

# Eduqas GCSE (9–1)

# GEOGRAPHY B

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**SECOND  
EDITION**

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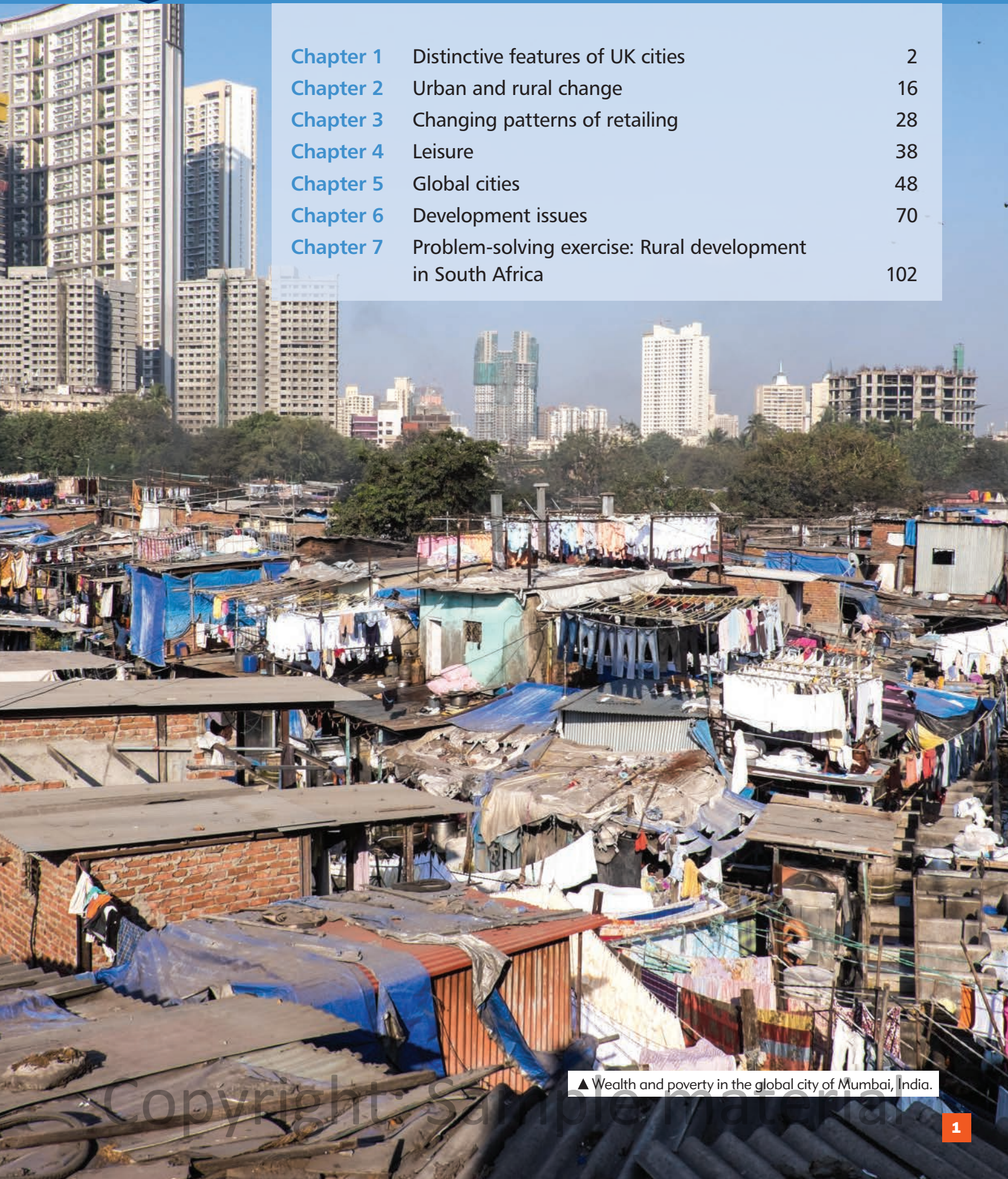
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# CHANGING PLACES – CHANGING ECONOMIES

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▲ Wealth and poverty in the global city of Mumbai, India.



# Chapter 1

## Distinctive features of UK cities

### Introducing Cardiff

Cardiff is one of 13 global cities in the UK and the largest city in Wales. Like many cities in the UK, Cardiff went through a period of rapid growth between around 1850 and 1920 as people moved into the city to find work in industries related to the sale of coal from Cardiff docks. Terraced houses were built to provide homes for these dock workers and many of these homes can still be seen today in the inner urban areas close to the city centre. The process of physical growth and population growth is known as **urbanisation**.

