

Select ONE model from page 4 that you will compare your New Zealand urban settlement with.

Assessor's
use only

Selected model: Multiple Nuclei Model

- (a) Explain in detail TWO similarities between the land-use patterns of your New Zealand urban settlement and those shown by your selected model.

Include specific information about your urban settlement.

First similarity between your settlement and model: It was a small and definite CBD. This is found in the middle of Wellington near the water front. As in the ~~B~~ model it is small and irregular shape. This is due to its growth over time changing its shape.

* This answer does not include any explanation of the similarities. It states the similarities between the model and Wellington and nearly explains, but doesn't explain clearly enough.

Second similarity between your settlement and model: There is some low-cost residential and medium-cost near the CBD. The low cost includes Newtown and is found just south of the CBD. The medium cost is areas like Mt Victoria. This borders the CBD to the East. These two areas are easily access from the CBD.

- (b) **Explain in detail TWO differences** between the land-use patterns of your New Zealand urban settlement and those shown by your selected model.

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Include **specific information** about your urban settlement.

First difference between your settlement and model: The majority of the High-cost living is close to the CBD. This is caused by a recent move to be closer to the CBD. This includes Oriental Bay, Kelburn and inner city apartments. These are very high cost areas and are located very close to the CBD. The Multiple Nuclei model has the High Cost living outside of the CBD.

*This answer does give some explanation - not a lot, but enough for EP. It includes specific case study material

Second difference between your settlement and model: The Wellington Zones are not all linked. Unlike in the Model the zones in Wellington do not link. This is due to the relief. The zones are often split by the harbour and hills. This makes them more definite ~~by~~ and separated. The outlying business districts are also more separated and are not joined due to the lack of flat land.

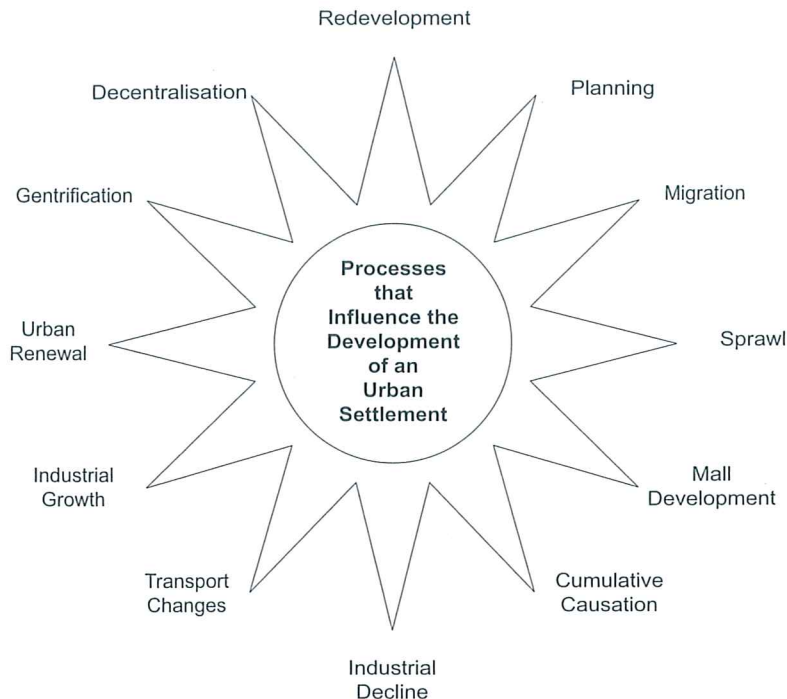
EP
CD

A

OR: QUESTION TWO: PROCESSES THAT INFLUENCE DEVELOPMENT

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The diagram below shows some of the processes that can influence the development of an urban settlement.



Select TWO of these processes (or any other relevant processes), and **explain in detail** how EACH has significantly influenced the development of your New Zealand urban settlement.

Use **specific information** about your urban settlement, which should include labelled sketches, maps, or diagrams, within your answer.

Process (1):

~~Urban Renewal~~ Sprawl

How the process influenced development:

process where the city grows from its centre outwards. *Specific case study material is included.*
Auckland is New Zealand's largest city and it contains about 32.4% of New Zealand's total population. In the 1960s Pacific Islanders moved into the city for employment, before moving east and west to other ~~sub~~ new suburbs. In the 1970s Maori continued this trend and did the same but moved to the south. In the 1980s the development of new motorways and train systems meant that people could live further from ~~Auckland~~ the CBD in Auckland and many ~~life style properties~~ people ~~to~~ chose to live on life style properties. //

with Auckland harbour bridge being completed in ~~1967~~ 1959. Suburbs on the north shore saw massive growth. Today with the development of better transport systems by the Auckland regional council and the government a ~~g.~~ ~~Auckland~~ suburban sprawl continues north, south east and west. Sprawl ^{in Auckland} continues to influence the development of motorways and train routes.

