

Whereas a third of Londoners worked in manufacturing in the mid 1960s, today that figure is closer to just 3 per cent.

**What is this trend away from the secondary industry known as?**

**D E \_ \_ \_ \_ \_**

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**



This is what Canary Wharf looked like as a successful port (West India Docks, which could hold 600 vessels) and when it was abandoned and closed. It looks very different now.

Try and work out where Canary Wharf is (use your compass and find West) and read the information on the plaque.

**What is the address of the iconic skyscraper that was built there during the redevelopment, once the tallest building in the UK?**

**Tell your guide and swap for the next card.**

Over 20,000 new houses and flats were built in the redevelopment and many of the old houses that the port workers lived in have been cleared or renovated.

See if you can spot and show your guide an example of a **new** residential area as well as evidence of the **old** housing.

**Name one difference between the old style of housing and the new.**

**Show and tell your guide and swap for the next card.**

Before the redevelopment, most of the local work was based around the ports and factories on the riverside (the secondary industry). All these jobs were lost when the ports closed.

Between 1981 and 1996, employment in this area doubled, as a result of the redevelopment. But most of these jobs were in a very different industry.

Look around you for inspiration: can you name 5 different jobs you think have been created since the redevelopment?

**Bonus Point: What industries are these jobs in?**

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**

The redevelopment of the Docklands was initially unpopular with some local people.

Consider what you know about the previous isolation of the Docklands area, the strong communities that lived there and the types of houses they lived in, to help you think of what the conflict might have been about.

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**

## **SURBANREITIANO**

These letters are jumbled up. They spell a word that describes the increasing number of people living in central parts of cities in recent years.

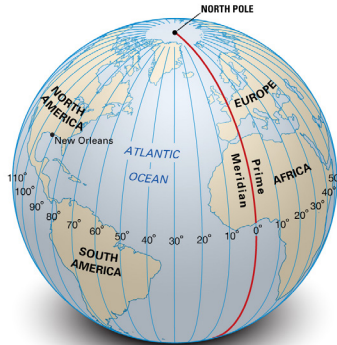
**Tell your guide the word and swap for the next card.**

Canary Wharf is part of the London's CBD, which includes not just international finance and business but also world-renowned retail and leisure functions.

The CBD employs over one and a half million people and over 300,000 people live here.

**What do you think CBD stands for?**

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**



Time zones are divided by imaginary lines called meridians, which run from the North Pole to the South Pole.

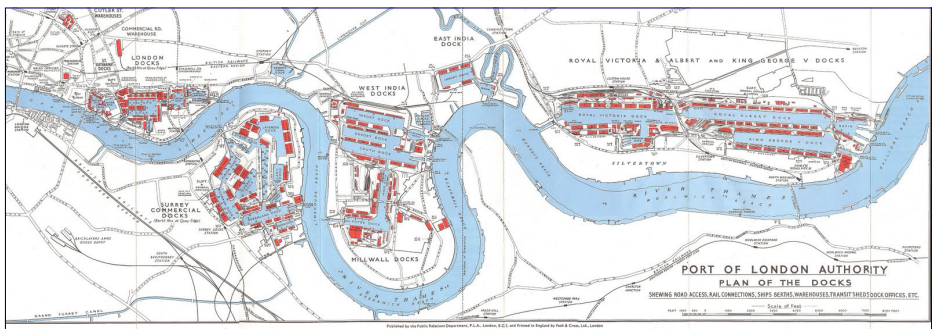
The Prime Meridian runs to the side of The O2 and its route is marked by two tall, identical buildings – can your group work out where you think the Prime Meridian runs.

