

Topic 5: The UK's Evolving Human Landscape

EQ2: How is London changing?

The UK's evolving human landscape - an overview of the changing and varied human landscape of the UK, including the socio-economic and political processes that influence it. Plus a case study of a major UK city: London.



Contents (click the lesson below to jump to that page)

Lesson 1 – Understanding London's Location	2
Lesson 2 – London and migration	4
Lesson 3 - Inequality in London	6
Lesson 4 - Comparing Newham to Richmond	9
Lesson 5 - Facing Decline	12
Lesson 6 - Expansion and Regeneration	15
Lesson 7 - Improving London	17
Lesson 8 - Beyond the Capital	20
What do I need to know? Learning Checklist	22

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson 1 – Understanding London's Location

Please use p172-175 in OUP textbook and

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3h7sg8/revision/1>

Starter: Make a list of all the facts you know about London, think about why it is considered an important place.

Challenge: List and define three key terms linked to migration.

Site: the actual location of a settlement on Earth, composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape specific to the area.

Situation: the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.

Task 1: Using the information from the OUP book and the BBC bitesize page to answer the following questions:

1. Describe the site and situation of London.

Site:

Situation:

2. What benefits does the site have?
3. Challenge: explain one way in which its location has affected its growth, function or structure. (2marks)

Task 2: How connected is London?

List 3 ways London is connected Nationally and regionally.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

List 4 ways London is connected internationally.

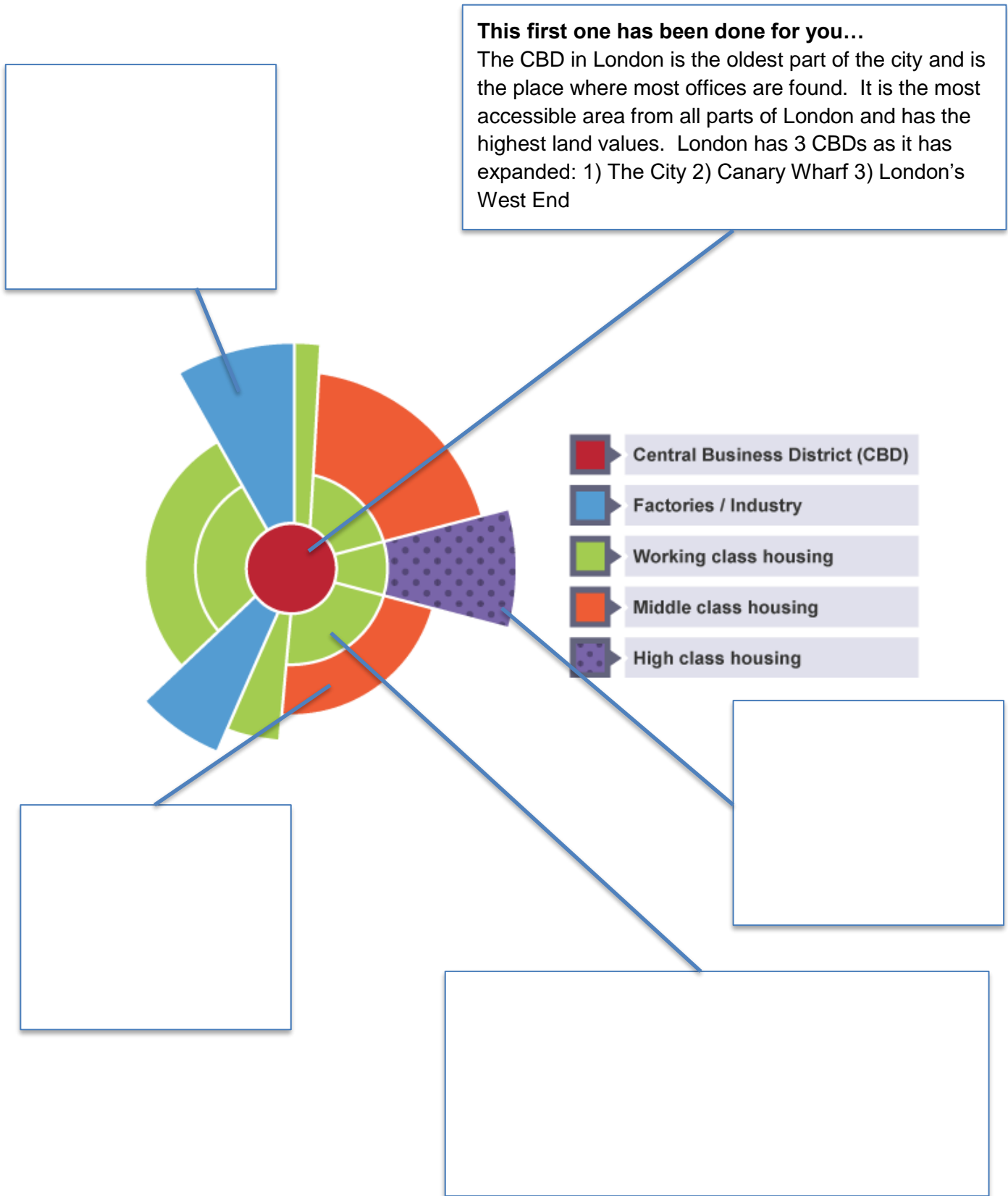
- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)



UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Task 3: What is London's structure and function?

Using the detail from this BBC bitesize and from pages 174-175 in the OUP book, label the Hoyt model with details on the characteristics of these location in London.



UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson 2 – London and migration

Please use p176-177 in OUP textbook and <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3h7sg8/revision/4>

Task 1: Sort the following factors into Push or Pull factors leading people to migrate.

- Decline in Agriculture
- Natural disasters
- Unemployment
- Industrialisation
- Bright lights
- Access to education (eg Uni)
- Employment opportunities
- Specialised industries
- Access to health care
- Mechanisation
- War/Conflict
- Discrimination

Push Factors	Pull Factors

Task 2: Read the introduction and highlight 3 facts that show London's characteristics.

Migration in London has a long history. Since the city was founded by the Romans people have arrived here as settlers, invaders, economic migrants seeking a better quality of life, or refugees fleeing war or persecution. Immigrants have influenced the geography, economy, landscape and culture of London. Today London is one of the world's most ethnically diverse cities; there are more languages spoken in

London than in any other city in the world – over 300 languages and dialects in our schools. The city is also the most ethnically diverse area in England and Wales: fewer than half of Londoners (45% or 3.7 million people) are from the White British ethnic group, compared to 80.5% in England and Wales as a whole. For hundreds of years people have migrated to London from across Great Britain and around the world.

For many years, people from other countries have made Brent their home. In recent years, the number of migrants settling in Brent has increased and now 55% of Brent residents are born abroad, the highest proportion of all local authorities in the UK. The largest group is from Asia (23%), followed by Europe (18%) and Africa (10%). Due to the crisis in the Middle East and elsewhere, the number of unaccompanied child refugees arriving in Brent has increased and has been at a much higher level since October 2014.

Task 3: Read the extract and answer the following questions.

Analysts name Britain's most racially diverse areas

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Two strangers bumping into each other by accident have a less than 50% chance of belonging to the same racial group in some UK cities, the first official index of diversity revealed yesterday.

The greatest diversity is found in 24 London boroughs as well as Birmingham, Slough, Leicester and Luton. In Manchester, Wolverhampton, Oxford, Blackburn and Bradford the likelihood of bumping into someone of different ethnicity is at least 40%; in Coventry, Watford, Cambridge and Reading it is at least 35%.

An analysis of neighbourhoods showed the most homogeneously white British communities are in Tony Blair's constituency in Sedgefield.

The Office for National Statistics worked out the probabilities after the first full analysis of the racial and religious mix of every local authority in England and Wales. **The London borough of Brent was the most diverse:** at the time of the last census in 2001, 29% of residents were white British, 18% Indian, 10% black Caribbean, 9% other white groups, 8% black African and 26% from other groups.

The ONS said any two people in Brent had an 85% chance of being from different racial groups. In the London borough of Newham the score was 83%, in Westminster 71% and in Kensington and Chelsea, the most prosperous inner-city authority, 68%.

Source: The

Guardian

- 1) Define the word Homogeneous:
- 2) What do you notice about the areas that are most diverse? What do they have in common?

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson 3 - Inequality in London

You will need p178-179 from the OUP textbook.

Starter: Write a paragraph to explain why you think there is inequality in London.

Challenge: Do you think the inequality in London has improved or worsened over time? What do you think will happen in the future?

Task 1: What is the message of this cartoon?

