Transition Pack

A Level Geography

Name: _____

REGENERATING PLACES

1976

1976-1998

1998-2000

2001-2007

2007 - ?

You will study four enquiry questions whilst exploring 'Regenerating Places' -

1. **How and why do places vary?**
2. **Why might regeneration be needed?**
3. **How is regeneration managed?**
4. **How successful is regeneration?**

HOW AND WHY DO PLACES VARY?

In this first enquiry question, you are expected to undertake an in-depth study of the local place in which you live or study (which will be Leicester) and one contrasting place (possibly Mumbai or Rio de Janeiro).

Your task is to complete secondary research on your local place, Leicester, to focus on enquiry questions 2 and 3.

ENQUIRY QUESTION 2: WHY MIGHT REGENERATION BE NEEDED?

Why did Leicester need to be regenerated?

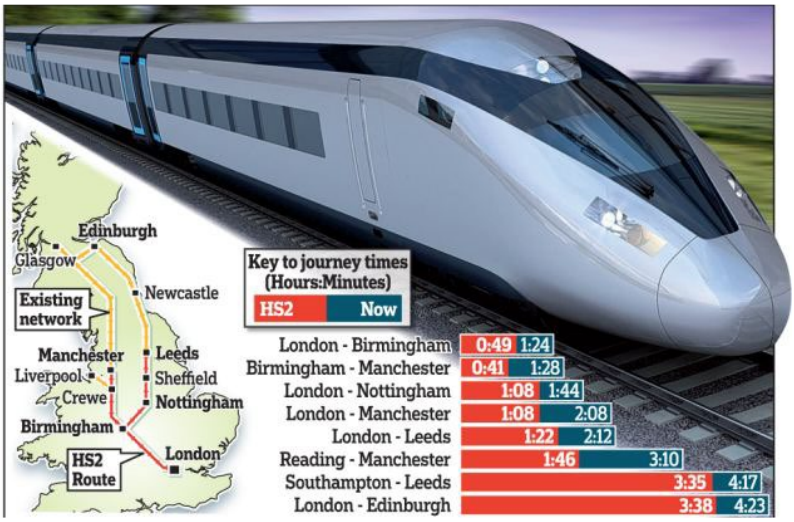
Use the internet, local libraries, the Records Office and your own knowledge to find out why Leicester needed to be regenerated. You need to consider a wide range of questions and find out if they applied or apply to Leicester, such as;

- Has the city experienced deindustrialisation?
- Have industries closed down and for what reasons?
- What was/is the level of unemployment?
- Are there skills shortages?
- Has the area experienced outward migration?
- What has happened to property prices?
- Does the area suffer from social deprivation (health, education, crime and access to services)?
- Is there any evidence of sink estates, commuter villages or declining rural settlements?
- Are local communities engaged in the area (consider election turnout and local community groups)?
- What is the ethnic mix/make-up of the area?
- What is the population structure of the area?
- Are there many new residents (students, in-migrants)?
- Is there evidence of conflict between different groups within communities?

ENQUIRY QUESTION3: HOW IS REGENRATION MANAGED?

Has national government made any policy decisions that have had an impact on Leicester's regeneration? i.e.:

- Have they developed local airports?
- Have they improved transport infrastructure?
- Have they passed new planning laws?
- Have they set house building targets?
- Have they made decisions about international migration?



Has local government taken decisions to make the area look more attractive to inward investors?

- Have they created science parks, industrial estates to attract new firms to the area?
- Are local interest groups (Chamber of Commerce, preservation societies) involved in the key decision-making process in the area?
- Have they been involved in any leisure and tourism, retail or sport strategies to regenerate the area?
- Have they encouraged rural diversification?

REGENERATING PLACES GLOSSARY

Complete the glossary, remembering that the terms are all related to regenerating places, in either urban or rural areas.

- Area based incentives
- Cold spots
- Community groups
- Commuter villages
- Deindustrialisation
- Demographic changes
- Depopulation
- Deprivation
- Environmental inequality
- Flagship regeneration projects
- Gated communities
- Gentrification
- Glasgow effect
- High Speed Two (HS2)
- Index of Multiple Deprivation (IMD)
- Indicators of success
- Legacy
- Levels of engagement
- Lived experience
- Local Enterprise Partnership (LEP)
- Marginalisation
- Not In My Back Yard (NIMBY) groups
- Postcode lottery
- Rebranding
- Regeneration
- Regeneration strategies
- Re-imaging
- Re-inventor cities
- Replicator cities
- Rural – urban continuum
- Rural proofing
- Service inequality
- Sink estate
- Social inequality
- Social polarisation
- Social segregation
- Spiral of decline / De- multiplier effect
- Studentification

Paper 1

Paper 1 has two topics; 1) Tectonic Processes and Hazards and 2) Landscape Systems, Processes and Change – Coastal landscape and change

Tectonic Processes and Hazards.

