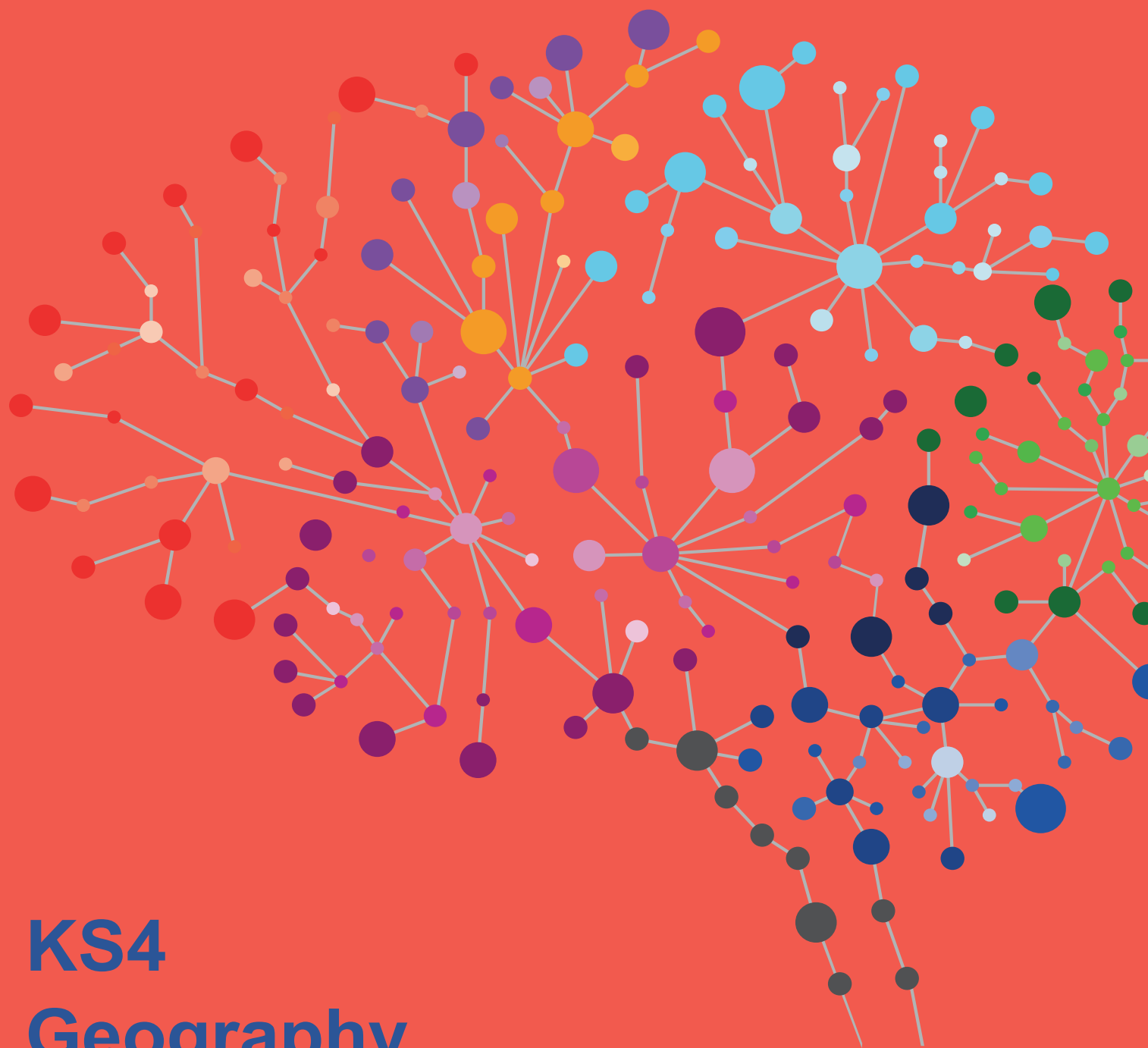




KS4 Geography Knowledge Book

Name: _____

Teacher: _____

Form: _____



Saint Benedict
A Catholic Voluntary Academy



Love, Belief, Integrity, Knowledge



OUR VALUES

**BE WHO GOD MEANT YOU TO BE AND YOU
WILL SET THE WORLD ON FIRE.**

LOVE

As we know we are loved by God, we will learn to love ourselves and care for our own body mind and soul.

We will show love to one another by being patient and kind, not by being rude, boastful or proud.

As one body in Christ, we will ensure that no member of our community is left out or left behind

BELIEF

We will encourage one another and build each other up.

We will let our light shine, making the world a better place for all.

KNOWLEDGE

We will value knowledge: intelligent hearts acquire knowledge, the ears of the wise seek knowledge.

INTEGRITY

We will always strive to make the right choice even when this is the harder path to take.

We will live and work sustainably.

**AT SAINT BENEDICT
WE DEVELOP THE
CHARACTER OF OUR
COMMUNITY THROUGH
OUR CURRICULUM AND
CULTURE.**

Respect

What is Respect?

Showing respect is an important part of life, and how you maintain relationships.

Three types of respect:

1. Respect Yourself
2. Respect Others
3. Respect the Planet

Why is respect important?

Receiving respect from others is important because it helps us to feel safe and to express ourselves. Respecting others helps maintain a peaceful world and encourages others to be better people. Showing respect to our planet allows us to maintain it for future generations.

Key words	Definitions
Respect	Due regard for the feelings, wishes and rights of others
Honour	The quality of knowing and doing what is morally right
Dignity	Sense of pride and self respect
Relationships	The way two or more people or groups connect and behave towards each other
Worthiness	The quality of being good enough

1

Rules and Sanctions

Build up a loving community

Key word	
Conduct	The way in which a person behaves.
Unacceptable	Something that is not suitable or appropriate.
Boundaries	The limits of something.
Sanction	A penalty or action taken when a rule or law has been broken.
Consistent	Acting in the same way overtime to be fair.

Behaviour

Rules and sanctions are things which guide our behaviour. We follow rules and regulations to be fair and consistent. Sanctions occur if we do not follow rules or deliberately break them.

Preparation for life

All aspects of life require us to follow rules. There are rules in school; rules in your family and home; rules to follow when crossing the road and using the bus and so on. Structure and rules allow us all to know what is acceptable and how to conduct ourselves. Rules reassure us

The law

We are all bound by the rules of the law. If we break the law, we face a raft of different sanctions. Ultimately, having rules in schools is about a lifelong understanding about what is right and what is wrong.

2

Kindness

Key word

Empathy	Understand and share feelings of others
Compassion	Concern for misfortune of others
Compliment	Praise or congratulate others
Considerate	Thoughtfulness and sensitivity to others
Generous	Being liberal with things

Treat others how you would want to be treated yourself.

What is Kindness?

The quality of being friendly, generous and considerate

What does it mean to be kind?

To have empathy/sympathy, be compassionate, looking for good in people.

Why is it important to be kind?

Makes you feel happy, feel good about yourself

Builds strong relationships

Inspires others

How can we show kindness?

Smile

Hold the door open for somebody

Say something nice (compliment)

Invite somebody sat on their own to join you

Manners

Listen to somebody

3

Emotions

Key Words

Feelings	An emotional state or reaction.
Relationships	The state of being connected with someone else.
Instinct	A fixed pattern of behaviour.
Intuitive	Using what you feel to be true even without conscious reasoning.
Reaction	Something done, felt or thought in response to a situation or event.
Identification	The act or process of identifying someone or something.

Work and play in harmony

What are emotions?

Emotions are biological states associated with the nervous system.

Thoughts, feelings, behavioural responses, and relationships all generate emotions.

An instinct or, intuitive reaction or feeling can create emotions

Identifying feelings

Making sense of what and how you feel is not always easy. To do this, we need to regularly check in with ourselves, making time to think about the feelings we are having and naming them. To do this, we need to think about our daily lives which may help us to see patterns of behaviour.

Not all feelings or emotions are bad or negative!

It is important to recognise when you feel happy; relaxed and good about yourself. Knowing what has led to these feelings can help us identify things we do not like which may cause us negative feelings.

4

Verbal Communication

Treat each other with dignity and justice

Key Words	
Clarity	Vocal clarity means you do not speak too fast or too slowly. You consider carefully the words you mean and whether your listener can understand you.
Honesty	Honesty is speaking the truth.
Respect	Respect means that you accept somebody for who they are, even when they are different from you or you do not agree with them.
Appropriate	fitting the practical or social requirements of the situation.
Tone	a quality in the voice that expresses your feelings or thoughts, often towards the person being spoken to or the subject being spoken about
Courtesy	politeness, good manners, or consideration for other people.

What is verbal communication?

Verbal communication is the use of words to share information with other people.

What does it mean to communicate effectively?

Every time you verbally interact with someone you are aiming to develop your understanding of the world; you may be wishing to obtain information, respond to a request or offer support or guidance to another. In every one of these exchanges you are representing your tutor, your family and most importantly yourself.

Why is it important to communicate effectively?

All young people need to develop good speech, language and communication skills to reach their full potential.

Speech, language and communication underpin the basic skills of literacy and numeracy and are essential for you to understand and achieve in all subjects.

How can we communicate effectively?

Make eye contact

Speak honestly

Consider your role within the school

Consider the role of the person you are speaking to

Think carefully why you need to speak to the person you are addressing

Where necessary adapt as your conversation develops

5

Manners

Key Words	
Manners	A person's words or way of behaving towards others.
Respect	A regard for the feelings, wishes, or rights of others.
Listen	To take in what you hear.
Harmony	A time of behaving in one way to produce a pleasing effect.
Vocabulary	The range of words that we know and use.
Gratitude	The quality of being thankful; readiness to show appreciation for and to return kindness.

Loving...harmony...dignity

Treat your neighbour as yourself

The way in which we behave and speak towards others, reflects in their actions and words towards us.

Show the best side of yourself

When you speak to others, always show respect; be polite and thankful. Use the words 'please, thank you, sorry and pardon' when communicating with others.

Manners are for every situation

Every interaction has space for the use of manners: speech, emails, messages. Often when we get upset or angry we don't use manners.

However it does calm a situation if you do.

6

Change

Key Words	Definition
Change	Make or become different
Organised	Make arrangements or preparations for an event or activity
Opportunity	A time set of circumstances that make it possible to do something
Coping	To deal effectively with something difficult
Embrace	Accept (a belief, theory or change) willingly and enthusiastically
Strategies	A plan of action designed to achieve a long term or overall aim

Develop potential to the full

Find the positive

Don't allow yourself to become negative about the changes in your life. Change is good, keep repeating it.

Feeling vulnerable

Facing change can be very overwhelming, leaving you feeling very emotional. Make it your mission to be proactive and respond to it positively.

Talk about it

It's good to talk about change in your life. Focus on problems, solutions and the positives that change will bring. Try to avoid focussing on the negatives and letting emotions take over.

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Self quizzing (look, cover, write)



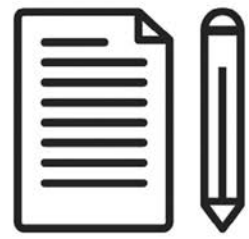
Read through the information in the knowledge book that you want to learn



Cover the information up



Write down as much as you can remember



Use the knowledge book to;

- a) Correct any mistakes
- b) Add any information that you forgot

1

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Spacing



Complete a self quiz of the information you want to learn



Wait for a day or 2 (depending on the deadline)



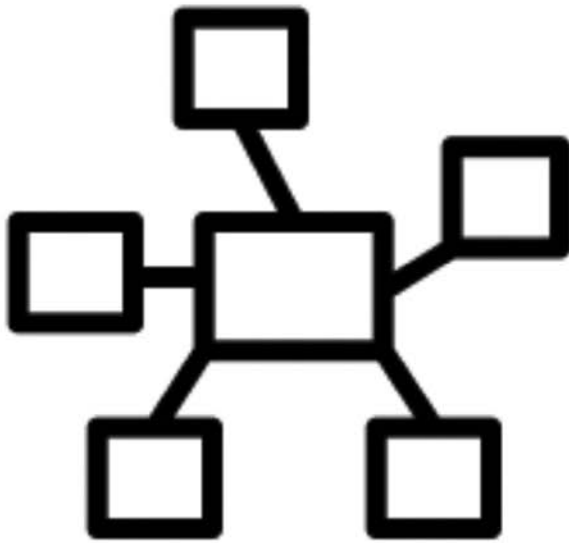
Repeat the self quiz.

The more times you can repeat this process, the more you will be able to remember without the book

2

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Elaboration



Think about the topic that you are studying

Ask questions such as who, what, why, where, when how. Try to find the answers

See how these ideas connect - a mind map will be useful for this

3

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Concrete Examples

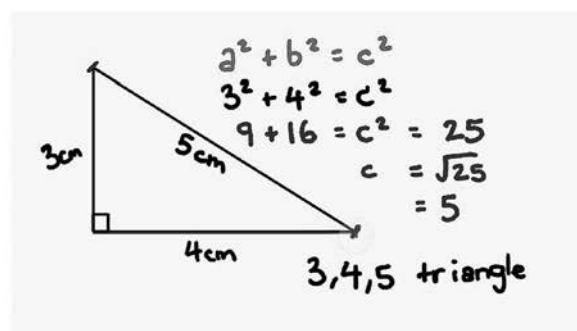


Pythagoras theorem example

If you tried to explain Pythagoras's theorem to someone verbally, it would be quite hard to understand.

By using a concrete example that shows exactly how to use Pythagoras theorem, it is much easier to remember, understand and use

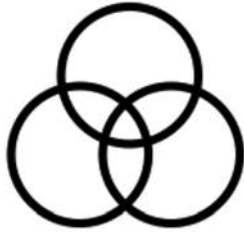
A concrete example is an clear example of an abstract idea



4

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Interleaving



Research says we will actually learn more effectively if we mix our study skills up rather than using the same techniques all the time

1. Try to use different study skills rather than just one technique.

2. When revising for exams, prepare a revision timetable and try to revise more than one subject during a session

5

Study Skills – Ways to learn and remember

Dual Coding



As well as **writing** information down, **create an icon/ drawing** too for individual facts. This helps your brain to remember the information

6

GCSE Geography Knowledge Organiser

1

Contents page

Pages 3-11	Geography Overview
Pages 12-28	1.1 Urbanisation in contrasting global cities
Page 29-49	1.2 Urban and rural processes and change in the UK
Page 50-64	1.3 A global perspective of development issues
Pages 65-84	2.1 Shaping the landscapes – Coasts and coastal management
Pages 85-103	2.2 Shaping the landscapes – Rivers and river management
Page 104-115	2.3 Weather and climate
Pages 116-125	2.4 Climate change – cause and effect
Pages 126-140	3.1 How ecosystems function
Pages 141-151	3.2 Ecosystems under threat
Pages 152-163	3.3 Water resources and management
Pages 164-174	3.4 Desertification
Pages 175 - 203	Glossary of Key terms
Pages 204 - 214	Maps and Map Skills

2

GEOGRAPHY OVERVIEW

3

Key Terminology

SEEP

Social = Issues to do with peoples lives

Economic = Jobs, business and money

Environmental = The Environment

Political = Countries and Governments

Stakeholder = Somebody who has an interest in an issue

Timescale = Are you talking short term (days and weeks) Or long term (months and years) ?

Spatial = What scale are you looking at ? Is it *local* scale, *regional* scale , *national* scale or *global* scale ?

Sustainability

“Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”

Enough , For all, Forever

4

Geography Connectives

At the end of every sentence ask yourself – ‘So what ?’, ‘And ?’ and ‘Why ?’ to help you to develop your points

This means that ...
Although
Therefore
As a result of this ...
This leads to ...
The result of this ...
This results in ...
In the future this may lead to ...
As a consequence of this ...
This occurs because ...
The reasons for this is ...
This causes ...

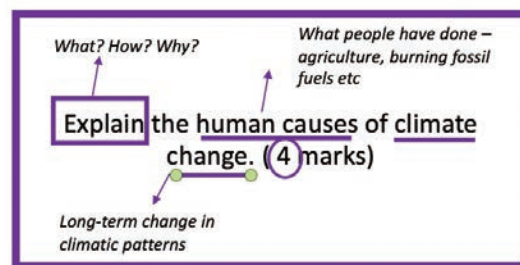
An example of this is ...
The reason for this is ...
... leading to ...
... meaning that ...
The impact of this is ...
This produces ...
This may bring about ...
...and because of this ...
This is due to ...
This suggests that ...
...and this means that ...
One reasons for this is ...
...and due to this ...

5

BUG the exam question

Before you answer any question remember to **BUG** the question

B – box the command work
U – Underline any other key words
G – glance at the mark



Developing your points using the PEEL structure

Point

What is the point you are making ?

Evidence

Which examples / facts / data link to your point ?

Explain

Develop your point using connectives such as 'This means that' or 'therefore' or 'this shows that'

Link

How does your point link back to the question ?

6

8 Mark Questions

Command Words: Evaluate,
Analyse/Suggest, To what extent

Remember to...

Box your command words

Underline key terms

Use the resources **but**
Do not copy them!

Instead - pick a relevant
point from the resources
and explain or evaluate it.

You must state whether you agree or disagree with the statement or not. It is possible that you only partially agree. The examiner is not looking for a particular yes or no. It's the way you use the evidence to support your decision that is important.

These types of *connectives* can help
you develop your reasons for your
decision.

You can use the washing line to help
you state your decision

Different Approaches:

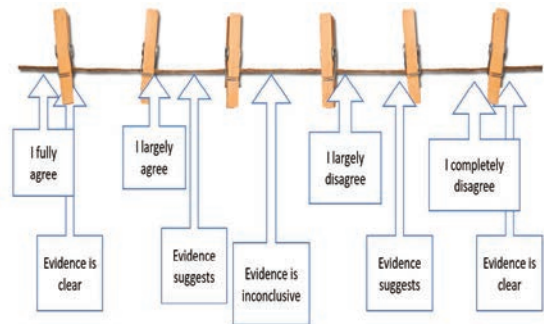
Viewpoints: Does everyone
agree? Why might people
disagree?

Time: Will it change
overtime? Will this be long
term or short term?

Scale: Is this local or
global? Will it be different in
different places?

Consequence: Will this have
consequences or wider
impacts?

Therefore Yet
Alternatively
However Significantly
Importantly Concluding
Overall Although
Similarly
Whereas



8 Mark Questions

Concepts (scale, temporal, development, etc.) = **8 Mark**

Fully developed points with links to wider knowledge = **7 Marks**

Balance an elaborated counter argument = **5 – 6 Marks**

Elaborate our points using '*this means that*' = **3 – 4 Marks**

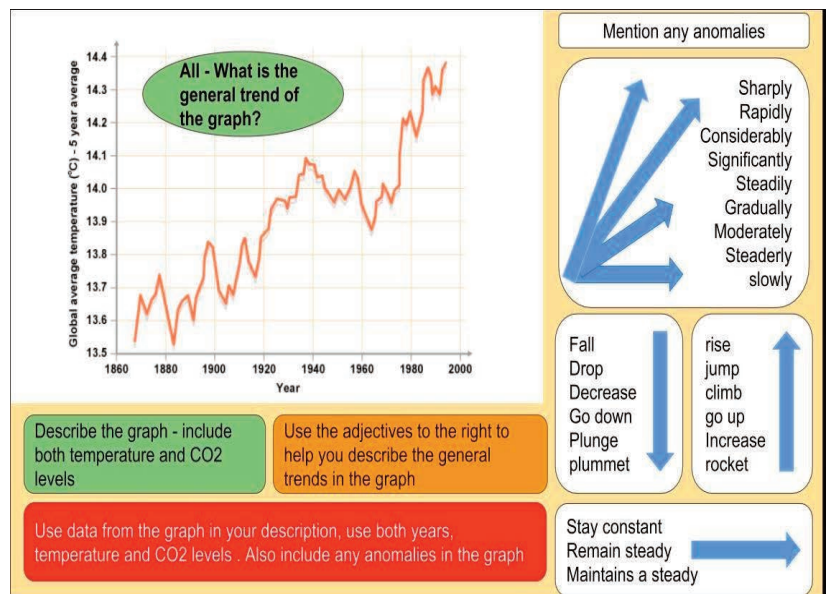
Answers the question. Identify relevant points = **1 – 2 Marks**



Reading a graph in Geography

PEA

P	Pattern	E.g. "Its increasing"
E	Evidence	E.g. "Between 1990 and 2005 it increased ..."
A	Anomalies	Is there anything different ? A sudden drop ? Point it out.



Paper 2 – The Problem solving paper (Decision making)

Don't try to predict the topic or what they will ask you to do.

When you use the resource booklet – use it, don't copy it! They know what they have put in the resource booklet. Everything is there for a reason.

1. Plan your answer
2. Rank your option choices
3. Develop your points using connectives (list on the next slide)
4. Link to SEEP (*Social , Economic, Environmental, Political*)
5. Link it to stakeholders - who would be in favour / benefit ? Who would be against it / lose out ?
6. Use the resource booklet – but don't copy it !
7. Link to scale – *local, regional and national*
8. Link to time – *short term vs long term*
9. Think about the bigger picture – are there any national or global issues ?
10. Make sure you answer what it is they have asked you to do – put in the correct order / work well together / be sustainable etc

Paper 2 topics over the years

2018 – Tropical Storms – 9 possible choices . Choose 3 but must cover ST +LT, Be affordable and involve individuals and the state. Not too much detail on the choices

2019 – Slums. Only 3 choices. The charity are going to do all the 3 choices, but you decide in what order = 1-3 years, 4-6 years and 7-9 years Lots of detail on the choices

2020 – Solve water issues in Valencia, Spain. 4 choices. Choose 2 that would work well together and say why you rejected the other 2 choices. Lots of info on the 4 choices

2022 – Solve rural depopulation in Italian village. 8 choices. Choose 3 that would – stop people leaving, encourage people to move into the area and help the area to become more sustainable. Not much information on the choices

2023 – Coasts / climate change on small islands. 3 choices and choose 1. Consider the social, economic and environmental sustainability of your decision

2024 – Desertification in Bahrain (in the Middle East) 3 choices and choose 1. Consider the social, economic and environmental sustainability of your decision

2025 – Global city (Cleveland in the USA) – how to improve the life of its citizens. 3 choices. Choose 1, but you need to Consider the social, economic and environmental aspects of the solutions. Your answer needed to consider sustainability.

1.1 Urbanisation in contrasting global cities

Megacities and Global cities

Key Terminology

Megacities – cities with a population of over 10 million people

Global cities – cities that have a global importance

Global cities are those that exert a dominant influence over continental and global economies and processes.

This is INDEPENDENT of population size, as global cities *do not* have to have huge populations (but usually do) to exert a huge influence. A global city is generally considered to be an important location in the global economy such as London, New York and Tokyo.

Megacities are defined purely by size – those with over 10 million people.

Most megacities are found in NIC and LICs.

There are 498 megacities, of these 101 are in China and 57 are in India.

Where cities expand to engulf surrounding settlements, they form a **Conurbation**.

13

Megacities and Global cities

Migration and culture:

Global cities attract economic migrants from all over the world. Migration leads to cultural diversity. More than 100 languages are spoken in 30 of London's 33 boroughs. The 2011 Census showed that 22 percent of London's residents do not speak English as their main language. That's just over 1.7 million people.

Governance and decision-making:

Business managers in one city can make decisions that affect people worldwide. For example, Tata is an Indian MNC with its headquarters in Mumbai and businesses in over 100 countries. Politicians and civil servants can also have worldwide decision-making roles. The UN employs 41,000 people. 6,389 are based in their headquarters in New York.

The HSBC headquarters in Hong Kong



What are Global cities like ?

Finance and trade:

The world's most important global cities are financial centres. Banks have their head offices here. Dealers working at financial markets like FTSE buy and sell commodities on the world markets.

Transport hubs:

The top global cities are all well-connected to the rest of the world by major airports or ports. These allow the flow of people, tourists and trade. About 1,400 flights take off or land at London's Heathrow airport every day.

Ideas and information:

Many of the world's global cities are the home for major broadcasting companies. Newspapers, TV stations and filmmakers are based in global cities. BBC World News is an international TV channel broadcasting 24 hours a day to over 300 million households in 200 countries.

14

Mumbai - an Indian Mega-city and global city.

Key Terminology

Natural Increase – increase in population as a result of higher birth rates and lower death rates.

Push Factors – Reasons people leave an area (negative)

Pull Factors – Reasons people go to an area (positive)

Mumbai is located in the region of Maharashtra

Population of 18.4 million people

Why has Mumbai grown?

Natural increase – migrants tend to be of working age and therefore are more likely to have children.

Rural to urban migration - People are attracted by jobs and better training opportunities.

Rural areas have large poverty levels, poor standard of housing, healthcare and sanitation. Farming is also becoming more difficult.

Urban and Economic Change

The economy is rapidly increasing as a result of young, professional, well-paid men and women many of whom have moved from rural areas and have gained graduate qualifications from university. The result is an emerging middle class.



Why is Mumbai a Global City ?

Access to the ocean: Mumbai has direct access to the ocean, with a natural deep harbour which is easily accessible for modern container ships, promoting exports and imports.

Mumbai's location in India: Mumbai is located on the western coastline of India. This allows quick and easy access via boat or plane to the major emerging economies of the middle east, including the United Arab Emirates (Dubai).

So how important is Mumbai's location? 25% of all international trade within India is handled by the dock in Mumbai.

Well connected to other locations within India and abroad.

Home of **Bollywood**

MNC headquarters such as that of Tata steel are located here

Nheva Sheva is **India's largest container port** and can ship goods far quicker than any other Indian port.

Mumbai international airport is an important hub airport, connecting the Middle east to Europe and the pacific regions.

15

Mumbai – Problems of a rapidly growing city : Housing Issues

Chawls – 4 and 5 storey single rooms along a corridor with shared facilities.

These are poorly ventilated and overcrowded.

Squatter homes/slums - simple single or two story buildings without planning control.

Sanitation is poor and 73% share communal latrines.

Pavement Dwellers – huts which line the streets. People, largely children pay rent to criminal gangs.

Open to abuse by gangs and can be destroyed by the authority at any point.

Dharavi is an informal settlement, located in central Mumbai.

Home to 1 million people on 1KM squared of unwanted land.

Challenges of living in Dharavi

- o Long queues for toilet blocks and water taps
- o Open sewers
- o Poor constructed buildings that collapse and leak
- o Poor air quality from small factories
- o Lack of healthcare
- o High crime rates
- o Little education

Or is it a model of a sustainable community ?