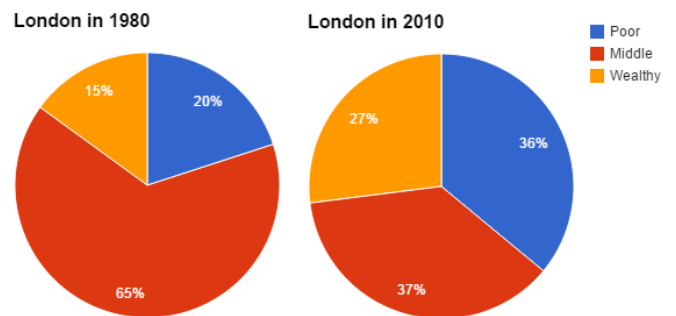
Inequality:

Task 2: What has happened to the proportion of poor people in London over time?

Study the pie charts and bullet point the 3 main changes from 1980 to 2010.



- 1.
- 2.
- 3.



Watch Video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aOJ93tAbPP0>

Task 3: Take notes by writing 6 bullet points of information that you get from the video.

-
-
-
-
-
-

Task 4: Using Kerboodle read pages 178-179 of the textbook and answer questions 1, 2, and 3

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

Challenge: Explain how deprivation can affect life expectancy.

Deprived areas hit hardest in UK by pandemic

Highlight 3 key points made in the article that prove that deprivation has an impact on health and wellbeing.

Huge geographical differences revealed in data from Office for National Statistics

The huge geographical differences were revealed in the first [detailed analysis](#) of those killed by Covid-19, which showed the pandemic exacerbating existing large health inequalities.

Three London boroughs — Newham, Brent and Hackney — stood out as the worst-hit areas with standardised death rates up to four times the national average.

Brent, in north-west London, was identified as a hotspot early on in the pandemic with a concentration of cases forcing local Northwick Park hospital to declare a critical incident in late March when it ran out of intensive care beds.

In Newham, 144 people per 100,000 were killed by coronavirus, according to the study, the highest rate in the country.

Mayor Rokhsana Fiaz said the borough in London's east end was the most diverse in the UK, with 78 per cent of the population from ethnic minorities. It is also the poorest in London, with 48 per cent living in poverty after rent and household income are taken into account.

“The population has been particularly exposed to being infected because of the high density of the population, with many people in low-wage work, working in the service economy, and going back to overcrowded multigenerational households, exposing older members,” said Jason Strelitz, the borough's director of public health.

Task 5: Exam Question Practice – Using what you have learnt, the stimulus, and your wider knowledge...



Figure 1: 'lives on the line' - how even short journeys on London's underground show up differences in life expectancy and child poverty in the city.

Assess the causes of differences in life expectancy shown in figure 1. (8 marks)

Key	
Life expectancy at birth (surrounding station)	Child poverty
81 or less	Most deprived
82 or older	Least deprived

UK's Evolving Human Landscape



Task 6: Self-Assessment

a) Highlight your answer to show the PEE paragraphs above.

P – Green

E – Orange

E – Pink

b) Pick one of your PEE paragraphs and re-write it underneath in Purple so that it is perfect

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson 4 - Comparing Newham to Richmond

Task 1: Use the map of London on page 178 of the OUP book to write a location description for Newham and for Richmond.

Task 2: Complete the final column of the table by writing which borough is more deprived for each indicator. Then answer the three questions underneath the table.

