

Year 8 Settlement – Geography Knowledge Map – Autumn 2

Week 1: Key terms

brownfield site An unused or derelict area of urban land that has been built on previously.

choropleth map A map with coloured or shaded areas in proportion to the variable being displayed - for example, on a map of population density, areas with a higher population density are shaded darker than areas with a lower population density.

commuters People who live in one area and travel to another place to work.

cultural diversity Many different cultures within a society.

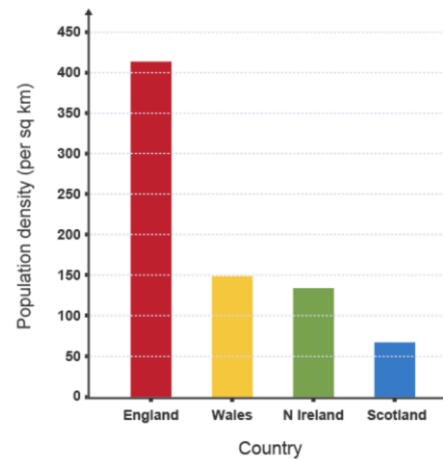
deprivation A lack of basic materials needed for a decent quality of life, eg housing, food etc.

ethnic diversity A variety of different ethnic groups.

greenfield site An area of land that has not been built on before.

Week 2: Population Density

The bar chart shows **population density** in the UK. Scotland has the lowest population density at 68 people per km² whereas England has the highest population density at 413 people per km².



Week 3: key terms

habitat A place where plants, animals and microorganisms live.

infrastructure The basic structures needed for an area to function, for example roads and communications.

inner city The land use zone made up of the old industrial zone and old housing zone.

manufacturing industries Factories which make goods, such as TVs, clothes and cars.

multiplier effect This occurs when a positive change happens, which then has a knock-on effect on other businesses. For example a new office may open, which leads to an increase in lunchtime sandwich sales at the local café and more bus passengers.

population density The average number of people in a certain area.

sustainability The ability to keep something going over time without harming people or the environment.

urban regeneration When an area has been completely transformed by the refurbishment of the buildings and landscape.

Week 4: Key word spelling test

Choropleth
Commuters
Brownfield
Diversity
Multiplier
Sustainability
Infrastructure
Regeneration
Ethnic
Deprivation

Challenge +

Can you write a paragraph which includes all the terms?

Week 5: Urban sustainability

Urban areas can be made more **sustainable** by encouraging:

- **water conservation** - dual flush toilets in businesses and homes, collecting rainwater for gardens and the use of water meters in properties
- **energy conservation** - insulating businesses and homes, use of double and triple glazing in buildings, use of low-energy lighting and appliances
- **waste recycling** - recycling of household and commercial waste, adopting a 'reduce, reuse, recycle' policy, using 'grey' water to flush toilets in public buildings
- **creating green spaces** - increasing the number of parks and planting more trees eg, Queen Elizabeth Park in London

Transport

London is attempting to be sustainable by encouraging the use of public transport. In an attempt to reduce traffic congestion, London has adopted and/or improved several schemes

London Underground - the extension of the Jubilee Line has encouraged more people to use public transport.

Oyster Card - this is an integrated travel payment method which allows people to use buses, trains and tubes quickly and efficiently.

Congestion Charging Zone - this has discouraged people from driving their own vehicles in central London. A fee is charged to any vehicle travelling in central London between 7am and 6pm, Monday to Friday.

Bike sharing scheme - bicycles, commonly known as 'Boris Bikes', can be self hired in many public places in London for as little as £2 for short journeys. This has encouraged many people to cycle, reducing traffic congestion.

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