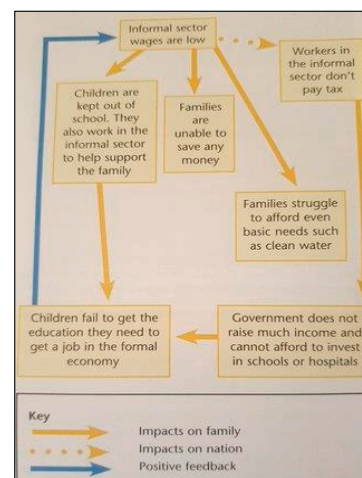
- ✓ Low rise, self built houses
- ✓ Close to work so minimal transport needs
- ✓ Diverse range of family run businesses
- ✓ 15,000 factories
- ✓ Employs quarter of a million people
- ✓ Contributes £700 million to Mumbai's economy
- ✓ Ragpickers recycle 80% of Mumbai's waste

Key Terminology

Formal Occupations – employment that is registered and under contract. Tax is paid and rules are followed regarding minimum wage and working conditions.

Informal occupations – cash in hand and unregulated. No tax is paid and there is not a regular wage.

Ragpicker – an individual who sorts for sellable waste ie plastic and metal



16

Mumbai – Housing solution 1 : ‘Top Down’ development

The Vision Mumbai Report Recommends:

- i. Improving roads and improving congestion on trains
- ii. Slum clearance
- iii. Building 1.1 million low cost houses
- iv. Reducing slum living from 60% to 10-20%
- v. Improving air quality, sanitation and water supply
- vi. Creating jobs in construction, tourism and retail.

Key Terminology

‘Top Down’ Development – where initiatives are decided by public officials and business leaders

Self-help Scheme – initiatives to allow individuals to build a future for themselves

Micro-credit – small loans at reasonable rates

NGO's - Non-government organisations. E.g. Save the Children and Oxfam

The Redevelopment of Dharavi

Dharavi's location next to Mumbai's financial district makes it worth \$10 billion.

Large areas have been bought by property developers

In return they must provide affordable housing in high rise flats

Luxury apartments and offices are being built for profit

Issues

Displacement of slum dwellers

Destruction of a community

Lack of jobs in new location resulting residents moving back

Loss of industry

17

Mumbai – Housing solution 2 : Self Help ‘Bottom up’ development

SPARC, is an NGO that supports the efforts of local people to get better housing for their many members. Sparc works with the local councils and the local people. They talk to the people and ask them what they need to help improve their lives. The Council then provide materials for slum dwellers to improve their houses, e.g. Concrete for walls or roof tiles. In the video you saw Sparc talk to the council and got new Chawls (flats) with wide walkways to encourage a sense of community and to give somewhere for children to play.

Toilets are placed at the end of each of the building's floors, and kept clean by the two or three families who use each one. However, these ideas only work when water is running in Dharavi. Housing the poor works best, costs less and is better for the environment, when the poor themselves have a say in what is being built.



However , Self help scheme won't get rid of some problems easily, such as sanitation . It can also encourage illegal squatting. It also means that Slums will remain in an unplanned state.

18

Case-study of a self-help schemes in Dharavi - Sparc

SPARC have also built some toilet blocks in Mumbai slums. These blocks offer:

- ✓ Electrical lighting making them safe for night time use.
- ✓ Separate toilets for children to use, ensure privacy and safety
- ✓ SPARC have now built over 800 toilet blocks across Mumbai in the last 5 years, each with at least eight separate toilets!



19

Mumbai – Problems of a rapidly growing city : Transport Issues

Every minute of every day there is 1 person extra arriving in Mumbai. This means an extra 500,000 are added every year.

Mumbai's' transport cannot keep pace with the increase in **area of Mumbai** or the **number of traveler's**.

Trains are the main form of transport. They carry 7.5 million commuters every day. This makes it the worlds busiest railway in the world, and they are so overcrowded that people ride the roof and hang out of the doors. Over 2,000 people die every years using trains !

Cars are another form of transport that is not working for Mumbai. There are over 3 million cars in Mumbai, and roads are at standstill for 3 hours in the morning and another 3 hours at night.

This causes poor air quality, economic problems (people cannot get to work) and make Mumbai the 4th most polluted city in the world.

Mumbai's solution is the **Mumbai metro line 3** . This should reduce CO2 as well as reduce congestion, when it opens in 2030. However , this is still several years away and people feel , will it be able to cope if Mumbai keeps growing at the speed it is .

London – A HIC global city.

London is located in the south-east region of England, Europe.

London has a total population of 9 million people. Compare this to Mumbai's 18 million!

London was founded in Roman times (Londinium) and located for its:

1. Access to water supply (River Thames)
2. Flat land
3. A port dating back to medieval times to trade with Europe.

How does London's location and connectivity promote economic development?

The south east of England covers one tenth of the land area but has over one third of the UK population living there.

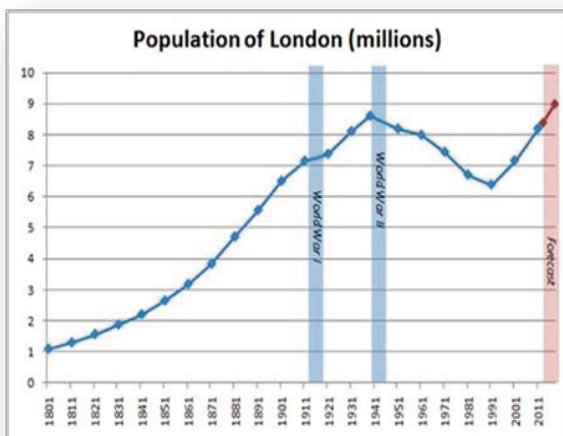
The south east of England benefits from:

- ★ good transport links
- ★ easy access to the rest of Europe and beyond
- ★ being the seat of Government
- ★ the City - the financial heart of England



21

London – how has it changed over time?



Urban Sprawl – the outwards growth of cities

London's population is in a period of growth.

It grew from just over 1 million in the 1801 census, to a peak of over 8.6 million in 1941.

Following this period the population of London went into decline, slipping to just over 6 million in 1991.

Since then government initiatives and a booming economy have allowed the population to grow to 8.3 million in the 2011 census, and it is predicted to continue to grow.

This can all be seen on the graph.

Since 1985, redevelopment has taken place in Canary Wharf, a large **brownfield** site including Queen Elizabeth Park (2012 Olympics, Newham).

Cause of growth

1. Internal (within the UK) migration has been negative; that is the numbers of people moving out of London has been greater than the number of UK residents moving in.
2. International net migration has always been positive during the time period shown, so there have always been more foreign born people moving into London than out of it
3. Natural Change has been positive, so births have been above deaths and this has boosted the population size.

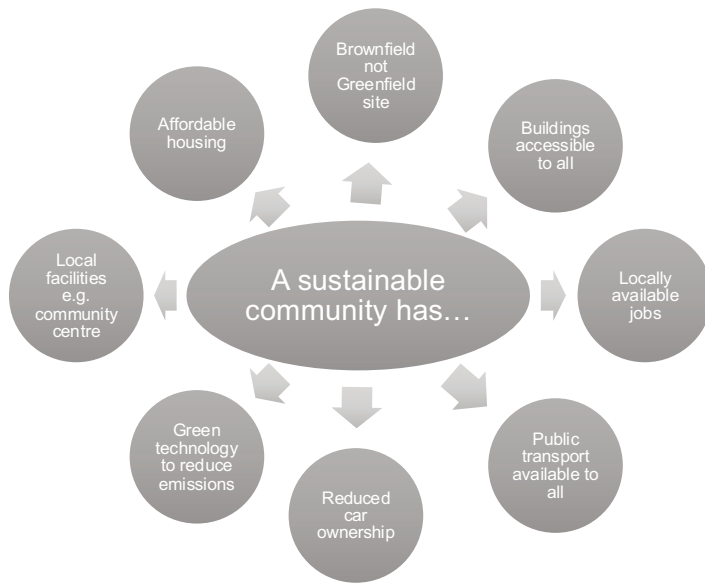
22

Sustainable communities

Key Terminology

Sustainable Communities – a place where the needs of all individuals are met and can comfortably be maintained in the future.

Green Technology – renewable, environmentally friendly technology



Here are some other ways that communities can be made more sustainable.

Sustainability is not just about transport and leaving cars at home.

Sustainability refers to consumption of other resources such as energy and food as well.

23

Challenges facing London : A global City

The Priority is Public Transport.

Wealth is generated in the CBD so it is important that everyone is able to access it. The underground saves space as it doesn't need to access the surface

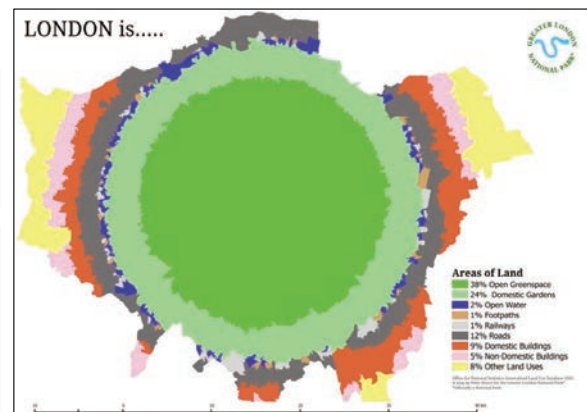
Redeveloping derelict brownfield areas

The areas hosting the Olympics like Stratford and nearby Tower Hamlets were in dire need of regeneration as they had;

- a lot of abandoned old industrial sites,
- low achievement at school in terms of GCSE points score
- industrial wastelands,
- higher than average unemployment than the rest of London and
- higher deprivation and poverty for the people that lived there
- Lower household incomes than the London average

The London Olympics of 2012 was a fantastic sporting spectacle and put the spotlight of the World on our capital city. Part of the aims of the Olympics was to completely transform an area of East London that is lagging behind the rest, East London.

The idea was to leave a lasting legacy or impact not just for sport but for the urban area in the East of London



Providing adequate open spaces

- Greenbelts or areas where local authorities choose to restrict building around cities offers open space for recreation purposes
- Many areas in cities have designated areas of open space in the form of parks, playing fields and individual gardens.

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	Pros of the London Olympics	Cons of the London Olympics
Socially	☺The athletes' village has been relaunched as a housing estate called the East Village, the rooms have had kitchens added and walls knocked through. Almost half of these 2,818 new homes (40%) will be affordable. Eventually the whole Olympic Parkland will become five new neighbourhoods housing 8,000 people. ☺The Olympics has helped schools in the area – there was a shortage of spaces but a new school opened in the grounds of the park. Chobham Academy will cover all levels of education. ☺The aquatics centre now uses its 50m pools as facilities for the community and schools, as well as elite athletes. ☺Unemployment OVERALL fell across London during the Olympic period	☹Professor of Economics "The 'affordable rents' for the 2,800 new homes will be unaffordable to Newham's poorest households." MP in the Olympic borough of Tower Hamlets, said: "The impact of the infrastructure investment has been really fantastic... But – and there's a big but – in my borough unemployment actually went up during the Olympics." ☹During the construction of the Olympics, very few jobs were created for local people. There are still high levels of unemployment in the borough and it was a missed opportunity to train people up for work. Tower Hamlets got very little out of the Olympics.
	☺Stratford got a Tube station to help connect the area to the rest of London - Stratford is now second only to King's Cross as the most connected part of London. ☺The Olympics brought more than £9bn of investment to east London, much of which went into transport. Lloyds TSB estimated that the Olympics will generate £10 billion in extra income for the UK economy ☺ALL of the Olympic venues have been sold. The final building to be sold off was the £300m media centre, which will now primarily house Infinity – a data company who want to store information for large corporations.	The Olympic stadium is estimated to have cost £701 million pounds, almost 3 times the original estimate (source). This angered many local people. The total bill for the Olympics was £8.77 billion of tax payer's money. That was £5billion over budget. Existing businesses had to move, including H. Forman and Sons, a salmon-smoking factory with 50 employees Rents and property prices have gone up as a result of the Games
	☺Many of the grounds in the Olympic Park have been kept as parkland and are open to the public for use as a picnicking and play area. New green spaces and wildlife habitats were created, including ponds, woodlands, and artificial otter holes. ☺The stadiums were made of at least 25% recycled materials The River Lea that runs through the Olympic Park was improved as has the quality of its water. Green areas were placed along the banks of the river. ☺The Olympic Site was built largely on 560 acres of brownfield land, property that had been neglected, unused, and contaminated.	Much wildlife had to be relocated; 4,000 smooth newts, 100 toads and 300 common lizards as well as fish including pikes and eels were moved by the Olympic Delivery Authority. Many of the materials for the stadiums and the Olympic Park came from overseas The games produced 3.3 million tons of CO2

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A Sustainable Future for London : London's Waste strategy

By 2026 no biodegradable waste (including food waste) will be sent to Landfill

By 2030 65% of all waste will be recycled

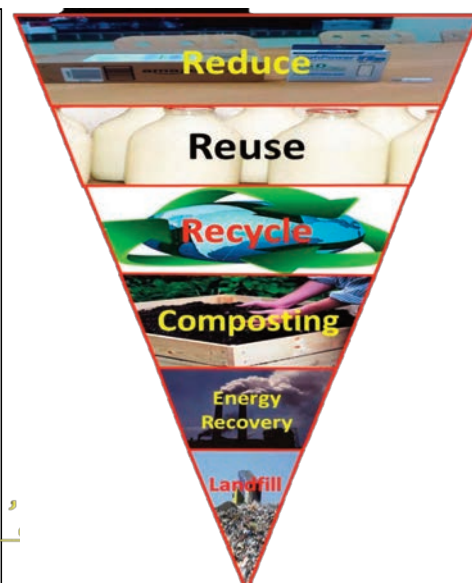
Rolling out coffee cup recycling points across London

Phase out single use plastic bottles, cups, straws and micro-plastics in cafes

Pilot five water refill schemes in 2018 and evaluate these to inform a city-wide roll out

Launch a campaign cutting the use of single use plastic bottles and work with local businesses to act as local water refill points

Drinking fountains: Install an initial 20 drinking water fountains for summer 2018 and work with TfL to identify suitable locations on the transport network for installing drinking water fountains



Sustainable Transport Strategies in London

Solution 1 : Congestion Zone

London's main response to traffic congestion and pollution was to create the congestion charge zone in 2003.

The congestion charge zone has created a 'low emission zone' inside central London. This means that any vehicle travelling into central London apart from fuel-efficient vehicles, must pay a daily fare (£15) to enter the zone.

Since 2003 there has been a 6% increase in bus passengers as a result of the zone. The zone also creates £148 million a year, money which is invested in improving London's transport network.



Solution 2 : ULEZ charging

To reduce air pollution and to tackle Climate change, you also have to pay £12.50 every day to take certain cars into the centre of London.

Solution 3 : Cycle-share Scheme

The Barclay's cycle hire scheme was launched in 2010 with 6000 bikes and 400 docking stations. The aim is to increase cycling by 400% by 2026 to reduce emissions from cars and other transportation.

To improve the uptake of people using the scheme London built the Barclay's cycle superhighways – 12 routes currently run through London which are separated cycle lanes – away from other traffic to improve safety.

Despite reducing emissions many say the scheme could be more successful at current most bikes are used 3 times a day on average whereas in Barcelona's bike scheme – bikes are used 10 times a day.

Solution 4 : Hydrogen Buses

London's new Hydrogen buses were first introduced in 2012 in time for the Olympic games. The buses use hybrid technology and it produces 40% less Carbon Dioxide and is 40% more fuel efficient than previous London buses.

The buses are cleaner, quieter and more efficient. Transport for London aim to increase bus transport by 60% by 2025 from 2005. At the moment there are only 8 hydrogen hybrid buses but Transport for London hopes to increase this to make up 20% of all buses by 2025.



Case study of a sustainable community – Bedzed, London.

Economic:

- Reduce fuel cost of residents
- Lower energy running bill
- Combining live/work assist startup
- Business Improved site ecological value

Social:

- Public transportation Live/work combined
- Private open space in each home
- Improve air quality
- Community internet
- Closer relationship between neighbours

Environmental:

- ❖ 100% renewable energy
- ❖ Solar panels
- ❖ Charging station for electrical cars
- ❖ Wind powered ventilation systems
- ❖ Rainwater storage tank underground -Rainwater used for flushing toilet and irrigating gardens
- ❖ Conservation strategies (spray taps/ showers, dual/low ush toilets)
- ❖ On-site ecological water treatment Waste
- ❖ Recycling facilities - Each home includes under-sink bin divided into 4 sections
- ❖ Recycled timbers
- ❖ Reused structural steels -Materials sourced locally
- ❖ Timber used in preference to steel/ aluminium
- ❖ Houses face south for solar gain
- ❖ Roof gardens on top of workspaces
- ❖ Transportation: -Footpaths and cycle routes encourage walking and biking -Electric/hybrid cars have priority
- ❖ Supermarket internet home delivery
- ❖ Public transportation

1.2 Urban and rural processes and change in the UK

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Urban change

In 2010 a key date was passed, the World's urban population passed 50% for the first time in history
The World Health Organisation of the UN estimate that *"By 2030, 6 out of every 10 people will live in a city, and by 2050, this proportion will increase to 7 out of 10 people."*

- In 1900 the world's biggest cities were predominately in Europe and North America
- Today, the vast majority of the world's biggest cities are found in Asia, with megacities found on every continent
- Asia also has the largest number of millionaire cities today, whilst Europe and North America struggle to make it onto the largest cities list
- The world cities have changed slightly but less than the location of megacities. Despite dropping off the top ten list of most populous areas London and Paris remain dominant world cities with huge influence over European and world economies

Key Terminology

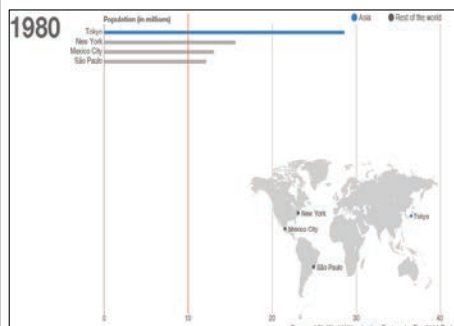
Urbanisation – increase in the PROPORTION of people living in towns and cities.

Suburbanisation – an increase in the PROPORTION of people living in the outer areas of a town or city.

Counter-urbanisation – The movement of people out of urban areas into rural areas.

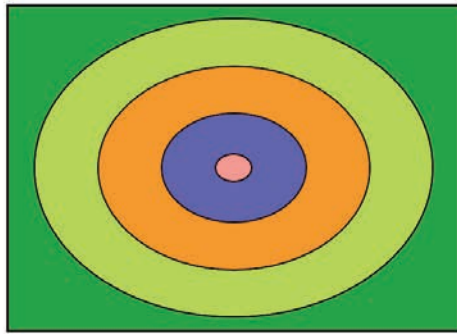
Re-urbanisation – the process of people moving back into an urban area that has been previously abandoned.

Infill – the rededication of land in an urban environment, usually open space for new construction.



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The Burgess Model: shows land use in a town/city



- CBD
- Inner City
- Suburbs
- Rural-Urban fringe (Outer Suburbs)
- Commuter Zone

Land use in towns and cities can be grouped into 5 zones.

The oldest part is in the middle, where there are shops and businesses. Houses are usually smaller and closer together.

Land use in the city centre is expensive, as many different people would like this site so they compete for it.

Therefore as you move away from the CBD the land becomes cheaper.

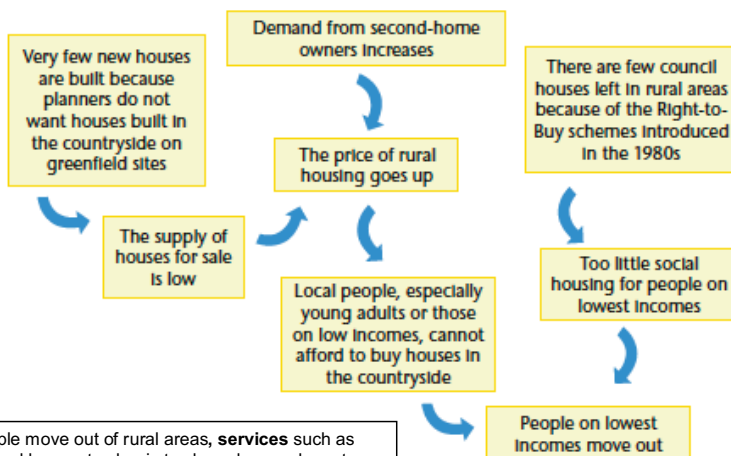
- Houses get bigger as we move away from the centre.
- Gardens get bigger as we move away from the centre.
- The types of houses change as we move away from the centre.

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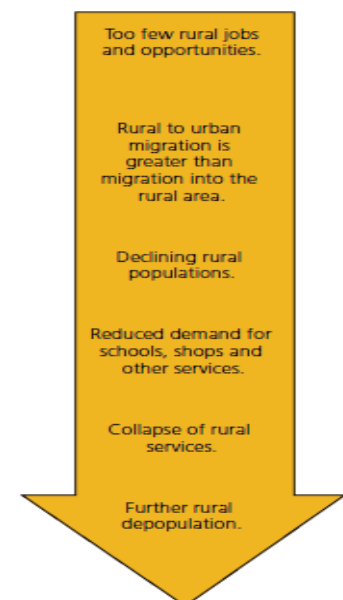
Urban and Rural Change : Rural Depopulation

Rural Depopulation is "The process of change that involves population movement from the countryside to cheaper urban areas".

Prices of houses are rising and the cost of fuel and commuting has increased. This has made living in the countryside unaffordable for many young people.



As people move out of rural areas, **services** such as shops and bus routes begin to close down or be cut back.

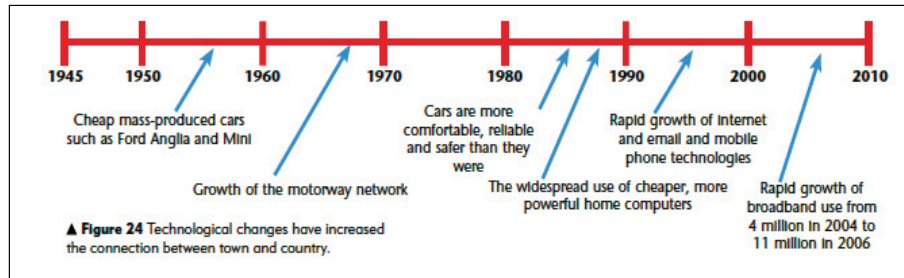


How rural depopulation creates unsustainable communities

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Urban and Rural Change : Counter-urbanisation

Counterurbanisation is "The process of change that involves population movement from urban areas to the countryside".



People began to move to the countryside and **commute** to work in the cities. The reasons for this included ...

- Flexible working hours that allow workers to begin days anywhere between 7am and 10am
- Fast Rail links
- New motorways
- Increase in broadband allowing people to work from home
- Affordability and availability of cars

However, in the areas experiencing Counter –urbanisation, some people are happy and some are against this process. The people who are in favour may be farmers, who can sell their land to build new houses on, or owners of pubs, shops or schools in the villages. These services now have new customers to help them survive and make profit. However, others in the village will be against the loss of green land, more building, more noise and more congestion.

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Where should we build ? The Greenfield vs Brownfield debate

Key Terminology

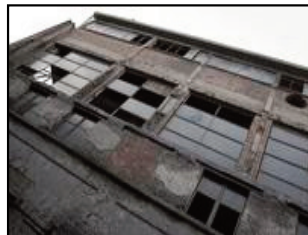
Green belt – a border around a certain area preventing development and allowing wildlife to return.

Greenfield sites – areas of land that have never been built on.

Brownfield sites – areas of land that have previously been built on but no longer used.

NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) – opposition to new initiatives in a local area

Suburban Sprawl – the rapid growth in suburban areas



	Positive	Negative
Brownfield	•The infrastructure around the area usually exists saving money. •It is making good use of waste ground. •It will make the area look better. •It is easier to get planning permission. •New employment opportunities	•The land has to be cleared of any existing structures this costs money. •More homes in the town or city means traffic jams will get worse. •House prices may increase, forcing local people out. •Land may be contaminated by old industry and cost lots to clean up
Greenfield	•It is overall cheaper to build as less preparation needs to be done. Therefore the houses are cheaper. •There is nothing to clear on the land. •More space for larger gardens. •Land is not contaminated •The area is more pleasant to live in. •Access to road network may be easier	•It may mean more traffic on country roads •It means less peace in the countryside •New major roads will need to be built to allow access. •It will drive wildlife away. •More of the countryside gets covered in concrete. This leads to the town growing out. •More infrastructure such as shops and schools may need to be built for the people who move there. •Trees will probably have to be cut down

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Urban renewal/ re-urbanisation

Why did people leave cities?

Older housing

Lack of space

Poor air quality

Traffic

High crime rates

Increase in public transport and car ownership making commuting easier.

Increase in outer city jobs

How did councils attract people back to the city?

Repurposing old buildings for modern use ie shops, cafes, gift shops

Creation of attractions ie shopping centres, waterfronts

Development of new housing to attract young, skilled workers

Improve quality of green spaces and leisure facilities

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Issues facing the rural areas of the UK : Grindleford

Grindleford is a small village 10 miles from Sheffield. It only has a population of 882 people. 255 of these people have retired and 491 are aged 18-64. There are no jobs in Grindleford so people commute to Sheffield or Chesterfield for work.

There is also no dentist or doctors in Grindleford, so people have to drive or rely on getting the bus to nearby towns or cities for these services. However, due to its small population size, there are not many buses running. These often go through many other villages before they get to Sheffield or Chesterfield, so the journeys are long.

There is 1 pub in Grindleford, but no shop. However, the local people have set up a community shop in the church. This stocks basic goods such as tins, bread and milk. It means that the local people – especially the older people that may not drive, can use it, rather than getting buses to nearby towns. However, it means that there are few products available and those products that are there, are far more expensive than the large superstores that you find in towns and cities.



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Because there is no industrial jobs / factories in Grindleford, any jobs will be low paid – working in the tourist industry, hotels etc. However, the cost of goods and food is expensive (because there are tourists who are prepared to pay more money) . This causes problems for the people who live in the area, rather than those people who just come to visit it.

Any potential businesses are often put off by the poor broadband services, the narrow (and often) busy roads and poor accessibility.

Because Grindleford has amazing views and is in the middle of the Peak District, it means that the cost of housing is very expensive. Workers from Sheffield like to buy in Grindleford and commute for work. However, this has 2 problems.

1. The average house in Grindleford costs nearly £400,000. This means that residents children can often not afford to remain in the village that they grew up in.
2. Workers will often shop at the big superstores before they travel home (. As the cost of goods will be cheaper) . This means that they are not using Grindleford's local shop or services.

To summarise .

