

Monday 28th February 2022

10: to understand geographical changes to power generation in the UK

Success Criteria

Must

Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.

Understand a change has been made.

SHOULD

Describe geographical changes linked to coal, over time

Answer geographical questions

COULD

Evaluate the environmental impact of coal



The map on the left shows all the places where there is coal, which is in red, and the yellow where coal is, but people can't get to it. The map on the right shows the population of areas in the UK, the darker the blue, the more people there are. The link is where more coal is, more people live there. The only exception is London, which was built for trade links, as it is right on the River Thames.

Britain's coal mostly comes from abroad: a lot of coal mines in the UK have closed. This has changed from in the past, where most of the coal was local.

Should Britain go coal free?

I think Britain should go coal free because it would lower fossil fuels, as 0.3C of the 1C increase in global average temperatures is because of coal; it is also the most polluting energy source. And, when coal is imported, the ship is contributing to climate change.

Suggest why there is a greater population where there is more coal? There is more house from the coal village.

Wednesday 12th January 2022

10: To investigate change through census returns

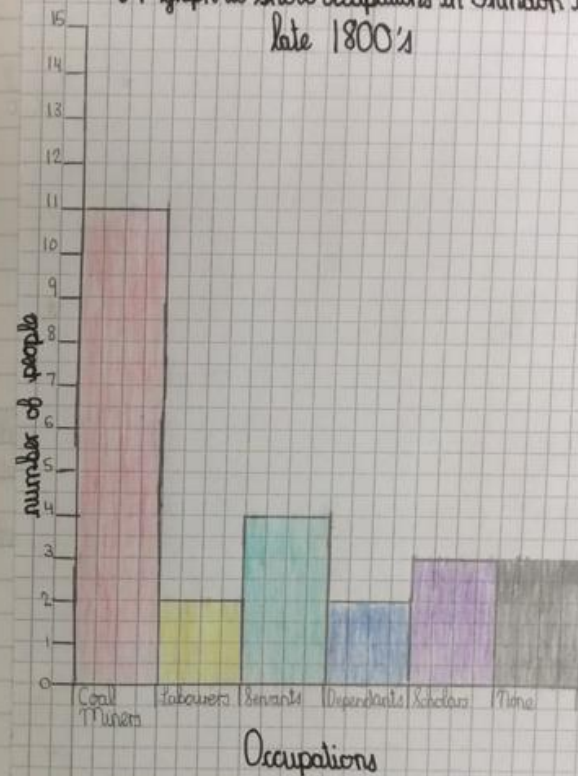
Must	
Understand census returns and the information they give	✓
Use information to understand life in 1881	✓
Should	
Draw and interpret a bar chart of information	✓
Could	
Explain reasons for the changes over time	✓

No	ROAD STREET	NAME and Surname of each person	RELATION to head of family	Age Male	Age Female	Rank, Profession or OCCUPATION
72	Burnetts Street	John Burnett	Head	58		Labourer
		Elanor D(itt)jo	Wife		55	
		William D(itt)jo	Son	27		Coal Miner
		Joseph W D(itt)jo	Son	22		Coal Miner
		Ellen S D(itt)jo	Daughter		20	Servant
		George C D(itt)jo	Son	18		Coal Miner
		James W D(itt)jo	Son	16		Coal Miner
		Robert D(itt)jo	Son	13		Coal Miner
73	D(itt)jo	William Clough	Head	81		Depending on his sons
		Margaret D(itt)jo	Wife		79	
		Thomas D(itt)jo	Son	39		Coal Miner
		Matthew D(itt)jo	Son	36		Coal Miner
		William D(itt)jo	Grandson	26		Coal Miner
74	D(itt)jo	Henry Gill	Head	49		Disabled through an accident
		Sarah D(itt)jo	Daughter		28	Servant
		Thomas D(itt)jo	Son	25		Coal Miner
		Joseph D(itt)jo	Son	19		Coal Miner
		William D(itt)jo	Son	17		Coal Miner
		Mary D(itt)jo	Daughter		15	Servant
75	D(itt)jo	Michael Hobane	Head	40		Labourer
		Bridget D(itt)jo	Wife		44	
		Ellen D(itt)jo	Daughter		15	Servant
		Patrick D(itt)jo	Son	11		Scholar
		Michael D(itt)jo	Son	8		Scholar
		Ann D(itt)jo	Daughter		6	Scholar

It tells us that it was a poor place because most people were miners. Children started to work at around 13. The youngest worker was Robert Burnett. The oldest person was William Clough. No, only the daughters worked. They have changed because there are less coal miners. due to the need of coal has decreased.