During the period 1930 to the mid-1980s Cardiff went through a second phase of growth. Better public transport and more widespread car ownership meant that people could live further from their place of work. The

city began to spread outwards, in a process known as **suburbanisation**, as new housing was built in the suburbs. This process, also known as suburban sprawl, filled in the spaces between the edge of the city and existing small villages such as Radyr and Whitchurch. These villages are now part of the urban area of Cardiff.

Between the mid-1980s and today Cardiff has gone through a third phase of growth. This time new housing was built on the old industrial sites once occupied by the dock-related industries in Butetown next to Cardiff Bay. Because these sites are within the inner urban area of Cardiff the population of this zone has been rising, a process known as **re-urbanisation**.

### GEOGRAPHICAL SKILLS

#### Describing locations

To describe a location means to be able to pinpoint something on a map. Describing a location on an Ordnance Survey (OS) map is easily done by giving a grid reference. However, describing a location on a map that has no grid lines requires a different technique.

First, you need to give a broad indication of the location by describing in which part of the map the viewer should be looking. Always use geographical terms such as 'in South Wales' rather than 'at the bottom of the map' or 'near to the Bristol Channel'.

Then, to describe the exact location, you should use another significant place on the map and give:

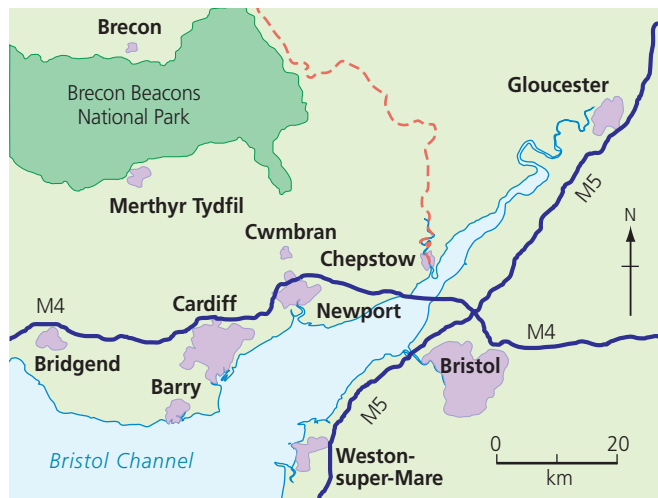
- the distance from that other place in kilometres
- the direction using points of the compass.

For example, on Figure 1, Bridgend is 28 km to the west of Cardiff.

#### Activity

- 1 Use Figure 1 to describe the location of each of the following places in relation to Cardiff:

- a) Brecon      b) Newport      c) Bristol



▲ **Figure 1** The location of Merthyr Tydfil.

Year	Population	Year	Population
1801	1,870	1941	No data
1851	18,352	1951	243,632
1861	48,965	1961	283,998
1871	57,363	1971	293,220
1881	96,637	1981	285,740
1891	128,915	1991	296,900
1901	164,333	2001	305,353
1911	182,259	2011	346,000
1921	222,827	2017	362,800
1931	226,937		

▲ **Figure 2** Population of Cardiff.

In 1841, 87,000 tons of coal were shipped from Cardiff docks. By 1862 the docks were exporting 2 million tons of coal each year and by 1883 this figure had risen to 6 million. The maximum figure was 10.7 million in 1913. By 1946 it had fallen to 1 million tons.

In 1970, Bute East Dock was closed. In 1980, the M4 was completed to the north of Cardiff.

▲ **Figure 3** Some significant dates in Cardiff's development.