Rural challenges include

- 1.Lack of public transportation
- 2.Lack of medical facilities , doctors and dentists
- 3.Few shops of services
- 4.Few educational facilities
- 5.A clear difference between the cost of living in these areas, and the wages being paid

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Changing patterns of retailing

Key Terminology
Catchment area – the area from which it gets its customers
Convenience goods – low cost items that consumers buy frequently ie bread
Comparison goods – expensive items that are bought less frequently and people are more likely to shop around for ie washing machine
Range – the distance that a consumer is willing to travel to buy a product
Threshold – the minimum population size needed to create demand for an item of service
Showrooming – The phenomenon of people looking at something in a shop and then buying it cheaper online

Small shops selling convenience goods have smaller catchment areas than specialist shops

Cheaper products have a smaller range as there is little benefit to shopping around

Threshold is determined by how often a product is bought. Hairdressers, newsagents and grocery stores have small thresholds as they are low cost and frequently bought, while car dealerships and specialist shops have higher thresholds as they are bought less frequently.

Larger towns have a wide variety of shops so they have a larger retail catchment, this means that shops in smaller towns and cities struggle to compete.

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Where does retailing occur ?

Key Terminology

Central Business District (CBD) – traditional town centre location for a wide variety of shops and services

Pedestrian zone – a zone of land where vehicles are only allowed at certain times of the day

Central Business Districts have a wide range of shops and services. Roads spread out from the CBD giving them a large catchment and threshold population.

District shopping centres are located in the suburbs. They provide for the immediate catchment and are made up of convenience stores.

Shopping centres are located in the town or city centre. Covered shopping centres have a variety of shops under one roof.

Retail parks are located in out of town locations close to arterial roads and ring roads.

Features of retail locations

- Consumers can visit many shops in a small, covered area
- Often contains large department stores
- Limited parking can be a problem
- Parking close to shops can be expensive
- Large surface car parks are usually free
- Good road links gives easy access

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Out of town shopping centres

Since the 1980s in the UK there has been a rapid growth of out of town shopping centres such as Bluewater. A local example is **Kingsway**.

They are usually close to main roads, providing easy access for shoppers from several large urban areas.

Proximity to suburban housing estates provides a workforce for the centre.

Many retailers have changed location to out-of-town centres because of business competition and the availability of large areas of unused land which is cheap in comparison to land within the town or city centre.

Many shoppers prefer these centres because usually all of the shops are under one roof and there is a lot of choice available; it also feels like a 'day out'. Parking is also usually free.

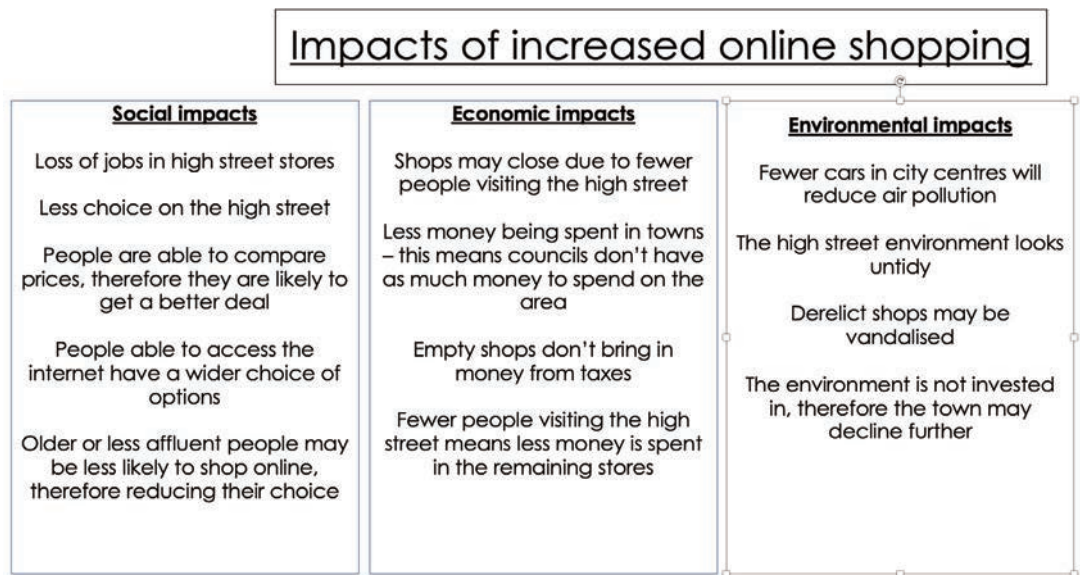
40

There has been a massive increase in the number of people who buy products online.

Holidays, train tickets and flights are also now increasingly bought online.

Banking online is more convenient and easier than visiting a bank, leading to high street closures.

Is technology changing how and where we shop?



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Death of the high street ?

In 2015 1 in every 8 shops in the UK was vacant.

Reasons:

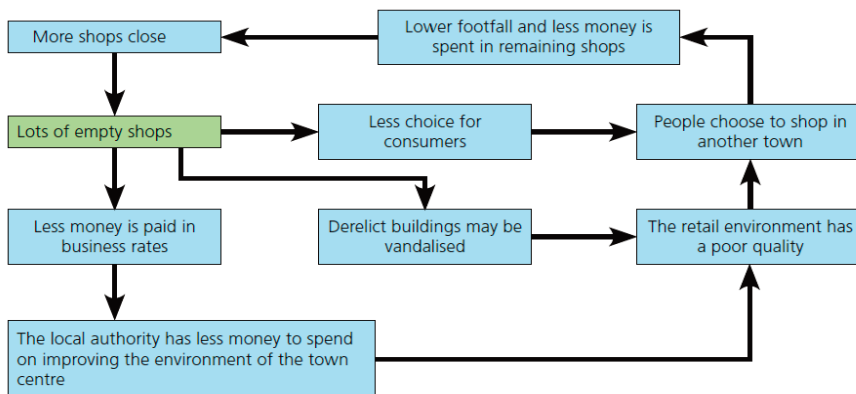
Convenience of online shopping

Opportunity to compare prices easily online

Difficulty and cost of parking in town centres

Success of large out-of-town retail parks where parking is free

Large supermarket chains can offer more choice and often at lower prices than smaller high street shops



This pattern leads to a negative cycle of decline.

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Strategies to improve the high street

- Pedestrianised shopping streets
- Traffic calming such as ramps and pinch points
- Permitting street entertainers such as buskers
- Improving signs and wayfinding information for pedestrians
- Providing street furniture such as flower beds and benches
- Reducing the cost of short-stay parking
- Creating park-and-ride schemes
- Special high street events such as French or Christmas markets
- Allowing pop-up shops to sell from vacant shops

The high street fights back

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Sustainable communities

Key Terminology

Sustainable Communities – a place where the needs of all individuals are met and can comfortably be maintained in the future.

Green Technology – renewable, environmentally friendly technology

A sustainable community might involve:

- Brownfield site
- Job availability
- Public transport available
- Schemes to reduce car ownership
- Green technologies
- Facilities for all ages
- Housing that meets all social needs
- Affordable housing

The Egan wheel is a model of a Sustainable community



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Case study of a sustainable community – Bedzed, London.

Economic:

- Reduce fuel cost of residents
- Lower energy running bill
- Combining live/work assist startup
- Business Improved site ecological value

Social:

- Public transportation Live/work combined
- Private open space in each home
- Improve air quality
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- ❖ 100% renewable energy
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- ❖ Roof gardens on top of workspaces
- ❖ Transportation: -Footpaths and cycle routes encourage walking and biking -Electric/hybrid cars have priority
- ❖ Supermarket internet home delivery
- ❖ Public transportation

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Leisure – Rural Honeypot Sites

A **Honeypot Site** is a location which attracts a large number of people (like bears to a pot of honey) because it is either:

1. exceptionally beautiful or interesting
2. accessible by road and within easy reach of large numbers of people.

Honeypot sites in the Peak District include – Matlock Bath, Bakewell and The stepping stones at Dovedale.

The **carrying capacity** is the number of visitors a place can handle before damage occurs - honeypot sites usually exceed this.



Footpath Erosion, A Key Issue:

1. The weight of many feet on each path causes the centre to become compressed
2. In wet weather puddles form in the centre of the footpath
3. People walk around the puddles, trampling the grass at the edges.
4. The path becomes wider as the grass disappears
5. In dry weather, the dusty path is eroded by feet and wind.
6. The eroded dust and grass is moved down the mountain by wind and rain

Some solutions to problems found in tourist honeypot sites:

Reduce invasive plant and tree species & encourage planting of indigenous ones	Promote cycling and walking for commuting and recreation in the national park	Limiting off-road parking and paving footpaths to minimise erosion
Relocate power lines underground to improve view	Develop support groups to allow access to the park for socially excluded sections of the population	Increase parking charges to discourage visitors in certain areas
Work with the Welsh Government to reduce second / holiday home ownership	Improve access to information on looking after the park through social media / podcasts/downloads	Set up community groups of volunteers to assist with conservation of key areas of the park

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Leisure Case-study – The Peak District National Park : causes and effects

The Peak District was the first of Britain's 15 national parks and opened on 17th April, 1951.

It covers 555 sq miles (about the size of Greater London).

The Peak District reaches into five counties: Derbyshire, Cheshire, Staffordshire, Yorkshire and Greater Manchester.

14 million people visit each year.

An estimated 20 million people live within an hour's travel time of the Peak District.

38,000 residents

14.8 million tourists visit each year.

85% travel by car.

Visitors spend **£730 million** a year

11,000 jobs are created in the Peak district from tourism

Local businesses like shops, cafes and pubs benefit

Farmers use barns for holiday homes and fields for campsites

Effects of tourists

Areas such as Hartington are not designed for traffic as the roads are very narrow. Traffic jams are very common.

Parking is a serious problem– especially on summer weekends.

Some people park on grass verges and this is causing damage.

Many homes are 'second' homes – which leaves them empty for most of the year. House prices are also high.

Dovedale stepping stones suffer serious footpath erosion.

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Leisure Case-study - The Peak District National Park : Management strategies

The Peak district is investing in additional bus routes

Linking up walking routes with Car parks and Railway stations

Roadsides have been fenced off so that cars cannot damage grass verges.

The Peak District National Park Authority is trying to make the Peak District one of the best places in the UK for cycling. The park current boasts 65 miles of cycle trails which are free from traffic including the Monsal Trail and The High Peak Trail

A second aspect of the plan for the future involves making public transport cycle friendly to ensure that bikes can be carried on both trains and busses in the near future.

The final aspect of the cycling plan for the future revolves around constructing cycle hire hubs at railway stations to encourage visitors to enter on Trains and then use bikes

Many bins have been installed

Signs encourage people to be responsible and to follow the countryside code.

48

Sport : The London Olympics 2012		
	Pros	Cons
Socially	⊙The athletes' village has been relaunched as a housing estate called the East Village, the rooms have had kitchens added and walls knocked through. Almost half of these 2,818 new homes (40%) will be affordable. Eventually the whole Olympic Parkland will become five new neighbourhoods housing 8,000 people. ⊙The Olympics has helped schools in the area – there was a shortage of spaces but a new school opened in the grounds of the park. Chobham Academy will cover all levels of education. ⊙The aquatics centre now uses its 50m pools as facilities for the community and schools, as well as elite athletes. ⊙Unemployment OVERALL fell across London during the Olympic period	⊙Professor of Economics "The 'affordable rents' for the 2,800 new homes will be unaffordable to Newham's poorest households." MP in the Olympic borough of Tower Hamlets, said: "The impact of the infrastructure investment has been really fantastic... But – and there's a big but – in my borough unemployment actually went up during the Olympics." ⊙During the construction of the Olympics, very few jobs were created for local people. There are still high levels of unemployment in the borough and it was a missed opportunity to train people up for work. Tower Hamlets got very little out of the Olympics.
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1.3 A global perspective of development issues



Development keywords

Key term	Definition
Development	The change that a place goes through to improve the standard of living and quality of life, including income, equality and education.
Sustainable development	Development that occurs which meets the needs of the present without ruining it for future generations.
Development indicator	Ways to measure the level of development of a place.
Social development indicator	Measurements of how people live in an area, e.g. Health (life expectancy, numbers of doctors per 1,000), Education (% in primary education) and Equality (fair distribution of wealth, equal gender pay).
Economic development indicator	Measurements of the wealth of an area, e.g. Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDPpc), Gross National Product or types of jobs (primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary).
Composite (combined) development indicator	Where the measurement of development takes more than one development indicator, e.g. The HDI.
Gross National Product per capita (GDP pc)	Gross Domestic Product (the total value of all goods and services in that country) plus earnings from foreign investment divided by total population (an average).
Human Development Indicator (HDI)	A measure from 0-1, where 1 is the most developed. It uses GNP pc, number of years in school, and life expectancy to get a good measure of how people are invested in by the government.
Globalisation	The process of a place becoming more interconnected to the world trade, communication, culture and technology.
Infrastructure	The basic structures and services needed by any society such as water supplies, sewage systems, roads or bridges

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Key term	Definition
Low Income Countries (LICs)	Poorer countries with a Gross National Income of less than \$1,045/year, per person, e.g. DR Congo and Mali.
Medium Income Countries (MICs)	Countries with a Gross National Income of between \$1,045 and \$12,735/year, per person. Split again between Lower Middle Income (\$1,045-\$4,126 and Upper Middle income). Lower MIC e.g. s India and Turkey. Upper MIC egs Brazil, and China
High income Countries (HICs)	Richer countries with a Gross National Income of more than \$12.375/year, per person, e.g. UK, USA, Germany.
Newly Industrialised Countries (NICs)	Countries that are developing fast because of rapid growth in recent years, e.g. Brazil, Russia, India and China (the BRICs).
Multinational Companies (MNCs)	A company that manufactures and trades across the world. They usually have their headquarters in MICs, where the profit goes to shareholders, e.g. Nike, Apple, Google and Amazon.
Formal jobs	Jobs that the government are aware of and that pay tax so can help reinvest into the country. They have contracts and come with workers protection.
Informal jobs	Jobs that don't pay taxes, that don't have formal contracts, benefits or protection. HICs have very few informal jobs with LICs having a lot.
Primary economic sector	All jobs involving extracting raw materials, rearing animals and growing crops.
Secondary economic sector	A type of industry where raw materials are made into something, often called manufacturing.
Tertiary economic sector	Providing services including retail (shops), tourism, education, health and banking.
Quaternary sector	Section of employment that is knowledge-based, e.g. ICT and research.

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What is development and how can we measure it ?

Development is the changes that a place goes through to improve the standard of living and quality of life, including income, equality and education.

Development involves reducing levels of poverty, increasing wealth, bringing benefits to all.

It should also reduce the gap between rich and poor, create equality between men, women and people of all race and religion, making everyone safe, make sure everyone has a right to education and that everyone has their needs met of food, water and shelter.

Many indicators can be used to measure development .

These can be **social indicators** such as *Birth rate*, *Life expectancy* or *literacy rate*

Or they can be **economic indicators** such as *GDP (gross domestic product)* , *GNI (Gross national income)* or *employment rate*.

GDP and GNI give the total money in a country , and if it is then divided by the amount of people e in the country it is called GDP or GNI *per capita*.

It is always in \$ so countries can be compared.

Using just an economic indicator isn't accurate, as it is an average (and there can be lots of inequality in a country) and it depends on what the government spends their money on as to whether it raises standard of living / quality of life.

Therefore the best measure is a **composite** (combined / more than one) indicator such as *HDI* (Human development index) which measures GNI, life expectancy and education.

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A scattergraph is a type of graph that shows the relationship between 2 indicators

The X-axis will show 1 indicator and the Y-axis the other. Crosses are then placed to show the points where the 2 indicators meet

A **line of best fit** is then drawn. This line needs to have the same number of points on each side of the line

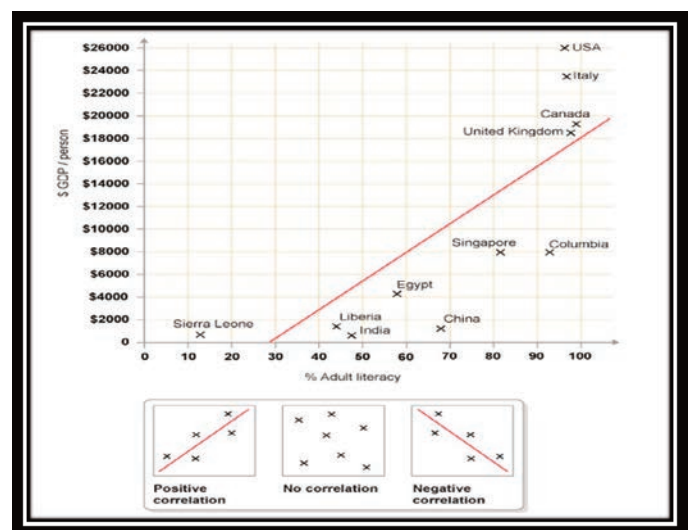
A **positive relationship** is where 1 indicator increases as the other indicator increases e.g. GNI and Life expectancy

A **negative relationship** is where 1 indicator increases as the other indicator decreases e.g. GNI and Infant mortality

No correlation is when there is no link between the 2 indicators.

An **Anomaly** is where there is a relationship (+ or -) but some data does not fit the pattern

Scattergraphs

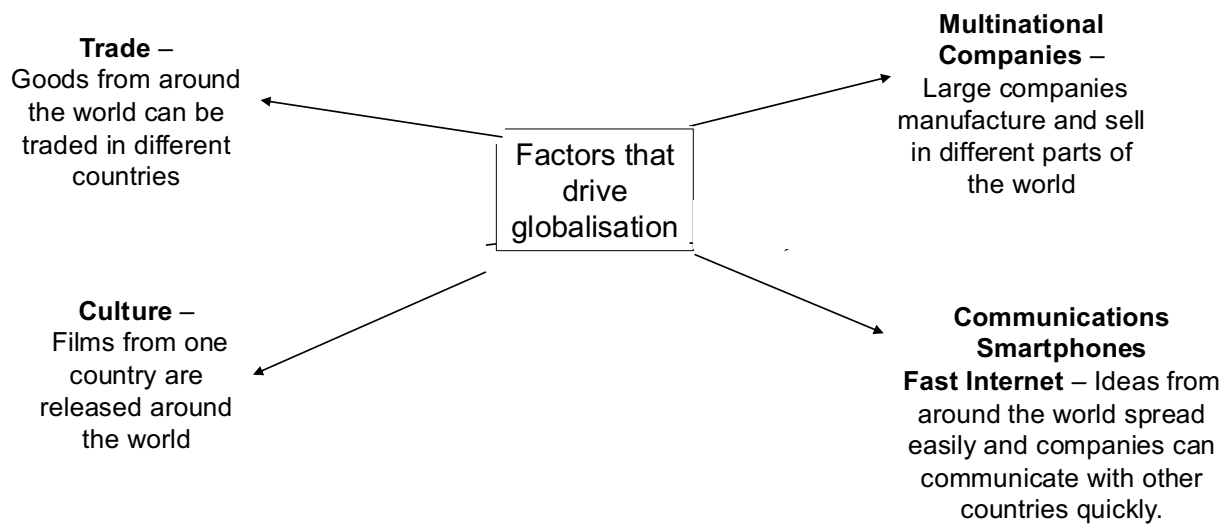


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The growth of Globalisation

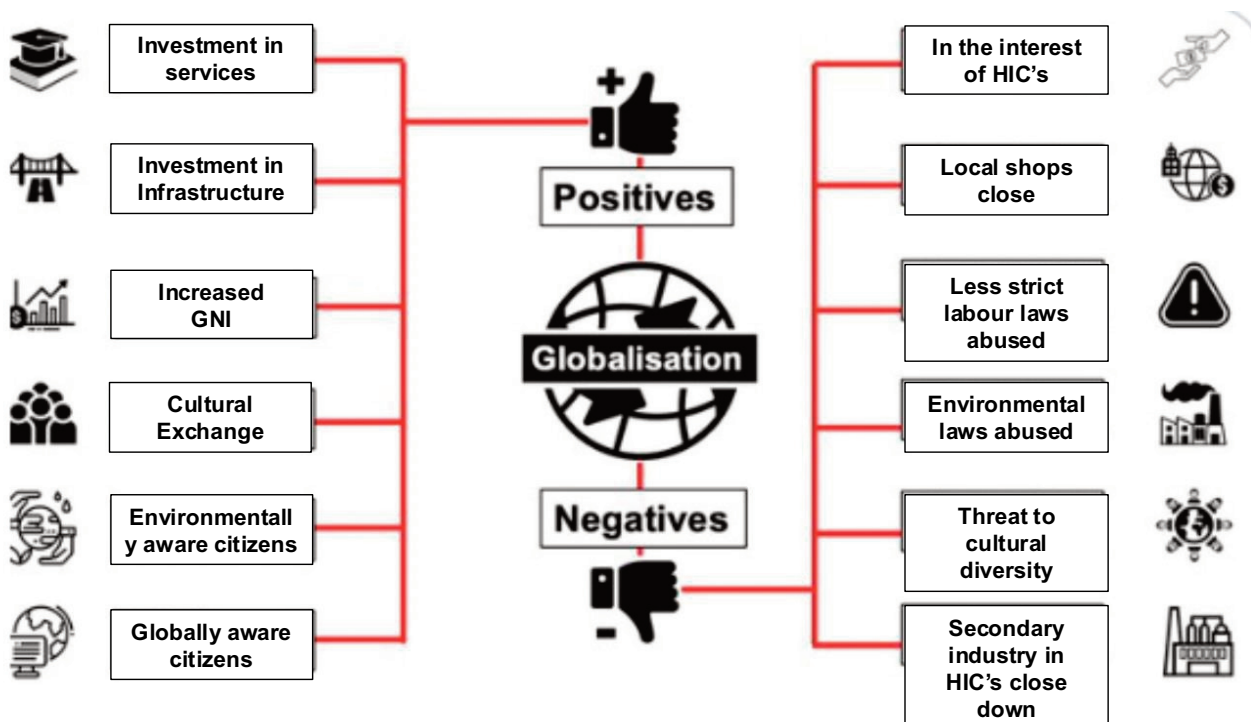


Globalisation: "When available goods and services, or social and cultural influences gradually become similar in all parts of the world"



55

Positives and negatives of Globalisation



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Every country on the planet trades with other countries. This is to make money to help the country develop or because no country can produce everything it needs.

Goods from overseas are known as **imports** and good sent from a country elsewhere are called **exports**

Trade is made easier where partnerships have been agreed between countries. These trading partnerships are called **trade blocs**. The European Union (EU) is an example of a trade bloc

HICs trade more in higher value goods which have more 'added value'.

LICs trade mainly in lower value primary products or raw materials

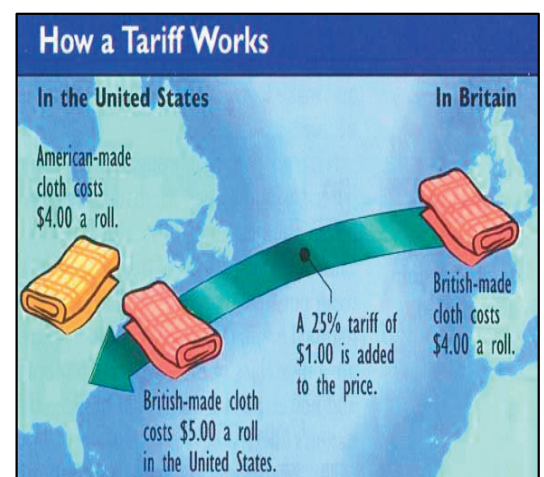
Since the 1980's, the world has moved towards **free trade**, that is, trade without limits, duties or controls. Each country within a trade bloc has a free trade with other countries in the bloc.

An advantage of Free trade is that countries can export as many goods as they wish. A disadvantage is that a country can find itself swamped by cheap imports from other countries, with job losses in its own producing industries.

To avoid this some countries protect themselves from cheap imports in one of three ways.

1. Placing **quotas** that restrict the amounts of imports each year
2. Placing an import duty or **tariff** on imports. This is a tax on imports to make them more expensive.
3. Paying a **subsidy** to businesses so that there own goods can be sold at a lower price.

Global trade



TATA Steel

Tata Steel is an Indian MNC with headquarters in Mumbai. Earning US\$103 billion in 2013-14 meant it was the world's 60th largest company (4 places below Tesco) and if it were a country, it would be the world's 61st largest economy!

Of Tata's earnings, 67% came from outside India. They earn 580,000 worldwide and own steel makers, car manufacturers, chemicals, energy and hotels. In the UK Tata owns 38 companies, employing 50,000 people.

In 2006 TATA bought Corus steel a company with plants in Wales.

Tata statement: "Most of the people who work for us—and many who do not—live nearby, raise their children here and pursue their lives in the communities surrounding our works. We are an integral part of those communities and are intimately involved in supporting them. As a major employer, our performance strongly influences the prosperity of the region. Our involvement is not just economic, though. We also concentrate on social development, education, health, safety and the environment. Many of our employees are recruited locally. Because we also want the best young people to join us, we help schools nearby to educate and motivate them.

However, in 2015-2016 Steel makers in the UK reached crisis point as cheap steel which was being imported from China, was being sold for less money than it cost Corus steel to make in Wales. This is because Chinese steel was being subsidised by the Chinese government and because its labour costs are lower.

The EU tariff on Chinese steel is just 16% whereas the USA charged 236%. TATA claimed its UK plants were losing £1 million a day.

If somebody could be found to buy Corus steel from TATA then it could close leading to a spiral of decline (the opposite of the Multiplier effect) . 15,000 UK workers would lose their jobs with another 25,000 indirect jobs losing theirs (parts suppliers, services etc

In June 2018 there was an announcement to merge Tata steel with a German company that would see £20 million investment in making it more efficient, meaning production until at least 2026 and secure jobs.

Spokesperson
for European
Steel

China makes more steel than it needs and it's dumping it on the UK market at cheap prices. We need the EU to protect the UK market by imposing a more expensive cost (a higher tariff).

MP for
South
Wales

The UK needs to increase the tariff in the Chinese steel however it wants to keep on good terms with China to trade more with them.

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Fairtrade



Fairtrade: A method of trading where farmers get guaranteed, fair prices for goods

Under normal trade conditions, producers, for example cocoa growers are subject to fluctuations in market prices. This makes life difficult as they never know their income and it can be very low.

Fairtrade changes the way trade works through better prices, decent working conditions and a fairer deal for farmers and workers in developing countries.

Ghanaian cocoa beans are ranked number one in the world for their quality

Almost all of it is exported, making cocoa Ghana's second most important export after gold.

Cocoa production employs 3.2 million farmers out of a total population of 25.3 million.

Almost all are smallholder farms without access to healthcare, clean drinking water or electricity who live in remote and deprived areas. The majority of farmers have low levels of education with 43-60% being illiterate.

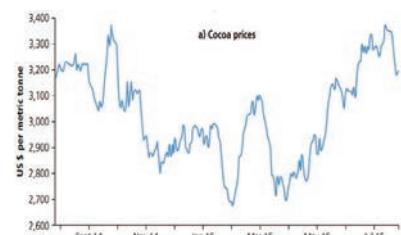
Case-study : Kuapa Kokoo

Kuapa Kokoo is a cocoa-growing cooperative created in 1993. It is Fairtrade certified and owns 45% of Divine Chocolate Ltd. They receive \$2000 per tonne of Cocoa (about 10% more than world prices) Their Fairtrade premiums are invested in a variety of sustainable ways in order to improve the livelihood of its members:

Social: Construction of wells for drinking water, pit latrines, schools and mobile health services. Education services and day-care centres.