Will all mining towns have gone through this change? No, most will have, but not all.

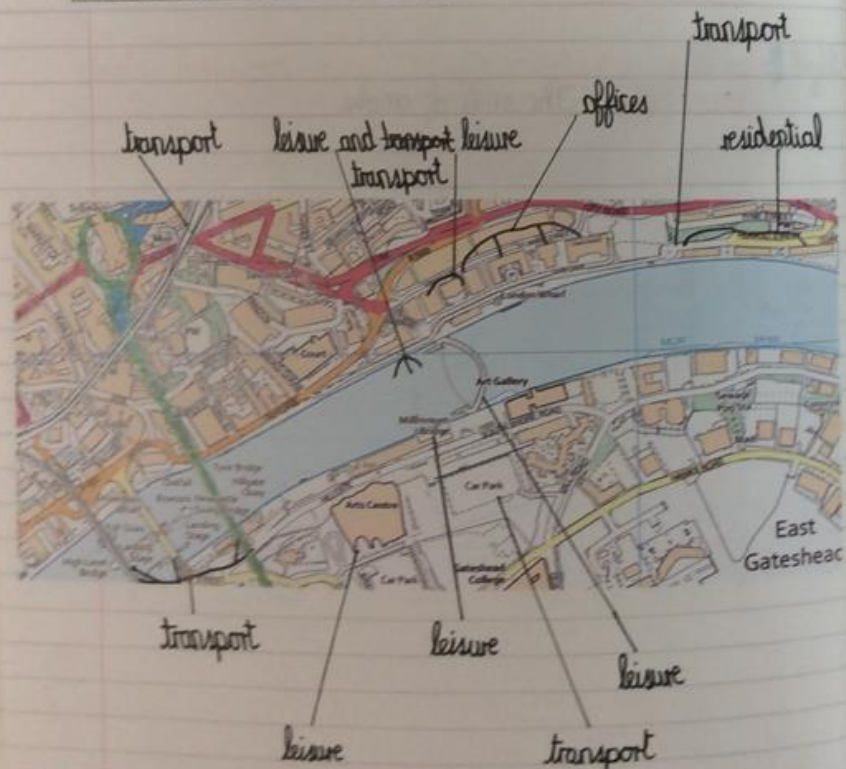
A graph to show occupations in Trindon in the late 1800's



Wednesday 10th November 2021

AO: to understand the relationship between location, geographical change and economic activity

Success Criteria	
MUST	
Identify physical and human features of a location.	
Identify changes between locations.	
SHOULD	
Describe how a location has changed over time.	
Suggest economic reasons for why locations may have changed.	
COULD	
Describe how a location may look in the future.	



1940's



Pictures 1 and 2

Modern



Pictures 3 and 4



Over time, the Quayside has changed because people spend money and use it in different ways. In 1940's, it was used for industry and buying or selling goods. However, money is now spent for leisure and things that aren't essential. In the future, I think that there will be more residential buildings.

Why do you think in the future it will be like this? I think so because I think more people would want to see the view.

Thursday 23rd June 2022

SO: To compare our local area with the wider world.

Success Criteria	✓
I must	
Describe the location of two cities.	
Discuss the population in two cities.	
I should	
Compare human and physical features in two cities	
Discuss the difference in climate	
I could	
Explain reasons why the climate is different based on geographical location.	

Where is Cape town/Sunderland?

Cape town is located in South Africa and has a population of 4,800,954. Cape town is in western Cape on the south west coast. Sunderland is located on the north east coast of England and has a population of 278,000.

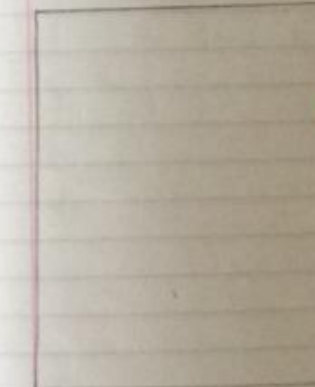
Cape town human features	Cape town physical features
• Football stadium • Cable car • Restaurant on mountain • • •	• Table Mountain • Beach • Lion's head • Plateaus • Great exppmart • •

What is the weather in Cape town/Sunderland?

