PAPER 1 HUMAN UNIT 2 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.

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.

Content	Objectives	Terminology	Teaching Strategies (TS) and Activities (A)	Resources
Relationships between settlements (2.1)	Knowledge and understanding of the distinction between urban and rural	**Rural** **urban**	**TS. P**rovide 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. **A.** A spider diagram could be built up from the image and other characteristics added as the class think of ideas associated with urban and rural environments. It does not take long but is an effective way of introducing the new unit. **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**	Nagle CS Chap 1. Ross p.269 Prosser p.179 Nagle p.205 Carr has several relevant chapters 11-16 and good case studies
	Knowledge of the meaning of the term settlement and understanding of the idea of settlement hierarchy	**Settlement** **Function**	Definition of a settlement. (2.1) **TS** Difficulty of defining settlements. For instance, request suggestions for difference between a village and a town. Possible criteria: • population size • physical size • functions	Nagle CS Chap 1 Flint and Flint p.42 Nagle p.249

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			• Discussion will focus on these central ideas. Give examples of different countries and their own classifications. **See Fig.1**	
		Range **Order** **Threshold** **Population** **High order/low order goods** **Convenience/comparison goods** **Sphere of influence**	**A.** Provide a list of functions and a selection of settlements in tabulated form. A tick is placed in the box if the function is likely to be found in that settlement. **See Fig.2** **TS.** This then provides a basis for discussion and leads into: • Range • Threshold population • Order of a good high/low/convenience/comparison • Sphere of influence Once these are defined and understood then size and spacing can be introduced. Simple Christaller model of fewer higher order settlements more widely spaced and the principles underlying the model. **Central Place theory will not be examined; h**owever, it is possible to introduce the hexagonal model if desired. Not essential, the principles are sufficient.	Waugh p.406-7 Nagle p.252 Bowen and Pallister 220-222 Nagle AS P.219-221 Ross p.273 Waugh 404 Nagle p.291 Prosser p.180
Urban trends and Issues of urbanisation (2.3)	Knowledge of process of urbanisation	**Primate city** **Rank-size rule**	**TS.** Suggest that so far the study has been a static one and now it is necessary to consider the processes.	Bowen and Pallister p184-191- very good on processes and effective use of photographic images Guinness & Nagle 67 – 70
	Knowledge and understanding of the processes associated with urbanisation	**Urbanisation** **Urban growth**	**Settlements change over time. (2.3)** Growth- introduce idea of the primate city-definition- suggest the idea of rank-size simply. Do not need detail but it helps to endorse the idea of the primate	Ross p.270-1 Hart p.191 Nagle AS p.206-213 Waugh p.418-9 Prosser p.189

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Urban Structure (2.4)	Knowledge and understanding of the structure and dynamics of urban areas	**Urban sprawl** **CBD** **Inner city** **Suburb** **Suburbanisation** **Push-pull factors** **Rural-urban fringe** **Rural urban continuum**	Growth links to the idea of **urbanisation** Definition, distinguish between urbanisation and urban growth. Causes and consequences of urbanisation in LEDCs and MEDCs **MEDCs e.g. UK** Historical background-19c Urbanisation, Industrial revolution, i.e. Primary to secondary industry rural-urban migration as a consequence. Growth of the inner city, suburbanisation. Outward unplanned growth- urban sprawl. Car culture in the US could be mentioned for comparative purposes. **A. Annotate a diagram to show the rural-urban continuum** See Fig. 3	Chaps .2 and 3 Nagle CS Hart p.197 Flint and Flint p.29 Nagle p.26-9 Nagle p.270-1 Nagle p.258-9 Hart p.195-very good on push-pull factors Prosser p.188 Witherick p454 and Waugh p.516 Rural urban cont. Waugh p.425 and Nagle p.272 Bid rent
		Bid-rent theory **PLVI**	**Consequences: 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.** The idea of a model to simplify the complexities of the reality of land use in the urban area. **Burgess model. Other models: Harris and Ullmann and Hoyt. Mann's application to the UK.**	**Models- Flint p.54-6** **Ross p.276** **Waugh p.420-3** **Prosser p.184** **Nagle AS P.227-231** **Bowen and Pallister p215** Hart p.243-5 Nagle AS p.240-244 **CBD**- Nagle AS p.256-8 Waugh p.430-436
		Cultural enclaves **CBD** **Inner City** **Suburb** **Urban deprivation** **Ethnic segregation**	**Consider** the pattern, details of characteristics of each area, e.g. Housing density, type, age etc. Land use residential, industrial, retail, leisure infrastructure: **CBD, Inner City, cultural enclaves, suburbs.** **Vertical as well as horizontal functional zonation.** E.g. CBD office space above ground floor retail.	Prosser p.191 **Nagle p.276** **Flint and Flint p.69** **Inner city Nagle p.277** **Prosser p.203-6** **Nagle AS p.254-6**