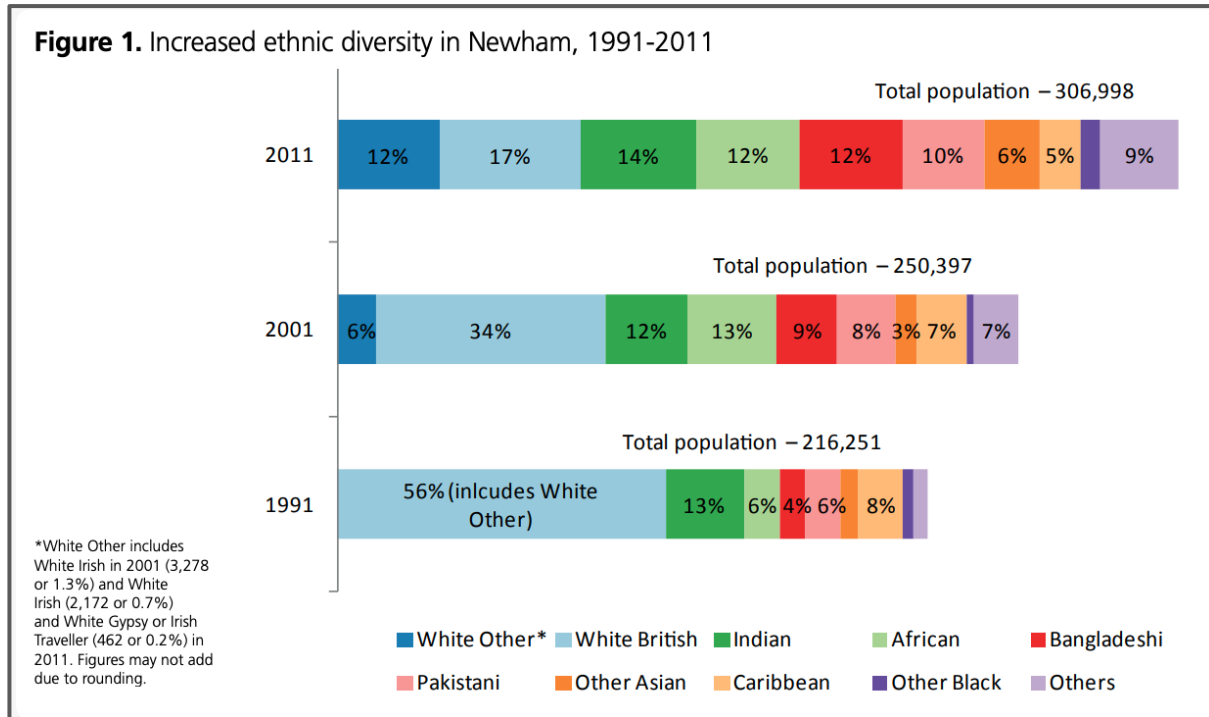
Deprivation Indicator	Richmond	Newham	Which is more deprived?
Infant mortality rate (number of infants who die <1 year old per 1,000 live births) London Average = 3.3	1.5	3.3	
Premature mortality (deaths of <75 year olds per 100,000)	240	351	
Poverty rate	15%	37%	
Child poverty rate London Average = 38%	21%	52%	
Housing affordability (median rent as a percentage of median pay)	39.1%	55.1%	
Temporary accommodation (households in temporary accommodation per 1,000) London Average = 16	3.03	44.52	
Rough sleeping	128	612	
Unemployment rate London Average = 5%	3.4%	5.8%	
GCSE attainment (percentage of pupils who achieve grades 4-9)	71.7%	65.6%	

1. The average child poverty rate in London as a whole is 38%. What does this tell us about where Richmond and Newham fit within London overall?
2. Although Newham is an area with high deprivation, the unemployment rate and percentage of people claiming benefits are close to average compared to the rest of London. What does this tell us?
3. From the table above, use two pieces of evidence to explain how you know Newham experiences more deprivation than Richmond. (Explain why that piece of data means deprivation is higher - link the statistic to poverty).

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

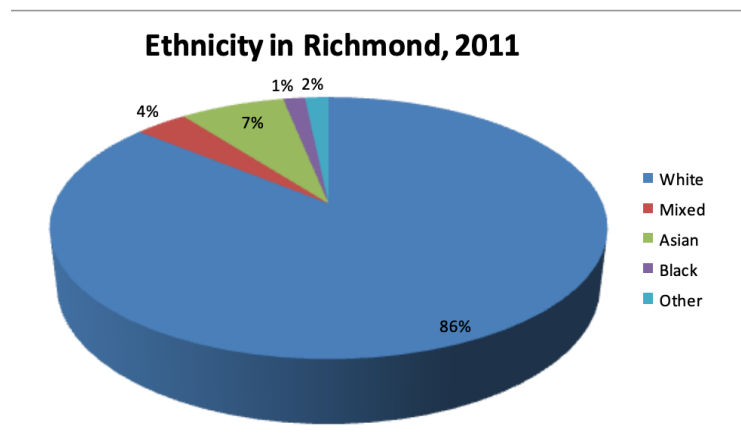
Task 3: Type Newham and then Richmond into a google news search. What is the overall impression given of these areas based on the news stories written about them?

