URBAN PLACES

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HSIE EDUCATION, GEOGRAPHY METHODOLOGY
EXAMPLES OF URBAN PLACES
SCALE, SIZE, INTERCONNECTIONS, PLACE, CHANGE
1. World cities
   - the nature, character and spatial distribution of world cities
   - the role of world cities as powerful centres of economic and cultural authority
   - the operation of global networks
   - the relationships of dominance & dependence between world cities and other urban centres & the changing role of regional centres & the demise of the small town

2. Mega cities
   - the nature, character and spatial distribution of mega cities in the developing world
   - the challenges of living in mega cities (e.g. traffic congestion, unemployment)
   - the responses to these challenges (e.g. self-help community projects)

3. Urban dynamics
   - the urban dynamics of change (e.g. suburbanisation, exurbanisation, consolidation)
   - a case study showing one of the urban dynamics listed above, operating in a country town or suburb
3. Urban dynamics (continued)

- a case study of the results of the urban dynamics in a large city selected from the developed world including its:
  - social structure and spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage, wealth and poverty, ethnicity
  - changing economic character, nature and location of residential land, commercial and industrial development (World Cities link)
  - culture of place as expressed in the architecture, streetscape, heritage, noise, colour, street life, energy, vitality and lifestyles (World Cities link)
  - growth, development, future trends and ecological sustainability
  How hyperconnected cities are taking over the world

  When cities rule the world

  (H1: CHANGING NATURE, SPATIAL PATTERN, INTERACTION)
  (H12: GEOGRAPHICAL PATTERNS, PROCESSES, FUTURE TRENDS)

  Are cities the new countries?

  Geography and life expectancy are linked

• http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2016/04/160420-green-cities-design-animals-architecture-urban0/
  Animals like green space in cities
CONNECTIVITY

HTTPS://WWW.TED.COM/TALKS/PARAG_KHANNA_HOW_MEGACITIES_ARE_CHANGING_THE_MAP_OF_THE_WORLD
1. WORLD CITIES

DEFINED BY THEIR LOCATION & POWER/INFLUENCE
• H1: explains the changing nature, spatial patterns and interaction

• H12: explains geographical patterns, processes and future trends through appropriate case studies and illustrative examples

• H13: communicates complex geographical information, ideas and issues effectively, using appropriate written and/or oral, cartographic and graphic form

AN EXAMPLE OF USING THE OUTCOMES

Knowledge and understanding

Skill
Urbanisation is a process where factors (such as urban dynamics and push-pull factors) lead to an increase in the proportion of a country’s population that live in a city compared to the periphery. This is typically due to migration.

**PUSH FACTORS**
- Landlessness
- War and civil disorder
- Intolerance of alternative lifestyles
- Desertification
- Lack of medical facilities
- Rapid population growth
- Rural poverty
- Lack of educational opportunity
- Transfer of land from subsistence to commercial (export orientates) production

**PULL FACTORS**
- Employment opportunities
-Promise of higher standards of living
-Entertainment
-Medical facilities
-Educational opportunities

Urbanisation is a product of both pull and push factors.
WORLD CITIES - LONDON, NEW YORK, TOKYO, PARIS

A world city has become part of an international global system; a centre of world trade and communications; a leader in banking and finance; stage, world entertainment and sporting spectacles; the headquarters of non-governmental agencies; and a tourist mecca. World cities are command centres in the borderless domain of the new global economy (H1: NATURE, INTERACTION)
WORLD CITIES - DEVELOPED WORLD
(H1: SPATIAL PATTERN)
ABSOLUTE & RELATIVE LOCATION
**WORLD CITIES: HIERARCHY**

(H1: NATURE, SPATIAL PATTERN, INTERACTION)

**Dominant world cities** (the command and control centres of the global economy)

- London, New York, Tokyo, Paris

**Major world cities** (cities that link large national economies into the global system or have important, multinational roles)