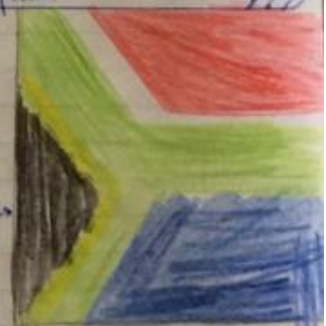
The weather on average in Cape Town in June is 20° however in Sunderland it is around 17°, this is because Cape Town is nearer the equator which is in the southern hemisphere as Sunderland is in the northern hemisphere.

Human features/physical features

There is many features in Cape town and Sunderland. but There is Penshinomument as a human feature in Sunderland and in Cape Town there is cable car.



Compare the physical features of Sunderland and Cape Town.



Tuesday 14th June 2022

Lo: To write a description of the local Area

Sunderland is famous for lots of things including its brilliant football team (SAFC) and it's many human and physical features including the famous Penshaw monument which is a man made feature and the famous Roker beach which is a physical feature. Sunderland is a port city in the Northern of England. The river that runs through Sunderland is the River Wear. Sunderland is a city with a huge community and have lots of different things to do which can definitely entertain people.



LATIMER'S
SEAFOOD



The food in Sunderland is so good that it will take your tastebuds on an exciting journey because of how delicious it is. The food includes the well known fish and chips and other restaurants such as: Latimer's Seafood, Mamma Italia's and San Marino. The weather in Sunderland is normally chilly with an average temperature of 15 degrees in July and 5 degrees in December, this is perfect for people who like cosy nights in the house by the fire. The population in Sunderland is 344,000 people. If you prefer milder temperatures, Sunderland is perfect for you! Also, the home of SAFC is the stadium of light which is a human feature.

Some of the most famous landmarks in Sunderland is the beach, Penshia Monument and Souter Lighthouse. These are good places to visit on a Sunny day as it can provide food exercise and a nice chilled day playing in the sand or the sea at the beach. Also, another interesting landmark is the National glass centre where you can learn lots of things a lot about Sunderland's history of making glass. Another human made landmark is Saint Mathews church which is where a lot of people go to pray and hold weddings and ceremonies.



Wednesday 6th July
 10 to investigate our local area

Success Criteria	P
MUST	
Label a map and identify key human and physical features	
To use geographical terms	
SHOULD	
To recognise ways of changing the environment	
To think about and describe how transport has shaped our locality	
COULD	
Describe the main ways in which parking is controlled to help the environment	



fields railway track road buildings roads
 Sunderland is known for its small fishing villages because it's near the coast. Shipbuilding was important to Sunderland because it helped gather food and offered people work.

There were many small coal mines mining in villages locally and they transport coal using the railway. When the coal mines closed, more roads were built and cars became popular. Wagons needed roads to deliver goods to local businesses. As more houses and schools were built, more roads were built.



Parking is controlled by using Park and Ride in our local area. They help the environment because it helps stop you breathing in fumes of gas and petrol and there is less pollution.

Monday 6th June 2022

L.O. to carry out a small-scale investigation on the local coastline.

Success Criteria	
Must	
I can investigate if there is a litter problem at Seaham beach.	
Should	
I can write and explain what I have seen.	
I can explain who is responsible	
Could	
I can give a solution to the problem.	

What did you learn from your investigation? ✓

1. What litter can you see at the beach:

plastich bloon plastich botls
mask rapers

2. Why is there litter at the beach?

Because Some people are selfish
and Some people are just laisy
and some people just dont care.

3. Who is responsible for the litter?

The people who throo them.

4. Is there a litter problem in Seaham?

Yes ✓	No
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5. How can we help?

The bildurs could put a signn
up showing no food or drink's
or bloons. That people are not should
to liter.

Tuesday 22nd March 2022

L.O. To know and name landmarks where I live and design my own

Success Criteria	
Must	
I can identify and name local landmarks	
Should	
I can describe their main features	
I can design my own landmark	
Could	
I can explain which is my favourite landmark and why	



Name: Souter Lighthouse ✓

Main feature The main feature is that it is red and white. ✓



Name: Northern Spire ✓

Main feature The main feature is it can light up at night ✓



Name: Penshaw Monument ✓

Main feature The main feature is that it is old. ✓