










Topic 4 Changing cities

Component	Key idea	Detailed Content	Core Knowledge & Understanding	Keywords	Skills	Icons
Urbanisation	Urbanisation is a global process	Contrasting trends in urbanisation over the last 50 years in different parts of the world (developed, emerging and developing countries)	Urbanisation is the growth in the proportion of a country's population living in urban areas. More than 50% of the world's population live in urban areas (3.9 billion).	Urbanisation Population density Developed Emerging Developing	*Use and interpretation of line graphs and calculating of rate of change/annual or decadal percentage growth *Using satellite images to identify different land use zones in urban areas *Using a combination of population pyramids, choropleth maps and GIS *Using Census output area data for 2011 *Calculating the ecological footprint of people in the city, and comparing it to other locations *Using GIS/satellite images, historic images and maps to investigate spatial growth	
		How and why urbanisation has occurred at different times and rates in different parts of the world (developed, emerging and developing countries) and the effects	In developed countries the main cause of urbanisation is industrialisation. In emerging and developing countries the recent rapid increase is caused by rural to urban migration for a better quality of life and/or natural increase. The effects of urbanisation are varied and include unplanned, illegal shanty towns, air, noise and water pollution, the development gap widens but investment increases the number of people migrating to urban areas			
	The degree of urbanisation varies across the UK	Distribution of urban population in the UK and the location of its major urban centres	<p>Capital city, London - River Thames, close enough to coast for trade Other major urban areas include: Birmingham, The Midlands Manchester and Liverpool, north-west Leeds, Sheffield, Derby - central north Southampton, Portsmouth - south coast Newcastle - North-east Cardiff and Swansea - south Wales Glasgow and Edinburgh - lowlands of Scotland Belfast - Northern Ireland</p>	Distribution Trend Example Anomaly		
		Factors causing the rate and degree of urbanisation to differ between the regions of the UK	Population distribution in the UK varies with major urban centres having the highest population density. It is generally lower in the north and higher in the south. The reasons for this are there are fewer major cities in the north and the high relief of the land makes building settlements more difficult (see the Tees-Exe line), the climate is less hospitable in the north, giving more extreme weather conditions, ports developed on the coast providing opportunities for industry and employment.	Relief Coast Port Trade Communication		
Case Study of a major* UK city - London	The context of the chosen UK city influences its functions and structure	Site, situation and connectivity of the chosen UK city in a national (cultural and environmental), regional and global context	<p>London Location: South-east England on the River Thames History and growth: Established by the Romans in around AD50. Its location at the mouth of the River Thames and close to mainland Europe helped make its port the centre for UK trade National importance: It is the largest and wealthiest city in the UK and home to over 10% of the UK population. It is the UK's centre for government, finance and business International importance: It is an international centre for media, education and culture. It is a leading global financial centre, home to the London Stock Exchange and is one of only 3 'World Cities'.</p>	Location Site Settlement Situation Connectivity National Regional International/ Global	*Using quantitative and qualitative information to judge the scale of variations in quality of life	





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Case Study of a major* UK city - London	The context of the chosen UK city influences its functions and structure	Chosen UK city's structure (Central Business District (CBD), inner city, suburbs, urban-rural fringe) in terms of its functions and building age	<p>CBD - Commerical - mix of new high-rise office blocks and historical buildings. Land is expensive so building density is high. There are a few small parks.