- e.g. Sydney, Madrid, Los Angeles, Frankfurt, Singapore, Sao Paulo, Beijing

**Secondary world cities** (cities that bring important regional economies into the system)

- e.g. Hong Kong, Toronto, Milan, Chicago, Buenos Aires

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Note: Very few world cities are located in developing countries - global economic importance is the key, not population size.
WORLD CITIES
ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL AUTHORITY
(H1: NATURE, INTERACTION)

- A city with global and national dominance
- **Location:** the *developed* world - London, NY, Tokyo, Paris
- **Authority:** economic (TNC’s, stock exchanges) and cultural (events, attractions)
- Command and control centres for organising the world economy, especially in terms of the concentration and accumulation of *international capital*
- Focus of telecommunication technology and related infrastructure development
- Focus for the location of *finance and specialised service firms* – corporate lawyers, accounting firms, management consultants, advertising agencies
- Centres of *production* – especially the new *innovative*, information-based industries
- Markets for the products and innovations by the new economy
- Theory -> stimulus and/or case study -> case studies and/or fieldwork
EXAMPLES OF WORLD CITIES
(H12: APPROPRIATE CASE STUDIES, ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLES)

LONDON, England


Write your notes here:

SYDNEY, Australia

- Popular for foreign direct investment -> world class infrastructure and business precincts (ECONOMIC)
- Highly skilled multicultural workforce with increasing Asia capability and connectivity (ECONOMIC)
- Strategic timezone -> effective links with dominant North American and European markets, as well as the strengthening Asia region market (ECONOMIC)
- International events, exhibitions, performances, partnerships and joint initiatives, media (CULTURAL and ECONOMIC)
- World class lifestyle considerations including climate, aesthetics, quality of education healthcare and housing, high ranking on liveability indexes, low density (CULTURAL and ECONOMIC)
Event planners are set to benefit from citywide urban renewal projects. The harbour city is undergoing a sort of renaissance, with the redevelopment of key business event precincts, new hotels under construction, and the creation of several industry-led knowledge hubs across the city. "Few cities can boast the scale of inner-city renewal underway in Sydney right now," says Business Events Sydney (BESydney) chief executive officer, Lyn Lewis-Smith. "Renaissance, rejuvenation, revolution, evolution—whatever you call it, some of the biggest infrastructure projects the city has seen in decades are underway or near completion."

Prime among Sydney's transformation is the almighty International Convention Centre Sydney (ICC Sydney) at Darling Harbour and the industry is eagerly awaiting its December opening. Sitting at the heart of a broader AU$3.4 billion (US$2.3 billion) revitalisation of Darling Harbour, ICC Sydney will feature convention facilities capable of hosting three separate concurrent events of more than 12,000 delegates, an 8,000-seat theatre, and a 2,000-seat ballroom. There's also 35,000 sqm of exhibition space across seven halls and a 5,000-sqm open-air event deck with views across the iconic harbour. To cater to large meetings, an adjoining luxury hotel tower, the 616-room Sofitel Sydney Darling Harbour, is set to open in 2017, while nearby, Four Points by Sheraton, Darling Harbour has embarked on a AU$200 million (US$137 million) expansion of its facilities. "There is a definite buzz amongst the industry and our clients about this new era for Sydney," says Four Points by Sheraton, Darling Harbour general manager, David Fraser. "We've received very positive feedback about our own transformation and that of the wider precinct. Everyone is excited to move into this new phase and see how the world reacts." Due for completion in June, the hotel's extensive redevelopment features 21 meeting spaces across 3,700 sqm, including two pillarless ballrooms with floor-to-ceiling windows that capture the water views below. A third accommodation tower also forms part of the expansion, with an additional 222 guest rooms available in August. This will take the hotel's room count to 892, making it Australia's largest. To add to the list of international hotel brands in the neighbourhood, IHG is scheduled to open the Crowne Plaza, Darling Harbour in 2019. The 160-room hotel will feature a range of facilities including five meeting rooms and a 24-hour business centre. Lewis-Smith says these projects are helping to increase the city's physical capacity to host large-scale events and maximise business opportunities. "The global response to the new facilities has been extremely positive. To date, we have secured more than 30 high-profile and sought-after international events for ICC Sydney that will deliver a combined direct expenditure of over AU$200 million (US$139 million) for the State of New South Wales (NSW). This includes Robocup 2019, which joins the likes of Sibos 2018 and World Congress of Accountants 2018."
Barangaroo is also spearheading Sydney's shifting skyline – an urban renewal project on the northeastern shore of Darling Harbour. Cited as one of the world's foremost waterfront renewal projects, the 22 hectare Barangaroo precinct features a six-hectare foreshore park, commercial towers, hotels and residential apartments. The AU$6 billion (US$4 billion) project is set to help redefine the western edge of Sydney Harbour with the creation of a new financial and cultural district.