### Urbanisation

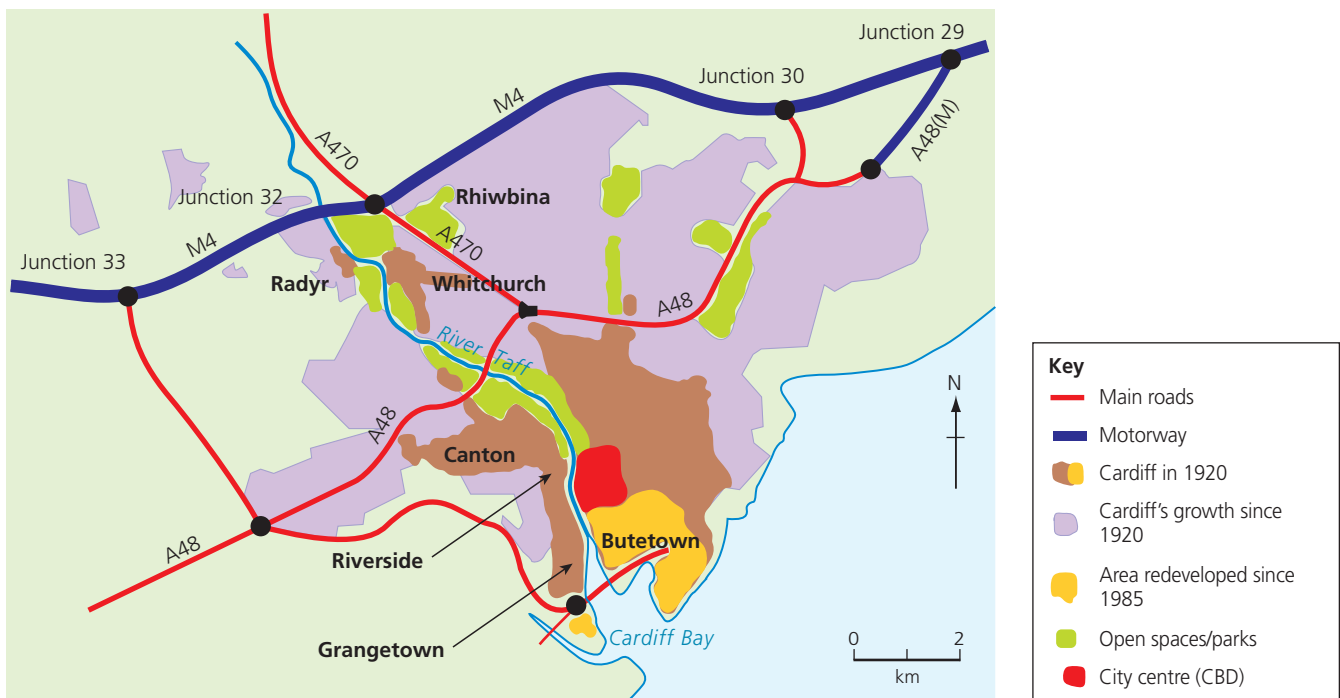
The growth of the urban population and of the area covered by towns and cities.

### Suburbanisation

The growth of the suburbs on the edge of a town or city.

### Re-urbanisation

The growth in population of the inner part of a city as new houses and flats are built.



▲ **Figure 4** Cardiff's built up area. The named neighbourhoods are described in later pages.

