry is restricted and countryside is protected

Brownfield Site – Disused and derelict land in Urban Area available for redevelopment

Urban Redevelopment – Total Clearance of old inner city and re built with mainly high rise flats

Urban Regeneration – Improvement of old inner city and new amenities to houses

Housing Demand In Britain

There are many reasons for the demand for housing in Britain increasing:-

- Divorce rate increasing
- Population Growing
- Higher life expectancy
- Young adults leaving home earlier than before

These housing shortages create conflict and raise economic and environmental issues.

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4.1 million New homes need to be built by 2016. These houses are going to be built mainly on Brownfield sites and Greenfield sites, 60% on derelict Brownfield sites and 40% on Greenfield sites

325,000 of the 4.1 million homes are going to be built in London and South East England.

There are 10,000 homes going to be built in the greenbelt of West Stevenage.

Why Build On Brownfield Sites?

Environmentalists argued that:

- There are 3/4 million homes unoccupied in cities.
- 1.3 houses could be made by splitting up large houses and using above shops
- 1.3 million built on vacant and derelict land
- 1/3 million houses using old industrial/commercial premises e.g. Plaza
- Urban living reduces needs use cars to go to CBD

Why Build On Greenfield Sites?

Developers claim that:

- People would like their own home with a garden and driveway.
- There is a better quality of life in rural areas.
- Land is cheaper to build on in rural areas.

If they do build on the Greenbelt of West Stevenage.....

- only 27.5% of the 10,000 will be affordable dwellings
- there will be 37 dwellings per hectare instead of planned 30 per hectare
- Building will be on Greenfield land
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