Phase one, Barangaroo Reserve, opened in August 2015, featuring lookouts, extensive walking and cycling trails with 75,000 native trees and shrubs, idyllic coves, and a number of unique event spaces. The Cutaway, which features a dramatic raw sandstone cliff, is a dynamic 5,500-sqm event space built underneath Barangaroo Reserve. It can be used to host conferences, product launches, or cocktail functions, and just last month was home to Olivier Grossetête's epic art installation, Ephemeral City, as part of the annual Sydney Festival. Hovering above the Cutaway, the Waranara Room is an intimate 400-sqm space, best for smaller seminars or workshops. But the big-ticket item is the 6,000-sqm Stargazer Lawn, Barangaroo's largest outdoor lawn area with a 180-degree view across Sydney Harbour. Roving food and wine events and live concerts can be held on the lawn, while nearby Nawi Cove, a purpose-built maritime amphitheatre can host floating concerts and exhibition sports.

Ambitious plans by casino magnate and former media mogul, James Packer, include an integrated resort within Barangaroo South, the precinct's financial services hub. Plans feature a luxury hotel, several floors of VIP gaming, members' club, and two high-rise pool terraces. "The redevelopment of Barangaroo presents a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to re-imagine how Sydney will do business in the future," says Lewis-Smith. "Likened to London's Canary Wharf, Barangaroo will be a defining feature of the city landscape and cement Sydney as a major competitor in the global financial services sphere. Already, we've secured big name professional services events, such as Sibos 2018, keen to connect and engage with our dynamic sector."

How is Sydney gearing up to host mega incentives such as Nu Skin Greater China Success Trip 2016 and Amway Taiwan Leadership Seminar 2016? Sydney will host at least four large incentives over the next two years. Over this period, around 10,000 delegates will arrive in Sydney. Whole communities and a network of event industry professionals will be engaged when these international visitors are welcomed into the city. These incentives will see Sydney at its best—there will be collaboration across the city's precincts and hotels, and team building and touring suppliers partnering to deliver an exceptional level of service.

How significant are these events? The Asian incentive market has grown strongly and over the past three years, BESydney has secured an estimated AU$230 million (US$159 million) worth of Asian incentive business for NSW. We've seen 20 per cent year-on-year growth over the past decade in the value of events secured from Asia and this market now accounts for around half of the business we secure each year.
POTENTIAL RESOURCES FOR WORLD CITIES

• Vibrant, infectious attitude (Chicago)

• Sorry London: New York is the world’s most economically powerful city
  http://www.citylab.com/work/2015/03/sorry-london-new-york-is-the-worlds-most-economically-powerful-city/386315/

• Cities index ranks London Tokyo and New York as most sustainable
  http://www.theguardian.com/sustainable-business/blog/cities-index-london-tokyo-new-york-sustainability-living-standards

• Sydney as a second tier world city (but consider Barangaroo as a key driver of change for the future)

• Envisioning the city of the future
  http://blog.ted.com/2012/10/13/6-tedxtalks-envisioning-the-city-of-the-future/
2. MEGA CITIES
DEFINED BY THEIR LOCATION & POPULATION
• H4: evaluates the impact of and responses of people to environmental change

• H9: evaluates geographical information and sources for usefulness, validity and reliability

• H10: applies maps, graphs and statistics, photographs and fieldwork to analyse and integrate data in geographical contexts
MEGA-CITIES

Mega-cities are simply defined by population size – those with more than 10 million people according to the UN. Contextualised in the developing world. Simultaneously dominant (as a primate city) and dependent on world cities.