Economic: A Fairtrade Premium of \$200 per tonne to invest back in to communities.

Environmental: Education programmes in organic farming & using waster products to create goods to be exported (eg soap making from the cocoa husks).



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Multinational Companies (MNC's)

TNC's and MNC's

TNC's = Trans-National Companies and MNC's = Multi-National Companies are companies which operate in multiple countries. They usually have their headquarters' in HICs with production in LICs, selling worldwide.

Walmart is the worlds richest company. It earned \$485.9 billion in 2017. This means it has a revenue higher than 182 countries in the world!

MNCs have been successful in reducing costs (especially labour) to such minimal levels it leaves two main winners: The MNC and the Retailer.

Outsourcing is the process by which a company employs other companies to make its products for it and not directly owning production facilities

Many companies like Nike **outsource** production. This means they can drive costs down further by squeezing small factory owners who are desperate for contracts and avoid taking responsibility for poor working practices if they are exposed by the media.

Case-study : Nike In Vietnam

Positives of Nike operating in Vietnam	Negatives of Nike operating in Vietnam
400,000 jobs have been created and the skills of local people have been improved	Factories gained reputation of sweatshops
Nike pay higher wages than most companies	There were no trade unions or strikes for pay in Vietnam
They help to create the multiplier effect	Nike has a large demand for water and energy
Helps to attract more MNC's	The company advertising can undermine local culture
They can sometimes build infrastructure which can also benefit the country	It often subcontracts its good to other companies which makes it hard to monitor
Nike pay tax which the government can spend	Nike can leave at any time

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Countries can also receive aid from other countries. Some of this aid is **short term emergency aid** – given to help after disasters or disease outbreaks, although most aid is **long term development aid**.

Countries give aid for many reasons – for diplomacy and good relations, for economics (to sell goods there , or to buy goods from them) and for political tactics.

There are problems with giving aid – it may be tied aid (you have to do something in return) or you can be asked to buy products that you don't need in return for aid

Sometimes the aid money is spent on building prestige projects such as large Dams, that are not always the best solution for the problems being faced.

You can get to rely on the Aid (dependency) and not become self sufficient.

The worst form was loans given to LICs from the World Bank in the 1970's and 80's for big projects. Money was often squandered by corrupt officials and the debt repayments totalled ten times more than the original loan. This has helped to keep countries poor.

Aid

Types of Aid	Advantages and disadvantages
Short-term Emergency Aid	Immediate help - provides food, clothes, medical supplies and shelter Goes to places and people most in need Not tied, and less chance of corruption
Long-term Sustainable Aid	Working with local people to help them find solutions to their problems that will help them to work their way out of poverty Provides resources to kick start the solutions such as equipping schools or providing farming equipment Encourages development of local skills and use of local raw materials

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Case Study of **short term emergency aid** (STEA) :
Emergency Aid sent by the UK after Typhoon Haiyan hit the Philippines in 2013

What emergency aid did the UK send?

- Emergency shelter for 245,000 people
- Safe drinking water for 650,000 people
- Food for over 325,000 people
- Blankets and cooking provisions for 78,000 people
- 20,912 shelter kits
- 100,000 kg rice
- 3,374 tents
- 23,164 buckets.



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Case Study of **long term development aid** : Goat aid in Malawi

Advantages of Goat Aid	Disadvantages of Goat Aid
Selling milk, cheese, fur etc that the goat has produced can help raise finances to improve the communities quality of life.	The goats need shelter and poor families cannot afford this.
Children can be taught how to care for an animal and learn respect from a young age.	The goats need food and water which some families may not be able to afford.
If the goats breeds then the kids can be sold.	Transporting the goat across Africa could be expensive and difficult and there is no guarantee that the money given to charity will actually buy a goat.
It brings villagers together as they look after the animals together.	Veterinary care would be expensive.
Manure can be used as fertiliser – which can help with poor soil quality.	The family would need to be taught how to care for the goat properly.
Goats breed easily which makes it sustainable.	

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2.1 Coasts & Coastal Management

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Coasts: Waves

Key Term	Definition
Constructive Wave	A low energy wave characterised as having a strong swash and a weak back wash. Leads to the build up of a beach.
Destructive Wave	A high energy wave characterised as having a strong backwash and a weak swash. Leads to the removal of beach material.
Swash	The forward motion of waves up a beach.
Backwash	The backwards motion of waves down a beach.
Fetch	The distance travelled by wind or waves across open water.
Frequency	How often the waves occur. Low frequency = 6-8 waves per minute High frequency = 10-14 waves per minute
Wave Peak	The highest point of the wave.
Wave Trough	The lowest point of the wave, occurs between two peaks.

Constructive Waves:



- Strong swash AND weak backwash
- Contribute to the build up of beach material
- Elliptical wave orbit
- Low frequency and long wave length
- Shallow wave height

Destructive Waves:



- Weak swash AND strong backwash
- Leads to the removal of beach material
- Circular wave orbit
- High frequency and short wave length
- Steep wave height

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Coasts: Sub-Ariel Weathering and Mass Movement

Sub-Ariel Weathering

The breakdown of rocks at Earth's surface, without the influence of marine erosion.

Biological Weathering

Breakdown of rock due to plants or animals

- Animals burrowing into the cliff face, displacing rocks
- Plant roots growing into rock cracks and breaking them apart

Chemical Weathering

Breakdown of rock through changing its chemical composition.

- Carbonation (acidic rain dissolving rocks)

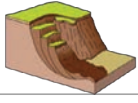
Physical Weathering

The breakdown of rock without changing its chemical composition.

- Freeze-Thaw (water getting into cracks, freezing- pushing rocks apart, thawing then repeating process until rock breaks apart)
- Wetting and Drying (shrinking and expanding of material)

Mass Movement

Large movements of soil and rock debris down slopes in response to the pull of gravity.

Types of Mass Movement	Description	Diagram
Rockfall	Rock fragments break away from cliff face due to weathering	
Landslide	Blocks of rock slide downhill along a slide plane	
Mudslide	Saturated soil flows down a slope	
Slumping	Saturated soil slumps along a curved surface	

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Coasts: Marine Erosion Key Terms

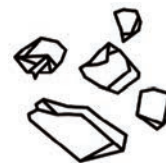
Hydraulic action

Air becomes trapped in joints and cracks on a cliff face. When a wave breaks, the trapped air is compressed which weakens the cliff and causes erosion.



Attrition

Waves smash rocks and pebbles on the shore into each other, and they break and become smoother.



Abrasion

Bits of rock and sand in waves grind down cliff surfaces like sandpaper.



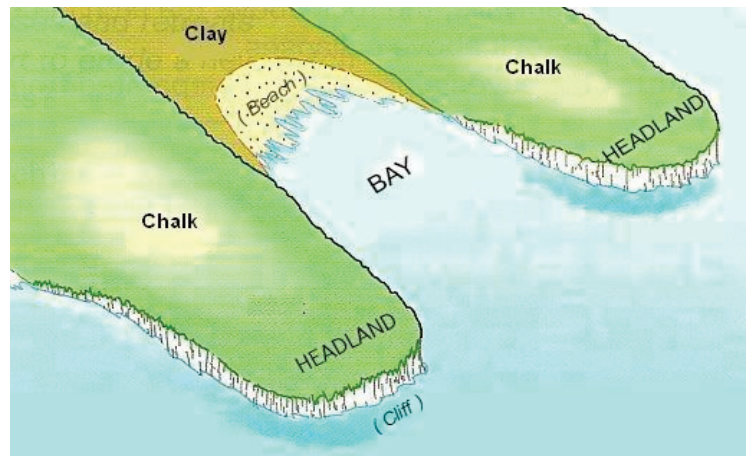
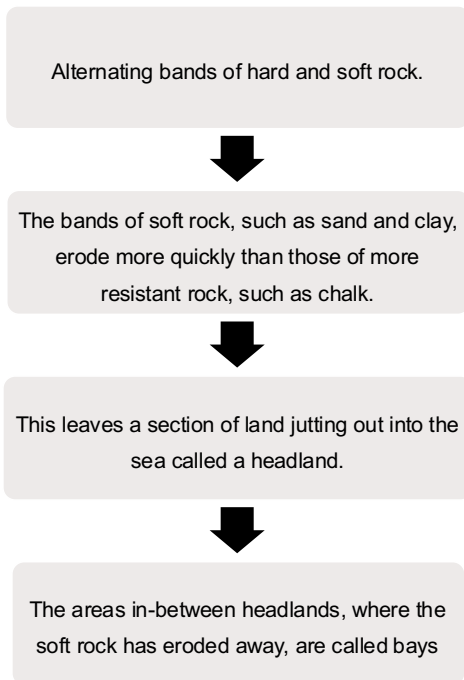
Solution

Acids contained in sea water will dissolve some types of rock such as chalk or limestone.



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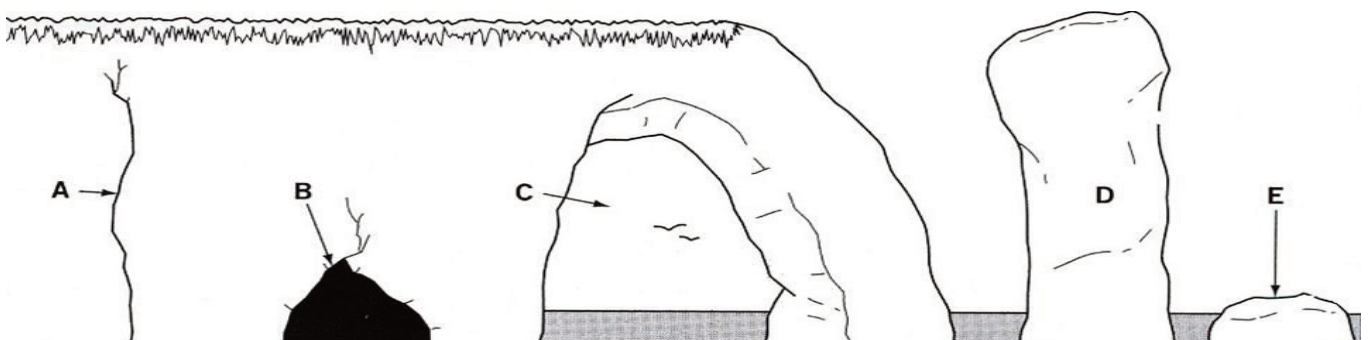
Coasts: Erosional Landforms (Headlands & Bays)



69

Coasts: Erosional Landforms (Cracks, Caves, Arches, Stacks, Stumps)

Remember : CCASS



Cracks forms in the cliff face due to hydraulic action



Hydraulic action and abrasion force the crack to grow into a **cave**



The cave become larger before breaking through the headland, leaving a natural **arch**



The arch is broken down by subaerial weathering and collapses



This leaves a tall rock column called a **stack**

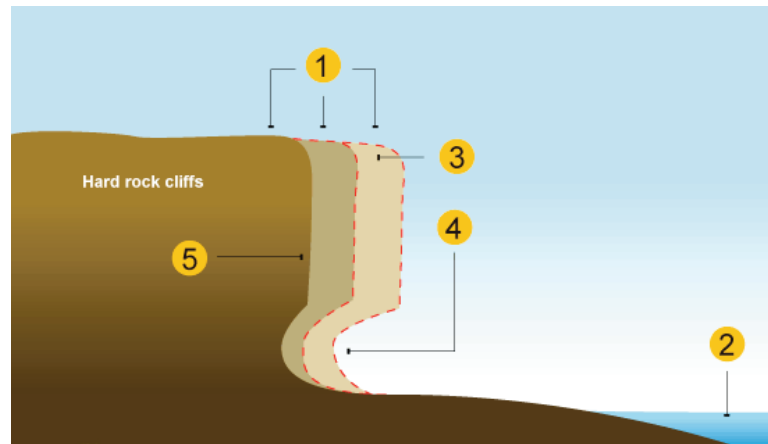


The stack is eroded and weathered forming a **stump**

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Coasts: Erosional Landforms (Wave-Cut Platforms)

- 1 Weather weakens the top of the cliff.
- 2 The sea attacks the base of the cliff forming a wave-cut notch.
- 3 The notch increases in size causing the cliff to collapse.
- 4 The backwash carries the rubble towards the sea forming a wave-cut platform.
- 5 The process repeats and the cliff continues to retreat



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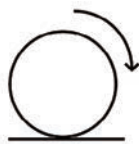
Coasts: Transportation Key Terms

Transportation

The movement of material in the sea and along the coast by waves.

Traction

Large pebbles and boulders are rolled along the seafloor.



Suspension

Beach material is suspended and carried by the waves



Saltation

Beach material is bounced along the seafloor



Solution

Material is dissolved and carried by the water

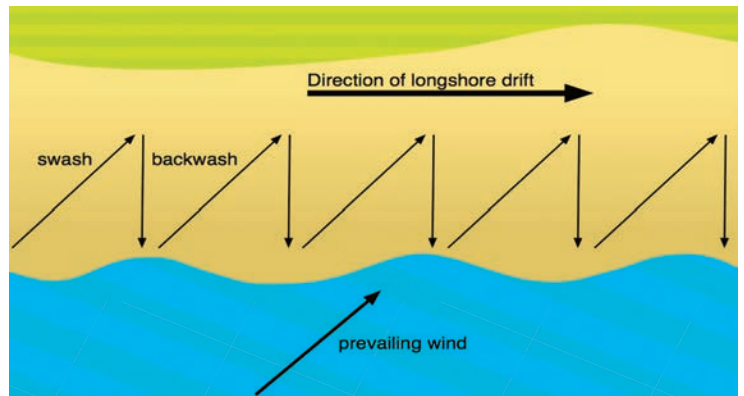


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Coasts: Longshore Drift

The movement of material along the coast is called longshore drift.

- The prevailing wind blows waves carrying sediment into the beach at an angle
- The waves break on the shore and due to gravity the water runs back, perpendicular to the angle of the shoreline
- The sea carries the sediment back down the beach in its backwash
- This results in a zigzag motion as sediment is transported laterally along the coastline



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Coasts: Depositional Landforms (Beaches)

Beaches are found between the high water mark and low water mark



Formed by constructive waves depositing material



Sand beaches are flat and wide, particles are small and the beach profile is gently sloping



Shingle beaches are steep and narrow, particles are large and the beach profile is steeply sloping

Key Terms

Sediment

Sediment is a naturally occurring material that is broken down by processes of weathering and erosion

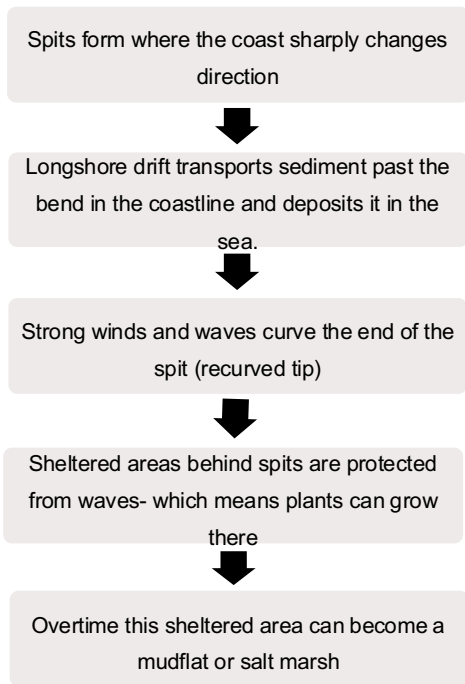
Shingle

Small rounded pebbles



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Coasts: Depositional Landforms (Spits)



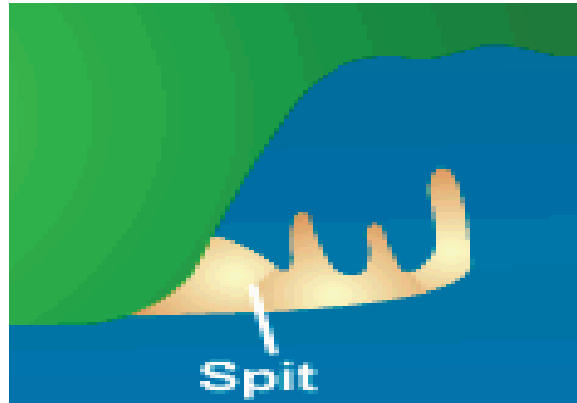
Key Terms

Mudflat

Also known as 'tidal flats' – it is a stretch of muddy land left uncovered at low tide

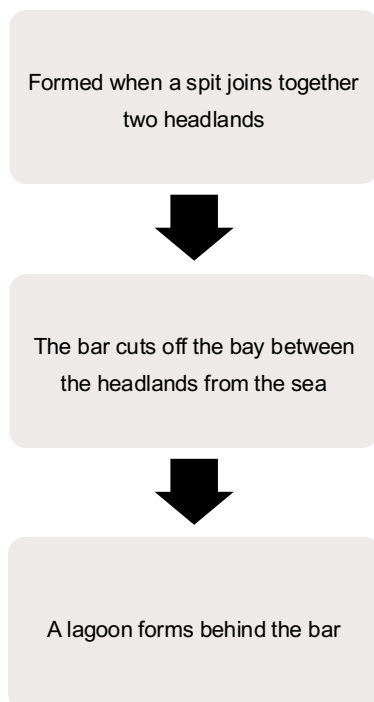
Saltmarsh

An area of coastal grassland that is regularly flooded by seawater



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Coasts: Depositional Landforms (Bars)



Key Terms

Lagoon

A pool of shallow salt water separated from the sea by a low sand bar or coral reef



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Coasts: Coastal Management

Shore Line Management Plans:

- Local councils prepare shoreline management plans to prepare and protect against coastal flooding
- Councils will weigh up the benefits of building the defences against the cost of building them

Option	Description	Explanation
Do Nothing	Do nothing and allow gradual erosion	• Option if the land has a lower value than the cost of building expensive sea defences
Hold the Line	Use hard-engineering techniques to defend the coastline	• Hard-engineering techniques are only used when the land being protected is particularly valuable • Sea defences need continuous maintenance and upgrading which is expensive
Retreat the Line	Allow a break in existing coastal defences to allow land to flood naturally between low and high tide	• Option if the area is at high risk of erosion. It usually occurs where the land is of low value (e.g. farm land) • People will need to be evacuated from flood risk areas.
Advance the Line	Build new coastal defences further out to sea	• Most expensive option as it requires a huge engineering project.

Key Terms

Hard Engineering

Man-made structures built to control the flow of the sea and reduce flooding and erosion

Soft Engineering

Schemes set up using knowledge of the sea and its processes to reduce the effects of flooding and erosion

Shoreline Management Plan

A non-statutory document that provides an overview of the long-term risks associated with coastal processes.

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Coasts: Coastal Management- Hard Engineering Strategies

Advantages:

1. Creates wider beaches which offers more protection from waves

Sea Wall

Concrete wall that reflects waves back out to sea

Disadvantages:

1. Creates a strong backwash which erodes under the wall
2. Very expensive

1. Boulders absorb wave energy and reduce erosion
2. Cheap to implement
3. Natural appearance

Rock Armour

Boulders that are piled up along the coast

1. Boulders can be moved by strong waves – need to be replaced

1. Trap sediment being transported, so widens beaches
2. Beaches offer protection against erosion and flooding
3. Fairly cheap

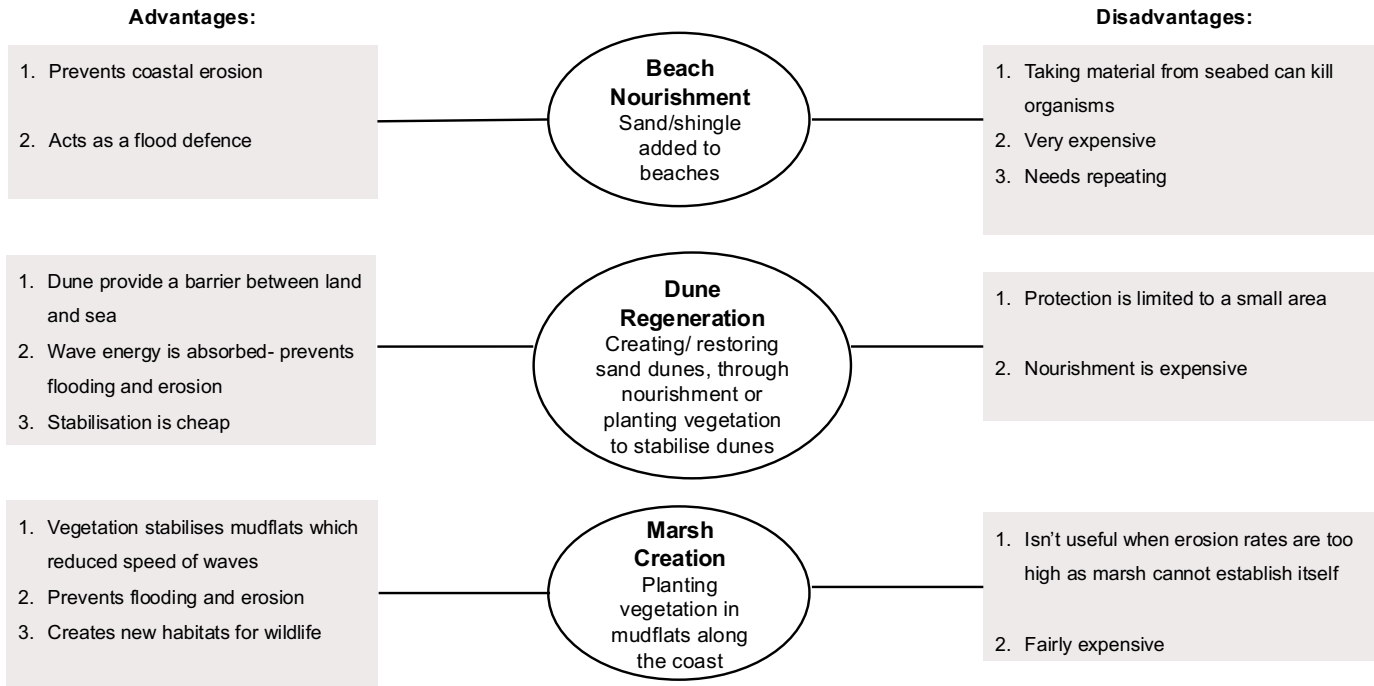
Groynes

Wooden/stone fences built at right angles to the coast

1. Starves beaches further along coast of sediment
2. Increases rate of erosion further along the coast
3. Need frequent maintenance

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Coasts: Coastal Management- Soft Engineering Strategies



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Coasts: Holderness Case-Study (1)

Location: Holderness, East Yorkshire, UK

Distance: 61km from Flamborough Head (headland) - Spurn Head (a spit)

Erosion: 1.8m of land lost/ year (fastest eroding coastline in Europe)

Reasons for rapid erosion:

1. Easily eroded rock type (boulder clay cliffs are likely to slump when wet)
2. Narrow beaches don't slow the speed of oncoming waves
3. Sea defences worsening the erosion rates further along the coastline (groynes trap sediment, so beaches further along coast are malnourished)
4. Powerful waves- deep water, storm surges and long fetch

The Effects of Rapid Erosion-

Social Impacts:

1. Homes near the cliffs are at risk of collapsing into the sea (e.g. in Skipsea)
2. Accessibility to some settlements affected as cliffside roads have been lost due to erosion
3. Gas terminal at Easington is at risk (only 25m from cliff edge)
This terminal accounts for 25% of Britain's gas supply

Environmental Impacts:

1. Some Sites of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) are threatened (e.g. the lagoons near Easington)

Economic Impacts:

1. Property prices along the coast have fallen sharply
2. Businesses and jobs are lost (e.g. Seaside Caravan Park at Ulrome is losing approx. 10 pitches/ year to erosion)

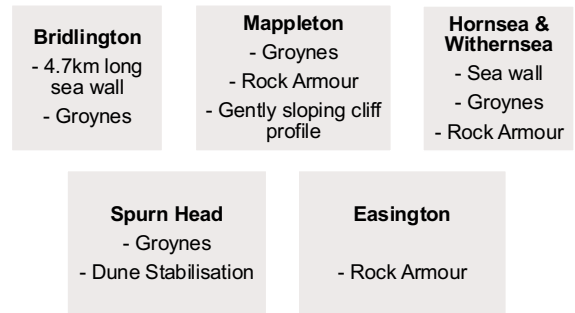
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Coasts: Holderness Case-Study (2)

Coastal management: The Issues

1. Terminal groyne syndrome (where the rate of erosion following the last groyne is increased) e.g. Cowden Farm, South of Mablethorpe is now at risk
2. Groynes prevent eroded material being transported to the Humber Estuary = increased risk of flooding there
3. Coastal erosion has increased at the Lincolnshire Coast (south of Holderness)
4. Spurn Head is at risk of being eroded away as less sediment is being added to it
5. Sea defences need continuous maintenance = expensive

Engineering Strategies along the Holderness Coastline:



Skipsea and **Great Cowden** do **NOT** have coastal defences and so are experiencing enhanced erosion due to '**Terminal Groyne Syndrome**'

Terminal Groyne Syndrome – Accelerated erosion of the beach down drift of the last groyne. There is a lack of sediment because longshore drift has been interrupted by the groynes.

