

Transition Pack

A Level Geography



2023

Name:

Deadline for completion **Friday 8th September 2023**

REGENERATING PLACES



1976



1976-1998




1998-2000



2001-2007



2007 - ?

PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS 



Gap 

GAP



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 Lincoln) and one contrasting place (possibly Mumbai or Rio de Janeiro).

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

ENQUIRY QUESTION 2: WHY MIGHT REGENERATION BE NEEDED?

Why did Lincoln need to be regenerated?

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

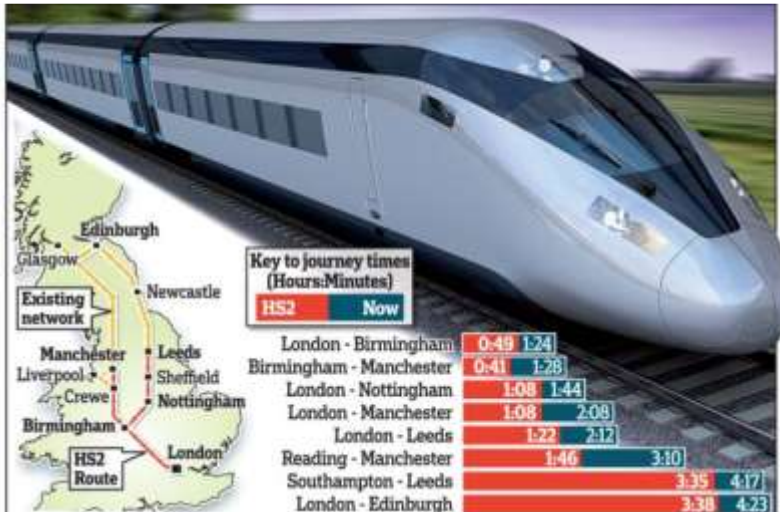
- Has the city experienced deindustrialisation?
- Have industries closed down and for what reasons?
- What was/is the level of unemployment?
- Are there skills shortages?
- Has the area experienced outward migration?
- What has happened to property prices?
- Does the area suffer from social deprivation (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 REGENERATION MANAGED?

Has national government made any policy decisions that have had an impact on Lincoln'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?



Has rebranding taken place to change the public's perception of the area?

- Has the area experienced any urban or rural rebranding?
- Has the urban area been rebranded around industry, culture, heritage or sport?
- Has the rural area been rebranded around specialist products, outdoor pursuits, heritage or film?



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



ASSESSMENT: EXAM STYLE QUESTION

(a) Explain reasons why regeneration might be needed. (6 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(b) Explain how local governments can have an impact on regeneration. (4 marks)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

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

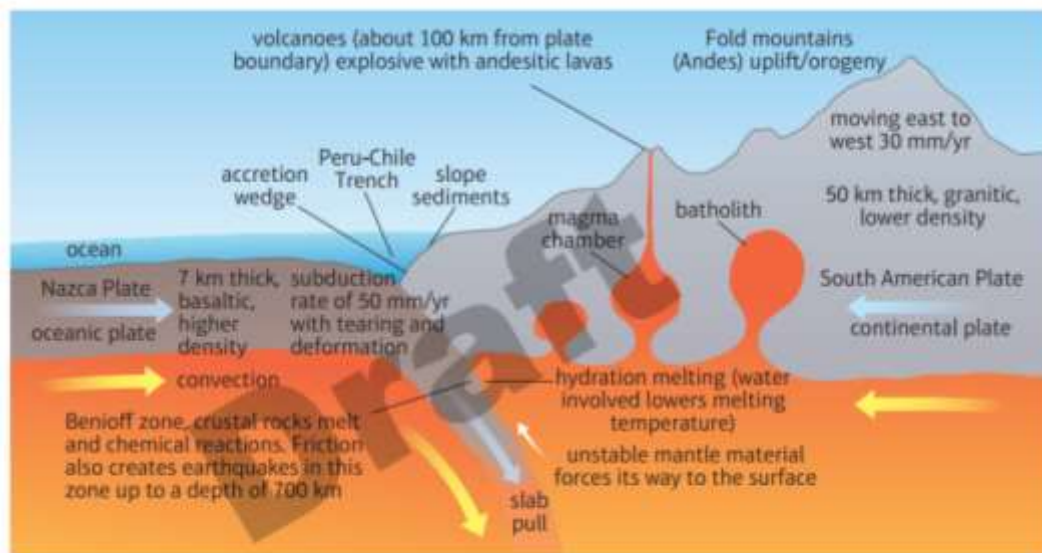


Figure 1.5: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary.