Sao Paulo
Rio de Janeiro
MEGA CITIES - DEVELOPING WORLD

ABSOLUTE & RELATIVE LOCATION
CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES
(H4: IMPACT OF AND RESPONSES OF PEOPLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE)

South American megacities
- http://video.genfb.com/271911933142144

Caracas, Venezuela
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v1p9jiQUW0k The world’s tallest slum: Caracas’ notorious Tower of David (7 mins)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YmzklVLw1LA Venezuela’s Tower of Dreams (Documentary 25 mins)

Write your notes here:
Challenges? Responses?

Latin American mega cities
CHALLENGES AND RESPONSES
(H4: IMPACT OF AND RESPONSES OF PEOPLE TO ENVIRONMENTAL CHANGE)

Lagos, Nigeria

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4LiHN DiBiPo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4LiHN) Lagos, la vida loca (15 mins)

Write your notes here:
Challenges? Responses?

Johannesburg, South Africa


In a city of 10 million designed around the car – but where most people can’t afford one – could bicycles be the answer?

If you’re lucky you’ll hear a bip on the horn before the minibus taxi’s cut across your path. A couple of years ago one of the Diepsloot cycle group wasn’t so fortunate: he was run over and killed by a minibus taxi. A cyclist tells me how he was seriously injured earlier this year when a bakkie drove through him at a junction. He was off work and unable to earn money for a week. No small matter. This cyclist occasionally takes a minibus taxi to work in Rosebank, 15 miles away, but finds the 22 rand (£1) ticket prohibitively expensive. With the early-morning queue, snarled traffic and a long walk the other end, it can take an hour on a good day. He says his bike is cheaper, and just as quick. Most of the Diepsloot cyclists are not South African by birth; they are immigrants who found their first homes here in an informal area on the fringe of the city. Nearly all of the group come from Malawi, Mozambique, Zambia or Zimbabwe, importing bike culture from countries where cycling has been less stigmatised.

It remains very hard to walk anywhere. Pavements are often non-existent and drivers are not generally sympathetic to people on foot or on bikes. It can feel like a hostile environment to those not cocooned inside a car. The only walkers here are people who cannot afford to get around any other way.
### Mega City Summary

**Possible organisation of notes for revision**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nature, rate of growth, distribution</th>
<th>Challenge</th>
<th>Response and effect</th>
<th>Megacity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Caracas</strong> (Venezuela, South America)</td>
<td>Lack of Housing</td>
<td>Self-help and urban protest in the barrios +</td>
<td>Caracas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lagos</strong> (Nigeria, Africa)</td>
<td>Lack of Emp’t</td>
<td>Informal economies +</td>
<td>Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Manila</strong> (Philippines, Asia)</td>
<td>Traffic Congestn</td>
<td>Modified handlebars +</td>
<td>Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lack of Sanitation</td>
<td>Monthly Environment Day +/-</td>
<td>Lagos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>High rates of crime</td>
<td>Community self govt +</td>
<td>Lagos Caracas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POTENTIAL RESOURCES

MEGA CITIES

• Can a city become too big? (Cairo, Mumbai, Jakarta, Shanghai)
• Venezuela’s Tower of David (Caracas)
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YmzklVLwILA
• The Tower of David: Venezuela’s vertical slum
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ZrCzgprPT8
• Megacities reflect growing urbanisation trend (Dhaka, Bangladesh)
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eFboV2m1yuw
• Nigeria in pictures: Lagos facelift
• Slum Survivors series (BBC, SBS on Demand)
  http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b049bbsh
• Favela life: Rio’s city within a city
  http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/guides/zk32pv4/revision/11
3. URBAN DYNAMICS

