

CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING

Year 10: Geography



We Are **CARING**

We Are **CURIOUS**

We Are **CREATIVE**

SELF QUIZZING

OUR EXPECTATIONS

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

WHAT YOU SHOULD DO

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use the following blank page to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.

WEEK 1

Copy out the key terms.

Population distribution

The distribution is how the people are spread out across an area.

This can be **EVEN** or **UNEVEN**.

An **even** population distribution would mean that per square kilometre there would be exactly the same amount of people across the whole country.

An **uneven** population distribution would mean that there are certain places around the country where there are more or less people, for example, in a coastal resort, in the capital city or in a rural area.

Population density:

This is the average number of people living in a given area. It is calculated by dividing the number of people in a certain area by the size of that area. The measurement is normally illustrated as the number of people per square kilometre or square mile for example, the UK land area is 241,930km² and the population is 69,573,805. so the population density is 287 per km².

- When the population of an area is described as **DENSLEY** populated there are lots of people in one area; it is often measured in square kilometres e.g. 7,500 people per sq. km.
- When the population is described as **SPARSELY** populated there are few people in one area e.g. 7 people per sq. km.

Week 2

Copy out the information.

Opportunities in Bristol:

- There is a vibrant underground music scene in addition to the usual bars and nightclubs. Colston Hall has concerts and entertainment including artists like; The Beatles, Queen, Biffy Clyro, David Bowie, Michael Bublé, Girls Aloud, Snow Patrol, Billy Connolly, Rob Beckett and Stephan Merchant.
- Food, clothes, music, language, traditions, religions can all be incorporated into British society.

Bristol Harbourside:

You can see a couple of Banksy artworks around the harbourside, including The Girl with the Pierced Eardrum by Bristol Marina, or The Grim Reaper on display at M Shed.

Arnolfini International Centre for Contemporary Arts: • Free entry to the gallery • Jan van Eyck Arnolfini portrait

Tourism – some major attractions including Brunel's ship the SS Great Britain, and Bristol Zoo.

Bristol Balloon Festival

- The Fiesta is **free and un-ticketed**, which is a key part of the ethos of the event. **It's accessible to all!** If you would like to bring a car to the fiesta you will need a car parking ticket. Bristol Beacon sells tickets for parking and shuttle busses to Bristol Balloon Fiesta.

St Pauls Carnival: is a celebration of Afro Caribbean culture. It is an event where every float, stage, performer and person tells a story. A story of music, dance and community.

Bristol Harbourside

- This is part of the project to regenerate the central part of the city.
- Former workshops and warehouses have been converted into residential dwellings, bars/ clubs and cultural venues: these include an art gallery, a media and arts centre, a museum and the Bristol science exhibition centre.
- Bristol is home to two football clubs, and top flight Rugby and Cricket clubs.
- The various teams and clubs are developing their stadiums to provide a range of leisure and conference facilities plus, accommodation.
- Bristol Rovers are planning to move their ground to the outskirts to help improve the facilities and the access to the ground for locals and travelling supports. This will also ease congestion in the city centre.
- Diversification into providing other facilities other than sports will help to promote and develop the local economy.

The Development on the Cribbs Causeway is an out of town shopping centre and retail parks on a junction of the M5. Inside The Mall there are over 130 shops. These are chain shops e.g. H & M, Next, Apple and John Lewis plus, a food court. The retail parks have stores like B & Q, DFS, Wickes, car dealerships, hotels, plus a bowling alley, an ice rink (autumn 2021) and various restaurants like Nando's and Pizza Express.

Cabot Circus

- This development opened in September 2008 at a cost of £500 million.
- It has a mixed land use.

Week 3

Copy out the information.

Established an Air Quality Management plan to monitor air pollution.

Increase the use of renewable energy from 2% in 2010.

Over 300 electric car charging points throughout the city.

Every primary pupil planted a tree to improve the cities green coverage.

Increase the use of brownfield sites for new business and housing.



Plan to reduce energy usage by 30% and CO2 emissions by 40% in 2020.

Reduce water pollution by improved monitoring and maintenance.

International festival on Green technology and an international competition to develop mobile apps and environmental awareness games.

175 businesses created a 'Green' action plan.

