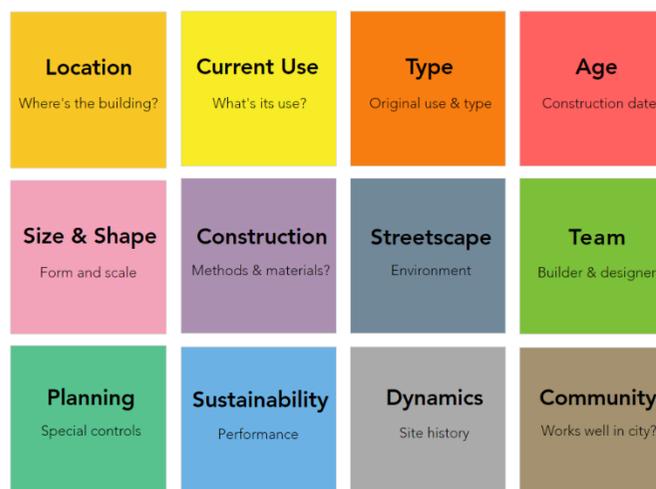


Colouring London – Guidance for A level

Colouring London aims to collect information on every building in London, to help make the city more sustainable.

The Society's education team has worked in partnership with the Colouring London team at The Bartlett Centre for Advanced Spatial Analysis, University College London, Historic England and the RIBA to provide free educational resources.

The resources are designed to work as a stand-alone unit; or could be incorporated into an existing scheme of work. In order to use these resources and add information to the platform, you will need to register <https://colouringlondon.org/sign-up.html>. *Adherence to high data ethics standards are crucial to the platform's success and to its longevity.*



The website has twelve data categories <https://www.pages.colouring.london/buildingcategories>

Before embarking on either using Colouring London in the field or classroom please ensure that you/you students have read the guidance provided for each category.

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All of the categories link to the various A level specifications. There are opportunities for using Colouring London in teaching about your local area or for students to use independently in their investigations. Three resources have been developed to offer some ideas about how to integrate it into KS5:

Sense of place

Using maps can offer students a sense of place using both primary and secondary data. The resources demonstrate how Colouring London could be used to gain a better understanding of the characteristics of a place though observing the building type, age and use. For example, comparing existing data in Colouring London with historical maps can show how a particular place has changed over time.

The need for regeneration

Identifying and evaluating the need for regeneration can be approached from different perspectives. The resources offer some ideas based on comparing the Index of Multiple Deprivation measures with the Colouring London data on building type. For your local area or area of study you can use [DataShine](#) to research the need for regeneration and map the indicators in Colouring London.

Carrying out local data collection to obtain information about vacant buildings and mapping this information into Colouring London can offer an opportunity for teaching within units such as Changing Places or can offer individual students the opportunity to map primary data collected as part of their independent investigations.

Sustainability

Colouring London aims to use building data to map how sustainable the city is. Using primary data collected in a local area or publicly available secondary data on energy use, the lifespan of buildings can be used as a measure of sustainability. Colouring London offers an opportunity for GIS to be incorporated into teaching or fieldwork.

Tips before you get started:

[Colouring London](#) is best viewed in Google Chrome.

Before embarking on your local field work, check what data is already available in Colouring London.

To obtain maps of your local area for colouring in during your local field work you should visit <https://digimapforschools.edina.ac.uk/> or <https://schools.esriuk.com/>

Geographical Information Systems are an integral part of the Independent Investigation at A Level. Colouring London offers an open source platform that could allow building and sustainability data to be collected and presented. Below are some suggested links to the A level specifications.

Board	Specification link	Topic	Link to Colouring London	Potential links
AQA	3.2.3.7 Other contemporary urban environmental issues	Changing places Contemporary urban environments Environmental problems – dereliction	https://www.pages.colouring.london/demolitions	Identifying the need for regeneration or demolition in an area
AQA	3.2.3.8 Sustainable urban development	Ecological footprint of major urban areas. Dimensions of sustainability: natural, physical, social and economic. Nature and features of sustainable cities. Concept of liveability. Contemporary opportunities and challenges in developing more sustainable cities. Strategies for developing more sustainable cities.	https://www.pages.colouring.london/sustainability	Identifying the need for improved efficiency in existing building stock or new developments.
Edexcel	4A.4 Economic and social inequalities changes people’s perceptions of an area.	There are priorities for regeneration due to significant variations in both economic and social inequalities (gated communities, ‘sink estates’, commuter villages, declining rural settlements).	https://www.pages.colouring.london/use	Identifying the need for regeneration. Determining whether regeneration has been successful.

Edexcel	4A.6 There is a range of ways to evaluate the need for regeneration.	The use of statistical evidence to determine the need for regeneration in your chosen local place.	https://colouringlondon.org/	Collection and evaluation of data in a local area to determine whether there is a need for regeneration.
Edexcel	4A.10 Assessing the success of regeneration uses a range of measures: economic, demographic, social and environmental	Regeneration is successful if it leads to an improvement in the living environment (levels of pollution reduced, reduction in abandoned and derelict land)	https://www.pages.colouring.london/use	Evaluating whether regeneration has changed the sense of place.
Eduqas	1.3.4 Economic change and social inequalities in deindustrialised urban places	Consequences of the loss of traditional industries in urban areas including the cycle of deprivation, social exclusion, and lower pollution levels Consequences of loss of secondary industries in urban areas including unemployment	https://www.pages.colouring.london/sustainability	Use of Colouring London to map change in building use. Identifying buildings that would be suitable for solar panels.
OCR	2.1 Changing Spaces; Making Places	Places are multi-faceted, shaped by shifting flows and connections which change over time.	https://www.pages.colouring.london/use	Contrasting two place profiles at a local scale, including: their demographic, socio-economic, cultural, political, built and natural characteristics that shape their place identity.