

**Geography Department Enrolment Task**

In Human Geography this term you will be studying the topic Changing Places.

It focuses on people’s engagement with places, their experience of them and the qualities they ascribe to them, all of which are of fundamental importance in their lives. The topic includes the study of two places, one of which is local and one is distant. Your local study has to be on Godalming.

TASKS

1. Look carefully at the case study attached on Woking, Surrey. Use this case study as a guide and complete a similar case study for Godalming.

(The Godalming Museum website is particularly useful for information but you may find other websites with other relevant information)

1. Access the following website [www.nomisweb.co.uk](http://www.nomisweb.co.uk) and click on 2011 ward profile (under labour market profile). Type Godalming Holloway into the search bar and complete the relevant columns in the data table provided. Do the same for Godalming Central and Ockford and then write a brief report comparing the statistics that you have found out. There are two blank rows for you to add some additional categories and statistics of your choice.
2. Access the [www.datashine.org.uk](http://www.datashine.org.uk) website and type in GU7 into the postcode. Explore the different categories of information in the drop down menus. You may wish to focus on factors such as housing tenure, ethnic group, methods of transport to work. Identify the two wards that you completed data for in the previous task (you will need to refer back to the nomis website and visually match the areas). Print screen 2 maps of your choice and copy them into a word document. Annotate the maps to show differences you have discovered between Godalming Central and Central and Ockford.

**PLEASE PRINT ALL WORK OUT AND BRING ALONG TO YOUR FIRST GEOGRAPHY LESSON**

Woking, Surrey: the nature and importance of places

Case study: Woking, Surrey – what shapes the character of a place?

Woking is a large town in Surrey, 45km south west of central London. It has

always been a well-connected place. Woking is situated on the Basingstoke

Canal (which opened in 1794 to allow barges to travel from the docks in East

London to Basingstoke) and is located on the mainline railway from

Portsmouth to London Waterloo (the station was built in 1838 and today takes

just under 30 minutes to reach London). Today, the town is situated between

the A3, M3 and M25. All of these connections mean that Woking has a large

commuter population.

Woking has many exogenous factors which connect it to other places. It was

home to a large aircraft manufacturing plant during World War I because of its

proximity to Brooklands Aerodrome. Today, Woking is home to the McLaren

Group, which develops Formula One racing cars, and also several other large

multinational corporations and NGOs: Capgemini, Petrofac, Ambassador’s

Theatre Group, SABMiller and the World Wildlife Fund for Nature (WWF).

Woking has a multicultural and multi-ethnic population and this is partially due

to it being the location of Britain’s first mosque, which was built in 1889.

Woking’s global connections are reflected in frequent festivals and several

areas characterised by international restaurants and cultural centres.

Woking has some interesting cultural connections. HG Wells wrote ‘War of the

Worlds’ in Woking and several locations in the novel are found in the area

surrounding the town. There are several pieces of public art and a heritage trail

which commemorate this connection. The Lightbox gallery houses

contemporary art collections and a local history museum, which celebrates one

of Woking’s ‘famous sons’, Paul Weller of The Jam. It is thought that the song,

‘Town called Malice’ was written about his teenage years in Woking.

Key term:-

**Exogenous factors** are external influences on a place's identity. They are caused by a place's relationship with other places.

Godalming, Surrey: the nature and importance of places

Case study: Godalming, Surrey – what shapes the character of a place?

Where is it located?

What exogenous factors are there which connect it to other places?

What interesting connections does Godalming have? (Come up with at least 5 interesting facts)

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|  | Godalming Holloway | Godalming Central and Ockford | England and Wales |
| % Unemployed |  |  | 7.6 |
| % Level 4 qualifications and above |  |  | 29.7 |
| % Long term sick or disabled |  |  | 4.6 |