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Coasts: Climate Change and the Coast

Sea levels are rising due to Global Warming

- Global sea levels are rising at a rate of approx. 2mm per year
- Predictions estimate that by the year 2100, sea levels could have risen between 30cm-1m

Key Terms:

Global Warming

The gradual increase in the overall temperature of the Earth's atmosphere

Global Warming has two effects that causes **Sea Levels** to rise:

Melting Ice

- Increased temperatures melt glacial ice caps
- This melted ice water returns to the oceans
- This increases the volume of water in the oceans and causes the sea levels to rise

Thermal Expansion

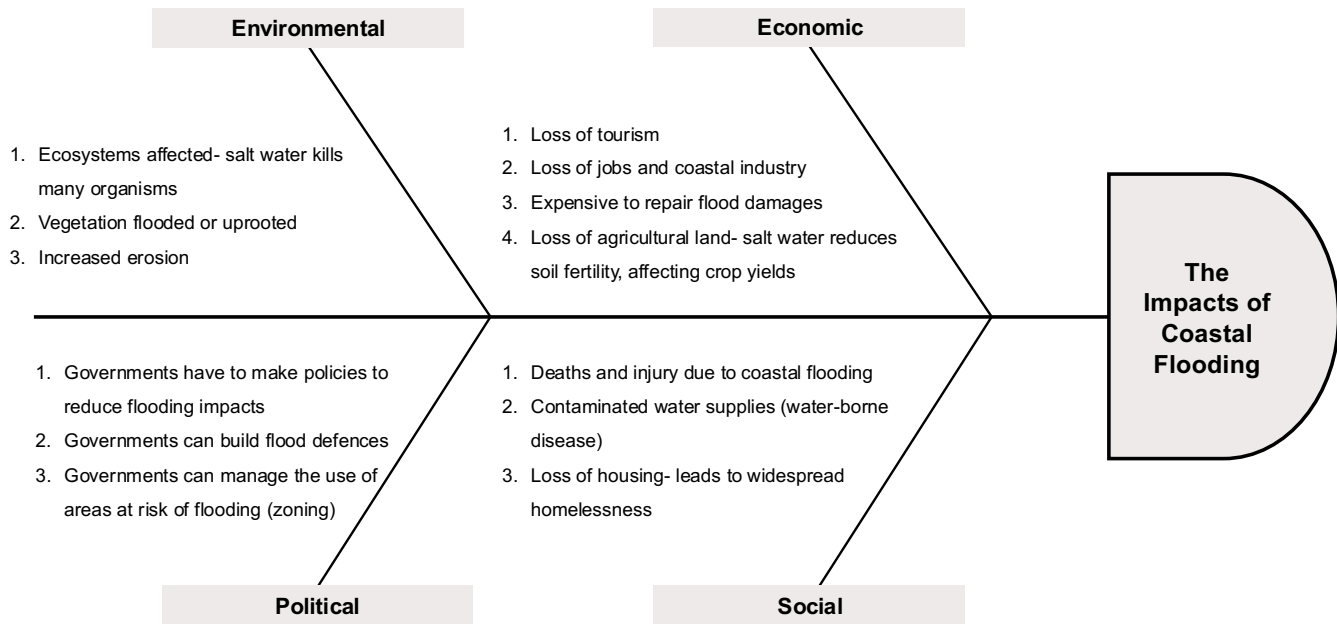
- Increased global temperature causes oceans to get warmer
- Heated water particles expand
- This expansion increases the volume of water, causing sea levels to rise

Rising sea levels mean that low-lying parts of the world are at increased risk of coastal flooding.

E.g. Bangladesh and the Maldives

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Coasts: The Impacts of Coastal Flooding



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Coasts: The Maldives Case-Study

Location: The Maldives, Group of Islands in the Indian Ocean

Number of Islands: Approx. 1200- of which 200 are inhabited

Average Island Height: 80% of land is below 1m

Population: Approx. 440,000 people

The Problem: Due to rising sea levels, scientist predict The Maldives will be completely submerged within 50- 100 years

Key Terms:

Submerged

To be completely covered by the sea/ocean

Desalination

The expensive process of removing salt from sea water, making it drinkable

Carbon Neutral

Action to remove as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as each put into it.

The Impacts of Coastal Flooding on the Maldives

Social

1. Severe flooding causes housing damage, leaving whole communities homeless
2. Less fresh water available- saltwater contaminates freshwater supplies so locals have to rely on rainwater or build expensive desalination plants

Environmental

1. Loss of beaches- flooding erodes beaches which destroys animal habitats
2. Loss of soil- soil on the island is shallow and easily washed away, leaving the land infertile so crops cannot grow

Economic

1. Loss of tourism- largest industry in the Maldives. If main airport cannot operate then international tourism will be lost
2. Disrupt fishing industry- fish are the Maldives largest export. Coastal flooding may damage fish processing plants

Political

1. Maldivian government has asked the Japanese government to give them \$60 million to build the 3m high sea wall that protects the capital city, Malé
2. The Maldives has pledged to become carbon neutral so as not to contribute to global warming
3. Government is considering buying land in countries like Indian and Australia and moving Maldivians there (environmental refugees)

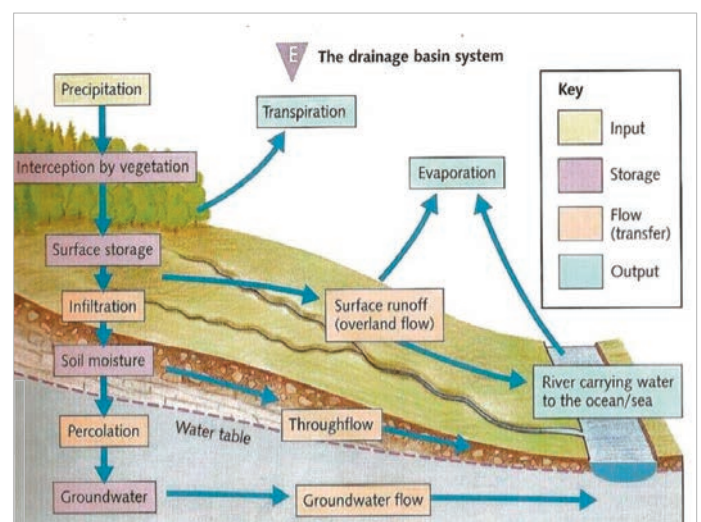
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2.2 Rivers & River Management

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Rivers: The Hydrological Cycle

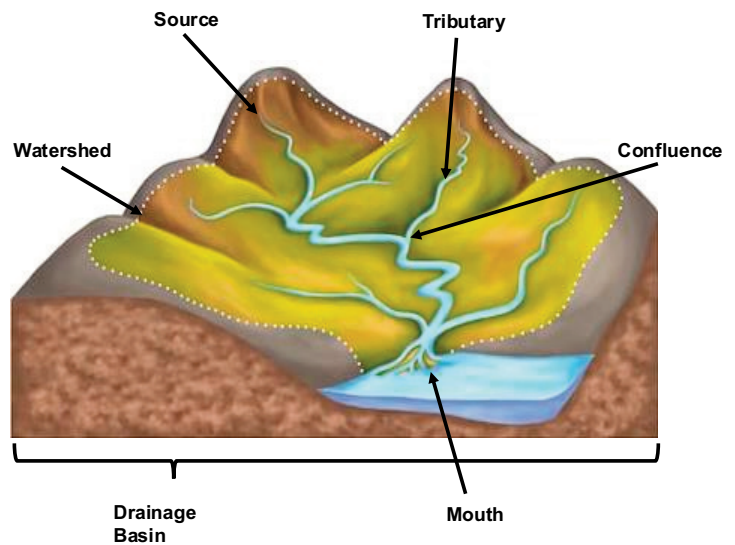
Key Term	Definition
Precipitation	Water released from clouds, including: rains, sleet, hail and snow
Interception	When trees or man-made objects block precipitation from reaching the ground
Transpiration	When moisture from plants and leaves is lost to the atmosphere
Evaporation	When water is heated by the sun and rises into the atmosphere as water vapour
Condensation	When water vapour is cooled and turns back into water droplets to form clouds
Surface Runoff	Water flowing across the surface of the land, whether in a channel or just over the land
Infiltration	When water first soaks into the soil
Throughflow	When water travels through the soil towards a river or the sea
Percolation	The slow downward movement of water from the soil into the bedrock
Groundwater Flow	The movement of water through the bedrock
Water Table	The level of saturated ground in the soil- it rises and falls depending on the amount of rain



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Rivers: The Drainage Basin

Key Term	Definition
Watershed	The area of high land forming the edge of a drainage basin
Source	Where a river begins
Tributary	A small river or stream that joins a larger river
Confluence	The junction at which two rivers meet
Channel	This is where the river flows
Mouth	Where the river meets the sea
Drainage Basin	This is the area of land drained by a river and its tributaries



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Rivers: The River Valley

- The path of a river as it flows downhill is called its course
- Rivers have an upper, middle and lower course
- Rivers form channels and valleys as they flow downhill
- Rivers erode the landscape and wear it down
- Long profile = shows you how the gradient changes overtime
- Cross profile = shows you a cross-section of the river

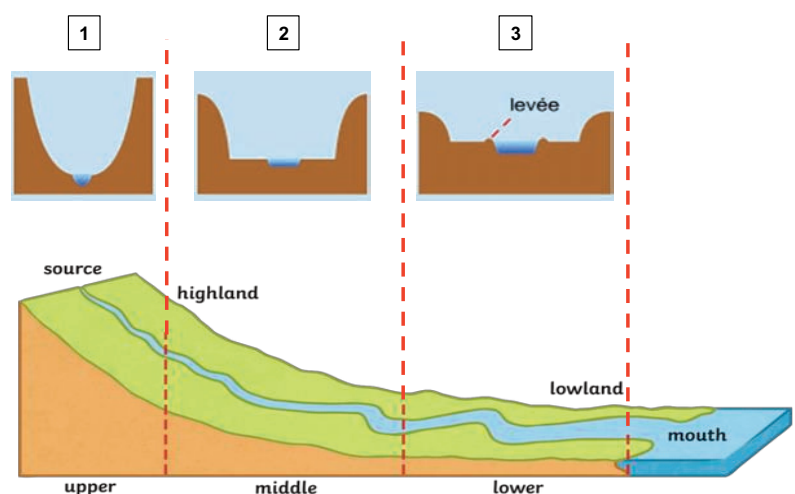
Course	Gradient	Valley and Channel Shape
1. Upper	Steep	• V-shaped valley, steep sides • Narrow, shallow channel
2. Middle	Medium	• Gently sloping valley sides • Wider, deeper channel
3. Lower	Gentle	• Very wide, almost flat valley • Very wide and deep channel

Vertical Erosion

This deepens the river valley and channel making it V-shaped. Dominant in the upper course of the river.

Lateral Erosion

This widens the river valley and channel. Dominant in the middle and lower course of the river.



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Rivers: The Bradshaw Model

- The Bradshaw model is a theory which shows how the size of the river affects stream flow
- As the river flows downstream, tributaries feed more water into the stream system leading to a higher discharge
- This increased volume of water leads to the river having more strength and thus more power to vertically and laterally erode leading to an increase in channel depth and width
- Load particle size is smaller downstream and the channel bed is smoother

Key Terms:

Discharge

The volume of water flowing through a river channel

Velocity

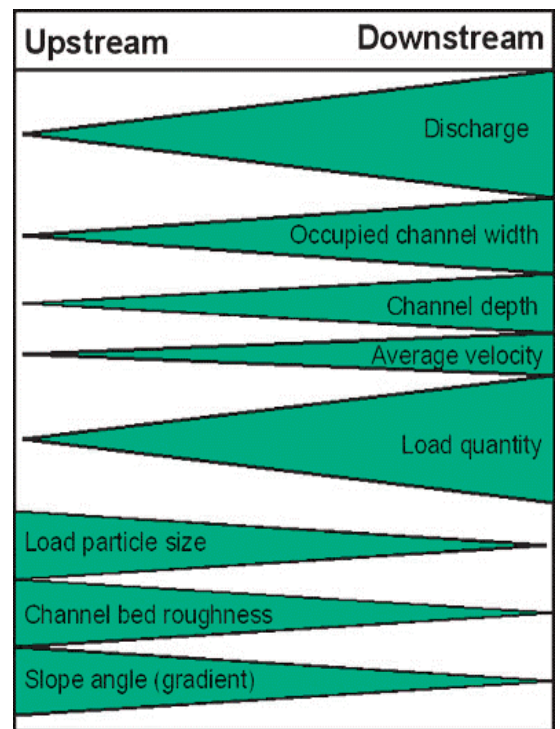
Refers to the speed at which water moves through its channel

Load

Particles of eroded material, generally rocks, that the river transports until it deposits them

Gradient

Refers to the steepness of the land



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Rivers: Erosion Key Terms

Weathering

The breaking down of rocks at Earth's surface

Erosion

The wearing away of rocks and their transportation elsewhere

Hydraulic action

Air becomes trapped in cracks in the rocks. This trapped air is compressed and breaks the rocks apart causing erosion.



Attrition

Rocks and pebbles suspended in the river crash into each other, and they break down, becoming smaller and smoother.



Abrasion

Rock and sand grind along the river bed, wearing away at the rocks surface like sandpaper.



Solution

Acids contained in river water will dissolve some types of rock such as chalk or limestone.

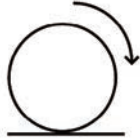


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Rivers: Transportation Key Terms

Traction

Large pebbles and boulders are rolled along the riverbed.



Saltation

Beach material is bounced along the riverbed



Transportation

The movement of material/ sediment in the river channel.

Deposition

The dropping of a rivers loads due to it losing velocity (speed)

Suspension

River material is suspended and carried by the flowing water



Solution

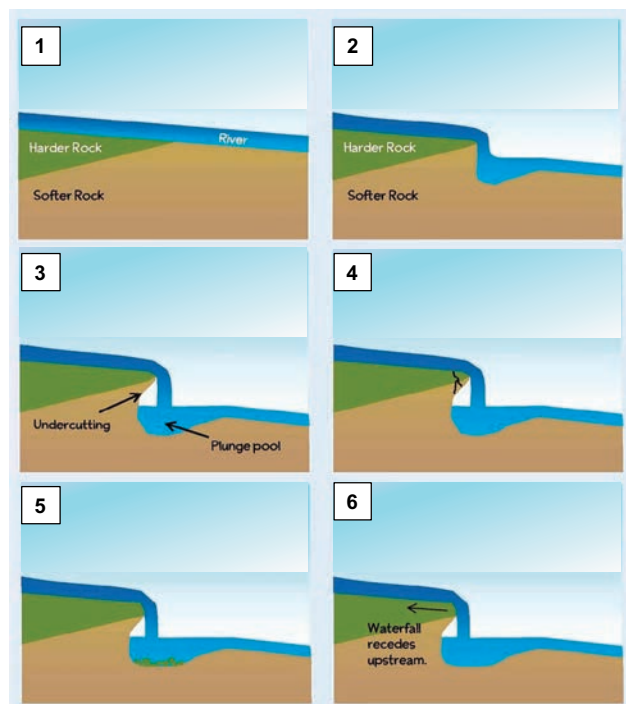
Material is dissolved and carried by the flowing river water



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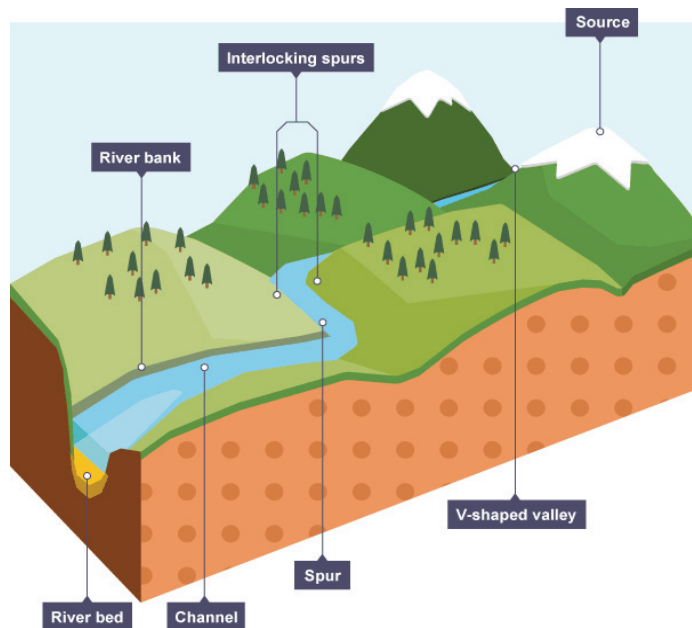
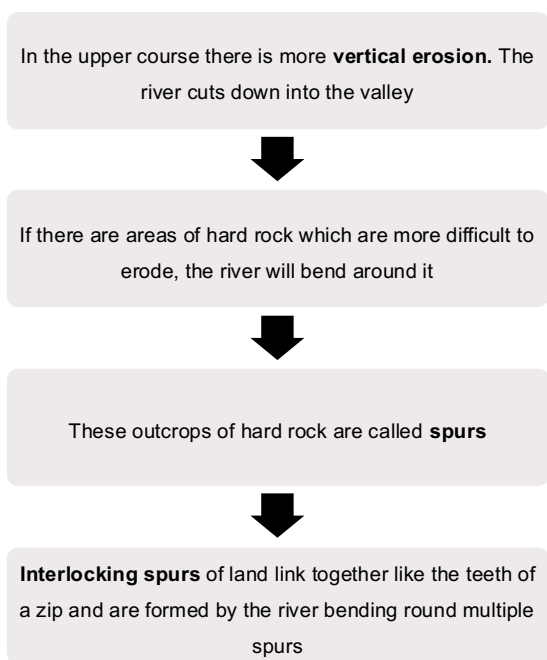
Rivers: Waterfall & Steep-sided Gorge Formation:

- 1 A river flows over a layer of soft rock and hard rock
- 2 Soft rock is more easily eroded than hard rock so it is broken down faster
- 3 Hydraulic action erodes the soft rock, this undercuts the layer of hard rock, leaving an overhang of hard rock behind
- 4 This overhang of hard rock eventually collapses because it is unsupported below
- 5 This overhang of hard rock eventually collapses because it is unsupported below
- 6 Overtime this process repeats and the waterfall retreats upstream leaving behind a steep-sided gorge



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Rivers: Interlocking Spurs



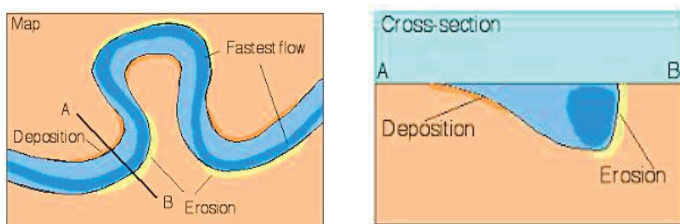
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Rivers: Landforms in the Lower Course

Meanders:

These are large bends that develop in the rivers middle and lower course

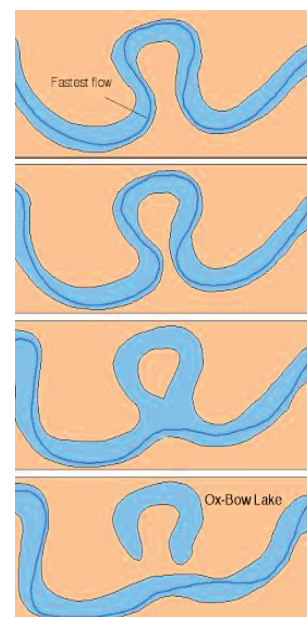
1. The **current (flow of water)** is **faster on the outside** of the bend because the river is deeper, so there is **less friction** to slow the water down
2. Therefore, more erosion takes place on the outside of the bend = forming steep sided **river cliffs**
3. The **current is slower on the inside** of the bend because the water is shallower, so there is **more friction** to slow the water down
4. Therefore, more deposition takes place on the inside of the bend = shallow gradient **slip-off slopes**



Remember : **SSIDS** and **FREDO**

Oxbow Lakes:

1. The outside of the meander is eroded more and more by abrasion and hydraulic action
2. The neck (land between 2 meanders), gets narrower and narrower
3. Eventually the river cuts across the neck, usually during a flood
4. The river always takes the shortest course, flowing across the neck and sealing off the loop
5. Finally, deposition occurs. This cuts off the meander completely and forms an oxbow lake



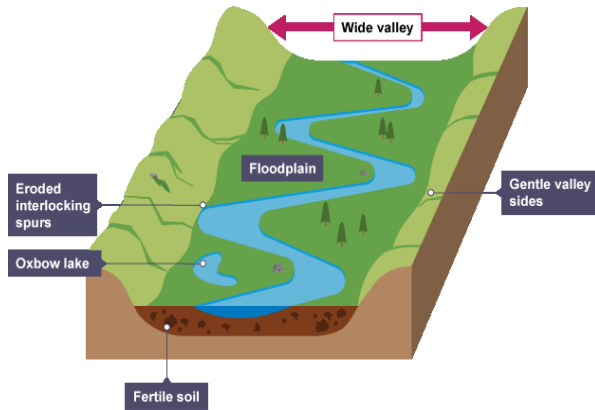
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Rivers: Landforms in the Lower Course

Floodplains

This is the area of wide flat land either side of a river channel that is likely to flood

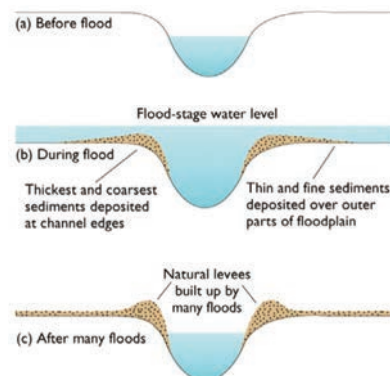
1. When a river floods onto a floodplain, the water slows down and deposits the eroded material it has been transporting
2. This deposition, builds up the floodplain making it higher
3. Meanders migrate (move) across the flood plain due to lateral erosion, making the floodplain wider and eroding away any interlocking spurs



Levees

Natural embankments (raised sections) along the edges of a river channel

1. During a flood, eroded material is deposited over the whole floodplain
2. Heaviest material is deposited closest to the river channel and the lightest material is deposited further away
3. Overtime deposited material builds up, forming levees

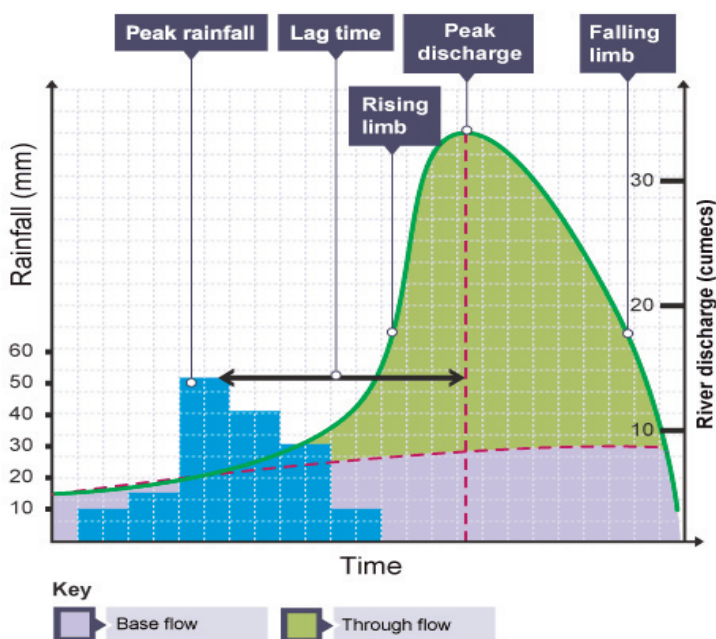


Estuary

An estuary is where the freshwater from rivers meets and mixes with saltwater

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Rivers: Discharge and Storm Hydrographs (1)



Storm Hydrographs

Graphs which show the changes in river discharge (amount of water in a river), during a storm.

Key Terms:

Peak Discharge

Maximum amount of water held in the channel (cumecs)

Peak Rainfall

Maximum amount of rainfall (millimetres)

Lag time

The time taken between peak rainfall and peak discharge

Rising limb

Shows the increase in discharge on a hydrograph

Falling limb

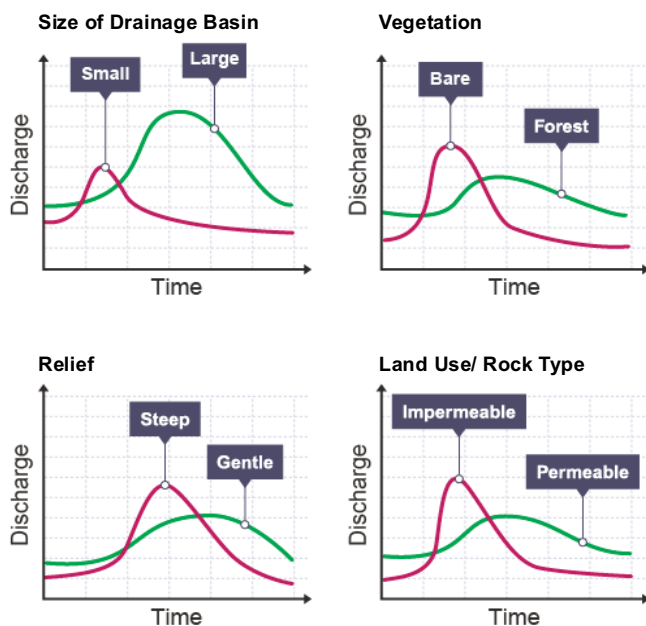
Shows the return of discharge to normal/base flow on a hydrograph

Base flow

The normal discharge of the river

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Rivers: Discharge and Storm Hydrographs (2)



River discharge is affected by different factors:

The more water that flows as surface runoff, the shorter the lag time will be.
Discharge will increase because more water is reaching the channel in less time.

Factors influencing lag time and discharge:

Size of Drainage Basin

- Large basin will collect a lot of water so discharge increases, however lag time is decreased as the size means water takes longer to reach channel
- Small basin means decreased lag time

Vegetation Coverage

- Less vegetation = water flows quickly to channel as surface runoff
- More vegetation = more interception which increases lag time

Relief of the Land

- More surface runoff occurs on steep slopes
- Lag time decreases as water reaches channel faster so discharge increases

Land Use and Rock Type

- Urban areas have drainage system/ covered in impermeable surfaces so surface runoff and throughflow increase = reduced lag time and increased discharge
- Impermeable rock types = more surface runoff, decreased lag time which increases discharge

Weather Conditions

- Hot, dry conditions and cold, freezing conditions both result in hard ground (this increases runoff which decreases lag time and increases discharge)
- Lots of rain in short, heavy periods will saturate the ground and cause more runoff which leads to shorter lag times and increased discharge

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Rivers: Flooding (Human Factors)

Key Terms:

Flooding

When the discharge of a river increases so much that the level of a river gets high enough to spill over its banks.

