Paper 1 Human Core

UNIT 3  Settlement dynamics

Recommended Prior Knowledge  Some of the ideas in this unit may be familiar from IGCSE. However the unit is self-contained and does not depend upon prior knowledge.

Context  This unit consists of the study of urban and rural settlements and the processes which produce them. Both LEDCs and MEDCs should be studied as part of this unit. Parts of this unit have close connections to Units 1 and 2.

Outline  The interaction and inter-relationships of rural and urban settlements are a fundamental aspect of the subject and it should be appreciated that settlement changes over time and space. Therefore the ‘dynamics’ of the unit title is its underpinning principle.

Resources  An excellent resource is Witherick M and Adams K; Cities and Urbanisation; 2006; Philip Allan Updates.  It has many well documented case studies and is highly recommended. The topics cover the whole syllabus and the text has case studies from both LEDCs and MEDCs.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Content</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
<th>Terminology</th>
<th>Teaching Strategies (TS) and Activities (A)</th>
<th>Resources</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General introduction</td>
<td>Knowledge and understanding of the distinction between urban and rural</td>
<td>Rural Urban</td>
<td>TS Provide two images: 1. Rural 2. Urban Challenge the class to define the terms on the basis of the attributes shown by each image. Usually photographs are the most appropriate images, but it could be a passage from a novel, a cartoon, a painting, a poem, etc. Be inventive.</td>
<td>NagleCS Chapter 1 Ross p.269 Prosser p.179 Nagle p.205</td>
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<tr>
<td>Relationships between settlements</td>
<td>Settlement Function</td>
<td>TS Introduce the idea of rural and urban areas as systems with inputs and outputs in order to maintain the links with the physical core. Suggest that they are both subject to change and processes that result in change over time. Hence the unit title Settlement dynamics.</td>
<td>Carr has several relevant chapters 11-16 and good case studies for this section of the syllabus</td>
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Nagle CS Chap 1
Flint and Flint p.42 Nagle p.249
3.1 Changes in rural settlements

Understanding of the reasons for and consequences of growth or decline of rural settlement or rural area

A case study of a rural settlement or rural area is required

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rural-urban migration</th>
<th>Urban-rural migration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Counterurbanisation</td>
<td>Rural growth/decline</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural conflicts</td>
<td>Sustainable development</td>
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<td>Affordable housing</td>
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Could start by revising work already covered in Unit 2. Population on the move. Here emphasise the impact on urban growth rather than population change.

**Case study of a rural settlement or rural area.** This can be selected from an MEDC or LEDC. It is ideal if the example can be a local one familiar to the students.

**Impacts of the two directional movements should be emphasised. Management of issues in the rural settlement or rural area resulting from growth (or decline).**

The case study should have detail about location (nationally, regionally, and locally), size, functions, land use, population structure (if possible), reasons for decline and/or growth. Accessibility, changing nature of economic activity, population change, trends, e.g. counterurbanisation, perceptions of rural life.

Textbooks have good examples, which can be supplemented by other sources, e.g. maps and aerial photographs.

Rural deprivation and poverty may be included in either LEDC or MEDC examples, e.g. lack of infrastructure, lack of services: financial, health, education.

Changing lifestyles e.g. commuting, teleworking.

Changing economic activity: tourism, farm diversification as possibilities for a rural area. Much depends upon the choice of case study.

Any development strategies which are relevant to the chosen example, or of general application, can be considered.

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Nagle AS pp.265-274 has several case studies
Waugh Chapter 17 on rural environments

**Nov 2006 Q.11(c)** needs a rural case study. Could be from an LEDC or MEDC.

Hart p.174 Case study of rural decline in Co Durham, UK

Nagle AS pp.275-6 and Bowen and Pallister p.207, case Study of Urchfont, Wiltshire, UK for rural decline and growth

**June 2004 Q. 10**

Geofile 570 Jan 2008 Bagston Hill (UK): A case study of village suburbanisation
### 3.2 Urban trends and issues of urbanisation

|---|---|

Be mindful that these case studies do not always fit the questions ideally. Check past papers when selecting case study material.