</p> <p>Inner city e.g. Newham - Low-class residential - high-density, old terraced housing, 1960s - 70s high-rise flats and modern apartment buildings. Poor environmental quality, some greenspace</p> <p>Inner city e.g. Chelsea - 80% houses built before 1919. Land is expensive so building density is high. Lots of large terraced houses, some converted into flats. High quality green space - most houses have gardens</p> <p>Suburbs e.g. Bromley - good quality 20th century semi-detached housing, along with shops and restaurants. Most houses have gardens and there are large areas of good quality green space</p> <p>Rural-urban fringe e.g. Swanley - large, detached or semi-detached houses with gardens - surrounded by countryside. Out-of-town shopping centres and retail parks such as Bluewater</p>	<p>CBD (Central Business District)</p> <p>Commercial</p> <p>Financial</p> <p>Bid-rent curve</p> <p>Inner City</p> <p>Suburbs</p> <p>Rural-urban fringe</p> <p>Residential</p> <p>Industrial</p>	<p>*Use and interpretation of line graphs and calculating of rate of change/annual or decadal percentage growth</p> <p>*Using satellite images to identify different land use zones in urban areas</p> <p>*Using a combination of population pyramids, choropleth maps and GIS</p>	
		The sequence of urbanisation, suburbanisation, counterurbanisation and re-urbanisation processes and their distinctive characteristics for the chosen UK city	<p>Inner city London has the highest rate of people moving in and out including both the wealthiest and poorest people. Highly skilled people move to the inner city to work in high-paid jobs along with low-paid migrants looking for jobs in the service sector.</p> <p>Migrants who have been in London for longer tend to move out to the suburbs as they become more settled. About 50% of the population of the outer London boroughs of Harrow and Hounslow are foreign-born. Older people may move out to the suburbs as their income increases and may down-size to smaller, less expensive properties as they reach retirement</p> <p>Urbanisation - people moving into the city</p> <p>Suburbanisation - people moving out of the city into the suburbs</p> <p>Re-urbanisation - people moving back in to the city</p>	<p>Urbanisation</p> <p>Counter-urbanisation</p> <p>Suburbanisation</p> <p>Re-urbanisation</p>	<p>*Using Census output area data for 2011</p> <p>*Calculating the ecological footprint of people in the city, and comparing it to other locations</p>	
		Causes of national and international migration and the impact on different parts of the chosen UK city (age structure, ethnicity, housing, services)	<p>Rising population of over 8.5 million - largest city in the UK</p> <p>National migration: people move to London from within the UK to study or seek employment</p> <p>International migration: people move to London from abroad to study or work. One-third of London's population was born abroad</p> <p>Natural increase: Most immigrants are aged between 20 and 30. This young population means that birth rates are higher than death rates</p>	<p>National migration</p> <p>International migration</p> <p>Natural Increase</p> <p>Birth rate</p> <p>Death rate</p> <p>Dependency ratio</p>	<p>*Using GIS/satellite images, historic images and maps to investigate spatial growth</p> <p>*Using quantitative and qualitative information to judge the scale of variations in quality of life</p>	
	Globalisation and economic change create challenges for the chosen UK city that require long-term solutions	Key population characteristics of the chosen UK city's that is available from the Census and reasons for population growth or decline	<p>Age structure - high percentage of 25-34 year old people in the inner city and lower proportion of over 65s</p> <p>Ethnic diversity - high in inner city areas e.g. 52% foreign born in Newham compared to 29% in Kingston upon Thames</p> <p>Population growth rates - highest in inner cities due to migration and natural increase</p> <p>Housing - high rate of migration often leading to overcrowding, poorer people living in tower blocks or older, less expensive housing</p> <p>Services - increasing demand for services such as education and health care in inner cities due to population growth</p> <p>Culture - very culturally diverse, more than 200 languages spoken, clustering of immigrants in areas near to people who have the same ethnic background e.g. Chinatown</p>	<p>Age structure</p> <p>Ethnic diversity</p> <p>Clustering</p> <p>Services</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Diversity</p>		




