

RURAL TO URBAN PROCESSES KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

KEY QUESTIONS

What are the current challenges of urbanisation in New York and Mumbai?	What strategies can be used to manage the impacts?	What changes are taking place in where people live in the UK?
How are some cities or housing estates sustainable?	Why the differences between brown and greenfield sites?	What are urban areas in the UK like and what factors drive change?
What are the advantages and disadvantages of counter urbanisation?	What is the cause of change to retail in the UK?	How is migration affecting the UK?

KEY WORDS

Migration	Migration is the movement of people from one place to another.
Emigrate	Exiting your current homeland to move elsewhere. E.g. UK to Australia
Immigrate	Coming in to a country to live from elsewhere. UK from France.
Urbanisation	Takes place when urban areas increase in size and population.
Counter-Urbanisation	When large numbers of people move from urban areas into surrounding countryside or rural areas.
Global Cities	Cities that play an important role in the global economic system of finance and trade.
Brownfield Site	A site that has been built on before and is ready for development.
Urban Sprawl	The spread of towns and cities into the countryside.
Stakeholder	A stakeholder is anybody who can affect or is affected by an organisation, strategy or project.
Sustainability	Meeting the needs of today whilst protecting the environment and resources for future generations.
Regeneration	The investment and revival in old run down areas by either improving what is there or clearing it away and rebuilding.
Commuter settlement	A town where people leave during the day to go to work in a bigger settlement.

DIAGRAMS

