

YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY

DEEP LEARNING BOOKLET

PLACE AND LIVEABILITY

Name:

Class:

FILL IN THE GAPS, IMPROVE YOUR VOCAB

_____ is a controversial notion because it is so subjective; one person's preferences might be anathema to another. But that is a good thing – _____ provides a fertile space for debate. For the purpose of this exercise, liveability is defined as "the general quality of a _____ which makes it agreeable for people to reside in".

The _____ in the CBD, a district that has leapt in the liveability _____, has doubled since the turn of the century. Back in 2008, as many as half the new _____ being built were on the city's fringes. Today that figure has fallen to less than 30 per cent, buttressing the _____ that people are seeking a wider range of _____ options.

In particular, there is a need to significantly increase the number of medium-density dwellings in the suburbs within 20 _____ of the city's centre.

While the spread of the _____ has eased, it is in our view still too _____. It is certainly outpacing infrastructure _____. Many of the things that make inner Melbourne so internationally feted are scandalously scarce in the outer suburbs – particularly public transport, schools, community _____, parks, services, shops and jobs.

One trend emerging is that Melbourne's west and north are becoming increasingly _____, a welcome challenge to the long-established real-estate _____ of the suburbs to the south and the east. Access to _____ is one of the most fundamental elements of liveability in any major city. The lack of it in many outer parts of Melbourne is one of our biggest public _____ problems. There are clear indications of the solution, though: the rise of the west and the north has in part been driven by better bus services. Elsewhere, _____ caused by inadequate public transport has dragged suburbs down the list. A big, ongoing _____ in public transport is required to underpin and fuel Melbourne _____ and socially.

attractive
congestion
development
diversity
dominance

dwellings
economically
evidence
facilities
fringes

housing
investment
kilometres
liveability
place

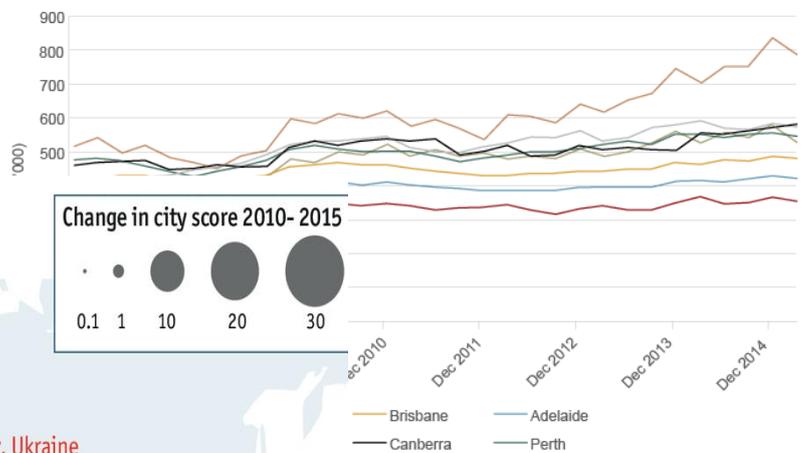
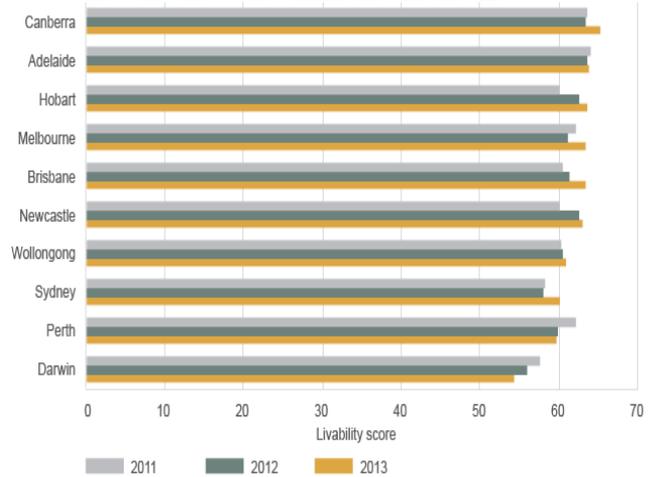
policy
population
public transport
rankings
substantial

FIND THE PATTERN

Best cities

Based on liveability index*

Rank	City	Country
1	Melbourne	Australia
2	Vienna	Austria
3	Vancouver	Canada
4	Toronto	Canada
5	Calgary	Canada
5	Adelaide	Australia
7	Sydney	Australia
8	Helsinki	Finland
9	Perth	Australia
10	Auckland	New Zealand



Change in 'liveability' score

● Increase ● No change ● Decrease



Look at the visuals above. Write a paragraph describing the liveability of various Australian cities. What do the visuals show about the liveability of Australian cities? Is there a trend (a general direction in which something is developing or changing) over time?

UNSOLVED MYSTERIES...

To a certain extent, it is still mysterious why people live where they do. Some people have more choice than others when planning where to live. But everyone operates under constraints – and there are both push and pull factors that play into the reasons why a person lives in a certain place.

Find two different theories online about why people live where they do. Record them below:

Theory #1 about why people live where they do:

Where I read about this theory:

Theory #2 about why people live where they do:

Where I read about this theory:

WHAT'S THE MORAL OF THIS STORY?

