

# EBL Summer Term 2024

## How has the use of the River Tyne changed over time?



Last half term, in Geography we investigated rivers, how they are formed and their uses including fishing, trade and leisure.

We researched the River Tyne and how it has changed over time. We looked at populations, how the landscape has changed, and how busy the river was through industry and trade.

### Georgian Newcastle

Population in 1801: 26,294

**DO YOU KNOW?**

- Between 1763 and 1812 most of the medieval town walls and gates are demolished.
- In 1835 Newcastle is the second most important port in England.
- The Grainger Market opens for business in 1835.

**WHAT CAN YOU SEE?**

- Grainger Town, Grey Street, Grainger Street and Clayton Street**  
Developed by the builder Richard Grainger from 1834-1839.  
Open to the public.
- Assembly Rooms, Finkle Street**  
Paid for by public subscription, the Assembly Rooms opens in 1776.  
Public only able to view outside of building.
- All Saints Church, Pilgrim Street**  
Public only able to view outside of building.

### Victorian Newcastle

Population in 1881: 150,251

**DO YOU KNOW?**

- By 1900, the coal trade employs 75,000 men in Tyne and Wear.
- There are 700 pubs in Newcastle in 1900.
- In 1854, 85% of Newcastle's houses do not have toilets.
- In 1860, the Tyne is the second busiest river in Britain.

**WHAT CAN YOU SEE?**

- High Level Bridge**  
Built in 1845-49, this bridge was designed by Robert Stephenson for use by road and rail.  
Open to the public.
- Newcastle Tyne Theatre, Westgate Road**  
This theatre and opera house opened in 1867.  
Public tours by appointment only.
- Jesmond Dene Park, Jesmond Road**  
Gifted to the city by Lord Armstrong in 1883.  
Open to the public.
- Central Station, Neville Street**  
Designed by John Dobson, the station opened in 1850.  
Open to the public.

**FOOD FACT**

### Twentieth Century Newcastle

Population in 1961: 333,000

**DO YOU KNOW?**

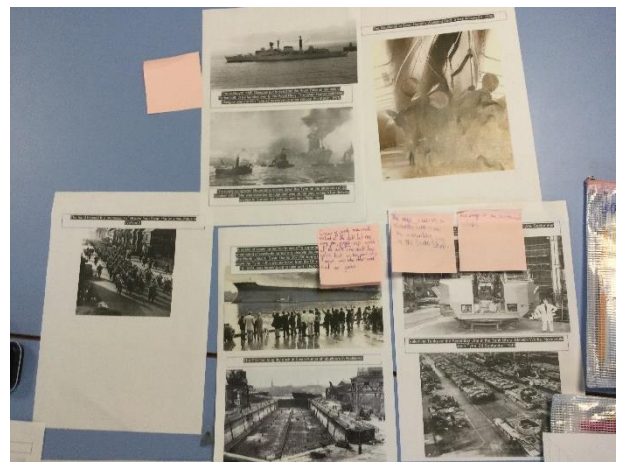
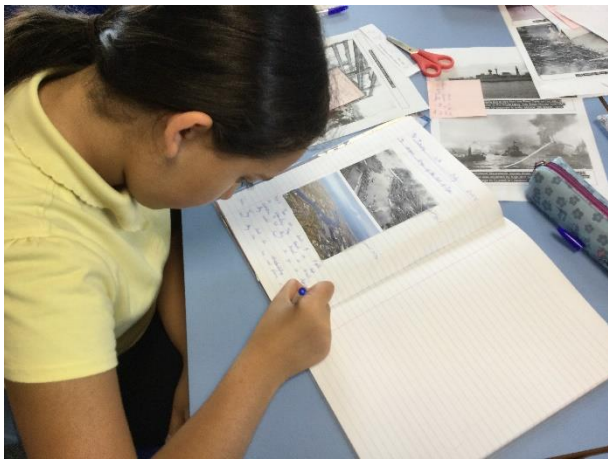
- Between 1934 and 1937, 20,000 people in Newcastle are rehoused.
- 61,000 people lose their jobs between 1976 and 1981.
- In 2000, Newcastle is named the Eighth Best Party City in the World.

**WHAT CAN YOU SEE?**

- Tyne Bridge**  
Opened in 1928, this was the largest single span bridge in Britain at the time.  
Open to the public.
- Civic Centre, Barras Bridge**  
Built in 1960-68, the tower contains 25 bells which play a selection of local tunes.  
Open to the public.
- Eldon Square Shopping Centre**  
This was the biggest indoor shopping centre in Europe when it opened in 1976.  
Open to the public.

**SCIENCE FACT**

The first computer is invented during the Second World War.



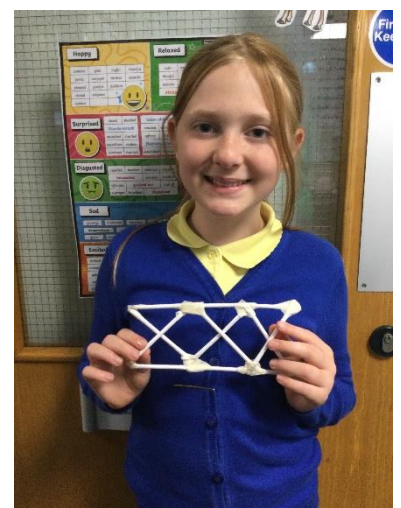
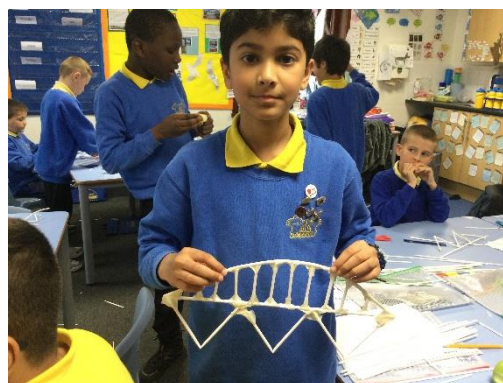
As part of our learning we went on a River Walk trip from Newcastle Business park . We looked at the River Tyne and its surrounding areas and discussed the uses of it that we had investigated prior to the trip. We began to look at the bridges on the River Tyne and think about their contribution to trade and travel around Newcastle as part of our History



After this, we also visited the Discovery Museum. During this trip we looked into the history of Newcastle and some of its surrounding bridges. We found that the Medieval Tyne Bridge was built to increase travel, trade and employment from Newcastle to Gateshead. This bridge also had houses, shops and a chapel on!



As part of our DT topic, we also made our own bridges. We considered the different types of bridges we have over the River Tyne and discussed why the designs would be a good choice.



As part of our research into our local area and link with our class novel 'Harry Miller's Run' we looked at the Great North Run and created our own information leaflets.



For our final product, we created a podcast in groups where we discussed our question: How has the River Tyne changed over time? Children discussed the uses of the river, their own experiences from the trips we went on, industry and how this changed.