**Note** This section should include management of the issues which will be dependent on the case study chosen of course. What is essential is the management responses to the issues identified: attempted solutions, successes and failures. They may be past, present and future.

**TS** Suggest that so far the study has been a static one and now it is necessary to consider the processes.

Growth links to the idea of urbanisation.

**Definition** Distinguish between urbanisation (the concentration of population into urban areas) and urban growth (growth in population numbers and/or physical expansion of the urban area). Emphasise the distinction between these two terms.

**Causes** and **consequences** of urbanisation in LEDCs and MEDCs.

**Settlements change over time.** Growth - introduce the idea of the primate city with a definition. Suggest the idea of rank-size simply. Do not need detail, but it helps to endorse the idea of primacy.

**LEDGs** e.g. UK

Historical background – 19thc urbanisation and industrialisation, i.e. shift from primary to secondary industry, rural-urban migration as a consequence. Growth of the inner city, suburbanisation. Outward unplanned growth - urban sprawl. 20th and 21st century car culture in the USA could be mentioned for comparative purposes.

**MEDCs** e.g. UK

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**Nov 2006 Q. 11**

- Witherick and Adams pp.1-7
- Ross pp.270-1
- Hart p.191
- Nagle AS pp.206-213
- Waugh pp.418-9
- Prosser p.189

**June 2006 Q. 11**

- Chapters 2 and 3 Nagle CS
- Hart p.197
- Flint and Flint p.29
- Nagle pp.26-9
- Nagle pp.270-1
- Nagle pp.258-9
- Hart p.195 - very good on push-pull factors
- Witherick p.454 and Waugh p.516 rural-urban continuum

**Nov 2006 Fig. 5**

**Comment:** Horizontal line
### 3.3 The Changing Structure of Urban Settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Primate city</th>
<th>Rank-size rule</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>World city</td>
<td>World city hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Megacity</td>
<td>Megalopolis</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### Knowledge and Understanding of the Structure and Dynamics of Urban Areas
- Growth
- Causes
- Hierarchy of world cities

#### Be able to link processes studied in

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bid-rent theory</th>
<th>Spatial competition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PLVI (peak land value intersection)</td>
<td>Functional zonation</td>
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#### Models:
- Consequences of the processes: urban structure
  - TS Introduce bid-rent theory to establish location of the concentric rings. A simple graph of land value plotted against distance from the centre (PLVI) demonstrates changing land use across the urban area.
  - A Need to explain and a graph can be built up and annotated.

#### TS Introduce the idea of a hierarchy of settlement within a country using the rank-size rule. Emphasise the idea of a theory and application to reality. Case studies to show applicability. Local case study might be appropriate.

#### Definition/classification of cities. The concept of a world city. Global hierarchy of world cities of differing status e.g. alpha, beta and gamma world cities.

#### Causes of world city growth: economic, social, political.

#### Consequences of the processes: urban structure

#### Counterurbanisation, useful teaching aid
- June 2007 Q. 5 Fig. 5
- June 2004 Q. 4

#### Geofactsheet 165 Change and Conflict in the Rural Urban Fringe

#### Geofactsheet 169 London: Contrasting Suburbs

#### June 2005 Q. 10 the whole question is about rank-size rule

#### Witherick and Adams p. 7 has an excellent description of a world city (they call it a ‘global city’). Distinguishes it from a megacity.

#### June 2004 Q. 4
- Geofile 546 April 2007 Shanghai coping with megacity status

#### Waugh p.425 and Nagle p.272 bid-rent
| 3.2 to outcomes of urban structure 3.3 | **Urban structure**  
CBD  
Inner city  
Suburb  
Urban deprivation  
Residential segregation  
Multi-ethnicity  
Re-urbanisation  
Gentrification  
Urban renewal  
Counterurbanisation | **TS** The idea of a model to simplify the complexities of the reality of land use in the urban area. The models are not examined but may help understanding. e.g. Burgess, Hoyt, Harris and Ullman, models developed for urban areas in LEDCs.
Consider the pattern, details of characteristics of each area, e.g. housing density, type, age, etc. Land use: residential, retail, manufacturing, services.
**Vertical, as well as horizontal, functional zonation.** e.g. in the CBD office space above ground floor retail. Character and function of the CBD should be emphasised, distinction between core and frame is appropriate.