PROCESSES OF CHANGE
- H3: analyses contemporary urban dynamics and applies them in specific contexts

- H5: evaluates environmental management strategies in terms of ecological sustainability

- H12: explains geographical patterns, processes and future trends through appropriate case studies and illustrative examples
URBAN DYNAMICS

SUBURBANISATION (H3)
URBAN DYNAMIC

URBAN CONSOLIDATION (H3)
URBAN DYNAMIC: EXURBANISATION (H3)
URBAN DYNAMIC:
URBAN DECAY & URBAN RENEWAL

Principal influence: Economic change – Sydney’s emergence as a global financial centre*. 

• Economic restructuring  
• Management of superannuation funds  
• Lifestyle factors

Secondary influence: Technological change – Shipping and cargo handling – landuse obsolescence.

* Key driver: Australia’s 1.4 Trillion superannuation funds
URBAN DYNAMIC: (H3)
URBAN RENEWAL & URBAN CONSOLIDATION
**URBAN DYNAMIC: SPATIAL EXCLUSION** (H3)

*Spatial exclusion*: The protection of privileged lifestyles, which has resulted in restrictions in spatial access and freedom of movement for urban dwellers. Examples include: high security suburbs, walled estates, and security conscious shopping malls and business centres.
3. URBAN DYNAMICS

LARGE CITY IN THE DEVELOPED WORLD
AN EXAMPLE OF USING THE OUTCOMES

Knowledge and understanding
Skill

• H3: analyses contemporary urban dynamics and applies them in specific contexts

• H5: evaluates environmental management strategies in terms of ecological sustainability

• H12: explains geographical patterns, processes and future trends through appropriate case studies and illustrative examples
Urban dynamics (continued)

- a case study of the results of the urban dynamics in a large city selected from the developed world including its
  - social structure and spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage, wealth and poverty, ethnicity
  - changing economic character, nature and location of residential land, commercial and industrial development (World Cities link)
  - culture of place as expressed in the architecture, streetscape, heritage, noise, colour, street life, energy, vitality and lifestyles (World Cities link)
  - growth, development, future trends and ecological sustainability
RESULTS OF URBAN DYNAMICS IN A LARGE CITY FROM THE DEVELOPED WORLD

SYDNEY
SYDNEY (H1)
HTTPS://WWW.YOUTUBE.COM/WATCH?V=W837GMMMY80&LIST=PL701AB233CC87D720&INDEX=3 (A PLAN FOR GROWING SYDNEY, 3 MINS)

• Greater Sydney (ABS)
• 12,367.7 sq km; 650 suburbs
• 4.4 million people; NSW: 7 million; Australia: 22 million (approx)
• 54,746 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander; NSW: 172,620; Australia: 548,368
• 40% born overseas
• 2058 ppl/sq km (low globally)
• 2.1 million are employed => 19% Australia’s labour force
• Above average weekly income
• Framed by natural boundaries

RESULTS OF URBAN DYNAMICS IN SYDNEY (H3, H5)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q4DRHCZFI2G (METRO PLAN 2036, 7 MINS)

Changing economic character, nature and location of residential land, commercial and industrial development (World City)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dqpeXub-7e8 (Future Parramatta)

• Add your notes here:

Growth, development, future trends and ecological sustainability


• Add your notes here:
RESULTS OF URBAN DYNAMICS IN SYDNEY
(H3, H5)

Social structure and spatial patterns of advantage and disadvantage, wealth and poverty, ethnicity

- Add your notes here:

Culture of place as expressed in the architecture, streetscape, heritage, streetlife, vitality and lifestyles (World City)

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cycWgNCM2mE (Foreign foodies putting Sydney on the international food map)

- Add your notes here:


**URBAN DYNAMICS SUMMARY**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country town and/or suburb</th>
<th>Organisation of notes for revision</th>
<th>Organisation of notes for revision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban decay (define the dynamic)</td>
<td>(provide details)</td>
<td>Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban renewal (define the dynamic)</td>
<td>(provide details)</td>
<td>e.g. Urban decay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban consolidation (define the dynamic)</td>
<td>(provide details)</td>
<td>e.g. Urban renewal</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example Dynamic Locations and Effects:**
- **Urban decay**
  - Location: e.g. Urban decay
  - Effect: Space for economic activities
- **Urban renewal**
  - Location: e.g. Urban renewal
  - Effect: Suburbanisation
- **Urban consolidation**
  - Location: e.g. Urban consolidation
  - Effect: Spatial exclusion
# LARGE CITY SUMMARY

Organisation of notes for revision

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name and location of large city from the developed world</th>
<th>Results/effect</th>
<th>Related urban dynamic(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social structure…</td>
<td>(provide details – e.g. what, where, how, why,)</td>
<td>(provide details – e.g. rapid, slow, + -, growth, change..)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changing economic character…</td>
<td>Parramatta</td>
<td>Renewal</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>Redfern</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barangaroo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture of place…</td>
<td>Food culture</td>
<td>(identify)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth, devt, future, ESD</td>
<td>Sydney Metro Plan</td>
<td>(identify)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
POTENTIAL RESOURCES

URBAN DYNAMICS AND SYDNEY

- Counterurbanisation: Sydney to Albury

- Urban renewal, future trends and sustainability: Barangaroo
  https://www.youtube.com/user/Barangaroosydney
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_EZKWybWauE

- Urban decay and urban renewal: Renew Newcastle
  https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6n0ADYyy28w
  http://renewnewcastle.org/

- Sydney as a second tier world city (but consider Barangaroo)

- Newspapers
## POTENTIAL RESOURCES

### URBAN DYNAMICS AND SYDNEY

#### Western Sydney University

#### NSW Planning & Environment and Media
SUBURB OR COUNTRY TOWN

ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE LOCATION
URBAN DYNAMICS IN A COUNTRY TOWN OR SUBURB

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EqxNJWlgMcE&list=PLGhc2Htff4kA4130yC1541NOuHoaNuYV
(Country Town Rescue, Trundle, NSW – an example of urban decay and urban renewal)
• H1: explains the changing nature, spatial patterns and interaction

• H7: justifies geographical methods applicable and useful in the workplace and relevant to a changing world

• H8: plans geographical inquiries to analyse and synthesise information from a variety of sources

• H10: applies maps, graphs and statistics, photographs and fieldwork to analyse and integrate data in geographical contexts

AN EXAMPLE OF USING THE OUTCOMES
Knowledge and understanding
Skill
FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITY!

URBAN DYNAMICS IN A COUNTRY TOWN OR SUBURB

FIELDWORK OPPORTUNITY!
A COUNTRY TOWN

http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2015/04/10/4214300.htm

Tree change in Yunta, SA
GREEK CAFÉS & MILK BARS OF AUSTRALIA

Effy Alexakis and Leonard Janiszewski

http://www.abc.net.au/local/stories/2016/05/02/4453906.htm

Investigating an urban dynamic in a country town or suburban setting

Apply this to the study of your selected urban dynamic

These are the steps you followed when you completed your SGP research

- Identify the aims of the investigation: what are you going to investigate?
- Develop a series of questions that you want to answer during your investigation
- Identify the primary and secondary data you need to answer your questions
- Determine how long it will take to collect the data
- Select the geographical tools needed to collect the data
- Collect your primary and secondary data
- Process and study the data collected
- Select the best form of presentation to communicate your research findings; for example, a word-processed report, an oral presentation, a PowerPoint presentation or a wall display
- Outline the issues raised in your investigation and, where appropriate, take individual or group action to address these issues
BARANGAROO

- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jdTTZk_wuhc
  (Barangaroo from vision to reality)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=pQHTOdxbzP0
  (The beauty of Barangaroo)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TvI3sG5uA-s
  (Animated fly through)
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_EZKWyWauE
  (The making of Barangaroo)
### COUNTRY TOWN OR SUBURB SUMMARY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organisation of notes for revision</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name and location of country town or suburb</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| e.g. Urban decay  
(define the dynamic) | (provide details) | (provide details) |
| e.g. Urban renewal  
(define the dynamic) | (provide details) | (provide details) |
| e.g. Urban consolidation  
(define the dynamic) | (provide details) | (provide details) |
TO CONCLUDE...