Saturated

Holding as much water or moisture as can be absorbed



Deforestation

- Trees intercept precipitation, stopping it from reaching the ground
- Trees also take up water in their roots and store it
- Removing trees increases the volume of water that reaches the river channel, which increases the discharge and make flooding more likely



Urban Areas

- Buildings and infrastructure are made from impermeable materials
- Impermeable surfaces increase surface runoff
- Drainage systems take surface runoff directly to the river channel
- River discharge increases quickly which can lead to flooding



Farming Practices

- Tractors compact the soil making it harder for water to infiltrate = increases surface runoff to river channel
- Ploughing creates small channels in the soil which transport water directly to the river channel

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Rivers: Flooding (Physical Factors)



Prolonged and Heavy Rainfall

- Long periods of heavy rainfall cause the soil to become saturated
- Any further rainfall can no longer infiltrate the soil, therefore surface runoff increases



Impermeable Rock Types

- Impermeable rocks do not allow water to infiltrate them
- This increases surface runoff which means water will very quickly flow over land and into the river channel



Snowmelt

- Large amounts of snow and ice melt means that large quantities of water enter the river channel in a very short space of time



Multiple Tributaries in one Area

- Many smaller rivers joining a larger river in the same area means there is a large volume of water being added to the main river channel in a short space of time
- This rapidly increases the discharge and makes flooding very likely



Relief of the Land

- If a river is in a steep sided valley, water will reach the river channel much faster because water flows more quickly down steeper slopes

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Rivers: River Management- Hard Engineering Strategies (1)

Hard Engineering
Man-made structures built to control the flow of the sea and reduce flooding and erosion

Soft Engineering
Schemes set up using knowledge of the sea and its processes to reduce the effects of flooding and erosion

Advantages:

1. Produces hydro-electric power
2. Water supply
3. Reservoir attracts tourists

Dams and Reservoirs

Huge concrete walls which trap water behind it forming an artificial lake

Disadvantages:

1. Very expensive
2. Areas near the reservoir may flood
3. Maintenance costs
4. Visual eyesore

1. Water moves out of an area more quickly, so flood risk decreases

Channel Straightening

Removing meanders to straighten the river channel

1. Flooding more likely downstream
2. Faster flowing water = more erosion

1. More water can be held in the channel, less likely to flood

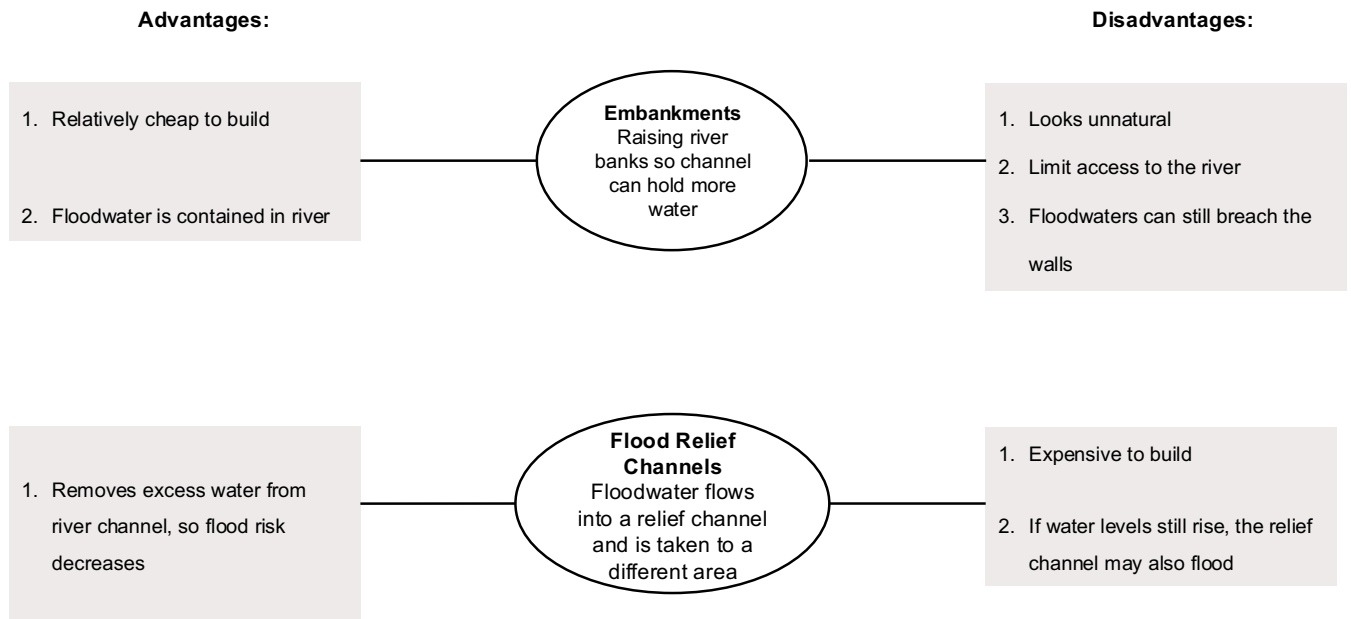
Dredging

Removing sediment from riverbed to make the channel deeper

1. Needs to be done frequently to be effective (timely and expensive)

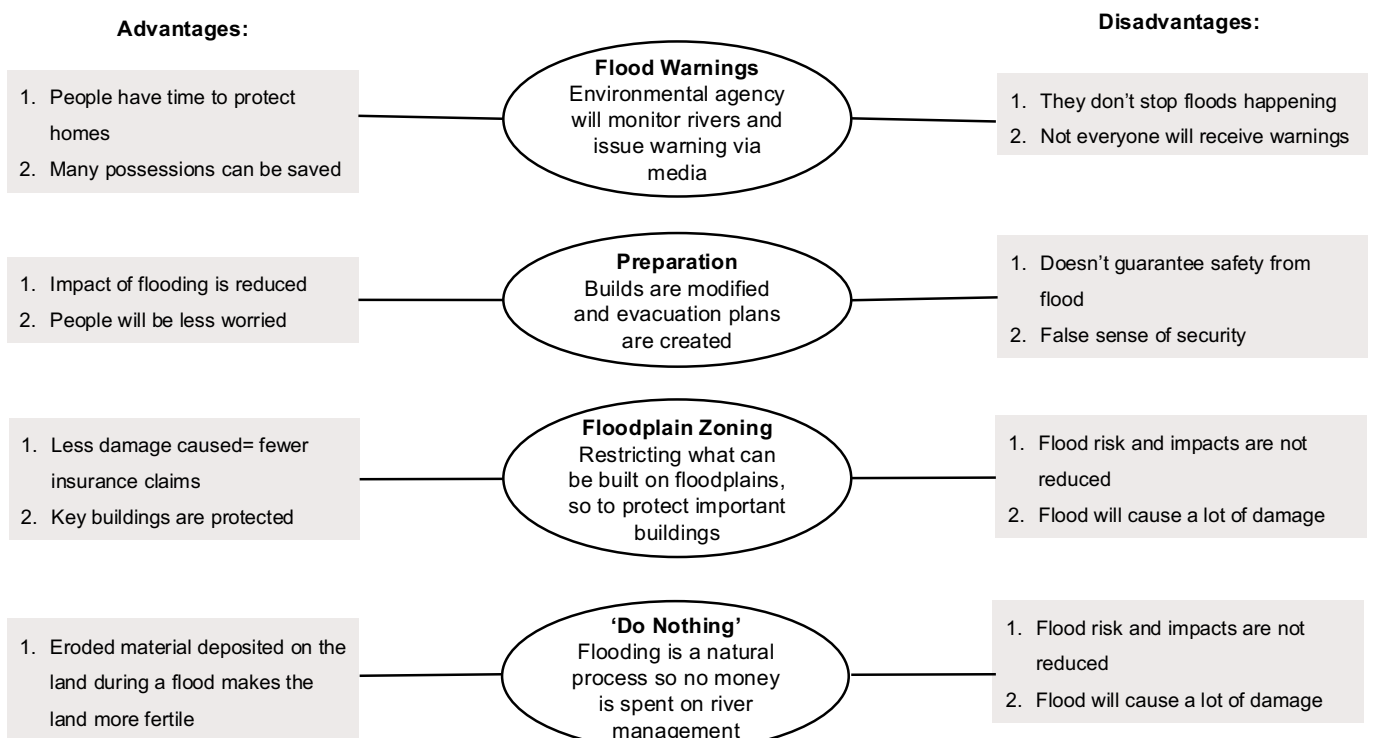
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Rivers: River Management- Hard Engineering Strategies (2)



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Rivers: River Management- Soft Engineering Strategies



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Rivers: Boscastle (Flash Flooding Case-Study)

Location: Boscastle, North Cornwall, UK
Date: 16th August 2004

Causes:	Effects:	Responses:
Very Heavy Rainfall • A months worth of rain fell in just 2hrs • Previous rainfall meant soil was already saturated, increasing surface runoff, throughflow and groundwater flow Impermeable Rock Types • Slate rock is impermeable • Water flows across land as surface runoff, reaching river channel quicker = rapidly increases discharge Steep Sided Valleys • All 3 rivers flow through steep-sided valleys meaning water reached their channels very quickly from high land • Small drainage basin = short lag time Three Rivers • The Valency, the Jordan and the Paradise all converge in close proximity to Boscastle • Surplus of water from all 3 rivers meeting rapidly increased river discharge	• 84 cars were swept out to sea • Bridges were destroyed and swept away • 100 people rescued and evacuated by helicopter • 58 properties flooded • 6 buildings completely destroyed, including the visitors centre • Village did not reopen to residents or visitors for 8 months, which meant a complete loss of business and tourism • Damage to buildings, infrastructure and services cost the council £2million	The Environmental Agency invested £10million into several flood defences, such as: • Widening and deepening the river channel- increased the rivers water carrying capacity • Replaced low narrow bridges with taller wider bridges to allow large amounts of water to flow freely underneath (in the 2004 flood, vegetation and debris became blocked, creating a dam effect) • Raised the level of the carpark and used a permeable surface so cars are above the flood risk level • Tree management- dead trees removed and land owners encouraged to plant new trees and plants (increase interception) • Flood defence walls built to protect homes and buildings

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2.3 Weather and Climate

GCSE Weather and Climate: Introduction

Key Term	Definition
Weather	The short term weather conditions of a place.
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time (30 years)
Atmosphere	The layer of gases that surrounds the Earth
Evaporation	The process of turning from liquid into vapour (gas)
Condensation	The process of turning from vapour (gas) to a liquid
Precipitation	The collective term for 'water falling from clouds'. Can be: rain, sleet, hail or snow
Insolation	The amount of solar radiation reaching a given area
Coriolis Effect	The effect of the Earth's turning on the direction of the wind, which is (to the right in the northern hemisphere) and (to the left in the southern hemisphere)

What Causes Weather?

1. The sun heats the Earth- **unevenly**
2. Earth also warms the air. Rising air leads to wind, because air from areas of high pressure rushes in to replace it
3. The sun's heat causes water to evaporate, giving us water vapour
4. Rising air cools. The water vapour condenses giving us clouds of water droplets
5. Droplets join to make larger drops, eventually falling as precipitation

The 3 Types of Rainfall

Convection Rainfall

- Air rises in currents because the ground heats it (convection currents)
- Warm air cools and condenses. Clouds form and it rains

Frontal Rainfall

- Occurs where a warm air mass meets a cold air mass
- The warm air mass slides up over the colder air mass
- The warm rising air cools and condenses. Clouds form and it rains

Relief Rainfall

- When wind meets a line of hills the air is forced up, over the hills
- The rising air cools and condenses. Clouds form and it rains
- Rain falls on the windward side (side facing wind) but the leeward side (sheltered side) stays dry

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GCSE Weather and Climate: Air Masses

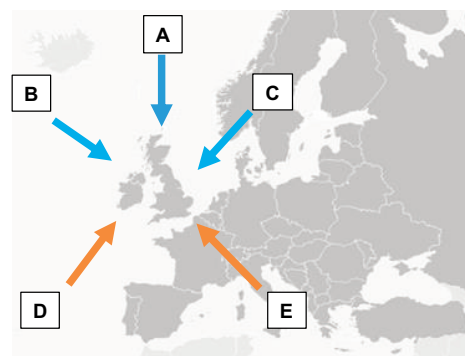
Key Term	Definition
Air Pressure	The force pressing down on us, due to the weight of the atmosphere. (Wind always blows from high to low pressure areas)
Low Pressure	Warm air rising causes low pressure.
High Pressure	Cool air sinking causes high pressure.
Air Mass	Huge blocks of air that create distinctive weather conditions across the globe.
Source Region	A large area of the Earth's surface where air masses remain for some time, to acquire temperature and moisture characteristics

Air masses are classified according to:

- 1) **Latitude**- in which they originate which determines their temperature –
 - Arctic
 - Polar
 - Tropical
- 2) **Moisture**- nature of the surface over which they develop which affects moisture content –
 - Maritime (wet)
 - Continental (dry)

Air Masses and the UK

- A) Arctic Maritime – Very cold and moist
- B) Polar Maritime- Cold and moist
- C) Polar Continental- Cold and dry
- D) Tropical Maritime- Warm and humid
- E) Tropical Continental- Warm and dry



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GCSE Weather and Climate: Factors Affecting Temperature

The Factor	How does it affect temperature?
Altitude	- This refers to height above sea level - Temperature decreases as altitude increases - For every 100m increase in height, temperature drop by 1°C
Latitude	- This refers to the distance north and south of the equator - Sun's rays are more concentrated at the equator = hotter temperature - Sun's rays are more dispersed at the poles = cooler temperature
Distance from the Sea	- Oceans heat up and cool down more slowly than the land - Coastal locations tend to be cooler in the summer - Coastal locations tend to be warmer in the winter
Ocean Currents	- The effects of temperature from ocean currents depends if the current is hot or cold - The North Atlantic Drift warms the west coast of the UK in winter by warming the wind
Prevailing Wind	- The dominant wind direction in an area - In the UK, prevailing wind comes from the South West (tropical maritime) - This contributes to frequent rainfall

The World's Climatic Zones

Polar

- Very cold (-25°C to 9°C) and dry
- Higher latitudes

Temperate

- Mild and wet (no extreme temperatures)
- Mild summers and cool winters

Hot Desert (Arid)

- Very hot and very dry (little/no rainfall)
- Occurs at areas of high pressure

Tropical

- Hot and wet all year round
- Occurs along the equator (area of low pressure)

Mediterranean

- Hot dry summers and mild winters

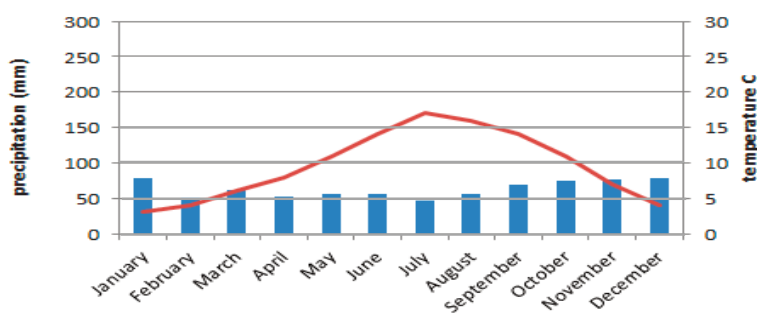
Mountainous

- Can be found at many different latitudes
- Cold all year round due to altitude

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GCSE Weather and Climate: Climate Graphs

Climate Graph for London



Data table of information

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Average Temp (°C)	3°C	4°C	6°C	8°C	11°C	14°C	17°C	15°C	14°C	11°C	6°C	4°C
Average Rainfall (mm)	81 mm	50 mm	61 mm	52 mm	54 mm	54 mm	47 mm	54 mm	72 mm	78 mm	78 mm	80 mm

Key Terms

Climate Graph

A climate graph displays yearly temperature and precipitation for a location

How to plot a Climate Graph

- There are two 'Y axis' (rainfall, mm) and (temperature, °C)
- The 'X axis' is the months of the year
- Data information is given in a table
- Rainfall (mm) is plotted as a bar graph
- Temperature (°C) is plotted as a line graph

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GCSE Weather and Climate: Depressions and Anticyclones

Low pressure systems = Depressions

Isobar numbers decrease as you move towards the centre of a depression

Winds blow from high to low pressure

Key Terms: Isobars

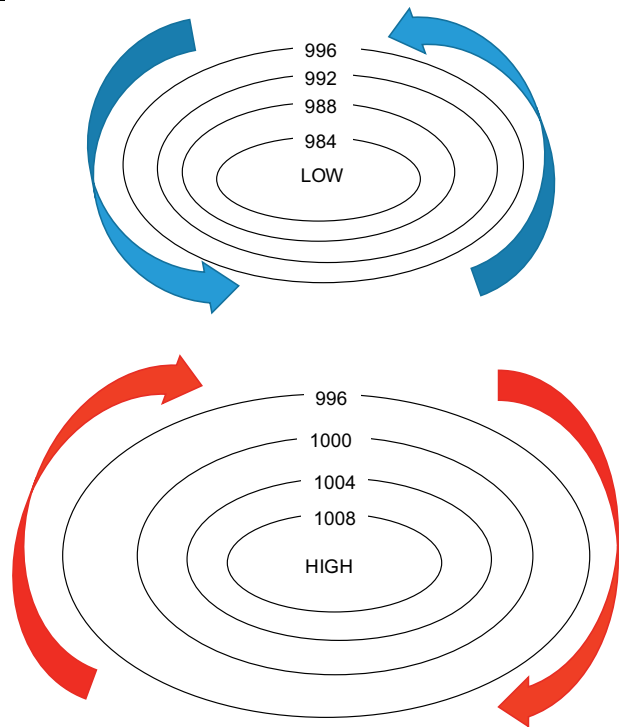
Lines on a weather map that join places that have the same atmospheric pressure.

- Air pressure is measured in millibars
- Normal air pressure is 1000 millibars
- Millibars go up in 4's
- The closer together the bars = stronger winds
- The further apart the bars = gentler winds

High pressure systems = Anticyclones

Isobar numbers increase as you move towards the centre of an anticyclone

Winds blow from high to low pressure.



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GCSE Weather and Climate: Cold Front, Warm Sector, Warm Front

1. When two air masses of different temperature meet; they do not mix well
2. This causes friction which causes the air to swirl
3. The boundary of the cold sector is called a 'cold front'
4. The boundary of the warm sector is called a 'warm front'



Warm Front



Cold Front

Key Terms:

Front

The leading edge of an air mass

Cumulonimbus Clouds

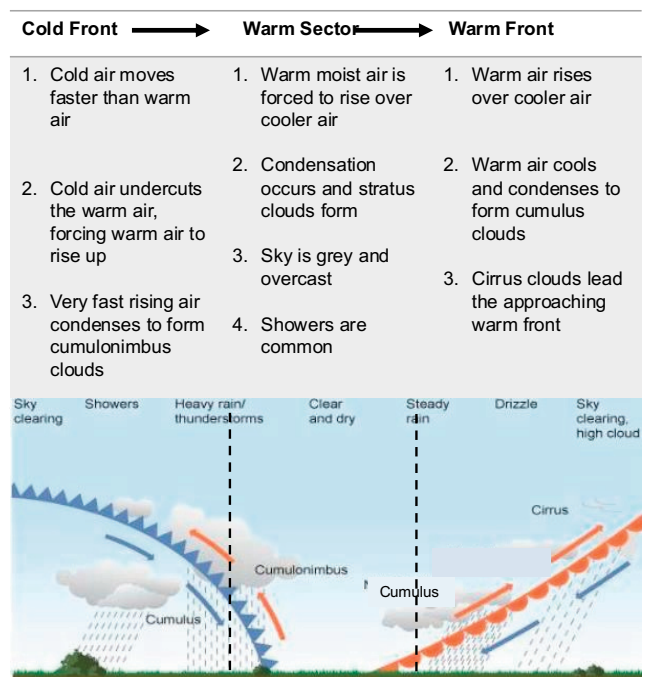
Dense, vertically developed fluffy clouds with a flat base that tower to great heights. Formed by very fast rising air.

Cumulus Clouds

Fluffy clouds formed by fast rising, warm air

Cirrus Clouds

Thin, wispy clouds that form high in the atmosphere



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GCSE Weather and Climate: Global Atmospheric Circulation (2)

Hadley Cell

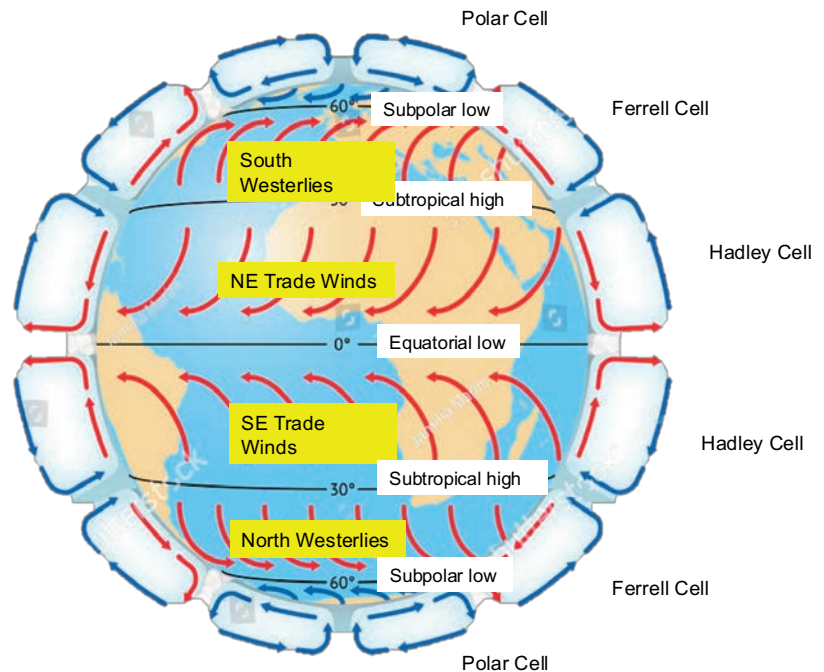
- At the equator the ground is heated intensely by the sun
- Warm air rises to the tropopause (low pressure) and cools
- Cool air sinks at 30°N and 30°S (high pressure)
- Trade winds then blow back towards the equator and the cell repeats

Ferrell Cell

- Occurs between 30° and 60°
- Westerlies pull air across Earth's surface towards the poles
- At 60° the warmer air rises (low pressure) before cooling, sinking and repeating

Polar Cell

- At the poles (90°) cold air sinks (high pressure)
- Trade winds blow air back towards 60° where it warms and rises (low pressure)
- The cell repeats



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GCSE Weather and Climate: Tropical Storms

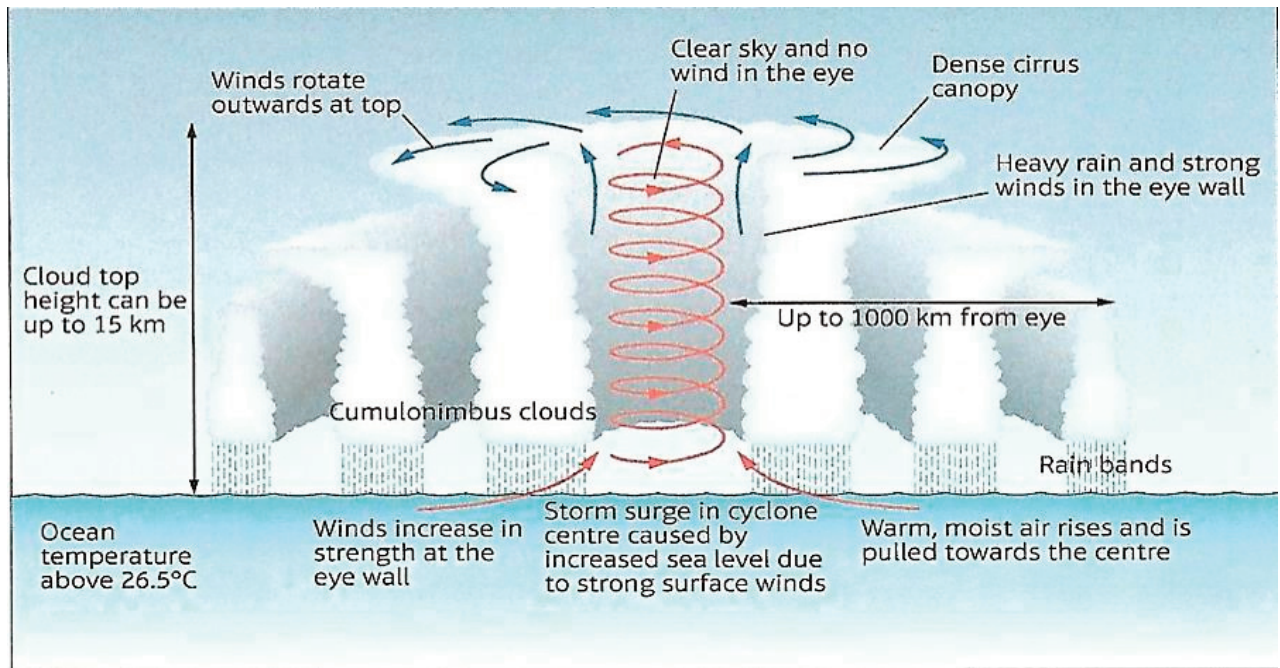
Requirements for Tropical Storms Formation:

1. Found between 5° and 15° either side of the equator
2. Ocean temperatures need to be above 27°C
3. Oceans need to be at least 60m in depth
4. Tropical storms move away from the equator and travel from East to West
5. Affect coastal areas but tropical storms are not found inland

Key Term	Definition
Global Atmospheric Circulation	The worldwide circulation system of winds, which redistributes heat from the equator to the poles
Tropical Storm	An area of low pressure with strong winds spiralling around a calm central point (eye). Can be called: Hurricane, Cyclone, Typhoon
Planning	Actions taken to enable communities to respond to and recover from natural disasters
Prediction	Attempts to forecast when and where a tropical storm will strike
Monitoring	Tracking the path of a tropical storm using satellite, to help forecast when and where it will strike
Protection	Actions taken before a hazard strikes to reduce its impacts e.g. building design

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GCSE Weather and Climate: Formation of Tropical Storms



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GCSE Weather and Climate: Typhoon Haiyan (Case-Study)

Location: Philippines

Date: 3rd November- 11th November 2013

Information: Wind speed 170mph // Storm surge 15m

Damage Cost: \$2.98 billion (USD)

Primary Effects

- 6300 killed (mainly drowned)
- 90% of Tacloban City destroyed
- Airport badly damaged
- Strong winds destroyed power lines
- Crops uprooted and flooded
- Widespread flooding caused by 400mm of rainfall

Secondary Effects

- 1.9 million left homeless
- 6 million lost their source of income
- Landslides blocked roads, sabotaging rescue attempts
- Travel services disrupted for weeks
- Crime and violence broke out in Tacloban City

Immediate Responses

- International government aid responded quickly with: food, water and temporary shelter
- US aircraft and helicopters assisted with search and rescue
- UK government sent shelter kits
- Field hospitals set up by the French

Long-Term Responses

- UN donated financial aid to help with the rebuilding
- Cash for work programmes- people paid to help clear debris and rebuild city
- Rice farming and fishing quickly re-established
- Homes rebuilt on higher ground, away from flood risk areas

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GCSE Weather and Climate: Californian Drought (Case-Study)

Location: California, USA

Date: 2011- August 2015

- Causes of the Drought**
- Winter rainfalls from 2011- 2015 were lower than usual
 - Drought and dry vegetation burns easily in the summer
 - A hot air mass remained above California for a long time
 - Local residents depleting groundwater stores

- Effects of the Drought**
- Hydroelectric dams stopped producing electricity
 - Subsidence- fall in the level of the land causes damage to buildings and infrastructure
 - Food shortages meant that fruit and veg prices increased in the USA by 6%
 - 36% increase in wildfires
 - 17,100 farming jobs lost

- Responses to the Drought**
- Water restrictions and hose pipe bans
 - State government paid \$687m to compensate farmers and homeowners
 - Large scale desalination (cost \$1bn) to bring safe water.
 - Drought resistant crops

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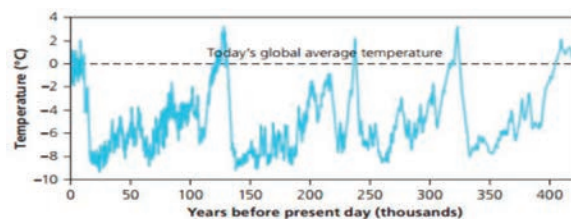
Key Term	Definition
Drought	A prolonged period of no rainfall.
Desertification	The process of fertile land becoming a desert.
Irrigate	To supply water to land or crops to help growth.
Soil Erosion	The removal of the upper layer of soil, resulting in loss of soil nutrients.
Consolidated / Compacted	Soil density increases when it is compressed. Plant roots help to give structure to soil.
Vegetation	A collective of plants found in a given area.