Week 4

Copy out the information.

| Key Word | | Definition |
|--------------------|--|---|
| Dereliction | | Abandoned buildings and wasteland. |
| Gentrification | | The process whereby the character of a poor urban area is changed by wealthier people moving in, improving housing, and attracting new businesses, often displacing current inhabitants in the process. |
| Urban sprawl | | Unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding rural areas. |
| Brownfield site | | Land that has been used, abandoned and now awaits reuse; often found in urban areas. |
| Greenfield site | | A plot of land, often in a rural or on the edge of an urban area that has not been built on before. |
| Rural-urban fringe | | A zone of transition between a built-up area and the countryside, where there is often competition for land use. |

- The challenges in Bristol have been brought about due to the changes in economy and industry. They have moved from more primary and secondary industries to a more tertiary and quaternary based city.
- This has brought about abandonment, dereliction and urban sprawl.
- As demand has risen for new housing due to the population growing rapidly; the edge of the city has been redeveloped.
- The inner city area has suffered the most as the concentration of redundant industrial buildings is the highest. As there is no need for them anymore they have become derelict. Crime has increased around these sites and other socio-economic issues have increased.

Week 5

Copy out the information. What are the impacts of urban sprawl?

- Increased congestion, traffic noise and air quality; more pollution in the countryside
- Impacts on ecology and loss of habitats and biodiversity
- Loss of open space and recreational areas
- Increased flood risk in parts
- Commuter towns also lead to a rise in house prices; Young people/families can't afford to buy due to the high house prices. They have to move away. Lack of affordable housing.
- Second homes can be bought by commuters. This can increase the house prices locally
- Developing on farmland areas can lead to people losing their income as farmers
- Out-of-town retail and business parks can benefit as the land on the outskirts of urban areas is cheaper, and this offers employment for local people
- Commuters continue to use the services in Bristol; as a result this has a negative effect upon the services in their commuter village e.g. Long Ashton
- Modern developments are built on the edges of villages and the gentrification of abandoned buildings can lead to a breakdown in community spirit
- Possible increase in construction (secondary) jobs
- Impacts on existing community services and facilities e.g. education, health and increase overall costs. This can be due to migration from Europe or urban areas locally (Bristol).
- 80% car ownership is leading to increased traffic on narrow country roads. Decreasing demand for public transport.
- Increased congestion, traffic noise and air quality; more pollution in the countryside
- Impacts on ecology and loss of habitats and biodiversity
- Loss of open space and recreational areas
- Increased flood risk in parts
- Commuter towns also lead to a rise in house prices; Young people/families can't afford to buy due to the high house prices. They have to move away. Lack of affordable housing.
- Second homes can be bought by commuters. This can increase the house prices locally
- Destroys farmland
- Developing on farmland areas can lead to people losing their income as farmers
- Out-of-town retail and business parks can benefit as the land on the outskirts of urban areas is cheaper, and this offers employment for local people
- Commuters continue to use the services in Bristol; as a result this has a negative effect upon the services in their commuter village e.g. Long Ashton
- Modern developments are built on the edges of villages and the gentrification of abandoned buildings can lead to a breakdown in community spirit.

Week 6

Copy out the information.

Why Did the Temple Quarter need to be regenerated?

- The secondary industries began to decay and die or move away
- Derelict** buildings or **disused** land increases
- The site has already been developed on so it can relieve the problems of **urban sprawl** as it is a **brownfield** site
- This view creates the **first impression** for many visitors coming into Bristol
- Improving the **unsightly** areas will help to **improve** the urban environment
- People may take more **pride and care** of their surroundings
- This can **reduce** the amount of car and **transport** use as the areas are closer to the CBD to reduce both **visual and air pollution**.
- Each site can now be used for a **range of different uses** and not just tied to industry.

Bristol Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone

- Enterprise Zones are designated areas across England that provide tax breaks and Government support. They are great places to do business especially for both new and expanding firms. They encourage jobs and economic growth.

They are designed to improve the:

- Local businesses
- Local communities and the
- UK economy.

What schemes did they introduce to regenerate the Temple Quarter?

- *Bristol Temple Quarter Enterprise Zone*
- *Bristol Arena*
- *Brunel's Engine Shed*
- *Temple Meads Station*
- *The Paintworks*

Summary of the Temple Quarter Regeneration Scheme

Areas that have improved:

- Transport
- Culture
- Quaternary Industry
- Recreation
- Mixed use development
- Residential
- Brownfield sites

Week 7

Copy out the information.