**Show your guide and  
swap for the next card.**



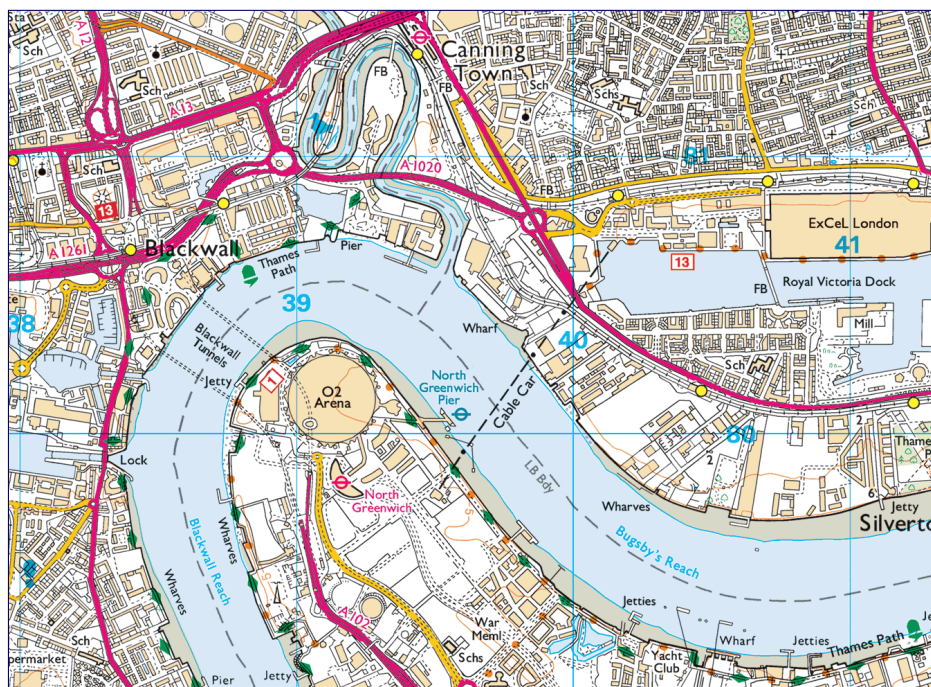
Docks were originally built here to ease the chaos on the river and so that the loading or unloading of ships could be carried out safely against thieves, and at any time. The River Thames is a tidal river so it can rise and fall up to 20 feet between tides. Without an enclosed dock, loading and unloading could only take place for about two hours a day.

Look at the old map below and see if you can point to the current location of two of the docks. Is there any evidence of the old dock still there?



**Show your guide and  
swap for the next card.**

Give the six-figure grid reference for where you are standing now, using the OS map below.



Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.

By 1980 over 60% of the area you can see from the top now was derelict or vacant. Use what you know to explain why the area, like many docklands in other UK cities, declined at this time.

**Tell your guide at least two different reasons and swap for the next card.**

After the Industrial Revolution, most of the Docklands was devoted to industry (ports and factories), as well as to overcrowded residential areas to house the workers.

The **land use** has changed dramatically now. Looking around, what would you say the main land use is today?

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**

During the heyday of the ports, the banks of the Thames were lined with mills, factories and warehouses.

Why do you think so many factories were built near the river here?

**Try to come up with at least two reasons.**

**Tell your guide and swap for the next card.**

The population of the London Docklands has doubled in the last 30 years; what effects might this have on the area?

**Tell your guide at least three changes this might have led to (positive and negative) and swap for the next card.**

The people who lived in this area before the redevelopment were isolated from the rest of London (transport was very poor). They lived as a close community and even developed their own way of talking.

Can you guess what these phrases from Cockney Rhyming Slang might mean (tip: the answer must rhyme with the last word!)? One has been done for you.

Bees and honey	-	money
Porkie pies	-	l _ _ s
Bubble bath	-	l _ _ _ h
Barney Rubble	-	t _ _ _ _ e
Butcher's hook	-	l _ _ k

Now put one of them into a sentence; tell your guide and swap for the next card.

As you know, the LDDC needed to regenerate the economy after the docks all closed.

But they also hoped for environmental regeneration. For example, they planted 200,000 trees in the area, planned lots of open spaces, pedestrian bridges and waterside walkways and even set up 17 conservation areas, including the Ecology Park and London's first bird sanctuary.

**See if you can spot any signs of this environmental regeneration from where you are standing.**

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**



London is a settlement. Settlements are places where people live. They are man-made feature, however, they do incorporate many natural features.

Try to identify some physical features and some human features of the settlement you see around you.

**Tell your guide what type of settlement London is and name at least one physical and two human features.**

**Then swap for the next card.**

London is thought to have been founded by the Romans around 50AD. Can you think of at least two reasons why they might have settled near a river?

