

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

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Selected model: Multiple Nuclei Theory

- (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:

** Two similarities 'explained' not just 'described' specific case study material is included*
The Multiple Nuclei model of Hurns and Ullman suggests that city grow from several central nodes rather than one. This relates to Tauranga because it has many CBD's. Such as Mt Maunganui, Papamoa, ~~Telara~~ and Bethlehem. Each centre has a medical centre (Bethlehem medical centre), a supermarket (New World in Mt M) and clothes shops (Fashion Island, Papamoa) along with other necessary shops, ASB Bank etc. *explanation* This takes pressure off main CBD in central Tauranga and the city is growing from these central nodes. See map page 15

Second similarity between your settlement and model:

Low cost Residential Areas ~~are~~, such as Merivale and Judea are located near CBD's and manufacturing Areas. Merivale is located next to the Courtney Rd industrial area and Fraser Cove CBD. Merivale is a very low income area. Judea is located by the Waihi Rd industrial area and is close to main CBD in Tauranga. These are low income areas because of ~~that~~ they are *explanation* undesirable places to live, (being located next to manufacturing) and house prices are very low and of poor standard. ~~show on map page 15~~

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- (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:

Two differences 'explained' not just 'described' specific case study material included
Industrial and manufacturing areas are located close to low income. However the Port of Tauranga is located next to the High Income area of Mount Maungenui. The port is a heavy industrial area on the west side of Maungenui Rd and on east it is high income residential, Mt Maungenui. These two areas usually repel each other but seeing ^{explanation} Mt M is close to beach and harbour it is high income. Maungenui road separates two areas.

Second difference between your settlement and model:

Located in town, the Tauranga main CBD and early avenues in industrial area, is the high income area. The Industrial area runs from 4th Ave to Elizabeth St on the west side of Cameron Rd, on the east side from Elizabeth St to 7th Avenue it is the main CBD. This type of area usually repels high income areas but the avenues high income area is directly beside it on both sides of Cameron road. This is because the Cameron Rd and avenues area is located on a hill which overlooks the Tauranga harbour both sides. The views attract high income ^{explanation}
~~high income areas at the bid central parts~~

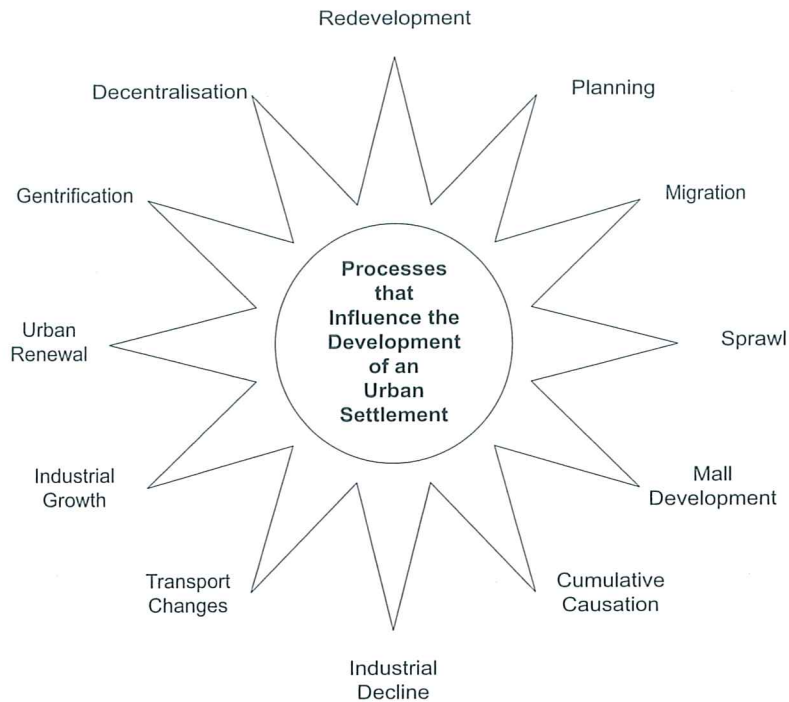
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OR: QUESTION TWO: PROCESSES THAT INFLUENCE DEVELOPMENT

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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): Zonation

* Comprehensive explanation of the influence of two processes. More than two influences for each process are explained. Specific detail exists.