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<p>Case Study of a major* UK city - London</p>	<p>Globalisation and economic change create challenges for the chosen UK city that require long-term solutions</p>	<p><i>Causes of deindustrialisation (globalisation, de-centralisation, technological advances and developments in transport) and impacts on the chosen UK city</i></p>	<p>De-industrialisation - (manufacturing moving out of an area) - decline of London Docklands due to globalisation and containerisation (container ships unable to get up the River Thames to the London Docklands leading to 20% job loss in the area between 1966 and 1976. De-population - (people moving out of an area) - people moving out of the inner city due to lack of employment from 1970s onwards led to suburbanisation and the building of satellite town (e.g. Milton Keynes) and slum clearance (removal of old terraced housing and tenements (from the 1950s onwards), also a decrease in local services such as shops, schools and healthcare facilities De-centralisation - (when shops and business move out of the CBD) - many shops struggled to pay higher rents demanded in inner cities with fewer customers - new high-tech industries located in business parks on the edge of London where land is cheaper and there are better transport links e.g. North London Business Park Technology - (growth of e-commerce) - further decline of high streets, businesses moved to distribution centres e.g. Dartford, some forced to close down</p>	<p>De-industrialisation Globalisation Containerisation De-population De-centralisation Technology Infrastructure Decline E-commerce</p>	<p>*Use and interpretation of line graphs and calculating of rate of change/annual or decadal percentage growth *Using satellite images to identify different land use zones in urban areas *Using a combination of population pyramids, choropleth maps and GIS</p>	
		<p><i>How economic change is increasing inequality in the city and the differences in quality of life</i></p>	<p>Inequality - Index of Multiple Deprivation Employment, health, education, crime, housing, services and the environment = quality of life Deprivation is highest in the inner city and parts of north London. East London is generally more deprived than west London Poorer people tend to: Live in poorer quality housing Live close to work Use public transport Lower life expectancy Lower access to services including education, health and mental health services</p>	<p>Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD) Deprivation Poverty Life expectancy Literacy rates</p>	<p>*Using Census output area data for 2011 *Calculating the ecological footprint of people in the city, and comparing it to other locations *Using GIS/satellite images, historic</p>	
	<p><i>Recent changes in retailing and their impact on the chosen UK city: decline in the Central Business District (CBD), growth of edge- and out-of-town shopping and increasing popularity of internet shopping</i></p>	<p>Increase in out-of-town shopping centres e.g. Bluewater and Lakeside - forced decline in CBD shopping (although Oxford Street still commands CBD shopping in central London) Increased car ownership - people willing and able to travel further for a 'shopping experience' Increased amount of internet shopping - decline of high streets and local shops</p>	<p>Out-of town shopping centres Business parks</p>	<p>images and maps to investigate spatial growth *Using quantitative and qualitative information to judge the scale of variations in quality of life</p>		


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Case Study of a major* UK city - London	Globalisation and economic change create challenges for the chosen UK city that require long-term solutions	<i>The range of possible strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving quality of life (recycling, employment, education, health, transport, affordable and energy-efficient housing) for the chosen UK city</i>	<p>Inner city area focus - Stratford, Newham, East London</p> <p>Pre- 2012 Part of the Lower Lea Valley, where the River Lea (a tributary of the River Thames) was once heavily polluted from the old manufacturing and processing industries of the area Following closure of the London Docklands in the 1960s the area de-industrialised High levels of deprivation, with some of the highest levels of poverty in London Lots of brownfield sites, industrialisation and employment in rapid decline, exam results were low and significant lack of investment in the area</p> <p>2012 and beyond Chosen as main area of development of the London 2012 Olympics bid - high investment on The Legacy</p> <p>Improved infrastructure - public transport improvements included high speed trains to Europe, increase tube and bus connections, increase in cycle lanes</p> <p>Employment - increase in jobs both during The Games and afterwards with development of Westfield Shopping Centre and the International Quarter Technology Centre</p> <p>Education - Chobham School (ages 3 to 19)</p> <p>Recycling and energy - waste water from East Village (formerly Athletes Village) is recycled and heating is from sustainable sources</p> <p>Housing - re-purposed East Village (formerly Athletes Village) providing more than 2,800 good quality affordable homes for families</p> <p>Health - increased access to health and mental health facilities, reduction in pollution through better public transport links and increase in green spaces (formerly The Olympic Park, now The Queen Elizabeth Park), clean up of the River Lea</p>	De-industrialisation Brownfield site Investment Infrastructure Employment types Recycling Sustainable energy Affordable housing	*Use and interpretation of line graphs and calculating of rate of change/annual or decadal percentage growth *Using satellite images to identify different land use zones in urban areas *Using a combination of population pyramids, choropleth maps and GIS *Using Census output area data for 2011 *Calculating the ecological footprint of people in the city, and comparing it to other locations	 