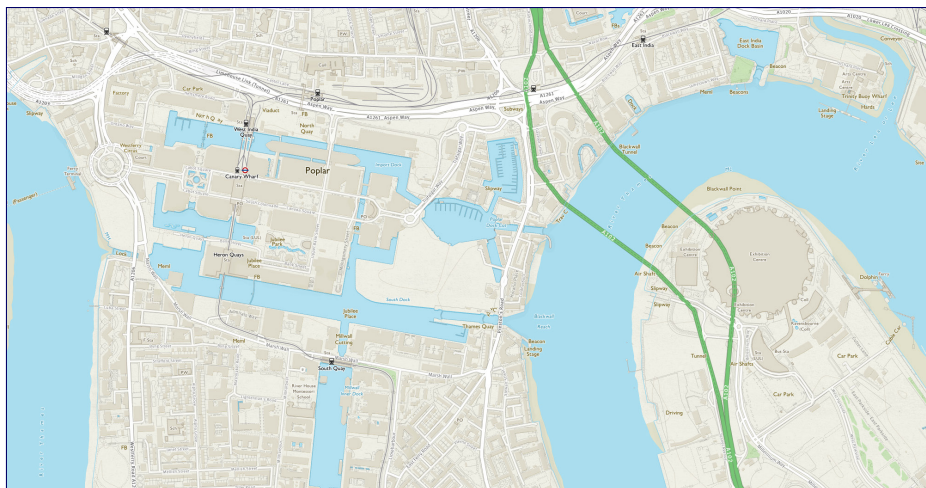
Try to think of two ways we still use the Thames today.

**Take a look below; can you spot any?**

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**

The Docklands historically had poor transport connections. This was addressed by the LDDC by building the Docklands Light Railway (DLR), which connected the Docklands with the City. It was an inexpensive development, costing only £77m in its first phase, as it reused disused railways and derelict land for much of its length.

The LDDC also built the Limehouse Link Tunnel, linking the Isle of Dogs to The Highway (the A1203 road) at a cost of over £150 million per kilometre; this was one of the most expensive stretches of road ever built. Using the OS map below to help you, point to the direction of the Limehouse Link Tunnel and, using the compass, work out its direction from where you are standing.



**Tell your guide and swap for the next card.**

In 1981 the London's Docklands Development Corporation was set up to improve the economic, social and environmental problems that had developed in the area. The area had been in decline since the 1950s when new container ships could not access the port. Unemployment rocketed, the old terraced housing fell into disrepair and there was a terrible lack of transport and leisure facilities.

As businesses moved in, and new housing was built, a need for leisure and recreation facilities grew to entertain the people who lived in, worked in and visited the area.

**Name three leisure facilities you can see now or that you know exist in the area to entertain people here.**

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**

The local economy was devastated by the closure of the docks:

**The population of London Docklands fell by 20% between 1971 and 1981.**

**The unemployment rate in London Docklands in 1981 was 17.8%.**

**In the three years between 1978-1981 10,000 jobs were lost in London Docklands.**

**In 1981 60% of the area was derelict, vacant or underused.**

Using what you know, describe two things the London Docklands Development Corporation did to turn things around in the 1980s.

Bonus Point: In your group come up with a definition for the term 'economy'.

**Tell your guide and swap for the next card.**

Today more than half of all people in the world live in an urban area. This is expected to rise. But as recently as 100 years ago, only one in ten lived in a city.

Can your group come up with at least two reasons why more and more people might now choose to live in urban areas, rather than in rural areas?

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**

Historically, most people in Britain worked on farms (primary activity). After the Industrial Revolution around 250 years ago, Britain became famous for making goods (secondary activity) and exporting them to other countries.

But nowadays most people in the UK work in the service industry (tertiary activity), which includes retail, banking, healthcare and education.

These trends have been reflected in the changing land use of the Docklands. Look at the OS map below. Using the key on the back of this card, find three examples of tertiary activities that might attract people to live in the area or visit.



**Tell your guide and swap for the next card.**

## ROADS AND PATHS Not necessarily rights of way

	Motorway		Service Area		Junction Number
	Dual carriageway				
	Trunk or Main road				
	Secondary road				
	Narrow road with passing places				
	Road under construction				
	Road generally more than 4 m wide				
	Road generally less than 4 m wide				
	Other road, drive or track, fenced and unfenced				
	Gradient: steeper than 20% (1 in 5)				
	14% (1 in 7) to 20% (1 in 5)				
	(V) Vehicle, (P) Passenger				
	Path				

## RAILWAYS

	Multiple track		Standard gauge
	Single track		
	Narrow gauge		
	Light Rapid Transit system with station		
	Road over, under, level crossing		
	Cutting, tunnel, embankment		
	Station, open to passengers; siding		

## PUBLIC RIGHTS OF WAY Not shown on maps of Scotland

	Footpath
	Bridleway
	Byway open to all traffic
	Road used as a public path

The representation on this map of any other road, track or path use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.

