

Oxford Revise | Geography | Answers

Chapter 26 How is one major city changing?

All exemplar answers given are worth full marks.

1.

a)

- i) The last place where the River Thames was shallow enough to be crossed before reaching its estuary.
- ii) London is well connected by road, including the motorway network that links with the M25 around the city. There are fast rail services to other UK cities and to regional airports across the country.
- iii) London has always been well connected to the wider world. As it has become a world city it has become increasingly connected. London's quick access to trade routes with Europe and beyond via the Thames Estuary has been particularly important. However, connectivity has been improved further in the last century by air, Heathrow is the largest international air hub, and by rail via the Channel Tunnel. Modern connectivity in the age of the internet is by underwater cables to North America, the Far East, and other parts of the world.

b)

- i) Multicultural is ethnic and cultural diversity.
- ii) Cultural diversity is linked to international migration. Migrants from across the globe bring their language, customs, religion, food, and fashion to their new home. London, like other world cities, has a long history of receiving migrants from other countries. The schools in London teach children from over 200 countries.

c)

- i) High rise buildings; little open space
Accept suitable alternative answers.
- ii) London is a world city. It is the world's leading centre for financial services such as banking, insurance, and fund management and has an important and expanding knowledge economy. As capital of the UK, it is home to the UK government and government departments. These functions are concentrated in London's CBD.
- iii) In the CBD the land use will be dominated by shops, offices, banks, theatres, museums. Further out, in the inner city is terraced housing or flats and apartments where redevelopment of the terraced housing has taken place. Some factories and warehouses may remain. The inner suburbs will be largely residential, with parades of shops and services such as convenience stores to serve the local population. Lower density housing is found in the outer suburbs.

- d) Land use and environmental quality varies because of the price of land. The CBD, as the most accessible area, traditionally has the highest land values. Where land prices are high in or near the CBD, there are few green spaces although there may be urban parks. Further from the CBD, the price of land becomes

cheaper and so buildings are lower density. Older industry, such as larger warehouses may be in the inner city with some older residential terraced properties or newer flats where redevelopment has taken place. However, as the buildings are ageing, the environmental quality of the area is mixed. In the suburbs, housing estates are located with garages and gardens. Environmental quality in suburbs is most likely to be good as there are more green spaces and fewer busy roads.

2.

- a)** The UK's population has grown because of international migration. Many of the migrants are young adults and this means the migrant population tends to have a higher birth rate, and so natural increase contributes to the growth of population.
- b)** Increased pressure on services like health and education.
Teaching children for whom English is not their first language.