Case Study of a major city in a developing country* or an emerging country* - Mumbai	The context of the chosen developing country or emerging country city influences its functions and structure	<p><i>Site, situation and connectivity of the chosen city in a national (cultural and environmental), regional and global context</i></p> <p><i>The chosen city's structure (Central Business District (CBD), inner city, suburbs, urban-rural fringe) in terms of its functions and building age</i></p>	<p>Mumbai</p> <p>Site - low-lying city on an island, just above sea-level, with a natural, deep harbour on the west coast of India</p> <p>Situation - facing the Arabian Sea, leading to Arabian and European markets</p> <p>Connectivity - about 9 hours flight time to the UK and about 4 hours to Singapore making it a 'trading bridge' between European and other Asian markets</p> <p>CBD - not in the centre as it was built around the harbour, but near the island tip, containing a mixture of old colonial buildings and new high-rise office blocks, plus main commercial centre, some industrial areas near the port, but as land is so expensive many have moved out to places such as Navi Mumbai where the land is cheaper</p> <p>Inner City - old residential (pre-1950s) - wealthy areas along harbour or coastal waterfronts</p> <p>Inner suburbs - poor quality permanent housing further from the CBD - low income groups live in 'chawls' - low quality multi-storey buildings where 80% are single rooms</p> <p>Outer suburbs/rural-urban fringe - spontaneous shanty towns - poorest 60% of people live in informal housing, most are squatter shacks on the outskirts of the city</p> <p>Homeless - thousands of homeless people live on Mumbai's streets</p> <p>Industry - developed in strips out from the CBD along transport corridors leading to main roads and airports - increased since economic growth from the 1970s onwards</p>	Site Situation Connectivity	*Using GIS/satellite images, historic images and maps to investigate spatial growth *Using quantitative and qualitative information to judge the scale of variations in quality of life	 

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Case Study of a major city in a developing country* or an emerging country* - Mumbai	The character of the chosen developing country or emerging country city is influenced by its fast rate of growth	Reasons for past and present trends in population growth (rates of natural increase, national and international migration, economic investment and growth)	<p>Estimated population in 2015: 13 million</p> <p>Population in 1991: 9.9 million</p> <p>Population growth rate: 2.9%</p> <p>Migration - 1000 national migrants from other parts of India per day, looking for employment - 90% of migrants are from rural areas of India</p> <p>Natural increase - more important as a cause of population growth in older, congested parts of the city</p> <p>Economic opportunities - need for homes and infrastructure has created opportunities for economic development including FDI (Foreign Direct Investment and outsourcing of employment from foreign businesses, attracting high quality, highly educated migrants to the city</p>	Social Technological Economic Environmental Political Migration FDI (Foreign Direct Investment) Out-sourcing	*Use and interpretation of line graphs and calculating of rate of change/annual or decadal percentage growth *Using satellite images to identify different land use zones in urban areas	
		Causes of national and international migration and the impact on different parts of the chosen city (age structure, ethnicity, housing, services)	<p>Urban growth first began with British colonial trading and textile production. Today, migrants come from all over India to work in various industries, such as aerospace, engineering and medical research - led to development of new high-rise, high-quality apartments in the inner city and increase in services, including entertainment and high-class shopping centres</p> <p>Informal settlements - growing as more migrants move to the city from rural areas - lack of basic amenities and services</p>	Colonialism Textiles	*Using a combination of population pyramids, choropleth maps and GIS *Using Census output area data for 2011	