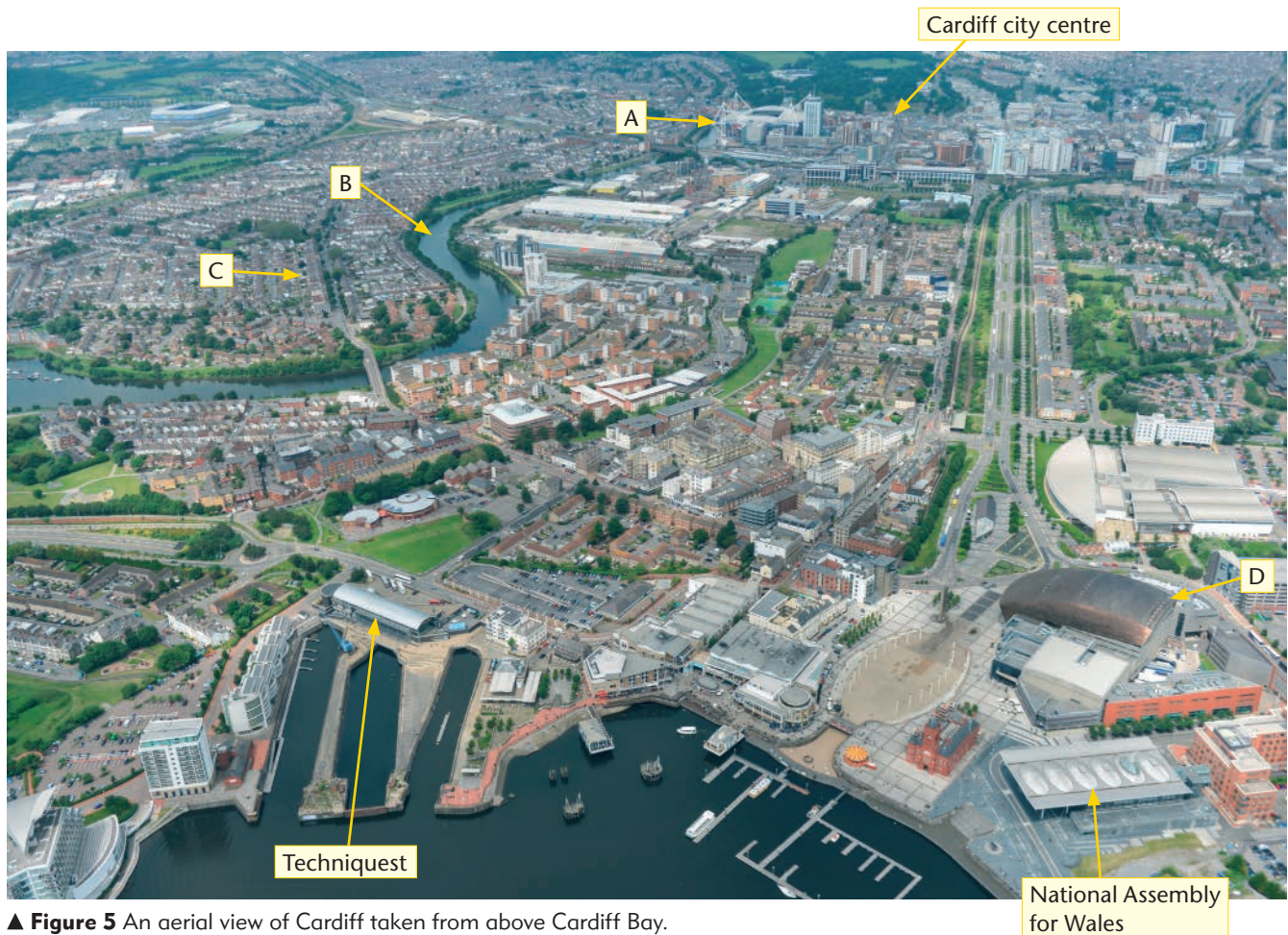
### Activities

- 2 a) Select a suitable method to represent the information in Figure 2.
  - b) Describe the changes in Cardiff's population carefully. In which decades did Cardiff's population rise most rapidly and in which did it decrease?
  - c) Use the information in Figure 3 to create four labels for your graph. Your labels should help explain why Cardiff's population changed.
- 3 Study Figure 4. Describe how Cardiff changed between 1920 and the present day. Use the following specialist terms in your answer:

suburbanisation inner urban re-urbanisation

### Enquiry

How typical is Cardiff's pattern of growth? Research your own town or city to find phases of urbanisation and re-urbanisation. Compare it to what you have learned about Cardiff.



▲ **Figure 5** An aerial view of Cardiff taken from above Cardiff Bay.

## Why does Cardiff have different urban zones?

Like other UK cities, Cardiff may be divided into several distinct neighbourhoods or zones. Each of these has distinctive features that give it character. These features may relate to the urban environment itself such as the age or style of houses or the presence of other land uses such as parks, shops, offices or factories. However, each neighbourhood is also defined by the community of people who live there. For that reason, geographers are interested in **socio-economic groups**. A number of factors influence which socio-economic group we belong to, including age, education, income, ethnicity and race. Over the next few pages we will examine several neighbourhoods in Cardiff including the suburban neighbourhood of Rhiwbina and the inner urban areas of Canton, Grangetown and Butetown. Your job is to identify what makes them special in terms of:

- the character of the urban environment
- the community of people who live there.

### Socio-economic group

A group of people who have similar social and economic characteristics.

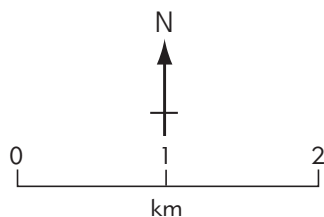
### Activities

- Study Figures 5 and 6.
  - Match the following features to the labels A–D on Figure 5.
    - Grangetown
    - River Taff
    - Millennium Stadium
    - Wales Millennium Centre
  - Write a description, in no more than 100 words, of the urban environment you can see in Figure 5.