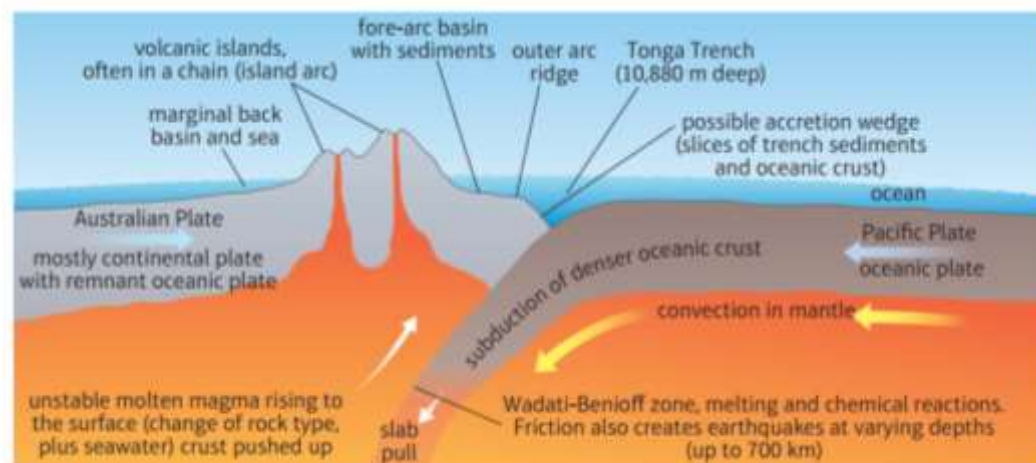


Figure 1.6: Destructive (convergent) plate boundary (island arc).

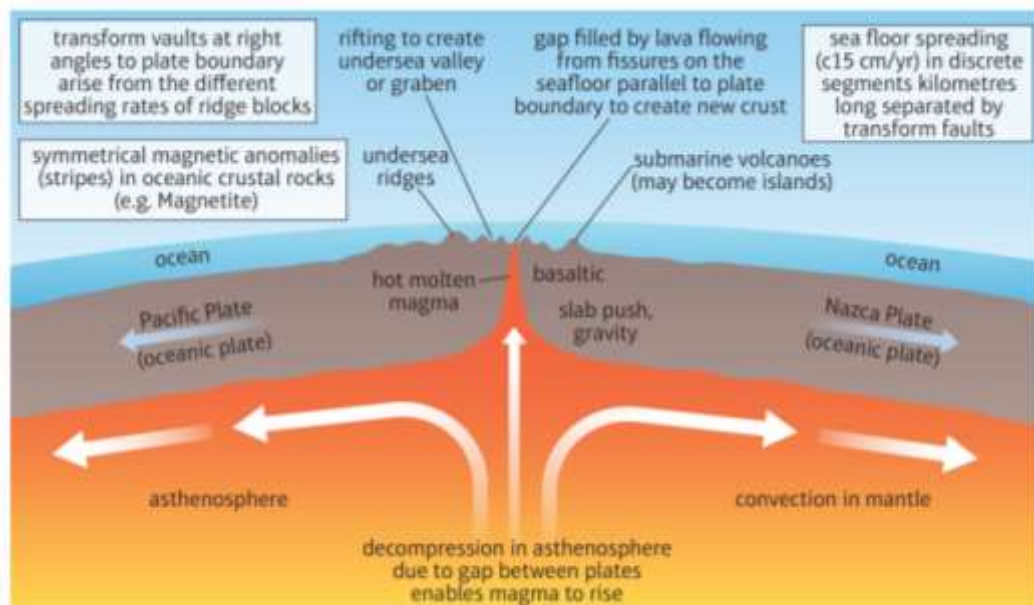


Figure 1.7: Constructive (divergent) plate boundary.