Enquiry Questions:

1. **Why are some locations more at risk from tectonic hazards?**
2. **Why do some tectonic hazards develop into disasters?**
3. **How successful is the management of tectonic hazards and disasters?**

This topic develops your knowledge from GCSE. Use the information below, your own knowledge AND additional research to complete the tasks below.

Plate Boundaries

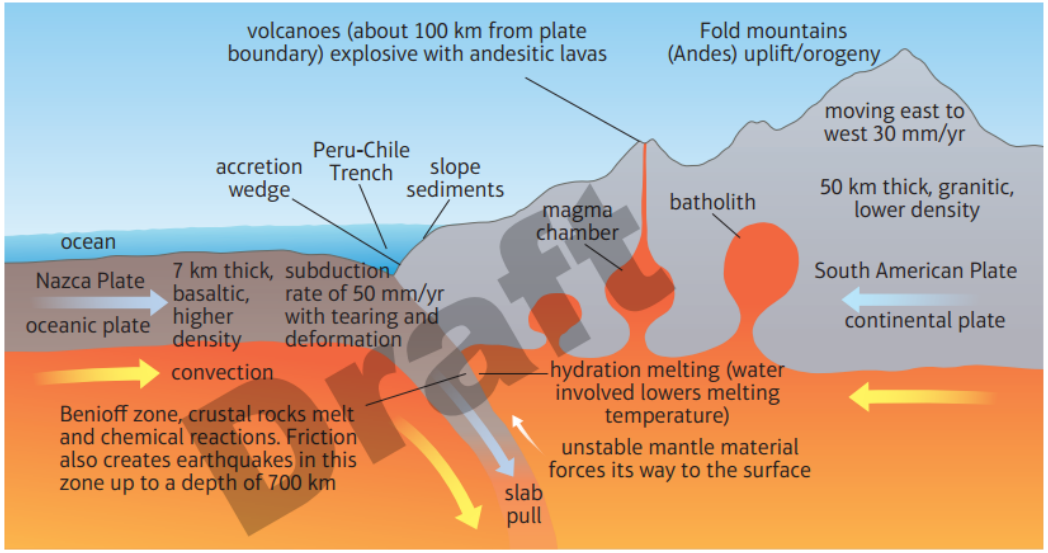


Figure 1.5: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary.

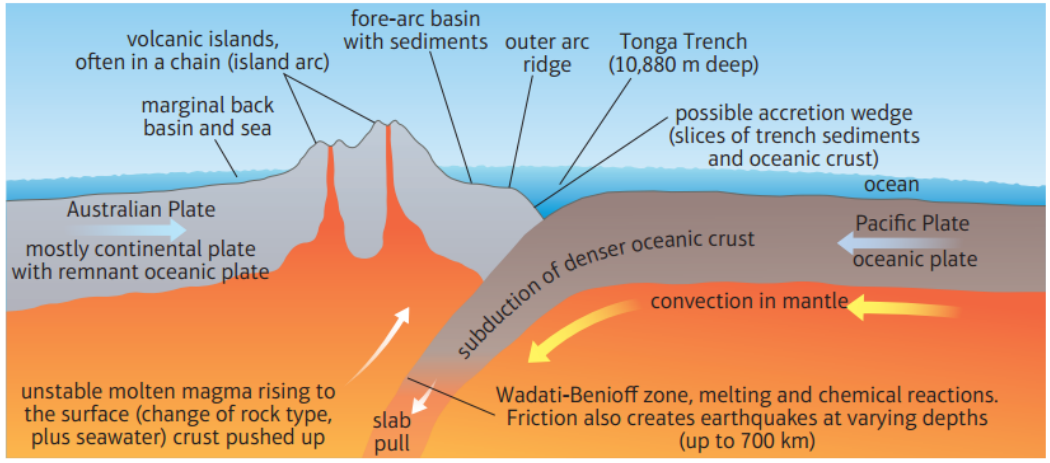


Figure 1.6: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary (island arc).