2.4 Climate Change

GCSE: Climate Change and Global Warming

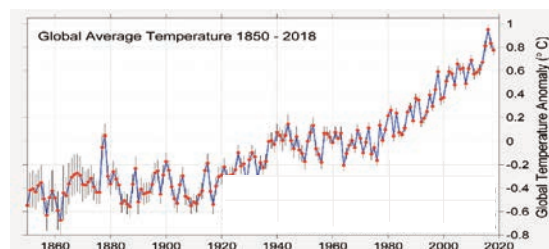
Key Term	Definition
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time
Climate Change	A change in global or regional climate patterns
Atmosphere	The layer of gases that surrounds the earth
Global Warming	The gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere
Fossil Fuels	A natural fuel such as coal or gas formed from the remains of organisms that lived long ago
Greenhouse Gases	Gases in the air that trap energy from the sun e.g. carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxide
Greenhouse Effect	Warming of the earth caused by the trapping of the sun's energy by greenhouse gases
Quaternary Period	The period of geological time from about 2.6 million years ago to the present day

Long Term Climate Change



- Temperatures have fluctuated (gone up and down) during this time.
- It shows glacial periods (lows) and inter-glacial periods (peaks).

Recent Global Warming



- Since 1860 the global temperature has increased rapidly
- The 20 warmest years on record have all come since 1995

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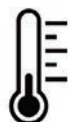
GCSE: Evidence of Climate Change

Ice and Sediment Cores



- Ice sheets are made up of layers of ice – one layer is formed each year
- Scientists drill into ice sheets to get long **cores of ice**
- By analyzing the gases trapped in the layers of ice, they can tell what the temperature was each year
- The ice core below Antarctica shows the temperature change over the past 400,000 years

Temperature Records



- Since the 1850's, global temperatures have been measured accurately using thermometers
- This gives a reliable but **short-term** record of temperature change
- Historical records like harvest dates or newspaper weather reports can extend the record of climate change further back

Tree Rings



- As a tree grows it forms a new ring each year
- The tree rings are **thicker in warm, wet conditions**
- Scientists take cores and count the rings to find the age of the tree. The thickness of each ring shows what the climate is like
- Tree rings are a reliable source of evidence for climate change for the past **10,000 years**



Retreating Ice Sheets

- There are 2 ice sheets remaining in the world today (one covering Greenland and the other Antarctica)
- Together these ice sheets account for 90% of the world's freshwater ice
- The world's glaciers are melting and **decreasing in size**
- Due to increasing temperatures, the ice sheets are decreasing, and huge amounts of fresh water are dumped into the oceans, increasing the sea level



Warming Ocean Temperatures

- Ocean temperatures are increasing
- Oceans absorb the extra heat being added to the atmosphere
- Water expands when it warms, known as **Thermal Expansion**
- This expansion leads to rising sea level and increased coastal flooding worldwide



Changing Weather Patterns

- As land and sea temperatures increase, **greater evaporation rates** occur
- Increasing evaporation = increasing humidity in the atmosphere
- This humidity leads to an **increase in global rainfall**
- In the UK, summer rainfall is decreasing (leading to drought)
- In the UK, winter rainfall is increasing (leading to flooding)

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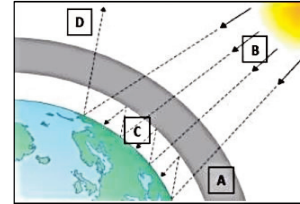
GCSE: Causes of Climate Change

Natural Causes of Climate Change

Solar Output	- Sunspots are dark patches that appear on the surface of the sun - The more sunspots the greater the sun's energy (warmer) - The number of sunspots increase and decrease over a 11 year period
Orbital Change	- This is how the earth moves round the sun. - It affects how close the earth is to the sun and therefore how much energy we get from the sun. - When the earth is very close to the sun, it is warmer. - When the earth is further away from the sun, it is cooler.
Volcanic Activity	- The ash and sulphur dioxide gas produced in large eruptions spreads around the world creating a blanket of ash - This blanket of ash and gas will stop solar energy (sunlight) reaching the Earth - Sunlight bounces off the sulphur and gas and is reflected back into space, cooling the planet and lowering the temperature

Human Causes of Climate Change

- The greenhouse effect is a naturally occurring process
- However, human activity is causing more greenhouse gases to be produced
- This increase in greenhouse gases has caused a rapid increase in global temperature



- Humans produce greenhouse gases (CO₂, methane, nitrous oxide) which create a blanket around the earth
- Sunlight travels to earth as shortwave radiation
- Sunlight is reflected off the Earth's surface as long-wave radiation. Some of this reflected sunlight is trapped in the Earth's atmosphere by the greenhouse gases = **Earth heats up**
- Some heat does manage to escape

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GCSE: Effects of Climate Change :

Case-studies of **Egypt** (movement of people) and **Tourism** (Maldives and Winter sports)

Social, Environmental and Economic Impacts of Climate Change

Social Effects	Environmental Effects	Economic Effects
- Diseases such as malaria would spread (mosquitos prefer hot climate) - People who lose their homes to floods would be forced to migrate elsewhere - Droughts would increase, causing severe water and food shortages - Thousands of people would be left without clean water, causing diseases such as cholera - A lack of clean water may lead to war or conflicts - Deaths due to extremes in temperature	- Sea level rise due to melting ice sheets = flooding in low lying countries such as the Maldives - Extreme weather (drought) causes land to dry and crops to die - Prolonged drought will lead to desertification - Extreme weather (tropical storms) become more frequent as ocean temperatures increase - Habitats lost due to extreme weather = decrease in biodiversity - People would have to migrate away from coastal areas (city of Alexandria in Egypt) due to rising sea levels	- Governments will be forced to purchase and maintain flood defences on coasts and in coastal cities - Failing crop yields due to climate and extreme weather will damage the economy - Alpine ski resorts may close down due to lack of snow and ice - Due to melting ice and sea level rise- ocean passages may become open for commercial shipping use - More people may decide to stay in the UK for their summer holidays due to the warmer weather

Key Terms:

Drought

A long period without rainfall

Desertification

The process where fertile land becomes desert

Migration

The movement of people or animals from one area to another

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GCSE: The Responses to Climate Change

Managing Climate Change: Mitigation and Adaptation Key Terms

Key Term	Definition
Mitigation	The action of reducing the severity/seriousness of something
Adaptation	The process of change/ adjustment to climate change and its effects.
Local	Actions that can be taken within our homes and communities
National	Actions which are taken across an entire country, usually by a government
International	Actions which are taken by more than one country working together (global)

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GCSE: The Responses to Climate Change

Managing Climate Change: Mitigation and Adaptation

Mitigation:



Renewable Energy Sources

- Energy sources that can quickly replenish themselves and can be used again and again
- 7 key types of renewable energy: solar, wind, tidal, thermal, hydroelectric power, biomass and nuclear.



Carbon Capture

- Scientists are developing ways to capture CO2 from factories and safely store it underground so it can't go into the atmosphere.



Afforestation

- Deforestation contributes to global warming through the release of CO2
- Planting trees mitigates effects by removing CO2 from the atmosphere
- Carbon is stored within trees until being returned back to the atmosphere through the natural process



International Agreements

- **COP26** was the most recent climate meeting held in Glasgow, Scotland 2021
 - COP26 is a **legally binding** international treaty, so pledges must be followed and carried out. COP26 agreed to
1. **Reduce the usage of fossil fuels and invest in renewable energy sources**
 2. **Prevent global temperatures from warming by more than 1.5°C**
 3. **Help low-income countries become more environmentally friendly, by supporting them financially.**
 4. **Halt deforestation by 2030**
- However, many countries have **failed** to stick to past pledges, and there has been **no punishments** for this

Adaptation:



Change in Agriculture

- Plant new crop types suitable to the new climate of an area (e.g. growing grapes in southern England)
- Technology can be used to create new crops that are more resistant to extreme weather
- Plant shade trees to protect seedlings and soil from strong sunlight



Coping with Rising Sea Levels

- Prepare for flooding by building flood defences (e.g. the Thames Barrier)
- For LIC's that cannot afford defences, people can build their homes on top of embankments or build raised flood shelters



Managing Water Supply

- Unreliable rainfall and periods of water shortage mean people need to use water resources more efficiently.
- Water meters can be installed in people's homes to discourage them from using lots of water
- Rainwater can be collected and waste water can be recycled to make more water available.

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Climate Change: Sea Level Rise

Sea levels are rising due to Global Warming

- Global sea levels are rising at a rate of approx. 2mm per year
- Predictions estimate that by the year 2100, sea levels could have risen between 30cm-1m

Key Terms:

Global Warming

The gradual increase in the overall temperature of the Earth's atmosphere

Global Warming has two effects that causes Sea Levels to rise:

Melting Ice

- Increased temperatures melt glacial ice caps
- This melted ice water returns to the oceans
- This increases the volume of water in the oceans and causes the sea levels to rise

Thermal Expansion

- Increased global temperature causes oceans to get warmer
- Heated water particles expand
- This expansion increases the volume of water, causing sea levels to rise
- Rising sea levels mean that low-lying parts of the world are at increased risk of coastal flooding.

E.g. Bangladesh and the Maldives

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GCSE Climate Change: The Maldives Case-Study

Location: The Maldives, Group of Islands in the Indian Ocean

Number of Islands: Approx. 1200- of which 200 are inhabited

Average Island Height: 80% of land is below 1m

Population: Approx. 440,000 people

The Problem: Due to rising sea levels, scientist predict The Maldives will be completely submerged within 50- 100 years

Key Terms:

Submerged

To be completely covered by the sea/ocean

Desalination

The expensive process of removing salt from sea water, making it drinkable

Carbon Neutral

Action to remove as much carbon dioxide from the atmosphere as each put into it

The Impacts of Coastal Flooding on the Maldives

Economic

1. Loss of tourism- largest industry in the Maldives. If main airport cannot operate then international tourism will be lost
2. Disrupt fishing industry- fish are the Maldives largest export. Coastal flooding may damage fish processing plants

Social

1. Severe flooding causes housing damage, leaving whole communities homeless
2. Less fresh water available- saltwater contaminates freshwater supplies so locals have to rely on rainwater or build expensive desalination plants

Environmental

1. Loss of beaches- flooding erodes beaches which destroys animal habitats
2. Loss of soil- soil on the island is shallow and easily washed away, leaving the land infertile so crops cannot grow

Political

1. Maldivian government has asked the Japanese government to give them \$60 million to build the 3m high sea wall that protects the capital city, Malé
2. Government is considering buying land in countries like India and Australia and moving Maldivians there (environmental refugees)

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GCSE: Climate Change in the UK (Case-Study)

Why should the UK care about climate change?

- Sea levels around the UK coasts are rising by approx. 3mm per year
Coastal areas are at increased significant risk of flooding
- Emerging evidence of changing rainfall patterns
Drier summers leading to drought
Wetter winters leading to more frequent and severe flooding
- In 2003, the UK and Europe experienced one of the most significant heat waves in recorded history (Kent, UK recorded a record temperature of 38.5C). Over 2000+ people died in the UK alone
- Increase risk of diseases
Warmer temperatures will attract insects out of their native habitats and with them they will bring diseases such as malaria.
- In 2017, 37 out of 43 zones in the UK were considered to have illegal levels of air pollution (nitrogen dioxide), according to the European Commission
- London air pollution causes at least 4300 early deaths each year
- There are economic costs that the government will have to pay due to climate change. For example, building sea walls to prevent coastal flooding or paying out insurance claims.

What is the UK doing to combat climate change?

- UK legislation: 2008 Climate Change Act commits government to cut national greenhouse gas emissions by at least 80% by 2050
- WWF UK campaigned to ensure that the UK government committed to end the use of coal in the UK by 2025 (the government have committed to this goal)
- The UK government has set a target of ending the sale of petrol and diesel cars by 2040
- Over one third of the UK's total energy now comes from renewable sources
- There are plans to make London the world's first ultra-low emission zone
- Promoting at home methods such as: turning off electrical appliances when not in use, recycling, insulating homes, not wasting water, using public transport, cycling or walking

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3.1 How ecosystems function



How ecosystems function keywords

Keyword	Definition
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals and the environment in which they live. Ecosystems include both living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) parts.
Biome	Very large ecosystems
Climate	Long term weather pattern in a particular region.
Semi-arid climate	A climate of hot temperatures and rainfall for only half of the year
Adapt	Adjust or change
Transpiration	Evaporation from leaves, trees and vegetation
Photosynthesis	The process of converting light energy from the sun into chemical energy
Producer	Plants that create chemical energy from the sun's light. Producers are at the bottom of the food chain.
Primary consumers	Animals that eat vegetation (producers) in the food chain. These are herbivores. These animals may be eaten by secondary consumers.

Keyword	Definition
Secondary consumers	Animals that are higher up the food chain and that eat primary consumers
Tertiary consumer	Tertiary consumers eat primary and secondary consumers as their main source of food.
Decomposers	An organism such as fungus, worms, slugs that breaks down (decomposes) dead animals.
Xerophytic	A type of plant that has adapted to survive in an environment with little water.
Biomass	The measure of all the plant or animal material in an area
Leaf litter	Leaves that have fallen to the ground and are decomposing
Stakeholder	A group of people who have an interest or concern in something

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Global Biomes

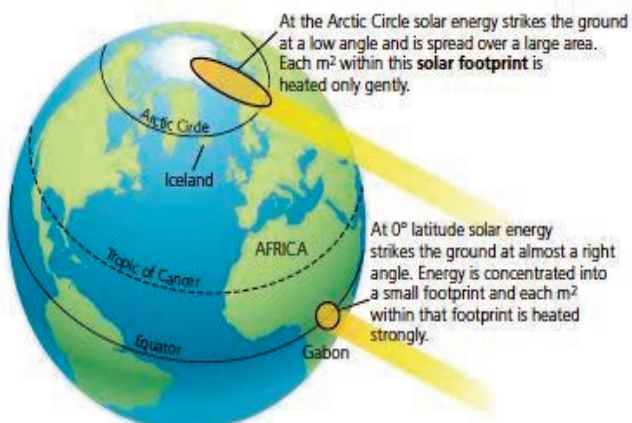


A **Biome** is a very large ecosystem



A **Ecosystem** is A community of plants and animals and the environment in which they live. Ecosystems include both living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) parts.

The intensity of the sun's rays at the equator compared to the Poles creates differences in climate



Climate is such an important factor in influencing the natural vegetation and wildlife of a region that **biomes** broadly match the world's climate zones.

Tropical rainforests grow in a band around the Equator where the equatorial climate is hot and wet

The **Semi arid grassland** is found in places that have hot summers and mild or warm winters,

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Biome 1 : The Tropical Rainforest

Equatorial climate

Tropical rainforests are located in a band around the equator (Zero degrees latitude), mostly in the area between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn.

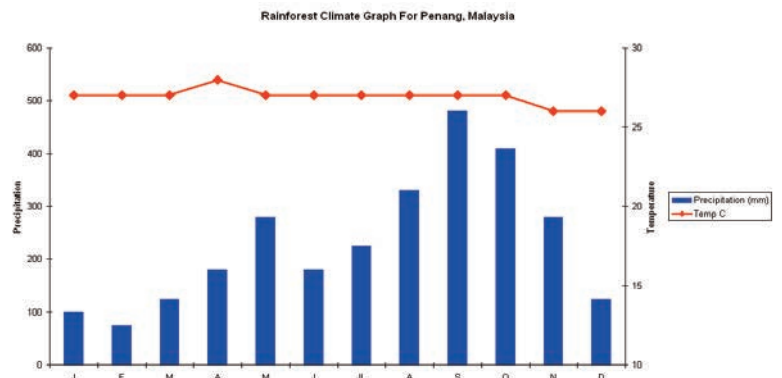
They are generally found in the West of continents, notably the Congo Basin in Africa, the Amazon in South America and also in Malaysia.

The equatorial climate is hot and wet all year.

Temperatures are constant at 28°C, with very little variation.

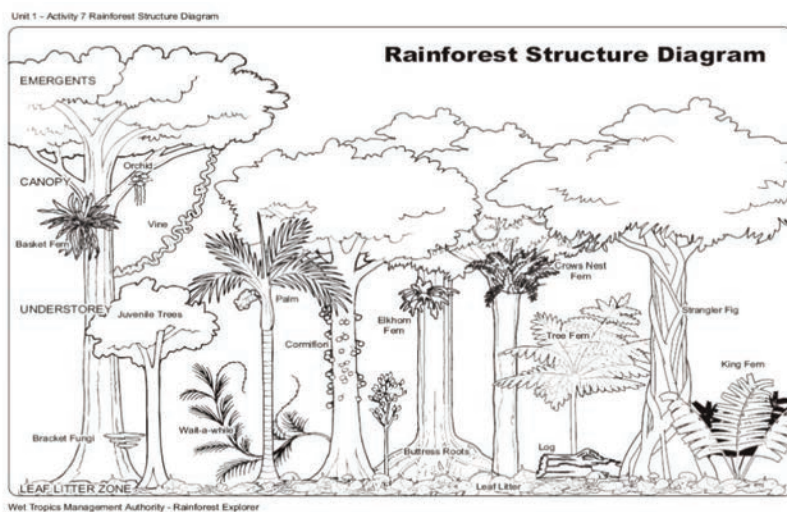
Rainfall is also constant, with between 1500 mm and 2000 mm of rainfall a year. The rainfall is created by the heat creating massive zones of **low pressure**

Any vegetation living in this Biome will have to **adapt** (*adapt means to adjust or change*) to this lack of rainfall for half of the year.



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Vegetation in the Tropical Rainforest



Tropical Rainforest Structure

Plants are constantly competing for sunlight. They aim to grow as tall as possible to get as much light as possible

This has led to distinct layers in the Rainforest

The canopy layer blocks out up to 90% of the light to the layers below

The soil is very poor in the rainforest

Because the trees grow so tall, Buttress roots are needed to help the trees stand up

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Vegetation in the Tropical Rainforest



Plant adaptations in the Rainforest

Because the trees grow so tall, Buttress roots are needed to help the trees stand up

Drip tip leaves make sure that the rainfall runs off

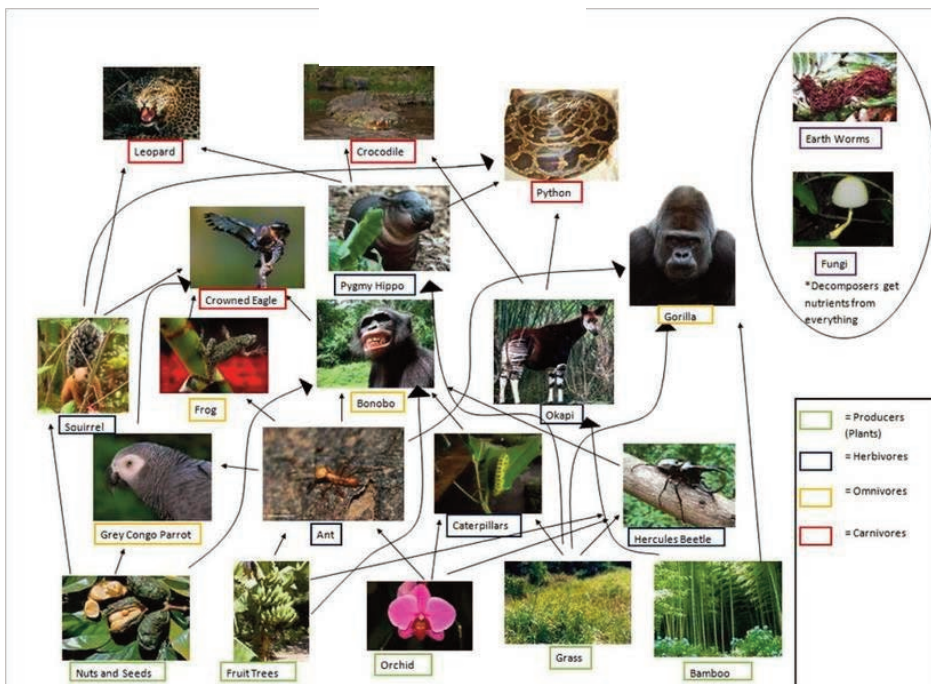
Shallow roots because although the soil is poor, due to the constant heat and humidity, biomass decomposes quickly and nutrients recycled.

Some leaves are waxy to repel rainwater, or have holes in them to let the rain go through

Climbing plants such as lianas, use the tree trunks to climb up to the sunlight

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The Rainforest food web



Energy flows

The main source of energy for all living things is sunlight. This is absorbed by producers such as plants. They convert the light energy from the sun into chemical energy by the process of **photosynthesis**.

This energy is passed on to animals when they eat the plants.

These animals are called herbivores or **primary consumers**.

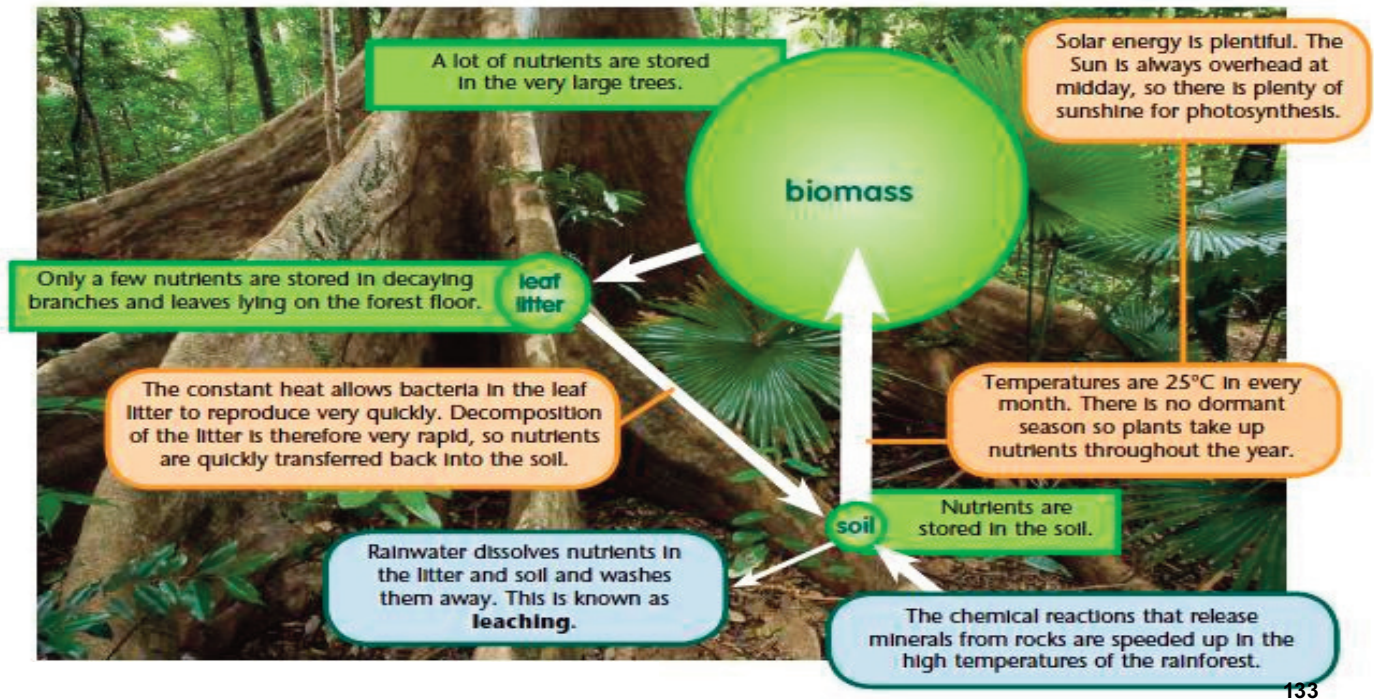
In turn, these are eaten by other animals called carnivores or **secondary consumers**.

An omnivore eats both vegetation and animals

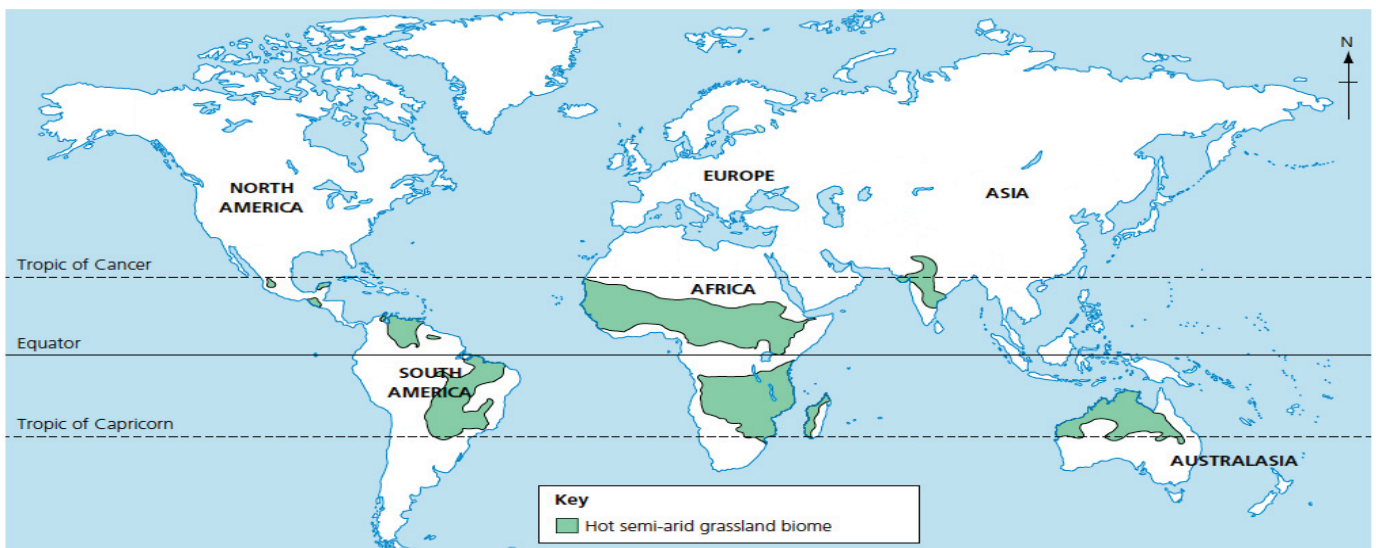
This is called a food chain. Energy flows up the food chain .