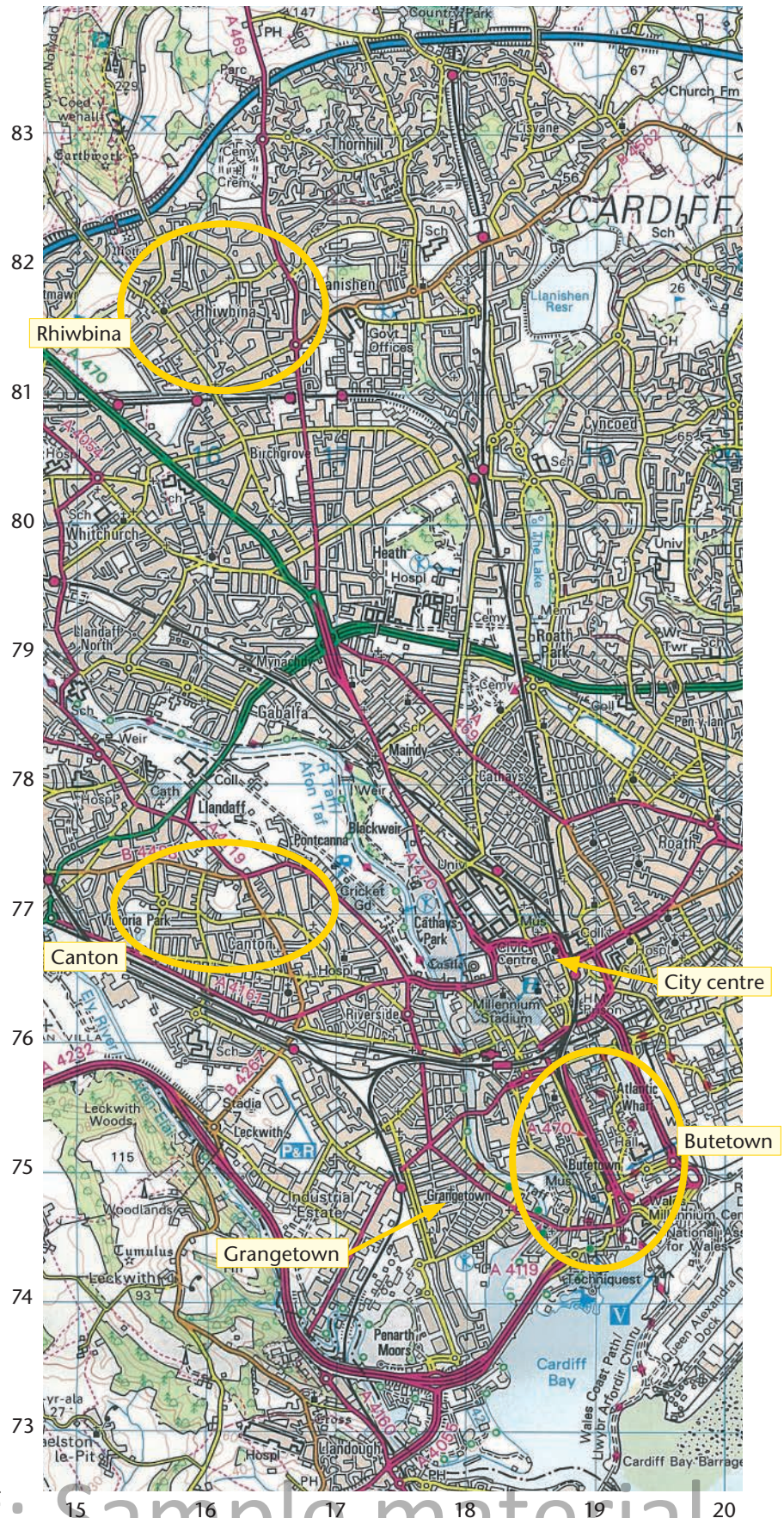
## Activities

- 2 Study Figure 6. Identify the location of features a–d below by matching them to the following four-figure grid references:  
1779 1873 1677 1876
  - a) Open space in Llandaff
  - b) Civic Centre, in the central business district (CBD)
  - c) Cardiff Bay
  - d) Hospital
- 3 a) Describe the location of:
  - i) Butetown
  - ii) Grangetown
  - iii) Rhiwbina
 b) Suggest the advantages and disadvantages of each location for local residents. Use grid references when describing evidence on the map.
- 4 Study the street pattern in each of the following grid squares. Suggest what this may tell you about the type and density of housing in these neighbourhoods.  
1774 1877 1681 1783



► **Figure 6** An Ordnance Survey extract showing central Cardiff. Scale 1:50,000.