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		Multi-ethnicity **Informal economy**	(Might consider delimitation of the CBD and possible urban field work at this point) Reasons: Invasion and succession may not only be the result of economic factors also political, e.g. planning and changing govt. E.g. Johannesburg illustrates beautifully how the post apartheid govt 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.	**Waugh p.437-441** Cultural enclaves esp.Carr p.175
Urbanisation (2.3)		**Counterurbanisation** **Re-urbanisation** **gentrification** **hypermarket** **science park** **business park** **Gatekeepers**	These are the processes responsible for the urban structure outlined above TS. **Change in urban areas**: Counter urbanisation, reurbanisation and gentrification need to be introduced and discussed • Retail-out of town shopping and hypermarkets in suburban locations, • manufacturing and service industries to outer edge of urban space i.e. Suburban locations • growth of cultural enclaves Reasons for the changes: economic, social, political	Bowen and Pallister p.184-191 Chap 6 in Nagle CS Bowen and Pallister p.204-208 Counterurbanisation and re-urbanisation Chap 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
		Brownfield **Greenfield site** **Pedestrianisation** **Bus lanes** **Photochemical smog**	**Consequences of urbanisation:** • **Use of vacant land- brownfield v greenfield sites** • Housing • Congestion-transport • Pollution	Ross p.285-6 and Hart p.195-204 Los Angeles case study Ross p.292-3 Waugh p.446

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		 Urban renewal **Decentralisation** **Green belt** **New Town** **Informal settlement** **Shanty town** **Squatter settlement** **Self-help schemes** **site and services schemes** **Rural growth poles** **Top- down bottom – up strategies** **Multiplier effect** **Green revolution**	• Unemployment **Management of these problems.** Strategies like: **Green Belts, New Towns out of town retail, decentralisation, and Local Authority Planning policy.** These points could be taught via a case Study of a city in an MEDC. E.g. London **LEDCs** **A case Study** should be selected (2.3) 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. • Environmental factors e.g. land use and productivity • Human factors eg. Characteristics of the population • The magnet of the urban area should be considered. This links back to migration and carrying capacity in Unit 1.2 and 1.3 **Consequences of LEDC urbanisation (2.3)** • Informal settlements- Shanty towns/squatter settlements Location, characteristics, problems management of these areas within the urban structure. **A.** Analyse a map of location of informal settlements **Fig.5** Could compare a photo of a squatter settlement with that of an inner city area-describe, annotate and explain **See Fig.6** Compare the structure of an LEDC city with that of an MEDC city.	Nagle CS Chap 4 and 5 Hart p.2-4-211 very good Flint and Flint p.131 and 141 Nagle AS p. 245-253 very good Nagle 280-2 Ross p.305-6 and Carr p.222 London Docklands-urban renewal Ross p.281 Bradford case study Nagle AS p. 259-264 Case Study of Sao Paulo Nagle CS Chap 9 and 10 Ross 319-310 Waugh p.442-451 Good case studies of Cairo Nairobi and Singapore Nagle p.294 Cairo and South Africa p.295-6

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			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 • Appropriate technology • Self help housing schemes • Infrastructure improvement • Traffic management schemes to reduce pollution • Land use Planning for the future • Rural development strategies Provides the link into **Rural Settlement –there are cross-links to the section below and the development of rural areas in LEDCs. Could be covered in either section**	Hart Chap 8 p.212 Case Study of Mexico City covers problems and management of them Ross p.312 Nagle p.290 Bowen and Pallister p.192-6 Ross p.317 Bowen and Pallister P218-9 Nagle AS p.232-3 Ross p.313-5 Waugh p.449 Nagle CS Chap 8 Ross Section 5 p.158-178 Focus largely on MEDCs Good section on counterurbanisation (link to 2.3)
Changes in Rural Settlements (2.2)	Understanding of the reasons for and consequences of growth and decline of rural settlement/area	**Rural turn round** **Counterurbanisation** **Rural decline/growth** **Teleworking** **Commuting** **Farm Diversification** **Ecotourism** **Sustainable development** **Rural conflicts** **Affordable housing**	**TS.** **Case Study of a rural settlement/area. It is ideal if the example can be a local one, familiar to the students.** This can be selected from an MEDC or LEDC. It needs to focus on either growth or decline or both. 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, declining/changing	Witherick Chap 32 p.442 Good on LEDCs Prosser Chap 7 based on the rural economy. Useful material for rural development strategies.(link to 2.3 above) Nagle p.264-5 Nagle AS P.265-274 Has several case studies Waugh Chap 17 on rural

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			nature of economic activity, population change, trends, e.g. counter urbanisation, perceptions, e.g. 'chocolate box village' in the UK. 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 E.g. lack of infrastructure, services, financial health and education services Changing lifestyles: Teleworking Changing economic activity: ecotourism, farm diversification as possibilities for a rural area. It will depend upon the choice of case study. Any development strategies which are relevant to the particular example or of general application can be considered. **A. Annotate a graph to show a rural pop model which indicates rural turn round** See Fig.7	environments Hart p.174 Case Study of rural decline St John's Chapel Weardale Co Durham Nagle AS P.275-6 and Bowen and Pallister p.207 – case Study of Urchfont, Wiltshire UK for rural decline and growth

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