## OTHER PUBLIC ACCESS

	Other routes with public access
	The exact nature of the rights on these routes and the existence of any restrictions may be decided with the local highway authority. Alignments are based on the best information available.
	National Trail / Long Distance Route
	Recreational route
	Permitted footpath
	Permitted bridleway
	See note below

Footpaths and bridleways along which landowners have permitted public use but which are not rights of way. The agreement may be withdrawn.

Off road cycle routes

## BOUNDARIES

	National
	County
	Constituency (Const.)
	Electoral Region (ER) or Borough Const.
	Civil Parish (CP) or Community (C)
	Unitary Authority (UA), Metropolitan District (Met Dist), London Borough (LB) or District
	National Park

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL INFORMATION

	Site of antiquity
	Site of battle (with date)
	Roman
	Non-Roman
	Visible earthwork

**NB. Due to changes in specification there are differences on some sheets**

Ordnance Survey, OS and the OS Symbol are registered trademarks, and Explorer is a trademark of Ordnance Survey, the national mapping agency of Great Britain.

Made, printed and published by Ordnance Survey, Southampton, United Kingdom. For educational use only.

September 2004 © Crown copyright 2004. All rights reserved

## GENERAL FEATURES

	Gravel pit		Triangulation pillar
	Sand pit		Mast
	Other pit or quarry		Windmill, with or without sails
	Landfill site or slag heap		Wind pump, wind generator
	Current or former Place of worship		Electricity transmission line
	Place of worship		Slopes
	Building, important building		Boundary post
	Glasshouse		Boundary stone
	Youth hostel		Cubhouse
	Bunkhouse/camping barn/ other hostel (selected areas only)		Footbridge
	Bus or coach station		Milepost; milestone
	Lighthouse, disused lighthouse; Beacon		Monument
			Post office
			Police station
			School
			Town Hall
			Normal tidal limit
			Well, spring

## HEIGHTS AND NATURAL FEATURES

	Ground survey height
	Air survey height
	Surface heights are to the nearest metre above mean sea level. Heights shown close to a triangulation pillar refer to the ground level height at the pillar and not necessarily at the summit.
	Vertical face/cliff
	Loose rock
	Boulders
	Outcrop
	Scree
	Water
	Mud
	Sand, sand and shingle

## ACCESS LAND

	Access land boundary and dirt		DANGER AREA
	Access land in wooded area		Firing and test ranges in the area. Danger! Observe warning notices
	Access information point		MANAGED ACCESS
			Access permitted within managed controls, for example, local bylaws

Part of access land on this map is intended as a guide to land which is normally available for access on foot, for example access and created under the Countryside and Rights of Way Act 2000, and land managed by the National Trust, Forestry Commission and Woodland Trust. Access for other activities may also exist. Some restrictions will apply, some land will be excluded from open access rights. The depiction of rights of access does not imply or express any warranty as to its accuracy or completeness. Observe local signs and follow the Countryside Code.

## TOURIST AND LEISURE INFORMATION

	Building of historic interest		Nature reserve
	Cade (Welsh heritage)		National Trust property
	Camp site		Other tourist feature
	Caravan site		Parking
	Camping and caravan site		Park and ride, at year / seasonal
	Castle / fort		Picnic site
	Cathedral / Abbey		Preserved railway
	Country park		Public Convenience
	Cyclist trail		Public house/s
	English Heritage property		Recreation / leisure / sports centre
	Fishing		Slipway
	Forestry Commission visitor centre		Telephone (public / motoring organisation / emergency)
	Garden / arboretum		Theme / pleasure park
	Golf course or links		Viewpoint
	Information centre		Visitor centre
	Information centre, seasonal		National Park Information Point
	Horse riding		Walks / trails
	Museum		Water activities



The regeneration project on the Canary Wharf site has spanned decades is still on-going. New types of industry are setting up here now and the area has become a tertiary and quaternary hub.

Look at the tall skyscrapers of Canary Wharf to the west of where you are standing.

**Do you recognise any of the names of the companies?  
What types of businesses are they from?**

**Give at least two examples to your guide.**

**Tell your guide and  
swap for the next card.**