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## How do Cardiff's suburbs and inner urban areas compare?

Cardiff has an inner urban area that still contains many terraced houses built in the period 1880–1914. This area includes neighbourhoods such as Canton and Grangetown (see Figures 4 and 6 for their location). To the north, west and east, Cardiff has a number of suburban neighbourhoods such as Rhiwbina. What are the physical and socio-economic characteristics of these neighbourhoods? How do they compare?



▲ **Figure 7** Typical housing in Grangetown.



▲ **Figure 8** Housing opposite Victoria Park in Canton.



▲ **Figure 9** Housing in Rhiwbina.

	Canton	Grangetown	Rhiwbina	Cardiff	Wales
Very good	57.4	48.2	44.4	50.4	46.6
Good	27.8	30.3	31.1	31.1	31.1
Fair	9.4	12.9	19.3	12.1	14.6
Bad	3.0	5.9	4.4	4.8	5.8
Very bad	2.4	2.6	1.9	1.6	1.8

◀ **Figure 10** General health of residents in selected wards of Cardiff. The 2011 Census asked people to describe their general health over the preceding 12 months as 'very good', 'good', 'fair', 'bad' or 'very bad'. The figures show the percentage who responded in each category.

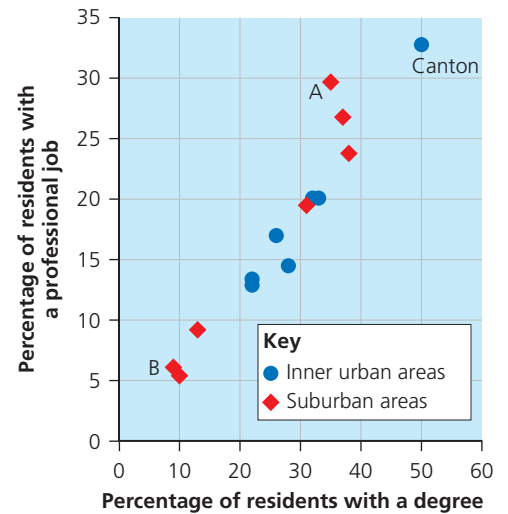
	Canton	Grangetown	Rhiwbina
No formal qualifications	12	30	22
1 – 4 GCSEs any grade or equivalent	6	13	10
5 or more GCSEs, grade A – C or equivalent	9	10	16
Apprenticeship	3	3	5
2 or more A levels, or equivalent	9	8	8
Degree or higher, or equivalent	60	27	35

◀ **Figure 11** Qualifications of residents in selected wards of Cardiff (percentages of people aged 16 and over by their highest qualification).



Post code	Ward	Location	Very good health	Residents in professional occupations (%)	Residents with a degree (%)
CF24 1LR	Adamsdown	inner	48.5	14.5	28
CF10 5EB	Butetown	inner	49.3	20.1	33
CF5 5HJ	Caerau	suburb	39.1	5.4	10
CF5 1QE	Canton	inner	52.9	32.8	50
CF24 4NE	Cathays	inner	62.2	13.4	22
CF5 4LL	Ely	suburb	41.9	6.1	9
CF11 7AP	Grangetown	inner	53.2	13.0	22
CF14 5BL	Llanishen	suburb	47.1	19.5	31
CF23 8AN	Pontprennau	suburb	58.1	23.8	38
CF14 6RE	Rhiwbina	suburb	44.4	27.9	35
CF11 6LW	Riverside	inner	49.2	20.1	32
CF3 3JW	Rumney	suburb	43.6	9.2	13
CF24 2DQ	Splott	inner	44.4	17.0	26
CF14 1DB	Whitchurch	suburb	44.6	26.8	37

▲ **Figure 12** Data for selected inner urban and suburban wards in Cardiff.



▲ **Figure 13** The relationship between % residents in professional occupations and % residents with a degree. This graph has been drawn using data from Figure 12.