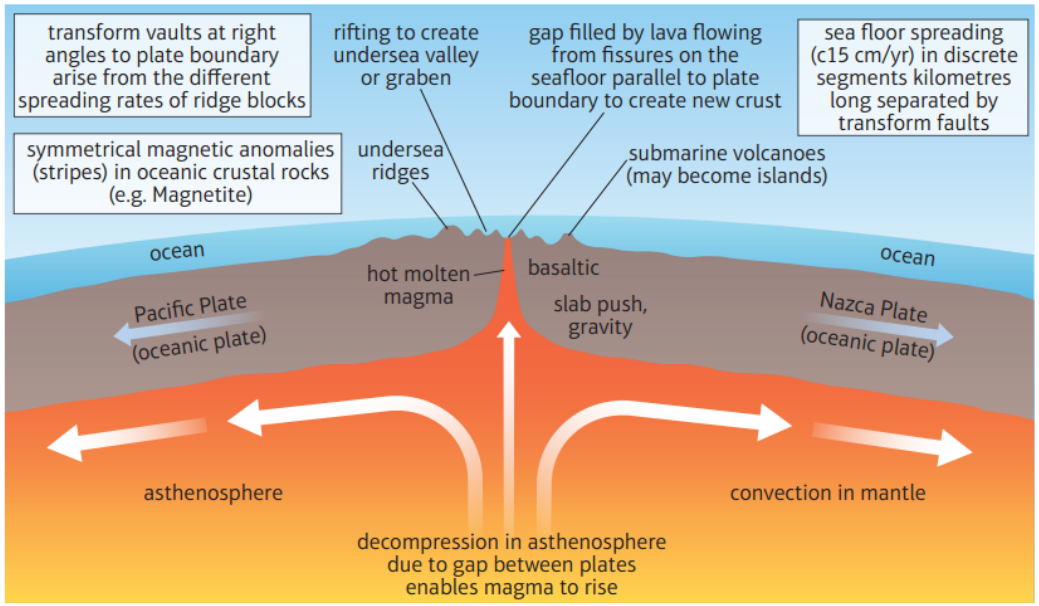


Figure 1.7: Constructive (divergent) plate boundary.

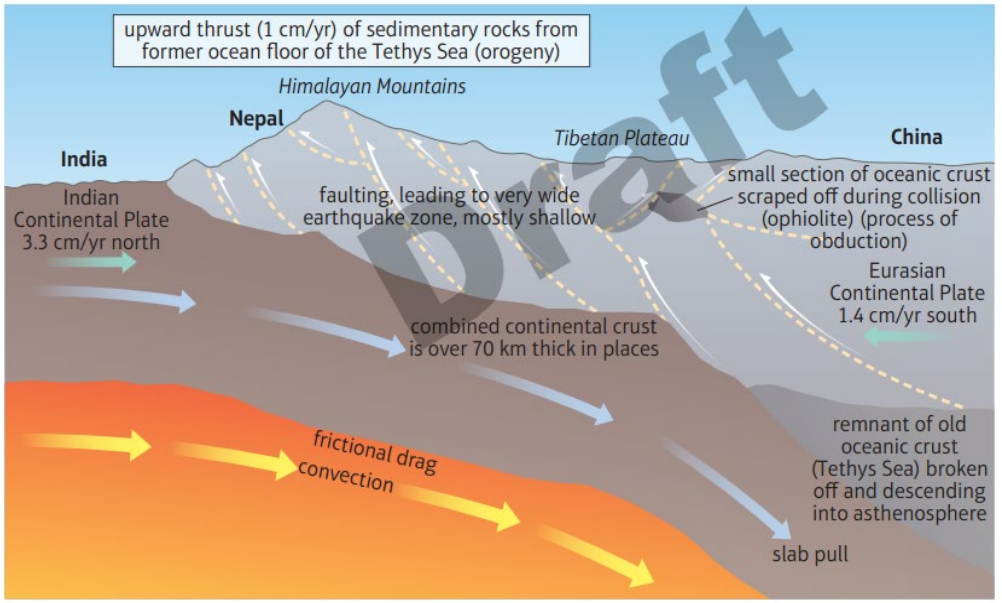


Figure 1.8: Collision (convergent) plate boundary.

