

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

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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:

Higher class residential housing in Dunedin is located on a hill, overlooking the harbour, such as Maori Hill. This is largely due to the fact that when Dunedin was first colonised established as a settlement, the wealthy settlers were able to afford to build houses where they would get a good view and receive lots of sunlight, areas in Dunedin such as Maori Hill and Highgate are both located on hills, this would correspond with Sector 4 on the model.

Second similarity between your settlement and model:

Sector 3 on the model could correspond with North and South Dunedin, where lower cost residential housing is located in the city. The residential areas in North Dunedin are North of the CBD and, in the case of Dunedin, this is where the vast majority of university students flats are located, they are cheap housing but are located close enough to the CBD. Sector 3 also corresponds with South Dunedin where there are cheap, family-sized, residential

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* See page 14 for continuation of answer

Extra paper for continuation of answers if required.
Clearly number the question.

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Question
number

Section A: New Zealand Urban Settlement

1(a)

ii Second Similarity

housing and there is also a lot of industrial and Wholesale, light manufacturing located in South Dunedin which would correspond with Sector 2 on the model.

Section B: Overseas Urban Settlement

3(b)

Singapore are the ~~top ship~~ leading country in ship repairs in the world. Transport systems are important in such a small area so everything is done to ease traffic congestion and maximise efficiency.

This is why there is only one road into the CBD from the airport, people arrive at the airport and want to get to the CBD, but all other traffic is diverted away from the CBD to ease congestion.

The MRT Rail system was a ~~big~~ huge plus for the transport system as the train can get people places in very little time and there are a number of underground tunnels and flyovers to ease traffic congestion in Singapore.

- (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 both found in 'second difference' with explanation and specific case study information

A difference between Dunedin and the model is that there is no real wholesale and light manufacturing located off the CBD (Central Business District) in Dunedin. Whereas this is clearly shown on the model, with sector 1 being the CBD and directly off the CBD is sector 2 which is wholesale and light manufacturing. In Dunedin the area surrounding the CBD is predominantly retail shops, located along the main street of George Street which runs through the CBD and the Octagon. Wholesale and light manufacturing in Dunedin is located around the harbour and at South Dunedin.

Second difference between your settlement and model:

In the model sector 3 does not completely fit Dunedin. Because if you compare where the city of Dunedin^{is} located; at the Southern end of a long, fiord-like harbour, and you take into account where the CBD in Dunedin is located, ~~then part of sector~~ then one part of sector 3 would be located in Dunedin harbour. The model is based on a flat land area, which Dunedin is not, it is hilly and the model does not make allowances for harbours, as in Dunedin there is a lot of residential (low-cost) housing located around the outside of the harbour.

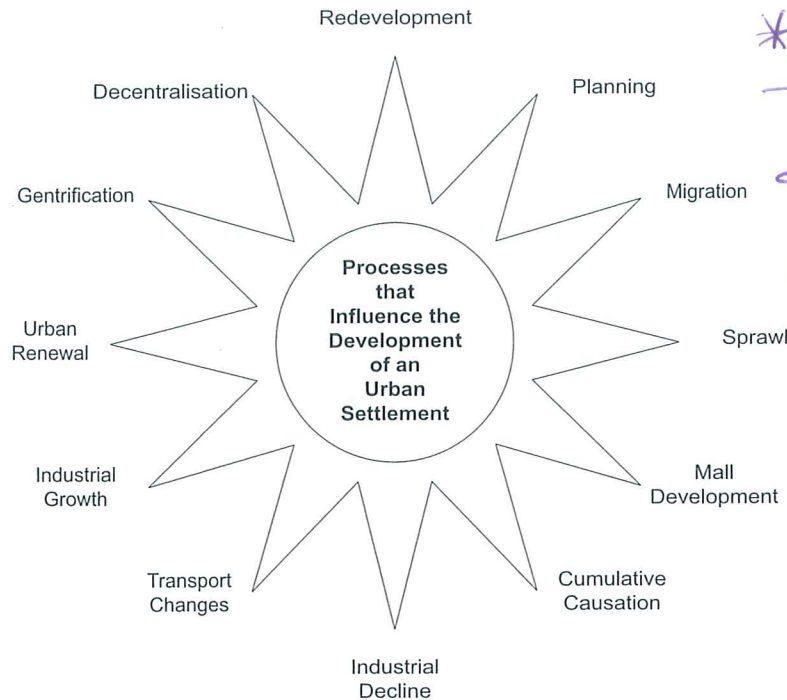
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OR: QUESTION TWO: PROCESSES THAT INFLUENCE DEVELOPMENT

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



*
Two influences
of each urban
process -
underlined for
Auckland
specific case
study material
included.