How the process influenced development: The process of zonation has influenced the development of Tauranga City as it has caused the agglomeration of like industry. This has meant that industrial organisations have agglomerated together, for example around the port, and residential areas have been kept separate. This zonation has meant that the development of roadways to get from one zone to another has been implemented, structurally new bridges have been built eg. Tauranga Harbour bridge, and new roads to join industrial zones to both residential and also Tauranga's hinterland which heavily relies on it for export of goods through Tauranga Port. Zonation has also meant that the agglomeration grouping

influence explained

of similar income families has occurred with Bethlehem being of higher income (£27,000 2006) and Wellesbourne being of lower income (£22,700 2006). The zonation of industrial + residential means that people do not end up living amongst and beside dangerous factories. Zonation has meant that Tauranga city has developed into a well structured city with easy access routes to travel from different zones which allows for the efficient economic running of Tauranga's port which is the biggest economic benefactor for the city. influence explained

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Process (2):

Planning

How the process influenced development: The future planning of Tauranga city has influenced its development as Tauranga has a rapidly increasing population which means that new areas to allow for this growth and the need for more housing has been planned for. Tauranga's population increased by 10% from 1996 to 2006 to 116000 people, to allow for this Tauranga's 50 year plan (smart growth plan) has included future growth nodes, which are greenfield developments, for where new residential housing can go. These nodes are Bethlehem west, Papamoa east and the lakes. The lakes is already in action as new road building including a motorway that connects Greenham via a bridge to both Cameron road (Tauranga central) and Mangamiro road (Mount Mangamiro). This future planning by putting in a new road ^{means} that as more people move into housing at the lakes and the need for transport ^{routes} to jobs in the industrial and city centre areas increases, the roads will already be in place so the city will be already set up for this growth in population in one area and so will continue to run smoothly. The planning also of new malls and little city centre areas away from the town centre will also decrease congestion of both traffic and population and so allow for the continued smooth running of Tauranga city as seen for the next 50 years. influence explained

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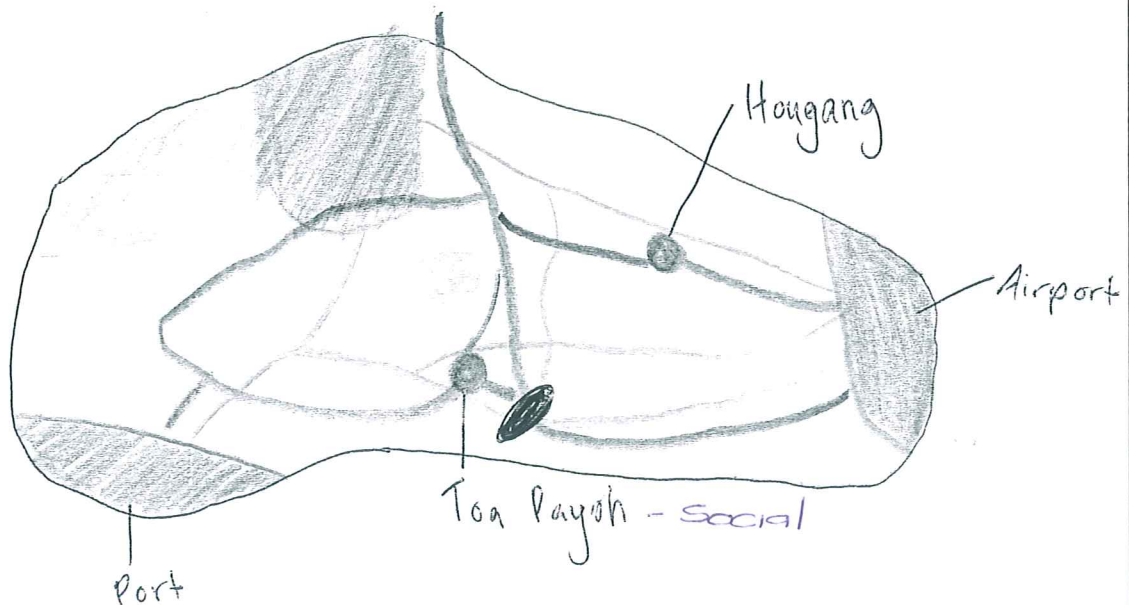
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* Two patterns illustrated with specific case study information

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

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



Key:
 ● = Industrial
 ● = CBD
 — = Motorways/Highways etc

— = Green Areas (Parks etc)
 — = Mass Rapid Transit (MRT)
 ● = New Towns - Social
 — = Structural

* Detailed explanation of one land use pattern.
 11 At least 2 examples of the pattern, which are also on the map.

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- (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.

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

Land-use pattern: Structural Pattern.