Task 4: Use the graph to complete the gap fill by deleting the lines and typing your answer. Leave your answer highlighted for clarity when we check.



Between 1991 and 2011 the population of Newham from to . In 1991 accounted for more than half of the people living there. In 2011, white other and white British combined accounted for just , a significant decrease, though still the largest ethnic group overall. The next largest ethnic group in 2011 is , making up % of the population, followed by and , both accounting for 12%.

Task 5: Use the pie chart to describe the ethnic mix in Richmond.



UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Task 6: Answer the following questions about Newham:

1. The majority (68%) of Newham's population are aged between 18 and 64. Why might this make Newham an economically important area?
2. Newham has a high proportion of children. How might this impact the services and facilities that need to be provided in the area?
3. Some areas in Newham have been regenerated (lots of investment to create new buildings, facilities and houses). Why might this attract younger people in their twenties and thirties to the area?

Task 7: Look at the information about property prices and rent in each borough. Answer the following questions.

Property	Average price in Richmond	Average price in Newham
Flat	£508,989	£433,276
Terrace house	£872,800	£448,321
Semi-detached house	£1,065,604	£510,454
Average property overall	£829,888	£441,107
Average rented property	£2,660/month	£1,518/month

1. Where do you think more households are likely to be rented and why?
2. What is the most commonly sold property type in both areas? Why do you think this is?

Task 3: List additional social, economic and environmental problems caused by deprivation.

Challenge: explain in a short paragraph the impact that unemployment has on the area and its services.

Social:	
Economic:	
Environmental:	

Task 4: Below are some problems faced by cities after a period of decline. Sort them into 3 categories – social, economic and environmental.

Challenge: Which category (social, economic or environmental) do you think suffered the most severe impacts and why?

- High percentage of overcrowded households
- Dereliction and poor state of repair causes depressing environment
- Lower life expectancy
- Few people can afford to own their own houses or invest any money
- Lack of open space
- Loss of business & industry – massive unemployment
- High levels of stress due to poverty – family breakdowns
- Air pollution
- Local authorities have little taxes so lack of investment in the local area
- Decay & deprivation of factories – seedbeds for crime e.g. drugs
- Properties have deteriorated

Task 5: Go to Kerboodle and read pages 180-181 of the textbook. Answer the following questions:

- 1) Why does it matter to a city if it's industries and port close?
- 2) Explain how the move to suburbs was caused by changes to transport.

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

3) Complete the table to compare the advantages and disadvantages city centre shopping compared with out of town retail park shopping.

Q3	Advantages	Disadvantages
City centre shopping		
Out of town retail park shopping		

Task 6: Exam Question Practice

Explain why many UK cities are experiencing more growth at their edges than in their centres. (4 marks)

Plenary: Create three True or False questions based on today's lesson for your classmates to answer.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson 6 - Expansion and Regeneration

Task 1: Read pages 182 and 183 of the textbook on Kerboodle and summarise the processes in the table below. Why do these trends happen?

Challenge: Following the Coronavirus crisis, where do you think that people will be more willing to live and why? Would they prefer urban areas where density is high but you can walk / cycle to work or prefer the suburbs or rural areas?

Summarise the processes listed below	
Counter-urbanisation	
Suburbanisation	
Regeneration	

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Re-urbanisation	
-----------------	--

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson 7 - Improving London

Task 1: Read pages 188-189 in the OUP book.

Rank London's six major problems (1 most serious 6 least serious)

Transport – how can you transport all 8.6 million London residents sustainably?

Affordable Housing –
Cheaper housing lies outside of London, which means people face long commutes to get to work.

Energy efficiency –
can affordable houses be cheap to run by being energy efficient?

Employment – can employers be persuaded that people do not necessarily need to travel to an office to do their job?

Green Space –
Should it be protected even though building on the green space could alleviate some of the housing issues?

Waste – Can London control its waste, which in 2015 cost over £600 million to collect and dispose of?

Task 2: Below, justify your rankings and suggest which issues are directly linked to one another.

Task 3: Explore the problems and their solutions using page 189 in the OUP textbook. Rank the order that you think London is effectively addressing each problem. For example, if you think waste is being addressed the best, you would rank it as number 1.

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)
- 5)
- 6)

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Justify your rankings – for example, if you believed that affordable housing was being addressed the least effectively you would say 'Affordable housing is being addressed the least effectively as many of the housing projects in London claim to be affordable, but really aren't as affordable as is desperately need in the city. For example...'

