

# Geography

# **T**each Yourself Series

**Topic 2: The Process of Land Use** 

A: Level 14, 474 Flinders Street Melbourne VIC 3000 T: 1300 134 518 W: tssm.com.au E: info@tssm.com.au

## Contents

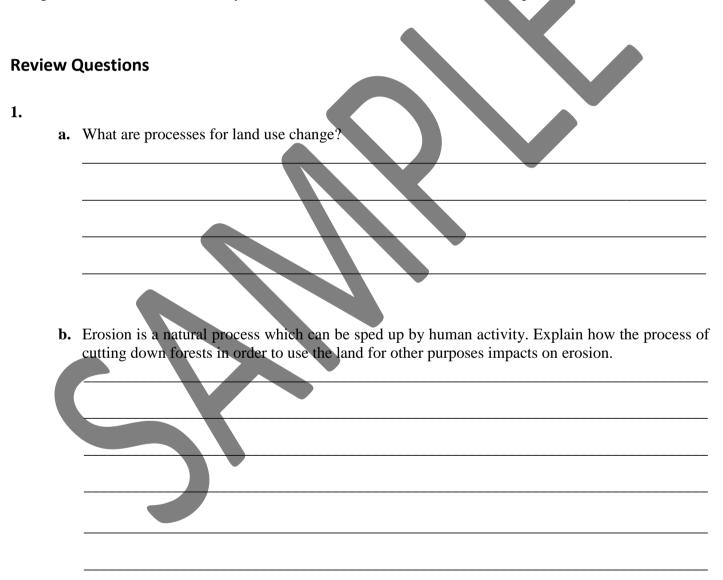
The Processes of Land Use	
An Introduction to Processes	
As it appears in Unit 3	
Review Questions	
On A Global Scale	
Review Questions	5
Sustainability	Error! Bookmark not defined.
As it appears in Unit 3	
Review Questions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Case Study: The 'Plan Melbourne' Growth Strategy	Error! Bookmark not defined.
As it appears in Unit 3	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Review Questions	Error! Bookmark not defined.
Solutions to Review Questions	

## The Processes of Land Use

## **An Introduction to Processes**

#### As it appears in Unit 3

A process is a series of ongoing actions or steps which lead to the preservation, change, or development of phenomena. Cause-and-effect relationships between things are established by particular processes. For example, a social factor such as population growth causes the process of urban development which has an effect on the environment. These processes can operate at a variety of scales within and between places. Impacts on or alterations to processes can result from their complex interrelationships with each other, and changes in land use. Human activity can influence the rates and distributions of processes.



**a.** What is the process of globalisation?

2.

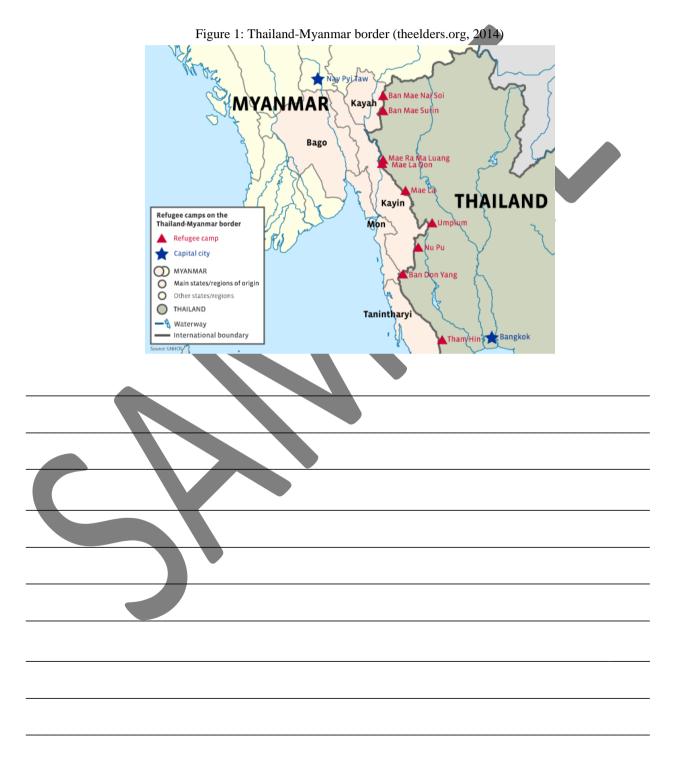
**b.** How does it change the way land is used? What are the advantages and disadvantages?



## **On A Global Scale**

### **Review Questions**

**3.** Malaria is a mosquito-borne illness which is entirely preventable and treatable. In 2015, the World Health Organisation reported 214 million new cases of the disease worldwide. While most of central Thailand has been malaria-free for decades, cases are often clustered along international borders such as the Thailand-Myanmar border. Using this information, draw upon the factor of population displacement (Fig. 1) to explain how humans have influenced the distribution of this disease transmission process.





## **Solutions to Review Questions**

#### 1.

- **a.** A process is a series of ongoing actions or steps which lead to the preservation, change, or development of phenomena.
- **b.** Erosion is a natural process in which the earth is worn away, often by water, wind, or ice. However, human activity can speed up this process. When forests are cut down the soil washes or blows away more easily. Therefore, landslides are more common, and water rushes over exposed soil rather than soaking into it, causing flooding.

#### 2.

- **a.** The process of globalisation involves the enhanced interconnectedness of the world by way of increased trade and cultural exchange. The process of globalisation has been occurring for hundreds of years, but the speed has rapidly increased in the last half-century.
- **b.** Globalisation means cities are striving to become attractive centres of global production, trade and development. A change in land use is occurring as cities establish efficient urban services and infrastructure, economical spatial structures, healthy environments, and affordable housing. An advantage of the process is the change of land use from agricultural to non-agricultural purposes as it increases employment wages and improves living conditions. A disadvantage of globalisation is the closure of plants resulting in unemployment or reduced incomes and thus worsened living conditions.

#### 3.

- **a.** Density: High-density centres connected by high- to medium-density transport routes to medium- to low-density suburbs.
- **b.** Connectivity: Developmental focus on transport hubs (eg. rail interchanges) to ensure many options are available for transport and movement.
- **c.** Adaptability: *The maintenance of functionality while accepting change.*
- **d.** *Mixed* Land Uses: An area should have multiple functions, such as residential, commercial and recreational facilities operating on a consistent basis.
- e. Local Character: The maintenance of the historic attractiveness of an area.
- **f.** *High-Quality Public Realm: Sun- and weather-protected street frontages which are active and safe.*

- 4. There are several ways population movement can influence the distribution of disease transmission:
  - Migration and travel between malarious and non-malarious regions can spread the distribution of the mosquitoes.
  - Two ethnic groups residing on the border means two different health care systems with little agreement on protocol or strategy.
  - The Thailand-Myanma border is home to ethnic militias and rebel groups (a result of over half a century of conflict in Myanma) who don't have access to government-based health services.