## Activities

- 1 A geography student wants to investigate the following enquiry question:  
*'Do people with higher incomes live in suburban neighbourhoods of Cardiff?'*  
Write down your prediction for this enquiry.
- 2 Study Figures 7, 8 and 9.
  - a) Describe the type of housing in each photograph.
  - b) For each photo, suggest one way in which the situation of the houses might affect the wellbeing of the local residents. The effect could be positive or negative. Elaborate your answer carefully using connectives like 'so'. An example is given below:  
*Some houses in Canton overlook a park (simple statement) so residents can go for a jog (simple elaboration) which means that they can keep fit (further elaboration).*
- 3 Use Figures 10 and 11 to compare the socio-economic characteristics of the three neighbourhoods. Prepare a short report that highlights the most significant differences. Include at least one graph.
- 4 Study Figure 13.
  - a) Describe the relationship shown by this graph.
  - b) Use Figure 12 to identify plots A and B on Figure 13.
  - c) What does this graph tell you about the difference between inner urban and suburban neighbourhoods in Cardiff? Can you prove the prediction you made in activity 1?

## Enquiry

Investigate the following enquiry question:  
*'Are house prices higher in neighbourhoods where there are more residents who have a degree?'*

Figure 12 gives the post code for an address in each of the wards. Use a website such as zoopla to find average house prices in these areas and add them to a copy of Figure 12. Then draw a scatter graph like Figure 13 to answer the enquiry question.

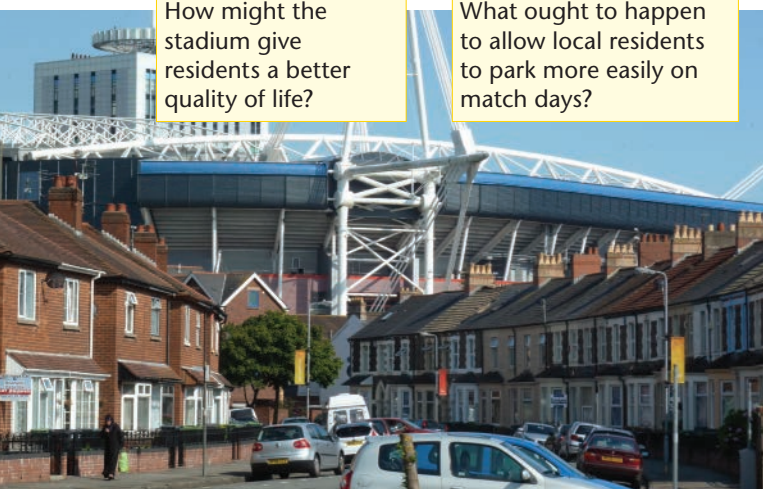


## Multi-purpose environments

Some urban environments have very mixed functions. They provide places for people to live and work as well as providing an opportunity for people to enjoy a mixture of leisure and cultural activities such as cinemas, theatres or clubs. With so many different features, these environments can be challenging and exciting places because people have different perceptions or feelings about the urban environment. For example, some people enjoy the excitement of a large sporting event. Others might find that meeting crowds of noisy and excited fans in the street outside the stadium is a frightening experience.

How might the stadium give residents a better quality of life?

What ought to happen to allow local residents to park more easily on match days?

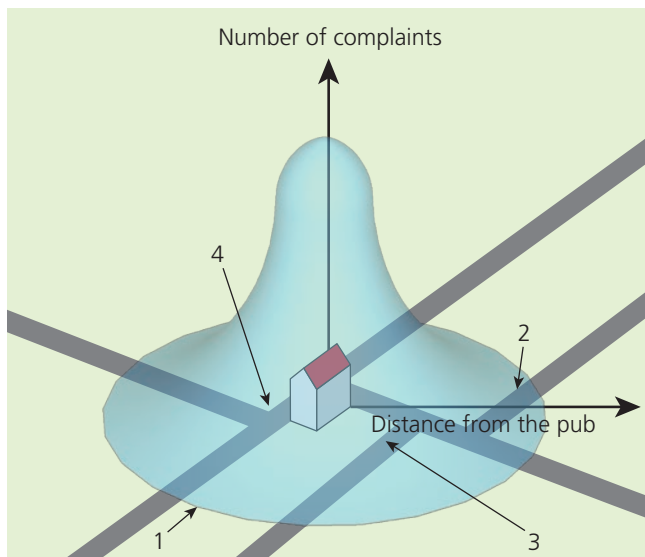


▲ **Figure 14** The Principality Stadium is only a 5-minute walk away from these houses in Riverside, Cardiff.

## Investigating spheres of influence

Each feature of the urban environment has a **sphere of influence**. This is an area within which local residents may be affected in either a good or bad way. A skate park, for example will provide benefits for teenagers in the local area. The noise from a busy road, however, may be a nuisance to people living close by.