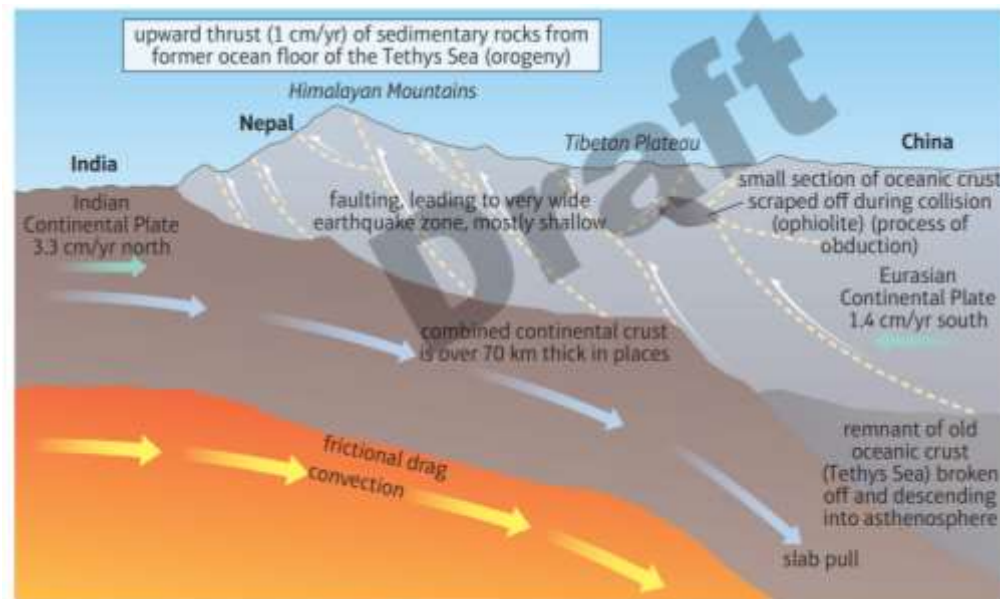


Figure 1.8: Collision (convergent) plate boundary.

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)		

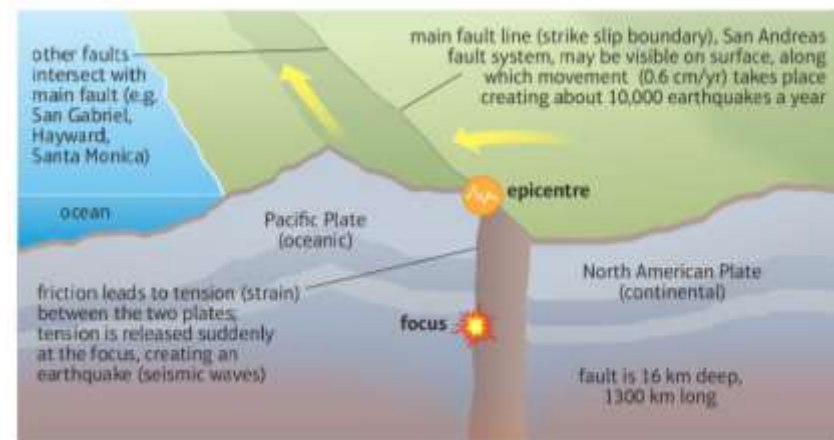


Figure 1.9: Transform (conservative) plate boundary.

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

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

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



5 - Case Study – Research

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

- **Volcanic Eruption – Eyjafjallajökull, Iceland 2011**
- **Earthquake – Christchurch, New Zealand 2010 and 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)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Developing Contextual Knowledge

Geography

The A Level geography curriculum is very broad and requires a lot of contextual and background understanding of world events both past and present, alongside broader general knowledge. The questions below are to support the development of your general, contextual and subject-specific knowledge to enable you to access the A Level curriculum with more ease.