1. For each plate boundary identify the different tectonic hazards to be found and the key features.

Plate boundary	Earthquakes and/or volcanoes	Key features (direction of plate margin, type of plate,
Destructive		
Constructive		
Collision		
Transform (Conservative)		

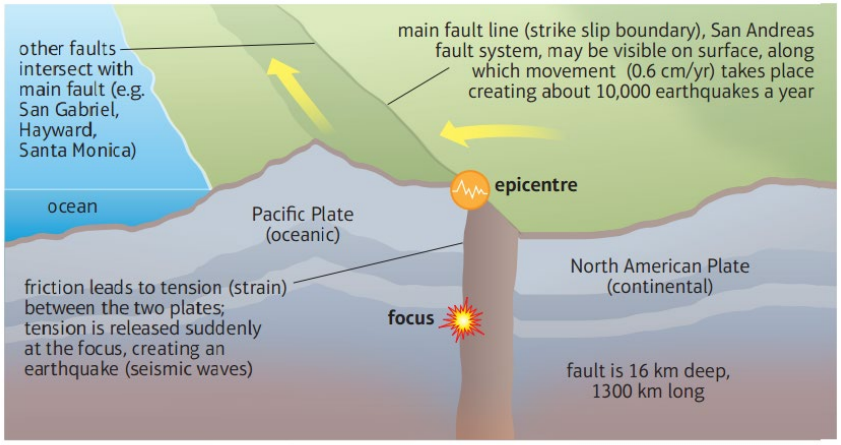


Figure 1.9: Transform (conservative) plate boundary.

2 - Explain the cause of earthquakes at constructive plate margins (4)

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3 - Explain the cause of volcanoes at destructive plate margins (4)

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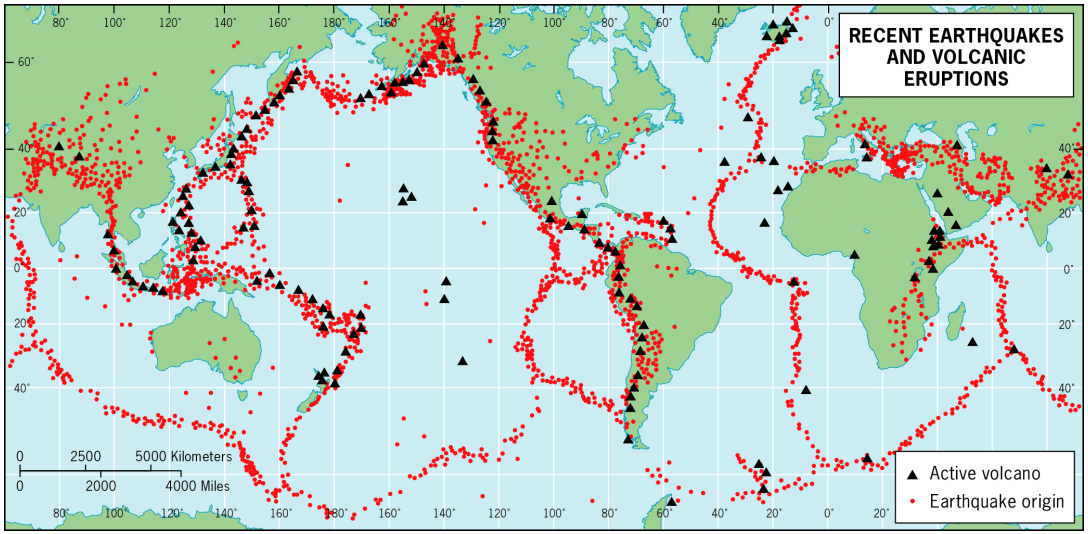
4. Explain why earthquakes and volcanoes are often located in similar locations (6)



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5 - Case Study – Research

Complete research into **<u>one</u>** of the following hazards and produce a comprehensive case study with photographs and maps to support your research:

- **Volcanic Eruption – Eyjafjallajokull, Iceland 2011**
- **Earthquake – Japan, 2011**

For either hazard identify the cause, impacts (Social, Economic and Environmental) and Management of the hazard.

Landscape Systems, Processes and Change – Coastal landscape and change

Enquiry Questions:

1: Why are coastal landscapes different and what processes cause these differences?

2: How do characteristic coastal landforms contribute to coastal landscapes?

3: How do coastal erosion and sea level change alter the physical characteristics of coastlines and increase risks?

4: How can coastlines be managed to meet the needs of all players?

This topic also develops your knowledge from GCSE. Use the information below, your own knowledge AND additional research to complete the tasks below.

Coastal landscapes

The Jurassic Coastline in Dorset is one of the most famous stretches of coastline in terms of landforms and features.

6 - Your task is to research this stretch of coastline to create a case study. You will need to include photos and annotated maps to identify the different features along this stretch of coastline and start to explain how and why the different landforms are created.

7 - Explain the relationship between geology and coastal form along the Dorset Coastline (6 marks)

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