CONNECT, APPLY, BE CURIOUS
INCREASE MARKS BY...


• Aligning to **syllabus and outcomes** in revision
• Being aware of **directive term**, e.g. explain, evaluate
• Using key words related to **content**, e.g. management, interaction (see glossary)
• Using the **concepts**, e.g. place, space, change, interconnection, scale
• **Applying information** – stimulus booklet, theory, case-studies, fieldwork
• Using specific examples from **case-studies**
• Including specific reference to **stimulus booklet**
• Including **diagrams, maps, mind maps**
INCREASE MARKS BY...

- **Practicing** to **time** as part of revision
- Writing in a **sustained, logical** and cohesive way
- Being **well informed** (TED talks, news, local context)
  - [www.ted.com/talks](http://www.ted.com/talks) (search ‘cities’)
  - [www.ted.com/talks/kent_larson_brilliant_designs_to_fit_more_people_in_every_city.html](http://www.ted.com/talks/kent_larson_brilliant_designs_to_fit_more_people_in_every_city.html)
- **Knowing/being aware of what you don’t know** (and then brush up!)
SUCCESS IN GEOGRAPHY IS RELATED TO A STUDENT’S ABILITY TO...

• **use the stimulus booklet.** Students need to appropriately interpret and apply data and information from the stimulus booklet then integrate this in to written responses to demonstrate a connection between the stimulus booklet and already known theory and case studies.

• **demonstrate a deep understanding of specific examples and case studies covered.** Students need to develop a sustained, detailed, cohesive and logical extended response that include case studies, reference to the stimulus booklet, illustrative examples and effectively responds to the directive term.
SUCCESS IN GEOGRAPHY IS RELATED TO A STUDENT’S ABILITY TO...

- integrate data and information from the stimulus booklet and current events into short answers and extended responses – it demonstrates an ability to apply knowledge and show your understanding at a more complex level. Remember to also keep an eye on the news.

- use and apply the process of fieldwork in the context of the stimulus booklet – some questions in either the objective response or the short answer sections can relate to the process of fieldwork rather than actual fieldwork completed. It is important to distinguish between what you have completed and what you COULD investigate in the context of a designated image or map in order to respond to a question successfully.
SUCCESS IN GEOGRAPHY IS RELATED TO A STUDENT’S ABILITY TO...

• Be well equipped to maximise opportunities for precision with geographical skills such as bearings, cross sections, gradient, proportional circles. Interpretation of maps, graphs and diagrams can occur in both the multiple choice and short answer sections. Attend the Geography exam equipped with a protractor (recommend a 360 degree protractor), ruler, compass, string, colour pencils or highlighters, calculator, pencils, pens and a magnifying glass.

• Use terminology in a sustained and appropriate manner particularly within extended responses.
AS A RESULT OF HSC GEOGRAPHY....

You have brains in your head.

You have feet in your shoes.

You can steer yourself any direction you choose.

You’re a geographer now.

You know what you know.

And you are the one who’ll decide where to go.

Photograph: earthspacecircle@blogspot.com
Text: paraphrased from Dr Seuss, The Places You’ll Go
WISHING YOU EVERY SUCCESS IN THE HSC EXAM

- Revise
- Interpret
- Write & illustrate
- Apply and integrate
- Make connections
- Practice
- Repeat
THANK YOU

for your interest & attention during this session
EVALUATION

• I really liked....
• I would have preferred if....
• A take-away for me is....
• Something else I would like to mention....

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