Task – Using the questions below, you need to research the places / events / concepts / ideas and produce a summary for each. This could be a mind map, typed notes or a series of PowerPoint slides – you choose, they are your notes to learn from.

You should complete this alongside your A Level Transition Pack.

1. China – a significant global power that is involved in economic and geopolitical events around the world.

- The 'Cold War' – what is this? What was China's role? What is communism? To what extent is China truly 'communist'?
- Water security in China – what large infrastructure projects have been developed along the Mekong River?
- South China Sea – what is China's involvement? Why is this area 'contentious'?
- Tectonic hazards – what hazards does China experience? What are the challenges associated with this?
- Demographic issues – China's population is the largest in the world. What has China done in the past to control population? What are the current implications of this? What environmental issues does China face because of its growing population?
- What role does China play in development of some African nations?

2. USA – the current global superpower that has social, economic and environmental implications for most nations around the world:

- What does the term 'hegemon' mean? Who is the current president of the USA? What is the current political alignment of the USA (e.g. democratic / republican)? To what extent is the USA the world's 'global police'?
- The 'Cold War' – what role did the USA play in this? What are USA / Cuba relations like now? What is capitalism? What role did capitalism vs communism play in the Cold War?
- Environmental issues – to what extent is the USA experiencing issues with resources e.g. water / oil / gas / fracking. What has the USA's involvement in the Paris 2015 agreement been? How has the involvement in the Paris Agreement shifted over time?
- What is the USA's role in the Arctic? Why is the USA interested in the Arctic?

3. Russia – an emerging power that has formed geopolitical allies with other 'inflammatory' nations:

- Why did Russia invade Ukraine? Which nations are allied with Ukraine? Which nations are allied with Russia? What have the global implications been of the conflict between Russia and Ukraine?

4. Afghanistan – a country that has experienced social, economic and environmental challenges in the 21st century.

- The war in Afghanistan 2001 – 2014. What caused the war? Who was involved? What were the long-term implications for Afghanistan's population? Who are the Taliban? What is Sharia Law? What happened in August 2021 in Afghanistan? What have the social implications been? What environmental challenges does Afghanistan face?

5. Nepal – a small, landlocked country in the Himalayas.

- What does the term 'landlocked' mean? What challenges do landlocked nations experience?
- What are the environmental challenges in Nepal? How is climate change likely to affect Nepal?
- How developed is Nepal? What hinders development in Nepal?

6. Trade blocs – formed by nations for economic gain.

- What are trade blocs? How do trade blocs work? What are 'tariffs' on imports / exports?
- Give examples of trade blocs around the world.
- What are the benefits of being in a trade bloc? Are there any disadvantages of being in a trade bloc?

7. Politics – left wing and right wing

- What is the political 'left'? What are the values of the political left? Which political parties are aligned with the left?
- What is the political 'right'? What are the values of the political right? Which political parties are aligned with the right?
- Which newspapers are aligned with the 'left'? How might this influence reporting of issues?
- Which newspapers are aligned with the 'right'? How might this influence reporting of issues?
- Find examples of the same news stories that have been reported by both left wing and right wing newspapers. How does the reporting on the same issues differ?

8. Colonialism – historic empires have ramifications for nations today.

- What is 'colonialism'? When did it take place? How did the British Empire grow?
- Have a look at a map of Africa – what do you notice about the borders between some nations? How were these borders decided?
- What happened to British colonies when the empire collapsed?
- What is the commonwealth?
- What is 'neo-colonialism'?

9. The Cold war

- When did the cold war happen?
- Who were the main players in the cold war?
- What was the cold war about?
- Which 'organisations' developed during this period

10. Players – groups which influence decision makers

- Find out what 'Think tanks' are and give some examples
- Which environmental groups exist and what are their aims? (Do any high profile individuals fund any of these groups?)
- What are lobby groups or lobbyists?