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Cd

Process (2): Transport changes

How the process influenced development: in the 1800s Auckland was just a small town near Queen Street. However with the introduction of the tram lines and railways new suburbs opened up and Auckland grew. With the electrification of tram lines in 1902 suburbs like Onehunga became accessible. The development of roads ~~and further~~ ~~increased~~ also saw an increase of suburban development. With the introduction of ferry terminals Auckland grew around the ferry terminals and more land became accessible. With further development in motorways and public transport Auckland will continue to grow.

Ep
Cd

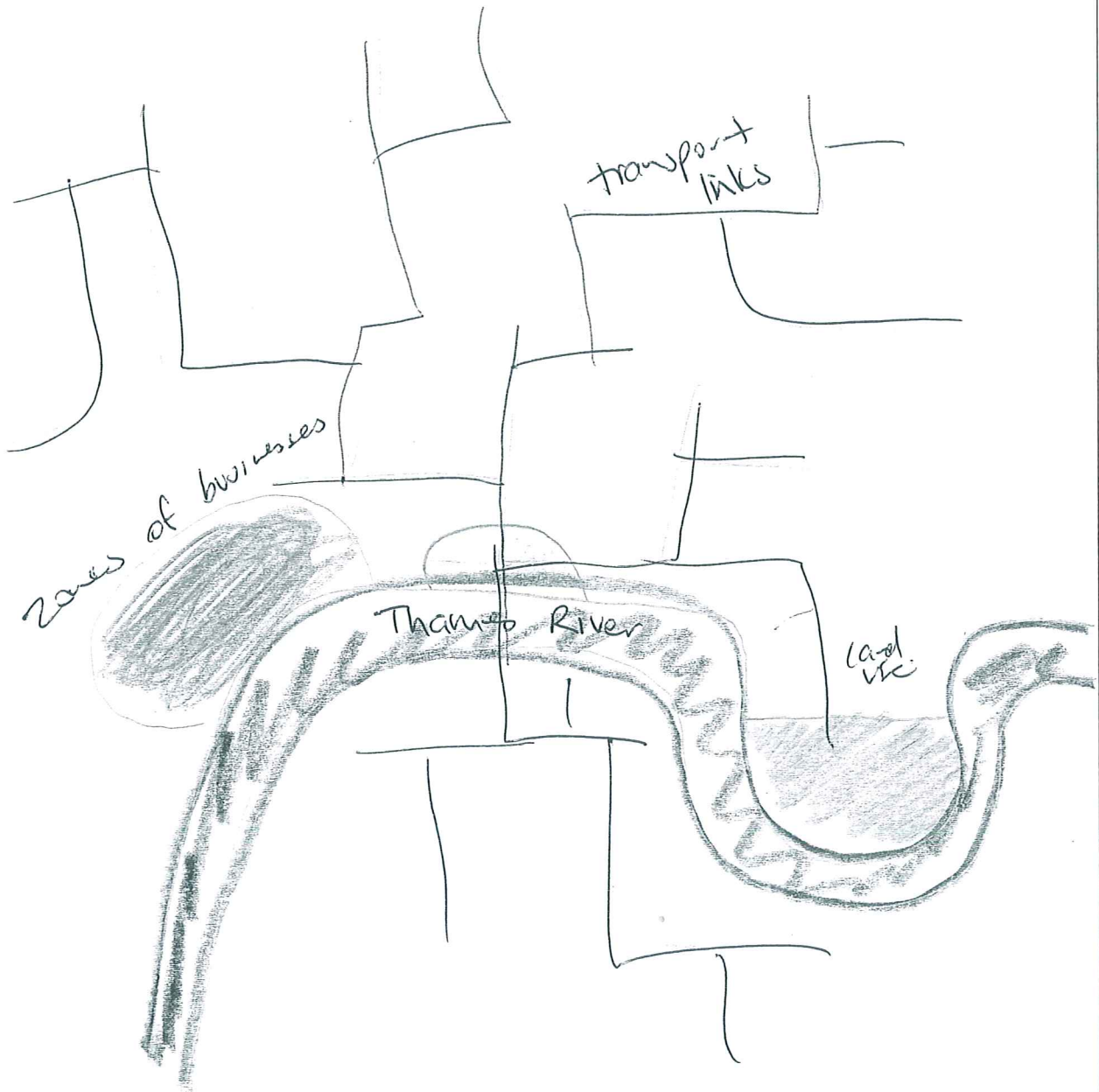
* This answer has two explanations of how transport changes influenced Auckland's development - just. Specific case study material is included.

A

Annotated sketch, map, or diagram, showing TWO land-use patterns:

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Two land-use patterns in: London (name of settlement)



* Two patterns
Chosen -
illustrated on this
map with specific
information

Key:

The city
Docklands
EC

west end manufacturing
tube system st

- (b) Select ONE of the land-use patterns that you have shown on page 10 and **explain in detail** why your chosen settlement has that particular pattern.