		How the growth of the chosen city is accompanied by increasing inequality (areas of extreme wealth versus poverty) and reasons for differences in quality of life	<p>Inequalities</p> <p>Life at the bottom - Dharavi Spontaneous settlements - made from any resources available, high population density (at least 300000 people per km²) people per home is between 13 and 17 with very limited sanitation and clean water supply, lack of healthcare and low literacy rates - many in informal, low-paid service industry</p> <p>Life in the middle - inner suburbs Small flats, often converted from colonial times, one family, kitchen, bathroom, living room, regular, clean water, middle income, some technology available, electricity, access to healthcare but still limited income</p> <p>Life at the top - inner city and CBD Highly educated, young, often speaks English, luxury high-spec apartments, gated communities, often employed in IT or media, able to 'shop' for consumer goods</p>	Inequalities Sanitation Infrastructure Informal employment	*Calculating the ecological footprint of people in the city, and comparing it to other locations *Using GIS/satellite images, historic images and maps to investigate spatial growth *Using quantitative and qualitative information to judge the scale of variations in quality of life	
	Rapid growth, within the chosen developing country or emerging country city, results in a number of challenges that need to be managed	Effects resulting from the chosen city's rapid urbanisation: housing shortages, squatter settlements, under-employment, pollution and inadequate services	<p>Housing - rapid population growth means lack of affordable housing resulting in spontaneous settlements - built on unsuitable land, liable to flooding, lack of clean water, electricity, rubbish collection or organised sewage disposal meaning a breeding ground for disease</p> <p>Employment - many employed in informal, low-paid employment providing basic services in very poor conditions, some employment in 'sweatshops' also in poor conditions, with no contract or employment rights, poverty makes crime difficult to avoid</p> <p>Pollution - lack of sanitation and pollution from local factories lead to water and land pollution, air pollution from high volumes of traffic, heavy industry and power stations</p> <p>Inadequate services - lack of healthcare, education and transport links</p>	Sewage Affordable housing Sweatshops Sanitation Pollution		

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Case Study of a major city in a developing country* or an emerging country* - Mumbai	Rapid growth, within the chosen developing country or emerging country city, results in a number of challenges that need to be managed	<i>Advantages and disadvantages of both bottom-up and top-down approaches to solving the chosen city's problems and improving the quality of life or its people</i>	<p>Improving housing - (top-down) upgrading squatter settlements with proper building materials, (top-down) clearing squatter settlements (Dharavi) and rehousing residents in new blocks, (bottom-up) giving squatter-settlement residents legal ownership of their land and help in improving their homes, (top-down) providing electricity, sanitation and water to squatter settlements</p> <p>Example SPARC - Society for the Promotion of Area Resource Centres Provide small-scale loans to build new toilet blocks and other services in slum areas, making them safer and clear to use, community-led re-housing projects, giving people more rights over where and how they live, acting as an advocate for those affected by squatter resettlement</p>	Top-down aid Bottom-up aid NGOs (Non-government Organisations)		
	Rapid growth, within the chosen developing country or emerging country city, results in a number of challenges that need to be managed	<i>The role of government policies in improving the quality of life (social, economic and environmental) within the chosen city</i>	<p>Example Mumbai Slum Electrification Project - to provide safe and reliable electricity to individual squatter houses. Connection costs are 50% lower in the squatter settlements than the main city, but daily charges can still be a battle</p> <p>Mumbai Slum Sanitation Program - aims to build toilets for up to 1 million squatter dwellers. Since 1990, authorities have built over 350 blocks containing around 7,000 toilets</p> <p>Renovation and Redevelopment Plans - clearance of squatter settlements and rebuild with small apartments, with more facilities, however this can break apart local community networks</p>	Government Community networks		