Task 4: Exam Question Practice – Using what you have learnt and your wider knowledge...

Evaluate the **success** of **strategies** aimed at making **urban living more sustainable**. (8 marks)



UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Task 5: Self-Assessment

a) Highlight your answer to show the PEE paragraphs above.

P – Green

E – Orange

E – Pink

b) Pick one of your PEE paragraphs and re-write it underneath in Purple so that it is perfect

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

Lesson 8 - Beyond the Capital

Task 1: Read page 190-193 in the OUP textbook and use the supporting material on BBC Bitesize to reinforce your knowledge: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3h7sq8/revision/7>

Using your research and the information above, list below in the table provided, the economic, social and environmental costs and benefits of Terling (or any other named rural location) being so close to London.

	Costs	Benefits
Social		
Economic		
Environmental		

Task 2: Answer the following questions using your understanding from your reading of the sources provided:

- 1) If population were to increase in Terling, what effect would this have on the village shop?

- 2) If population were to increase in Terling, how could this actually result in bus services being cut?

Task 3: EXPLAIN why the rural-urban fringe is often a difficult place to live for low wage earners or the elderly. Remember to think about not only what it is like in the rural-urban fringe (what is missing here) but also what life is like for those two groups of people.

**UK's Evolving Human Landscape
Opportunities and Challenges in Cornwall**

Read page 194-197 in the OUP textbook

Task 4: List and briefly describe the 4 major problems facing Cornwall today:

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

Task 5: Explain why the decline of Cornwall's primary industries has made its economic problems worse.

Farming –

Fishing –

China clay quarrying –

Tin mining –

Task 6: Explain why rural areas often have poorer services (school, doctor, buses) than urban.

Task 7: Complete the following table to show the benefits and costs of the Eden Project, Lobb's Farm Shop, and tourist accommodation in Cornwall to overcome their current problems.

Project	Benefits	Costs
Eden Project		
Lobb's Farm Shop		
Tourist Accommodation		

UK's Evolving Human Landscape

What do I need to know? Learning Checklist

Enquiry Question 1: Why are places and people changing in the UK?	
How are population, economic activities and settlements key elements of the human landscape?	
How is the UK economy and society increasingly linked and shaped by the wider world?	
Enquiry Question 2: How is London changing?	
What are the city functions and structure and how are they influenced by its context?	
How is London changing in terms of employment, services and the movement of people?	
What challenges and opportunities are created in the city over time?	
How can the ways of life in the city be improved by different strategies?	
Why is the city interdependent with rural areas, which leads to changes in rural areas?	
How does the changing rural area create challenges and opportunities for rural areas?	
Map skills <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● use and understand gradient, contour, spot height on OS maps and isoline maps ● interpret cross sections and transects ● use and understand coordinates, scale and distance ● describe and interpret geo-spatial data presented in a GIS framework (e.g. online choropleth maps like the Index of Multiple Deprivation) Resources: https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/ztqn4j6/revision/1 & https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zyhgqty/revision/1	
Maths skills: can you calculate: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Median, mean, mode, range, quartiles and inter-quartile range ● Percentage increase or decrease and understand the use of percentiles ● Sketch trend lines through scatter plots; & estimate lines of best fit; ● Identify weaknesses in selective statistical presentation of data Resources: https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zt93qty/revision/1	

EQ1 Keywords	EQ2 Keywords
Urban core, Rural, Periphery, Population density, Age structure, Economic activity, Subsidies, Common Agricultural Policy, Migration, Immigration, Emigration, Ethnicity, Cultural diversity, Population distribution, Employment structure, Economic structure, Primary/Secondary/tertiary/Quaternary industries, Globalisation, Free trade, Privatisation, Foreign direct investment (FDI), Transnational corporation (TNC).	Urban function, Urban structure, Site situation, Connectivity, CBD, urban-rural fringe, Quality of life, push/pull factors, Deprivation, de-industrialisation, de-centralisation, e-commerce, urban sprawl, gentrification, studentification, Regeneration, Redevelopment, Re-urbanisation, Rebranding, Sustainability, ecological footprint, interdependent, accessible rural areas, Greenfield sites, Urban sprawl, Housing, counter-urbanisation, affordability/availability, Index of Multiple Deprivation, Diversification.