Melbourne is often ranked the world's most 'liveable' cities by organisations like the Economist's Intelligence Unit (The Economist is a business and politics magazine). Yet Melbourne has a high rate of homelessness. Read the text below and decide what you think the "moral" of this story is.

Homelessness has been in the news this week following a Herald Sun report that claimed "aggressive beggars" are "jeopardising Melbourne's reputation".

In Melbourne's City Square, a group of homeless people has created a makeshift shelter in response to rising hostility from the public. The temporary campsite is built underneath a tree using crates, tarps and cardboard boxes. It is decorated with peace signs and placards saying 'Dry Zone – no drugs, no alcohol, no disrespect' and 'the homeless are people too'.

These surveys obsessed with finding the world's "best" place to live never seem to consider what it's like in all these cities for people who don't have very much money, and by buying into their schtick, we come out with pretty warped priorities around what makes a truly great city. The latest one is a good example. While the criteria the EIU uses to determine "livability" mentions indicators like public healthcare and education, it's very quiet on things like public housing, social welfare and inequality.

I doubt the judges that keep putting Melbourne on top of their list pay much attention to the city's record number of homeless people, or the fact that begging is illegal there.

What does this tell you about how the world works?

MAKE AN INFOGRAPHIC!

Infographics are a great way to represent data in a way that is engaging to the viewer. Using the data given, make an infographic that displays the data in an interesting way. To get an idea of what an infographic is, google “infographic” and view the images. You can make an infographic by hand or use piktochart or canva or something similar. Either draw it on this page or do it electronically, print it out and stick it to this page...

Melbourne data

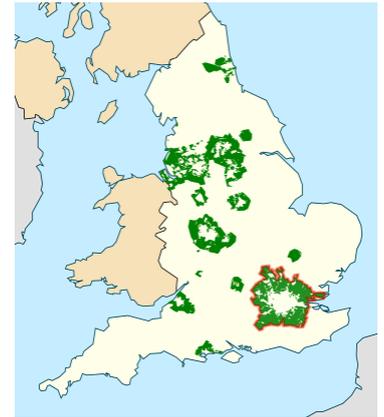
Population	4,529,500 (2015) ^[1] (2nd)
• Density	453/km ² (1,170/sq mi) ^[2]
Established	30 August 1835
Elevation	31 m (102 ft)
Area	9,990.5 km ² (3,857.4 sq mi) (GCCSA) ^[3]

Location	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 465 km (289 mi) from Canberra• 655 km (407 mi) from Adelaide• 712 km (442 mi) from Sydney• 1,370 km (851 mi) from Brisbane• 3,421 km (2,126 mi) from Perth
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HISTORY OF...

Early attempts at combating urban sprawl

Starting in the early 20th century, environmentalist opposition to urban sprawl began to come together, with roots in the garden city movement, as well as pressure from campaign groups such as the Campaign to Protect Rural England (CPRE). Under Herbert Morrison's 1934 leadership of the London County Council, the first formal proposal was made by the Greater London Regional Planning Committee "to provide a reserve supply of public open spaces and of recreational areas and to establish a green belt or girdle of open space". The Town and Country Planning Act of 1947 expressly incorporated green belts into all further national urban developments. New provisions for compensation in the 1947 Town and Country Planning Act allowed local authorities around the country to incorporate green belt proposals in their first development plans. The codification of Green Belt policy and its extension to areas other than London came with the historic Circular 42/55 inviting local planning authorities to consider the establishment of Green Belts. The first urban growth boundary in the U.S. was in Fayette County, Kentucky in 1958.



The Metropolitan Green Belt first proposed by the London County Council in 1935.

Read the text above. What does the history of trying to deal with urban sprawl tell you about it? How does it affect liveability? What lessons can we learn about how people have tried to deal with urban sprawl in the past? (write a short paragraph answering these three questions)

HUMAN VS. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Geography can be split into two parts: Human Geography and physical Geography. In the table below, find the human or physical Geography links within each subtopic, by filling in the table below. Some cells have been done to give you an example.

Topic	Human geography aspect	Physical geography aspect
Melbourne is the world's most liveable city	Lots of wealthy people might flock to Melbourne after hearing about this, but it is liveable for <i>everyone</i> ?	Melbourne is located on a river, in a temperate climate, on a large bay with lots of clean beaches. This probably helps it to be more liveable.
Lots of cities have "urban sprawl"	People want to move to cities because there are more jobs, cultural opportunities and fun in them, it makes sense for cities to be growing.	
Nobody wants to live in places with lots of crime		We might be able to graph where crime hotspots are in a city and see if there is any physical geographical link to it – e.g. is there more crime near industrial areas? Near parks?
Some people live in dangerous places		
Your opinion about liveability changes as you age		

THROUGH ANOTHER LENS...

The ability to think from a different point of view (POV) is really important. Below is a situation with a table of different 'stakeholders' (i.e. interested people). Fill in the table with how you think these different stakeholders would think about the issue. The first few have been done to give you an idea of how to complete it.

Issue: building more parkland in cities

Stakeholder	Their POV on the issue
Mayor	Likes the idea of more parks because this makes people happier, in general. However, parks are expensive to build and expensive to keep running
Young couple with baby	
Business owner	
Construction worker	
Homeless person	