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): Mall Development

How the process influenced development: _____

Mall Development has just occurred recently in Auckland, E.g. Sylvia Park, Manukau City. In total, there are around 20 malls in the Auckland Region, compared to other places who are lucky to have two malls in their city or town. Malls serve as a secondary business district and is a focal point for a particular area. Malls were developed because they are convenient i.e. shopping is concentrated under one roof and, is one-stop shopping, whether you go to a mall designed like boxes e.g. Westgate, a ~~medium~~ multi-level design e.g. Manukau, or a linear design e.g. Sylvia Park, one of the

biggest malls in Auckland. Because of the rising population of Auckland and the fact that 100 people ^{migrate} ~~come~~ here everyday, it is important that traffic congestion is reduced, and a way to do this is giving malls to serve particular areas ~~of~~ so that people stay in that area, therefore reducing traffic congestion. It is bad enough in peak times on the motorway when people are going and come from work. Imagine if it was same when you went shopping. It wouldn't be good for the environment and the long waiting times to actually get to buy things.

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Process (2): Gentrification

How the process influenced development:

~~Suburbanisation~~ ~~like Parnell and Ponsonby~~
Villas in old suburbs, ^{like Parnell and Ponsonby} became run down and dilapidated as Auckland grew because people were moving further away from the CBD. ~~The~~ The villas ~~were~~ were undergoing a process known as Urban Decay. In the 60's and 70's, NZ had a labour shortage and Pacific Islanders were encouraged to migrate to NZ to work. They were unskilled and poor. They lived in cheap rentals in the city until they realised housing was cheaper further away from the CBD so they left the inner-city. Young, professional couples with high incomes saw the advantage of living close to the CBD and moved into the old villas. They began renovating inside the villa, and this ^{process} is known as urban renewal (gentrification). The renovations resulted in many other high income earning couples moving into the villas and gentrifying it, thus increasing the value of the houses and overall, the average price of the inner city suburbs. This resulted in many of the older suburbs having house owners having middle to high incomes, and low income earners were forced

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CBD = central business district.

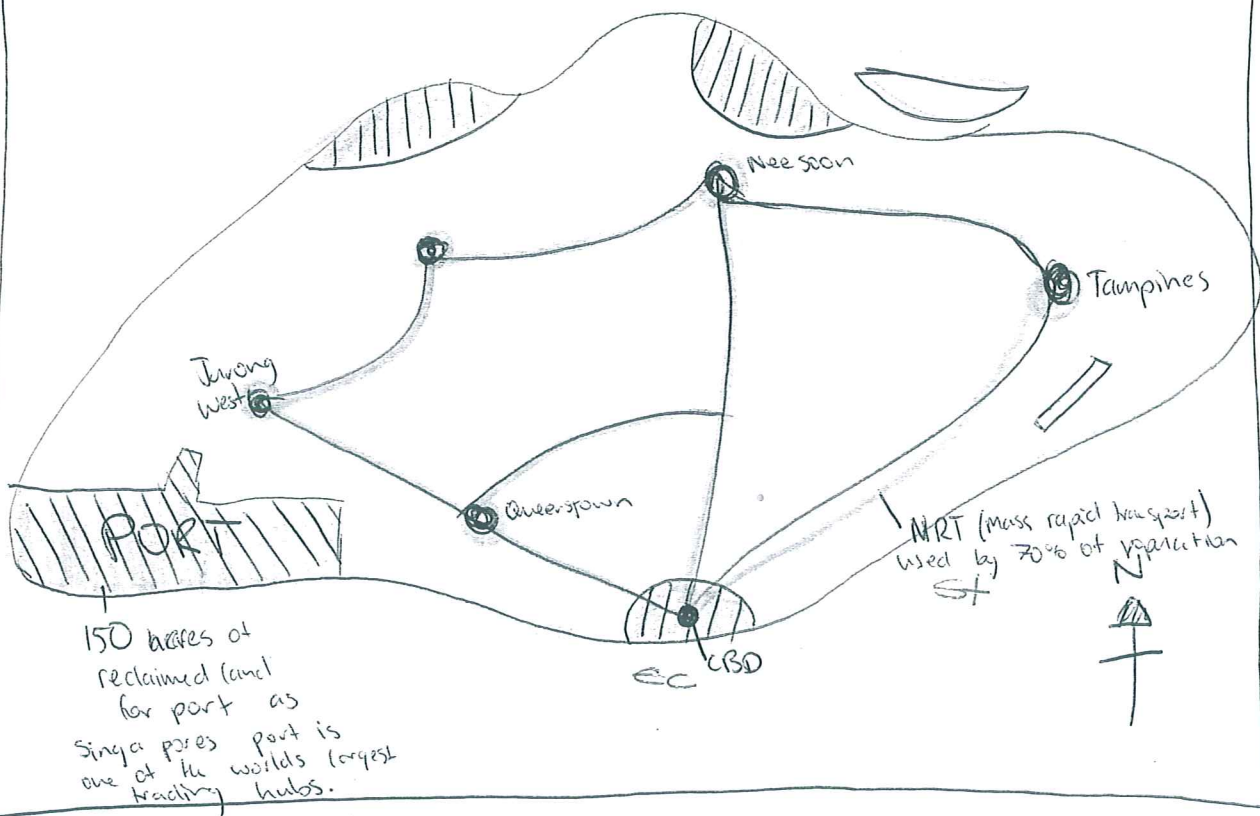
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Annotated sketch, map, or diagram, showing TWO land-use patterns:

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

Economic land use patterns + Structural land use patterns
in Singapore



* Both urban
patterns chosen
have specific case
study information
on the map.

Key: - Industrial areas (Economic patterns)
 - Transport network (Structural pattern)
 - Airport
 - Country boundary.

Cd
Cd

* A very good answer, but only includes (explains) one example of the ¹¹ structural pattern Singapore underlined. Specific case study information included

- (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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Housing
Board
HDB

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

Land-use pattern:

~~Star~~ Transport Network - Structural pattern

100% urbanised

Reasons for that pattern: The ^{country} city of Singapore up until 1960 was very unstructured and over populated. For one of the worlds biggest trading hubs, to be working as best it could economically the country needed to be restructured and planned. The MRT transport network is a structural pattern in Singapore because it is needed to link towns which are heavily populated, to each other and to the economic industry, the port. ~~Within~~ Since 1960 to 2009 nearly 100% of Singapore's population has become urbanised. Because of this, the need for structural patterns like the transport network is needed to move people from place to place as the populations are all centered around one town, eg. Tampines, Jurong, Queenstown, ~~Wesdon~~, and to get from one place to another the best way is by MRT. The government has enforced the use of the MRT by having large taxes and fees associated with owning a car and using it for transport, ~~so~~ for that reason 70% of the population of Singapore uses the MRT transport network to get from place to place. With a population as large as Singapore's and the area that this ^{country} ~~city~~ occupies it was essential for 'new town' developments which centralized populations to one area and for a transport network to then link these new towns. This transport network is lastly a structural pattern shown in Singapore as can be seen to cover most of the country's island and so can be used by most of the population to ~~get them~~ efficiently transport large numbers of people in a small area to and from destinations while keeping the smooth running of the city.

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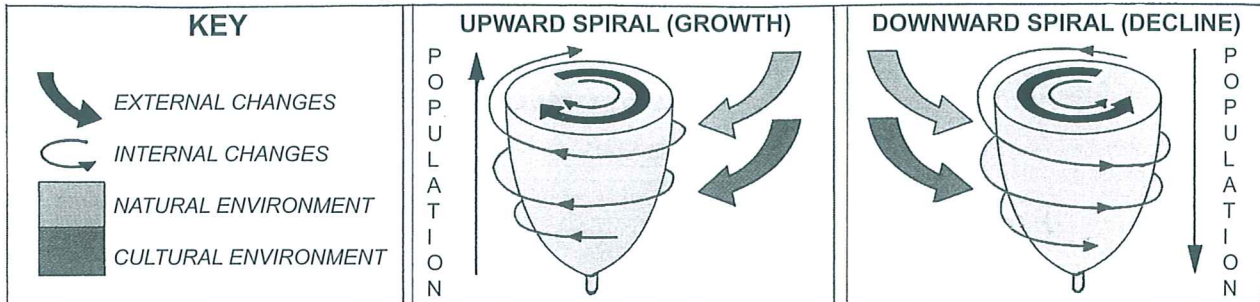
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OR: QUESTION FOUR: CONSEQUENCES AND RESPONSES

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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):

New towns

Possible consequence of that change:

Allows population to increase cause better standard of living

Change causing urban growth (2):

*Natural increase
IM Migration*

Possible consequence of that change:

Increased population as more people move to the area

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):

War

Possible consequence of that change:

Evacuation of cities to safer countries

Change causing urban decline (2):

Disease

Possible consequence of that change:

Death of citizens so population falls

Chco(1)

Chco(2)

* 4 changes

and consequences.

Did not have to be connected to a case study.

- (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:

New Towns

* ~~two~~ partial explanations for each of the consequences and responses of new town development in Singapore. specific case study information included.

Consequences of that change:

the Singaporean Government ~~in~~ created New Towns away from the central CBD / Port area. In the 1900s around 75% of the population was living in 1% of the land in Singapore. People move away from the the CBD and spread more evenly across the land.

Responses to that change:

As there were new towns to move into the population began to spread out and allowed people to have a better standard of living which meant they could afford more children. In early 1900s natural increase accounted for only 20% of population growth but with new towns that figure has reached 60% which shows that the new towns are causing urban growth.

75% living 1% of land.

