

A Level Bridging Work

Geography

Present the tasks in any format you like – this could be a power point or a poster, or a leaflet, or on A4.

The project will be due in your first lesson of Geography in September.

Task 1

Changing Places – The Theory of Place

The definition of place, like any concept, is contested. We tend to think of places as settlements – New York or London are clearly places. Closer in, well-known public spaces are referred to as places – Trafalgar Square or Edinburgh Castle. We may refer to a restaurant or café as a ‘favourite place’ where we have formed attachments to a place. Place, is not scale specific. It can be as small, like a setting at a table or as large as the Earth. The common assumption that place is a settlement is but one definition of place, and not the most interesting.

So what are we talking about when we talk about place?

- 1) Read the scanned chapter on ‘Place’ by T Creswell.
- 2) Select 4 photographs / images / paintings that can be used to represent the following:

A Public Space

A Private Space

A Dangerous Place

A Childhood Space

For **each** image write an accompanying 200 words (approx.) to explain how they represent that place and what further geographical links can be applied.

Additional reading and video links:

<https://www.theguardian.com/cities/2016/nov/17/pursuit-happiness-happy-city-index-end-brisol-blues>

<https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/blog/changing-places-blackpool-a-forgotten-town>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OffEmsOgECg>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=j7fRIGphgk&list=PLp8rINBiVtE58y1qVVf-JsILLxg1EVjQ&index=5>

Task 2

Coastal Systems and Landscapes: Human intervention at the coast

According to the United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP) about half the world's population live within 60km of the coast and three quarters of all large cities are at the coast.

Coastal areas are under immense pressure for development resulting in environmental damage and habitat destruction (e.g. mangrove forests, sand dune systems and coral reefs) and pollution of coastal waters.

Large numbers of people living at the coast are at risk from flooding and coastal erosion and this risk is likely to increase as global temperatures increase and sea levels rise.

Key questions are raised. Should we intervene or let nature takes its course? Should we control natural processes or learn to adapt to them?

- 1) Research both sides of the debate.
- 2) What is the difference between hard and soft engineering? (both traditional approaches to protect coastlines)

Why are these approaches often seen as controversial?
- 3) Explain how integrated approaches such as shoreline management plans and integrated coastal zone management present more sustainable options

Use the following to help you:

<https://geographyas.info/coasts/coastal-management/>

<http://www.alevelgeography.com/mappleton/>

<https://www.dorsetforyou.gov.uk/article/409401/Shoreline-Management-Plans>