**Note** Urban fieldwork is not compulsory, but questions may test skills and enquiry (Assessment Objective 3) and therefore knowledge of fieldwork methods is needed.

**Reasons:** invasion and succession may not only be the result of economic and social factors, but also political factors, e.g. planning and changing government policy. For example, Johannesburg illustrates well how the post-apartheid government resulted in corporate business relocating to a northern suburb (Sandton), whilst the CBD was invaded by the black population who succeeded in taking over the high-rise, high value locations in the CBD with their small businesses (often ground floor retail and first floor services) and informal economy.

These are the processes responsible for the urban structure outlined above.

**TS Change in urban areas:** Counterurbanisation, re-urbanisation and gentrification need to be introduced and discussed. |

|  | Flint pp.54-6  
Ross p.276  
Waugh pp.420-3  
Prosser p.184  
Nagle AS pp.227-231  
Bowen and Pallister p.215 | June 2008 Fig. 5 Q. 11 Bid-rent curves  
June 2006 Q. 5 Figs 5A and B  
Urban structure LEDC and MEDC, useful teaching tool.  
June 2005 Q. 5 Population densities within an urban area - useful teaching tool because it is an original method of depicting the data.  
Witherick and Adams p.23  
Geofile September 2007  
Delimiting the CBD  
Nov 2005 Q. 11  
Nov 2006 Fig. 5 Q. 5  
Counterurbanisation model. This could be a useful teaching aid. Discuss (a) what is happening (description) and then (b) what is happening (explanation).  
Geofile 538 January 2007  
Reflections on Urban segregation and Residential differentiation |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Brownfield site</th>
<th>Greenfield site</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pedestrianisation</td>
<td>Urban renewal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Urban renewal</td>
<td>Decentralisation</td>
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</table>

Counterurbanisation (movement into rural area beyond the urban limit) should be distinguished from suburbanisation, which involves centrifugal movements to the suburbs of population and other functions, including:
- retail - out of town shopping and hypermarkets in suburban locations,
- manufacturing and service industries moving to outer edge of urban space i.e. suburban locations

Reasons for the changes: economic, social, political

**TS** Consider the reasons why **residential segregation** develops within urban areas, e.g. race, ethnicity, language, religion, inertia, income/ability to pay, the local property market (landlords, gatekeepers), planning decisions, etc.

**A** Ask students to consider the advantages and disadvantages of living in a segregated area such as a particular neighbourhood, ghetto or cultural enclave.

**Consequences of urbanisation:**
- Use of vacant land – building on brownfield or greenfield sites
- Housing
- Congestion - transport
- Pollution
- Unemployment

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**Nov 2007 Fig. 5**
Counterurbanisation and gentrification. Model and useful teaching tool

Hart pp.243-5
Nagle AS pp.240-244
CBD Nagle AS pp.256-8
Waugh pp.430-436
Prosser p.191
Nagle p.276
Flint and Flint p.69
**Inner city** Nagle p.277
Prosser pp.203-6
Nagle AS pp.254-6
Waugh pp.437-441

**Cultural enclaves** Carr p.175
Bowen and Pallister pp.184-191
Chapter 6 in Nagle CS
Bowen and Pallister pp.204-208
Counterurbanisation and re-urbanisation
Chapter 7 Flint and Flint
Ross p.289 and Hart p.234 very good on gentrification
Nagle p.283
Carr p. 210
Hart p. 237 - very good on gatekeepers
Carr p.209 Merry Hill
Waugh p.458-9 Bluewater
Ross p.297 good on retailing issues
Ross pp.285-6 and Hart pp.195-204 Los Angeles case study
3.4 The management of urban settlements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infrastructure</th>
<th>Green belt</th>
<th>New Town</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Informal settlement</td>
<td>Shanty town</td>
<td>Squatter settlement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Slums of despair</td>
<td>Slums of hope</td>
<td>Self-help schemes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Site and services schemes</td>
<td>Rural growth poles</td>
<td>Top-down or bottom-up strategies</td>
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</table>

There are 4 sections for case study here (a) shanty towns and/or squatter settlement in an LEDC; (b) the provision of infrastructure for a city; (c) the inner city in an MEDC; and (d) strategies for reducing urbanisation in LEDCs.