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Include **specific information** about your chosen settlement to support your answer.

Land-use pattern:

Economic

Reasons for that pattern:

The original London City was established next to the Thames River. As it grew "The city" has remained the CBD. Over time zones of use and business groupings have established. This includes the West end which is largely manufacturing. In the Isle of Dogs there was a lot of ports and docks. However, due to larger ships that have moved closer to the ocean and the docklands have been converted into a business district. This ~~has~~ now holds lots of offices. However, the CBD is still in the same spot it always has been, "London City". This development over time has meant that not only have groups of businesses been built together but the workers now live together. This socio-economic differences is caused by the people working in different sectors living close to the sectors. This has lead to groupings of people close to the industries. In the rich sectors, rich people live together and in the poor sectors, the poor people live together. These groupings have been increased by the social hierarchical class system.

*This explanation only partially explains why the Docklands is now used for a business district and then goes off on another tangent.

ep
cd

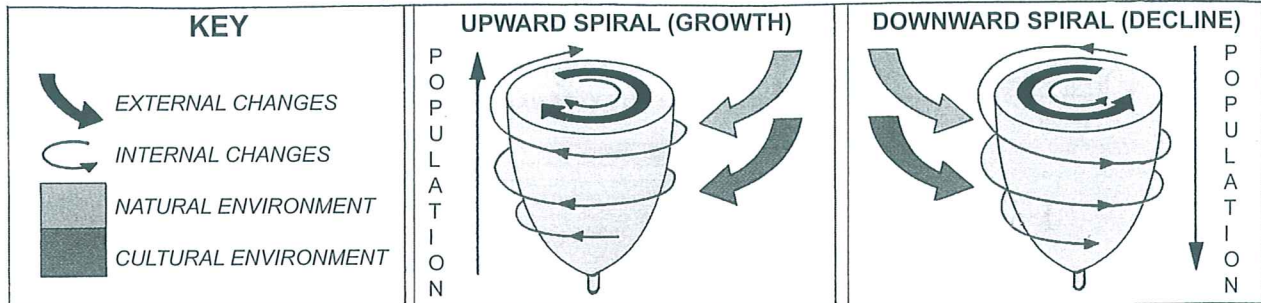
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OR: QUESTION FOUR: CONSEQUENCES AND RESPONSES

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Changes are constantly occurring in urban settlements. Both natural and cultural changes influence whether an urban settlement grows or declines. These changes may be internal or external to the settlement.

Changes Influencing Urban Growth and Decline



- (a) (i) In the boxes below, state TWO changes that would cause **urban growth** AND describe a possible consequence of EACH change.

Change causing urban growth (1):

Planning

Possible consequence of that change:

Major planning meant change in crime, sanitation, health and other welfare, better economy and more tourism

Change causing urban growth (2):

Transport Changes

Possible consequence of that change:

Cost of owning a car increased such as fees, registration, parking etc. As to make more people use public transport

Chco(1)

Chco(2)

- (ii) In the boxes below, state TWO changes that would cause **urban decline** AND describe a possible consequence of EACH change.

Change causing urban decline (1):

Ethnic quotas

Possible consequence of that change:

Only a certain number of each ethnicity are allowed to live in areas to stop the grouping of ethnicities and make a multicultural society

Change causing urban decline (2):

Removal of squatters

Possible consequence of that change:

Economy improves, attractiveness of city improves, squatters have no home however

** incorrect*

• (1)

• (2)

** no plausible link to urban decline*

- (b) Select ONE major change that has occurred in your overseas urban settlement and **explain in detail** both the **consequences** of and **responses** to that change.

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Use **specific information** about your urban settlement, which should include labelled sketches, maps, or diagrams, within your answer.

Major change:

Planning

Consequences of that change:

Up until the 1960's Singapore was full of crime and had low sanitation and health. When government changed hands planning took place in Singapore. Very strict planning which stopped crime and sanitation issues. Before the 1960's, Singapore was 30% urban and Singapore was very centralized. These days that has changed and Singapore is now nearly 100% urban. Only 0.3% of Singapore is rural. This has lead to major consequences like ~~less farming and~~ agriculture meaning Singapore gets most of its products from imports from other countries like Malaysia. ~~an~~ Also there was issues regarding the environmental stability in Singapore.

Responses to that change: Issues with the major change from urban to rural was the loss of nearly every native tree in Singapore. So the responses to that change were ~~by~~ replanting trees and having a large national park in Singapore. So although Singapore is nearly 100% urban it is suprisingly green. The fact that 70% of people in Singapore use public transport e.g. (MRT) also helps the environment.

* This answer could score a merit but 4 changes and consequences are needed on page 12.

The consequences of planning are vague hence ep cd. The responses are better but also quite vague.