Key term- Urban Sustainability

A sustainable city is one in which there is:

- minimal damage to the environment,
- resources allocated fairly and jobs secure and,
- there is a strong sense of community, with local people involved in decisions made.

Sustainable urban living includes several aims including the use of renewable resources, energy efficiency, use of public transport, accessible resources and services.

It is to do with ensuring that cities and towns have a minimal environmental footprint (they don't pollute too much and don't consume too many natural resources).

When assessing sustainable urban living we are going to consider the following features:

- Energy conservation
- Water conservation
- Waste recycling
- Creating green space

Week 8

Copy out the information.

Urbanisation is the proportion of the world's population who live in towns and cities.

What percentage of people live in towns and cities for a place to be deemed as urbanised?

- 50%+

Urbanisation has taken place in different places, at different speeds in different parts of the world.

The UK was one of the first countries to urbanise.

- Urban** - is a built up area such as towns and cities.

- Rural** - is an area outside towns and cities e.g. countryside.

- Rural-Urban Fringe (RUF)** – this is the area with characteristics of countryside and urban areas.

Migration is the movement of population from one area to another. Some migrations are forced, voluntary, permanent, temporary, international and regional. In LICs a lot of migration is rural to urban.

Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from countryside to city areas.

Why do people migrate?

Push factors – generally negative and due to harsh conditions in the rural areas.

- Starvation / malnutrition / lack of reliable food sources due to poor harvest and low crop yields

- Little / no ownership of land

- Drought/ desertification that reduce crop yields

- Long hours, little pay

- Farming is often at subsistence level and so only enough food to survive is produced. Little or none to sell.

- War

- Persecution – religion, sexual orientation, cultures,

- Fewer services – hospitals, education and entertainment

Pull factors – generally positive and are more favourable than the rural areas.

- Better paid jobs

- More well paid jobs

- Higher standard of living is possible

- They expect housing to be nicer

- Services, such as education, health care, and entertainment are greater in quality and quantity

- “Bright lights”

- More public transport

- More reliable sources of food

- Friends and family living there

Week 9

Copy out the information. Lagos: a city of opportunity

Employment

There are more jobs in Lagos than anywhere else within Nigeria. There are two main types of job:

Formal: these are jobs that pay tax and so the workers receive benefits e.g. sick pay.

Informal: these workers do not pay tax and so they do not receive any benefits. Examples, street vendor or recycling waste from the rubbish dumps.

Most people in Lagos work in this sector at less than \$1.25 per day as 60% of the population live in informal settlements.

Education

All children are offered a basic education by the Lagos State Government for their first 9 years. Lagos is home to many universities and training colleges. There are over ten universities in Lagos. Education a significant pull factor in attracting people to Lagos, particularly from rural areas. If you are educated you are more likely to find work in one of Lagos growing industries, like finance, film (Nollywood) or fashion.

Healthcare

Healthcare is available in Lagos, however it is not always free. There are more healthcare centres than in rural or remote areas.

You still may have to queue for an appointment, but you will get seen and so the general healthcare and life expectancy will increase.

Healthcare is better in Lagos than in rural areas, with greater access to doctors, clinics and hospitals.

Public and private healthcare is available in Nigeria, though private hospitals are not necessarily better.

Electricity

Two new power stations are planned to reduce the cities shortage of electricity and to light the streets at night. Despite access being better in Lagos, there are frequent power cuts which have a negative impact on industry, water supply and other services. Around 80% of the population of Lagos relies on diesel generators, however, these are one of the main causes of air pollution in the city.

An ambitious project called Future Proofing Lagos – Energy Sector aims to provide 100% of the population with access to energy (up from 60%), and street lighting for residential and commercial areas. At least 20% of this energy will be produced by the renewable sector.

Water supply

Lagos offers a reasonable water supply, particularly when compared to rural areas. Many people access freshwater by digging wells or from public taps. Others buy fresh water from water vendors. The wealthier residents of Lagos tend to have fresh water piped to their homes.

The Lagos Water Corporation claims to supply over 12 million people with water. The 2020 Water Master Plan aims to meet the rising demand through the construction of several water treatment plans.

Crime reduction

In order to tackle high levels of armed muggings, burglaries and carjacking, the city has bought three helicopters for police to spot criminal activities. Plus, there are more police on the streets to combat crime.

Week 10

Copy out the information.

