

Write at least 4-5 points for each section quoting figures to support your facts and any opinions. Some examples, of the types of points to summarise from your case studies are given in the left hand column of the first table for London. Complete your own evidence in the right hand column for both tables on London and Mumbai.

Use the case study profiles in the Hodder textbook on pages 437-442 to help you.

**London, UK**

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| **Character of city**  E.g. how large is the city? Population size (quote figures) and growth rate? Status of the city, e.g. capital. Future population projections. |  |
| **The nature and impact of the physical environment**  E.g. what are the typical climate conditions? Is there an urban heat island effect? Are certain places affected? |  |
| **Economic and social well-being**  E.g. Poverty rates – extract data London Booklet. Data on wealth inequality (Index of multiple deprivation for UK). Data on economic migrants. Reasons for wealth inequality, cultural diversity and social segregation. What is driving this diversity – character of the city? Employment? Policies? |  |
| **The experience and attitudes of the population (quote online sources like Trip Advisor)**  E.g. consider E15 mothers experience and attitudes of different stakeholders in Stratford.  Trip Advisor example:  “Rain or shine (and let's face it, it probably will be raining), London is one of the most photogenic destinations in the world. You simply can't beat a city that was founded in the Roman times and has been accumulating historical landmarks ever since. This dynamic melting pot continues to be the epicentre of fashion, culture, and of course, the home of the most well-known monarchy of our times. Our fair capital has a hell of a lot to offer. Big Ben and red telephone booths already get plenty of play on Instagram, but capturing London's unique beauty doesn't stop there. Ahead, we round up some delightful points of interest that will bait tons of double-taps on social media.” Read More: https://www.refinery29.com/en-gb/most-instagrammable-places-london |  |
| **Implications of environmental sustainability**  E.g.  Waste management – growing population puts pressure on space and the environment.  Sources of electricity – investment in renewables?  Services – housing supply is not sufficient for the growing numbers in the SE of England  Air quality – growing problem of traffic and car pollution |  |

**Mumbai, India**

| **Mumbai, India** | |
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| **Character of city**  E.g. how large is the city? Population size (quote figures) and growth rate? Status of the city, e.g. capital. Future population projections. |  |
| **The nature and impact of the physical environment**  E.g. what are the typical climate conditions? Is there an urban heat island effect? Are certain places affected? |  |
| **Economic and social well-being**  E.g. Poverty rates – extract data from Mumbai booklet. Data on wealth inequality. Data on economic migrants. Reasons for wealth inequality, cultural diversity and social segregation. What is driving this diversity – character of the city? Employment? Policies? |  |
| **The experience and attitudes of the population (quote online sources like TripAdvisor)**    Refer to the Kevin McCloud video notes ‘Building on Slumdog Millionaire’ and the experience & attitudes of Mehta (the architect for the redevelopment of Dharavi) the Khumbars, Kolis and other Mumbai and Dharavi residents. |  |
| **Implications of environmental sustainability**  E.g.  Waste management – growing population puts pressure on space and the environment.  Services – housing supply is not sufficient for the growing population and migrants  Air quality – growing problem of traffic and car pollution |  |