It may be possible to choose a case study of a city which can address two or more of these aspects, if covered in enough detail.

**Inner city in an MEDC**

This could be taught using a case study such as the London Docklands, Birmingham or Glasgow, UK or New York and Los Angeles, USA. Emphasis is on difficulties of inner city areas and attempted solutions. Management may include specific strategies or initiatives and local authority planning policy.

**LEDCs**

It may be possible to select a case study of shanty towns and/or squatter settlement, which can also be used to consider strategies for reducing urbanisation. There must be management of the shanty/squatter area also.

**TS**

Causes: rural-urban migration. Push-pull factors, cross reference to MEDCs as well. See Fig. 4 for an introductory resource to discuss the push-pull factors. A springboard for discussion about the factors both in general terms and in relation to the example.

Ross pp.292-3
Waugh p.446
**Nov 2007 Q. 4 Fig. 3** Would fit a study of urban structure in LEDC

**Nov 2007 Q.10 Fig. 4** useful map of favelas of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Nagle CS Chapters 4 and 5
Hart p.204-211 very good
Flint and Flint p.131 and p.141
Nagle AS pp. 245-253 very good
Nagle pp.280-2
Ross pp.305-6 and Carr p.222
London Docklands - urban renewal
Ross p.281 Bradford, UK, case study

Geofactsheet 180 Global Patterns of slum housing

An excellent text on the distinction between slums of despair and slums of hope is p.205 in John Widdowson; GCSE Geography in focus; 2001 Hodder Murray

Nagle AS pp. 259-264 Case
• Environmental factors e.g. land use and productivity
• Social factors e.g. characteristics of the population
• Economic factors e.g. prospect of employment
• The attraction of the urban area should be considered. This links back to migration and carrying capacity in Units 2.2 and 1.3

Consequences of urbanisation in LEDCs
• Informal settlements - shanty towns/squatter settlements
Location, characteristics, problems management of these areas within the urban structure.

Distinguish between slums of despair and slums of hope. The latter are the location of site and services schemes, housing improvement, stronger social structures, etc.

A Analyse a map of location of informal settlements
Could compare a photograph of a squatter settlement with that of an inner city area - describe, annotate and explain.

TS Compare the structure of an LEDC city with that of an MEDC city.
A Put the two idealised models on one page and discuss and annotate. The LEDC model will vary depending on location e.g. SE Asian city or Latin American city

TS Management of rapid urbanisation in LEDCs.
• Self help housing schemes
• Infrastructure improvement

study of Sao Paulo
Nagle CS Chapters 9 and 10
Ross pp.319-310
Waugh pp.442-451 Good case studies of Cairo, Nairobi and Singapore
Nagle p.294 Cairo and South Africa pp.285-6

Geofile 514 Jan 2008 Housing solutions in LEDC cities

June 2008 Fig. 4 useful map of a shanty town location, a comparative question therefore practice is a useful skill.
Hart Chapter 8 p.212 Case study of Mexico City, covers problems and their management
Ross p.312
Nagle p.290
Bowen and Pallister pp.192-6

Ross p.317
Bowen and Pallister pp.218-9
Nagle AS pp.232-3

Ross pp.313-5
Waugh p.449

Nagle CS Chapter 8
Ross Section 5 pp.158-178
Focus largely on MEDCs Good section on counterurbanisation (link to 2.2)

Witherick Chap 32 p.442 Good
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Traffic management schemes to reduce pollution</th>
<th>Provides the link back into Changes in rural settlement, Unit 3.1.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land use planning for the future</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rural development strategies</td>
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<tr>
<td>Appropriate technology</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

on LEDCs
Prosser Chapter 7 based on the rural economy. Useful material for rural development strategies. (link to 2.2 above)
Nagle pp.264-5
Witherick and Adams p.6
Sustainable cities pp.83-99
Case studies from MEDCs and LEDCs
Geofile 515 January 2006
Sustainable cities