A Transnational corporation/company is a company that operates in several countries across the world. The HQ is in a HIC. The 'top staff' are in HICs. The production of the products are often in LICs. Many of these companies are worth more than entire LIC countries.

Investment in training, education and local infrastructure

Bringing financial investment into the host country's economy

Causing significant environmental damage, without taking responsibility for cleaning up

Paid wages tend to be lower than the home country of the TNC

Profits leave the country and benefit shareholders, often in HICs

Locals often poorly paid

Introducing new technology that might otherwise not be available

Working conditions are often very poor

Powerful TNCs can exert pressure on governments

More money is spent in the economy

Valuable export revenues are created

Companies provide employment and new skills

Grants and subsidies to attract TNCs could have been used to grow Nigerian companies

Highest paid skilled jobs are often for foreign employees from the TNC

International links that provide access to markets around the world

Other local companies benefit from increased orders

Being able to withdraw from a country if circumstances change

Week 11

Copy out the information.

What are the issues with urban growth in Lagos?

Informal settlements are common in most Nigerian cities.

Services haven't kept pace with the rate of economic growth.

Waste disposal is a major issue.

Traffic congestion is a major problem which leads to high levels of exhaust emissions.

Urban sprawl has meant that some green belt areas and recreational areas have been developed on.

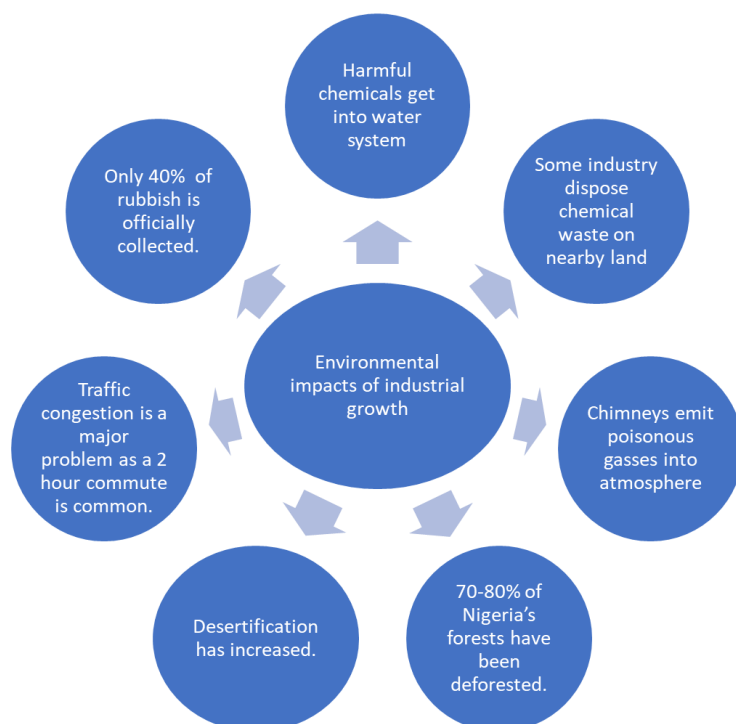
As we have previously seen Lagos has an ever-increasing population. The **population density** is rapidly increasing to approximately 20,000 people per square kilometre. This is very **densely** populated.

As a result of this there are major issues with the following areas. These will impact of persons **quality of life** and **standard of living**.

There are over 5,000 registered industrial plants and approximately 10,000 small-scale industries.

This rapid growth is unregulated and as a result has led to various environmental problems.

MNCs including Unilever and Shell have helped to develop and have an environmental impact.



Week 12

Copy out the information.

What are the problems of an informal settlement?

Makoko is an informal settlement with a population of more than 250,000 people.

- Lack basic facilities
- Poor sanitation
- Lack of amenities and services e.g. water supplies and energy
- Poor education levels
- Uneven levels of development
- High levels of employment in the informal sector
- Low wages even with jobs available from MNCs e.g. Shell or Unilever
- At risk of waterborne diseases e.g cholera and typhoid
- Flooding is common
- Illegal inhabitants
- 275,000 new inhabitants come into Lagos annually
- Houses are made from scrap materials and built on stilts
- High levels of pollution in Lagos lagoon
- Families fish in the lagoon

There are four urban planning schemes to improve the lives of the urban poor in Lagos:

- Eko-Atlantic
- Floating schools
- The Redevelopment Project for Makoko and
- Transport.