Most features of the urban environment have the greatest effect on the people living closest to them. For example, town centre pubs and night clubs can be very rowdy places at closing time. Local residents complain about noise, bad language and drunken fights on the street, especially at the weekend. The worst affected properties are next to pubs. People in houses further away hear less of the noise. Geographers call this the 'friction of distance' and its effect is shown in Figure 15.



▲ **Figure 15** The sphere of influence declines with distance. In this case the graph shows complaints about a town centre pub. A similar graph could be drawn for other urban features. Not all effects are negative. Some features, such as an urban park, affect people in a positive way.

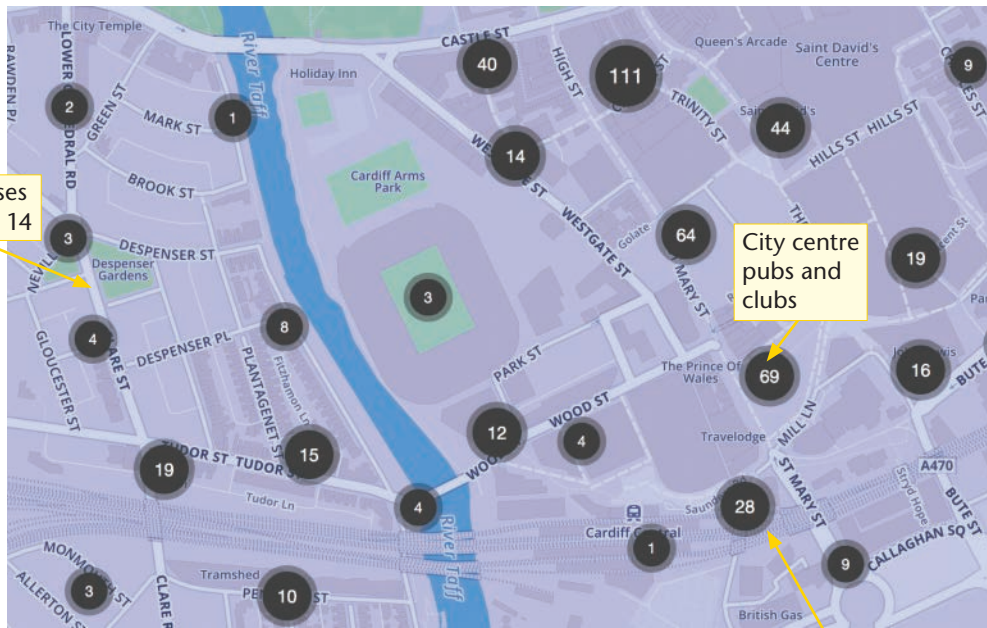
## Sphere of influence

The area within which people are affected by a feature of the environment (such as the stadium in Figure 14). The effects may be good or bad. The effects decline with distance.

## Activities

- Study Figures 25, 14 and 15. Explain why the Millennium Stadium might affect people in Riverside in different ways to those living in Rhiwbina in the north of Cardiff.
- Study Figure 15. Make a copy of the diagram and match each of the following statements to the correct numbered arrow.
  - The outer limit of complaints. Everyone living inside this line is within the sphere of influence.
  - People living in this neighbourhood are hardly ever disturbed by noise.
  - Most complaints about noise are from people living closest to the pub.
  - People living here sometimes complain about noise from the pub.





▲ **Figure 16** Crime rates in central Cardiff (September 2019).

Cardiff's main train station

	Where would you want each of these urban features?				
	Next door	In the same street	In the same neighbourhood	In a different part of the town/city	In a different town/city
Take-away					
Premiership football ground					
Skate park					
Dual carriageway					
Secondary school					
Cemetery					
Petrol station					
Canal					
A & E (Accident and Emergency)					
Nuclear power station					
Sewage works					
Fire station					
Parks and gardens					

▲ **Figure 17** How do different features of the urban environment affect us?

## Activities

- 3 a) Work in pairs to discuss the urban features listed in Figure 17. From the point of view of a teenager, sort the features into those that you consider would have a positive effect on quality of life and those that would have a negative effect.
- b) Sort the list again, this time from the point of view of a retired couple. Is this list different to your first list? If so, why?
- c) Make a copy of Figure 17 and place a tick to show where you would want each feature in your perfect urban environment. Use this table to explain why some urban features have a larger sphere of influence than others.

## Enquiry

Use the website [www.police.uk](http://www.police.uk) to research patterns of crime in your own town or city centre. How similar or different are they to the patterns shown in Figure 16?