Reasons for that pattern: Singapore is about the same size as the Auckland Region. But has a population of 4.5 million, with 25% of the population living in 1% of the island. ~~Structural~~ ^{structural} pattern changes has to be made and structural patterns have occurred. Financial and commerce are both in the CBD and are on either side of the Singapore river. The buildings are the tallest in the CBD and are over 20 storeys high. This is because of the land available and the high prices of the land. The land decreases in value as you go out of the CBD and also the height of the buildings. However, because of the great population density HBD flats are still 10-13 storeys high. The industrial areas are located on the periphery of the island because of the size of the land needed. The biggest industrial area is Jurong Island. The public transport system in Singapore is very effective. The MRT (mass rapid transit) goes all round the island and connects all the industrial areas to the CBD. 66% of the workforce used the MRT and bus time tables are co-ordinated with the MRTs. The MRT ~~runs~~ arrives every 3-8 minutes and ~~also~~ ^{also} connects all the 20 new towns together. The MRT runs underground in the CBD to maximise land use due to the scarcity of it. Also 15 000 taxis are used everyday in Singapore.

* example 1.

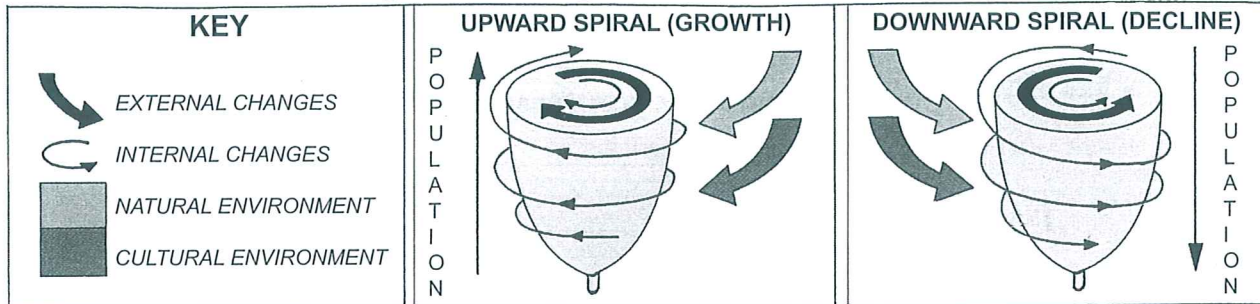
Example 2.

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):

expanding Urban Sprawl

Possible consequence of that change:

Green Belts - built in the 1950s by the London Government to stop because the CBD was taking over the surrounding towns and cities

Change causing urban growth (2):

Transport Changes

Possible consequence of that change:

Traffic congestion - Roads are too small for cars to travel so have to take 2 cars now

- (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):

Urban Decay Formation of new towns

Possible consequence of that change:

Traffic Congestion - Roads are too small for cars to travel so have to take 2 cars. Less people commute to CBD - so if less people commute to CBD, less people working in it, for less time

Change causing urban decline (2):

Urban Decay

Possible consequence of that change:

*- deindustrialization - factories and industries closed down, so no work for people.
- Gentrification -*

- (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:

Urban Decay

London specific case study information
* Two detailed explanations of the consequences of the urban change.

Consequences of that change: Has caused Gentrification to

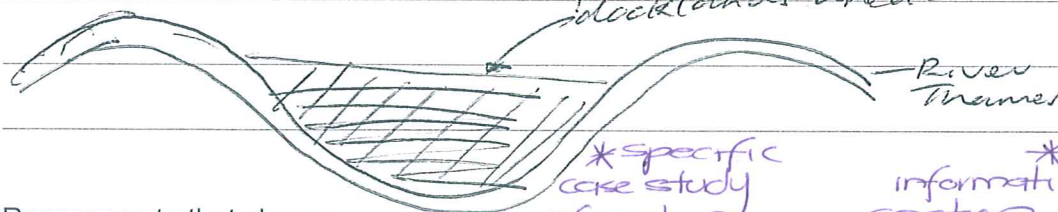
Occur in the Docklands. ~~When the~~ Through the river Thames ~~small ships~~ would travel through it and ~~deliver~~ bring in and out goods. When larger ships came, they couldn't get through so the export and import business closed down. The shutdown of the docklands led to people leaving the area and then became a run-down river-natured area. When the London ~~noticed that~~ government noticed this, they renovated the area and made it look more attractive to ~~move~~ more people ~~would~~ want to live there and increase the population of the area. New buildings, office towers, terraced flats and playgrounds, residential areas were built and this attracted more people to live there.

explanation of consequences

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explanation of consequences

used to great imports + exports when run-down + now - part of CBD. Docklands area.



Responses to that change:

were that now there are 1.2 million jobs because it contains half of London's office space. ~~When~~ When area had been gentrified, it attracted more people to live in it and alot more people got jobs. The population of the ~~the~~ Docklands increased and now has all the major entertainment ~~business~~ business blocks, financial services as well as industry. ~~People~~ People ~~now~~ now have more income and the Docklands area is now used effectively.

* specific case study information included

* Some response information in consequences section - but clear indication of the response to urban renewal.

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