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The Nutrient cycle in the Tropical Rainforest



Biome 2 : The Semi-Arid Grasslands



The **Semi-Arid grassland** climate is found between the tropics of Cancer and Capricorn in South America, Africa and Oceania.

There is none in Europe or North America.

They are found in zones between hot deserts and areas having a tropical climate

Semi-Arid Grassland Climate

The climate is hot all year due to the sun remaining high in the sky throughout the year. Mean temperature is 18°C .

Precipitation totals are lower than 600mm per year.

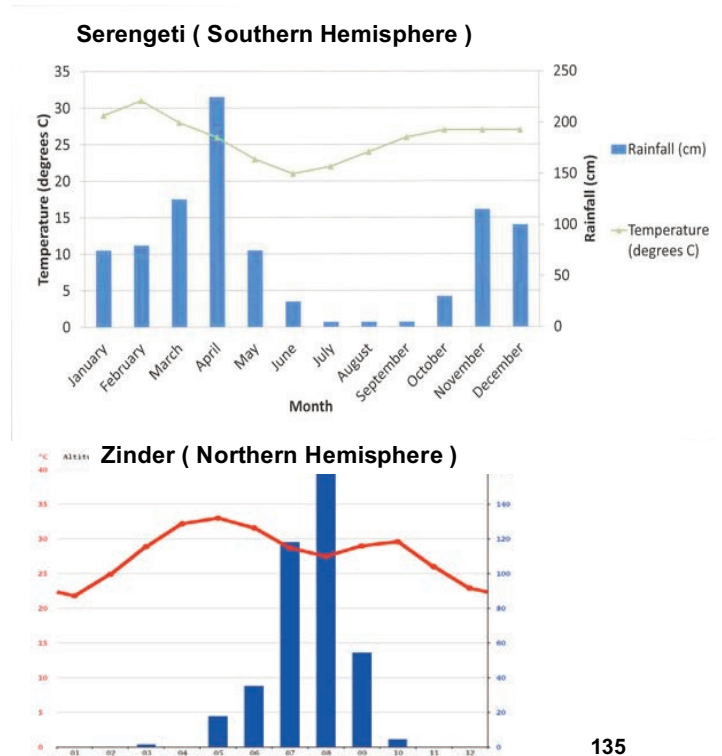
However, It is called a **semi-Arid climate** ('Semi' means half)

This is because it only has rainfall for half of the year (in heavy storms and high humidity) and then little or no rain for the other half of the year.

This means that it has 2 seasons – a wet season and a dry season.

When the rain falls will depend on whether it is in the northern or southern hemisphere, but the key point is that it will only fall for half of the year.

Any vegetation living in this Biome will have to **adapt** (*adapt means to adjust or change*) to this lack of rainfall for half of the year .



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Vegetation in the Semi-Arid Grassland Climate



Baobab Tree

Grows over 30m in height and 7m in diameter. It can live for thousands of years

Lots of shallow roots spread out from the tree. They collect water as soon as it rains

The thick bark is fire resistant

Few leaves reduce water lost by transpiration

Its large barrel-like trunk stores up to 500 litres of water



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Vegetation in the Semi-Arid Grassland Climate



Acacia Tree

Broad flat canopy reduces water loss. It provides shade for animals

Thorns on branches deter animals from eating them

Long roots reach ground water deep underground

Small leaves with waxy skin reduce the amount of water lost through transpiration

Grows up to 20m in height and 2m in diameter

The baobab and acacia are examples of xerophytic (drought-resistant) trees found in this biome .

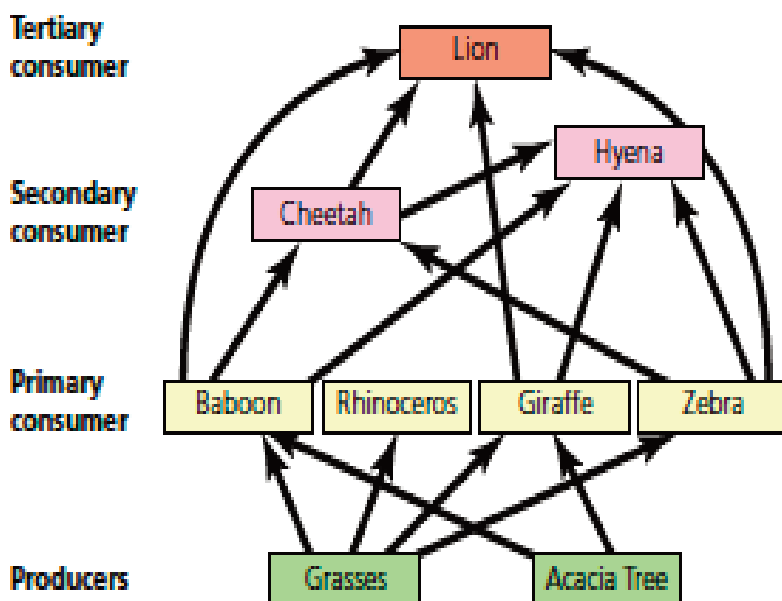
This means they can survive long periods with very little rainfall during the dry season of the year.

It is difficult for trees to grow so thick forests are not present.



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The grassland food web



Energy flows

The main source of energy for all living things is sunlight. This is absorbed by producers such as plants. They convert the light energy from the sun into chemical energy by the process of **photosynthesis**.

This energy is passed on to animals when they eat the plants.

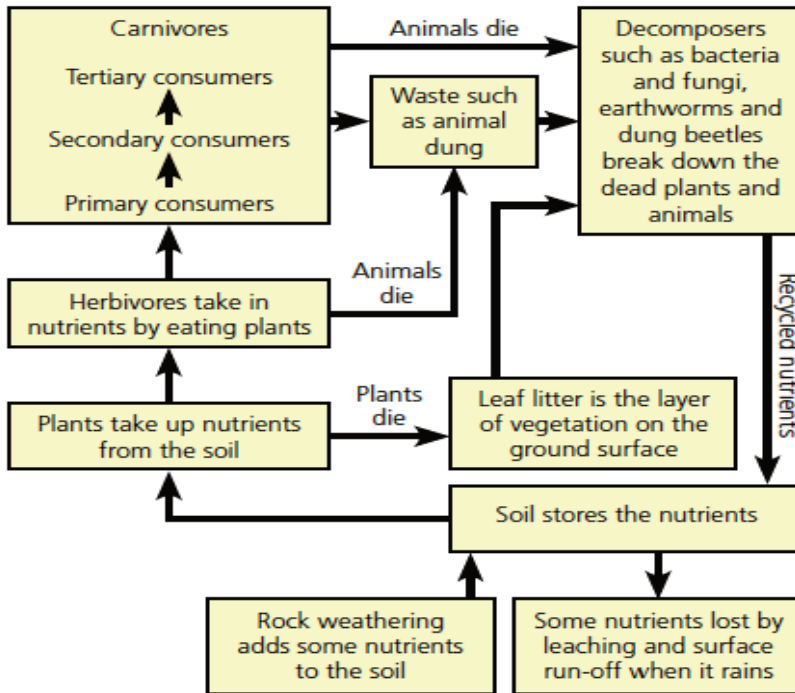
These animals are called herbivores or **primary consumers**.

In turn, these are eaten by other animals called carnivores or **secondary consumers**.

This is called a food chain. Energy flows up the food chain .

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The Nutrient cycle in the semi-arid grassland



As well as energy, plants need essential chemicals such as iron and nitrogen

These nutrients are recycled through the ecosystem between the soil, biomass and leaf litter

When plants and animals die, they decompose and the nutrients are released and returned to the soil

This process is called the nutrient cycle

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A small scale ecosystem : Darley Park

Darley Park is situated North of the City Centre of Derby

At Darley Park there are moving water ecosystems (the River Derwent) as well as grasslands and woodlands

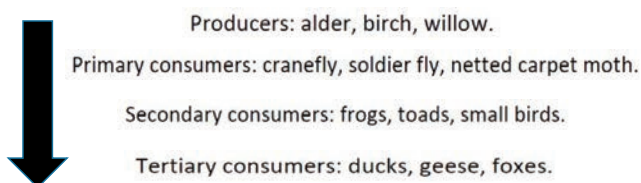
A food web for this ecosystem is shown below.

The park consists of Gardens, wildlife and nature reserves, sports facilities, areas to walk and sit on. It is also famous for its History and host several events each year, such as the Darley Park concert. It also has a popular café as well as several pubs and restaurants in its grounds which are popular.

Management of the reserve has to balance the needs and demands of a variety of people. Because the nature reserve is close to an urban area (Derby), it attracts large numbers of visitors.

These visitors come for different leisure and educational purposes. They place different demands on the ecosystem and are sometimes in conflict with each other.

These stakeholders will often have different viewpoints about the ways in which the ecosystem is being managed, agreeing with some strategies and disagreeing with others.



Possible influences on stakeholder views

Stakeholder	Positive influences	Negative influences
Wildlife Trusts member	Attracts a greater variety of birds Protected breeding for rare species	Very popular with non-birdwatchers Nature Centre ruins natural 'feel'
Teacher	Provides activities for students Has indoor study facilities	Visitor centre and paths can be busy
Attenborough resident	Recreational facilities next to home Raises house prices Stores floodwaters	Visitors parking on narrow village roads Visitors intrude on peace of village
Jogger	Pleasant surroundings Paths well maintained Choice of signposted routes	Share paths with other users Car park charges

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3.2 Ecosystems under threat

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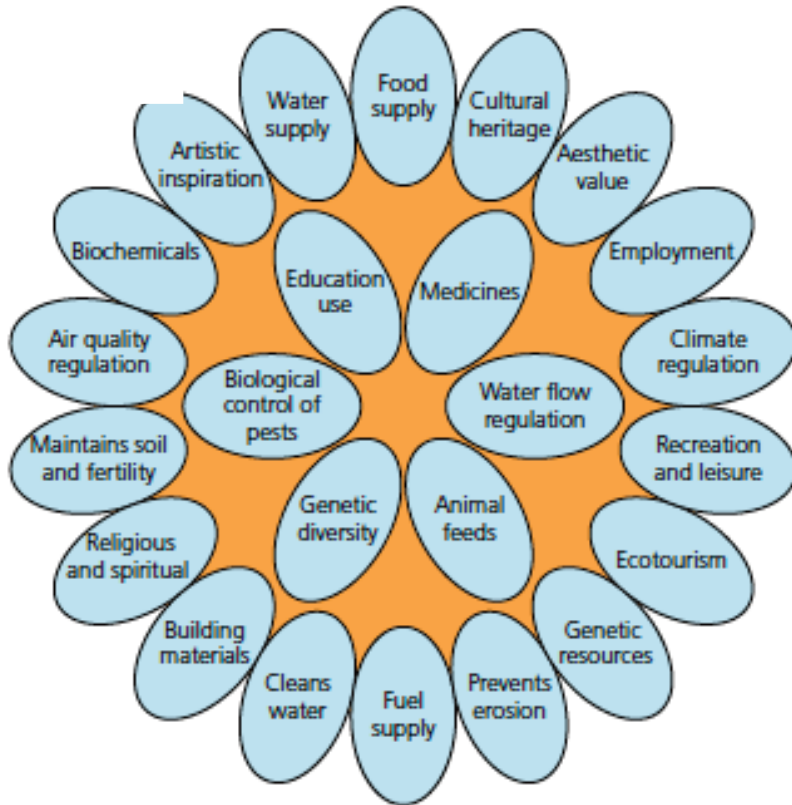


'Ecosystems under threat' keywords

Keyword	Definition
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals and the environment in which they live. Ecosystems include both living (biotic) and non-living (abiotic) parts.
Biome	Very large ecosystems
Climate	Long term weather pattern in a particular region.
Semi-arid climate	A climate of hot temperatures and rainfall for only half of the year
Adapt / adaptation	Adjust or change
Deforestation	The permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest
Monoculture	A type of agriculture (farming) in which only one crop is grown over large areas of land.
Palm oil	A vegetable oil grown. It is found in nearly 50% of all the packaged products we find in supermarkets

Keyword	
Ecotourism	Tourism that minimises damage to the rainforest and benefits local people.
Sustainability	'Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'
Urbanisation	The physical growth of towns and cities
Mahogany	A valuable hard wood
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals in an area
Transpiration	Evaporation from leaves, trees and vegetation
Stakeholder	A group of people who have an interest or concern in something

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Benefits provided by ecosystems

When Ecosystems are destroyed, these benefits are destroyed with them

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Threats to Tropical Rainforests

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Causes of deforestation



Deforestation is the permanent removal of trees to make room for something besides forest

Causes	
Logging	Logging is a major cause of deforestation. Woods such as Mahogany can bring in large amounts of money to companies and the government
Cattle Ranching	In central America, forests have been turned into land for cattle (for our beef)
Hydroelectric Power	An unlimited supply of water and ideal river conditions have led to the development of hydroelectric power stations (HEP Stations).
Farming	There are nearly 3 million landless people in Brazil. The government has cleared large areas of the Amazon Rainforest and encouraged people to move there.
Mining	The mining of iron ore, bauxite, gold, oil and other minerals have benefited many LICs. However, it has also devastated large areas of rainforest e.g. The Amazon.

Causes	
Settlements	New settlements are needed for the millions of poorer people in LIC countries. Roads are built to allow access to people and companies
Palm Oil	Palm oil is used by virtually every one of us in some form. It is used in foods such as bread, cakes, cereals and ready meals and as well as ice cream and crisps. Palm oil is cheaper than other types of oil and is easier to grow. Most of the world's palm oil comes from Malaysia and Indonesia where millions of acres of rainforest have been destroyed. This deforestation is said to be far greater than the rate of deforestation in the Amazon rainforest. Ending Palm oil production is not an option as it brings in 5% of Malaysia's exports (worth \$20 million) , employs 600,000 otherwise destitute (poor) people. Children can also go to school on the income made from Palm oil.

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Effects of deforestation

Local effects	
Soil	About 80% of the rainforest's nutrients come from trees and plants. That leaves 20% of the nutrients in the soil. The nutrients from the leaves that fall are instantly recycled back up into the plants and trees. When a rainforest is cut, conditions change very quickly. The soil dries up in the sun. When it rains, it washes the soil away. The rainforest never fully recovers. Wildlife and plant life is reduced.
Local Tribes	Estimates suggest that 80% of forest Amazonian Indians have died since the arrival of Europeans in the sixteenth century. Most have died from western diseases such as malaria to which they have no immunity. Those remaining have been forced away by the construction of roads, ranches, mines and reservoirs

National and Global effects	
Income	Deforestation can consume a country's only natural resource. If deforestation is not managed in a sustainable manner a country's only natural resource could be lost forever.
Global Warming	Rainforest canopies absorb carbon dioxide which is a gas in the atmosphere. When the rainforests are burned and cleared, the carbon is released. Also, when trees are cut down they can no longer absorb carbon dioxide. This means more carbon dioxide is in the atmosphere. Carbon dioxide allows heat through the atmosphere (sun's rays). However, it will not allow reflected energy to escape from the atmosphere. This is called the greenhouse effect and causes global warming.
Loss of Biodiversity	Millions of species have died and some species have become extinct. These animals may have contained cures for diseases

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The forest in the foreground was burnt a few months ago. The stumps and roots of larger trees have helped to retain soil. What was once the forest floor (and therefore starved of direct sunlight) is now open to sunlight and weeds have quickly colonised. Seeds from trees in the background could blow into this area and the forest could regrow in around 40 years (creating what is known as a secondary rainforest).



The forest here has been clear felled and recently burnt. The entire structure of canopy, under-canopy and shrub layer has been destroyed. The soils are vulnerable to erosion, especially on this slope. Obviously, since the canopy has been removed, the nutrient cycle has been broken.

This fragment of forest is now an ecological island, and animals here are separated from animals in other remnants of the forest. This forest has probably been selectively felled: trees such as teak and mahogany have already been cut for their timber. The use of heavy machinery in such a confined space will have damaged many other trees and shrubs. This process opens up holes in the canopy. It also deprives insects of a food source (some of which only feed on selected trees) so begins to damage the food chain.

▲ Figure 21 Tropical rainforest cleared in Madagascar.

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Sustainable Management of the Tropical Rainforest



Sustainable is 'Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'



Ecotourism is tourism that minimises damage to the rainforest and benefits local people.

Management strategies

National Parks	In these areas, damaging activities such as logging and mining are restricted. However, it can be hard to monitor and police these restrictions.
Wildlife corridors	Wildlife corridors link up National Parks or Nature reserves so that species can travel between them safely. This keeps genetic diversity and keeps the species healthy.
Sustainable Logging	Only certain trees (the older or inferior) are felled (chopped down). New trees can be replanted to replace the ones that are cut down. Logos such as 'FSC' Forestry Stewardship Council) are added to trees that have been sustainable logged so that people know when they buy furniture / floors
Education	Education about the impacts of deforestation will encourage people to buy products that are certified from sustainably managed sources such as the FSC.
Ecotourism	Only a small number of people are allowed into the rainforest area at any time to minimise damage. Income is created for the local people (who act as guides, provide accommodation and transport) and for the government (taxes) If local people are employed in tourism they don't have to farm or mine to make money, meaning fewer trees are cut down.
International agreements	International agreements try to reduce illegal logging and promote buying hardwoods such as Mahogany from sustainably managed forests
'Debt for nature' swap	If a country owes money to other countries in the form of Debts, they can write off some of this debt in return for protecting areas of rainforest.

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Sustainable Management of the Tropical Rainforest



Sustainable is 'Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs'



Ecotourism is tourism that minimises damage to the rainforest and benefits local people.

COSTA RICA LOCATION MAP



Case –study : Costa Rica

Ecotourism By 2024 it is estimated that Costa Rica will earn \$6.2 billion from ecotourism

This is the largest source of income for Costa Rica

Wild life corridors The countries are looking to create a wildlife corridor throughout the whole of Central America

'Debt for nature' swap A swap was made between Costa Rica and the USA in 2010 when Costa Rica agreed to spend \$27 million on conservation projects.

Protected land 23.4% of land is protected in Costa Rica

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Threats to Semi Arid grasslands

Threats	
Fires	During the dry season, fires are caused both by lightning strikes and by local farmers burning the grass to encourage new growth when the rains arrive. Grass can survive these fires, but young trees are destroyed
Monoculture	Only growing one crop reduces biodiversity and it can use toxic chemicals that leak into the natural grassland.
Tourism	People come to see endangered species such as elephant, cheetah, lion and rhino. However, the tourist buses and jeeps can get too close to the animals and stop them from hunting and mating.
Hunting and poaching	One of the greatest threats is hunting and poaching which has led to the illegal killing of over 40,000 animals each year in Kenya's Serengeti National Park. There were once over 100,000 black rhinos in Africa, there are now less than 2,700. They are killed for their horns which are used in traditional Asian medicines and sell for the price of gold.
Urbanisation	The growth of cities pushes built up areas further into grassland each year.



Management	
Sustainably manage horn	Remove horns and sell them in a controlled manner to reduce prices making illegal horn less lucrative for poachers
Dehorning rhino	No horn = nothing to poach!
National Parks	Keeping all of the Rhino in a National park would ensure protection but the parks are too big to police properly.

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3.3 Water resources and management

Keyword	Definition
Consumption	Using up a resource
Abstraction	When water is taken from a river , reservoir or underground source to be used.
Water footprint	A measure of human use of water and our impact on natural water resources
Embedded water	The amount of water that has been used to produce and transport any product
Irrigation	The supply of water to land or crops to help them grow.
Fast fashion	Clothes being used for a short period of time and then thrown away
Dyeing	The use of dyes and other chemicals to colour clothes
Water security	When there is enough water to ensure everyone has clean water, sanitation and good health. Also, the economy has enough water to grow food and manufacture things that are needed
Sanitation	The provision of clean drinking water and adequate sewage disposal
Water stress	A lack of water causing significant issues for the population

'Water resource and management' keywords

Keyword	
Relief rainfall	Rainfall is formed when air cools as it rises over hills and mountains. As it rises it cools, condenses and forms rain
Groundwater store	Water in the ground below the water table
Over abstraction	When water is taken from the ground faster than it can be recharged by natural processes
Recharge	When water soaks into the rocks to replace water that has been used from the groundwater store
Salinisation	The deposition of harmful minerals in the soil caused by over-irrigation
Rainwater harvesting	The collection and storage of rainwater, for example m from the roof of a house
Transboundary cooperation	Governments co-operate with each other where rivers cross national boundaries
Sahel	The semi-arid region of North Africa to the south of the Sahara desert. Sahel means 'shore' in Arabic.

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Trends in water consumption

Everyone needs water. It is essential for healthy life. We also use vast amounts of water to grow food and in many industrial processes.

However, the total amount of water varies from one country to another. For example the average American family uses 1300 litres of water a day, whereas the average African family uses only 22 litres a day

Generally, much more water is used per person in the richer nations than the poorer nations.

This is because

- Water abstraction is expensive. It involved huge investments to build dams and water-transfer schemes.
- Wealthier people tend to use water in non-essential ways such as watering gardens, washing cars or filling swimming pools
- People buy consumer products such as clothes and cars. These all use water when they are produced
- As economies grow, money is invested in modern farming techniques

Some countries are lucky enough to have higher rainfall totals than others and many countries have major rivers which bring water into their territory.

However, only 0.3% of the worlds water is accessible and useable by humans

Between 2000 and 2050, global water demand is expected to increase by up to 1/3.

Where water is found

Water Stores:

Oceans: 97.2%

Glaciers & Ice: 2.15%

Groundwater: 0.61%

Lakes: 0.009%

Inland seas: 0.008%

Soil Moisture: 0.005%

Atmosphere: 0.001%

Rivers: 0.0001%

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Water footprints

As consumers we all have a **water footprint**. This is a way of measuring how much water we use

The larger the footprint, the greater our impact on the planet's water resources. For example through drink, washing, bathing and flushing the toilet. You use about 95 litres of water in a 5 minute shower.

However, farming and manufacturing use huge quantities of water, meaning that the food we eat and the product we buy have all used water to make them.

We call this **embedded water**, and each of us uses 2000-50000 litres of embedded water every day



The water footprint of the fashion industry

Half of all textiles are made from cotton. Cotton grows best in hot semi-arid climates

Many cotton farmers live in LIC countries such as Mali in West Africa or NIC's such as India.

Cotton is an important industry in these countries as it provides jobs and income. Cotton production employs over 250 million people worldwide.

However, cotton is a thirsty crop, but grown in areas that have low rainfall.

It takes 10,000 litres of water to produce 1Kg of cotton – enough to make a pair of jeans and a single T-shirt!

The fashion industry also has to deal with 2 other issues.

1. Fast-fashion – clothes only being used for a short period of time and then thrown away
2. Dyeing – the use of dyes and other chemicals in the fashion industry creates a waste problem. The fashion industry is responsible for around 20% of water pollution

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Case study: Las Vegas, USA

- Las Vegas is located in the state of **Nevada, USA**.
- It is situated in a **hot desert climate** with very low rainfall.



Over abstraction of water Case –study : Las Vegas

The 5 main reasons for over abstraction of Lake Mead (the Lake that provides water to Las Vegas)

1. More residents of Las Vegas (grew from 400,000 to 2m in 20 years
2. Water on lawns and gardens (like they used to have - but they are now in a desert ! 60% of Las Vegas water supply is for outdoor use - every tree and Blade of grass needs irrigating
3. 1,000's sprinklers and swimming pools
4. Drought - the areas has had
5. Virtually no rain for 15 years



Golf courses in Las Vegas require vast amounts of water to keep them green.



Water Management solutions used by Las Vegas

1. Fine people \$80 who have leaky or faulty sprinklers. No water is allowed to run off your property
2. Incentives offered to move to xeriscaped planting or other water-smart landscaping, they were paid \$3 per square foot. Through the program, Vegas has pulled out a quarter of the turf grass in the city, which saves 11 billion gallons of water every year.
3. In June, a law was passed to rip up “non-functional” public turf in Las Vegas, such as grass planted beside roads or on roundabouts, over the next five years to save around 10% of city water use. By 2027, all non-functional grass in the city will be gone.
4. In 2022, Southern Nevada Water Authority passed a resolution limiting swimming pool sizes to 600 square feet. The measure is expected to save more than 32 million gallons over the next 10 years
5. The Las Vegas ‘Strip’ (the hotels and casinos), only uses five % of the area's water supply, in part because businesses along the strip use water carefully - reusing and recycling. For instance, the giant Bellagio fountain takes 20 million gallons of water to fill. It can lose significant amounts to evaporation, but the water in the fountain is constantly filtered and reused in a closed-loop system. It doesn't end up in the sewer. Casinos and hotels use less than eight percent of the region's water, most of it in hotel rooms. And 99 percent of that water is recycled. It's either treated for re-use in the city or cleaned and pumped back into Lake Mead



Water Management – Water Transfer Scheme

Water Transfer schemes : Lesotho Highlands water project (LHWP)

Lesotho is a small, mountainous country that is completely surrounded by South Africa.

Rainfall in Lesotho is mainly relief rainfall (caused by the mountains)

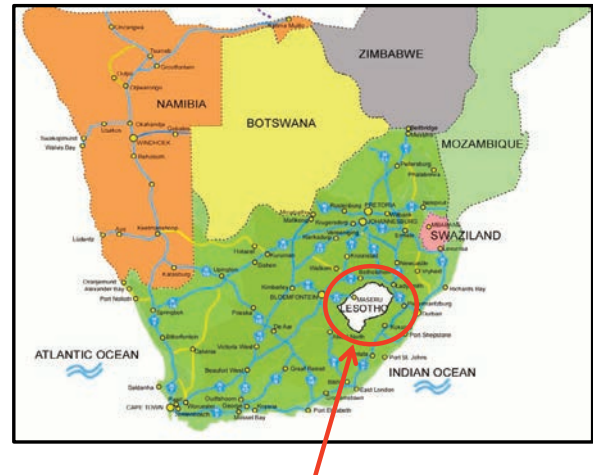
- Lesotho receives over 2000mm more rainfall per year than parts of South Africa
- Rainfall in South Africa is less than half that of Lesotho.

Lesotho Highlands Water project (LHWP) – designed to collect water in the mountainous regions of Lesotho and pipe it to the river Vaal catchment in South Africa.

Dams such as the Katse Dam and the Mohale Dam collect water in Lesotho. 40% of the water in the river basin is transferred to the Vaal River in South Africa via 200km of pipes.

It was begun in 1984 and can transfer 26.4m³ per second. This will be doubled in 2020 when a \$1bn new dam will be finished.

Lesotho is a good location because it has high rainfall, Impermeable bedrock so little water is lost, a large available workforce and deep valleys that are easy to dam up



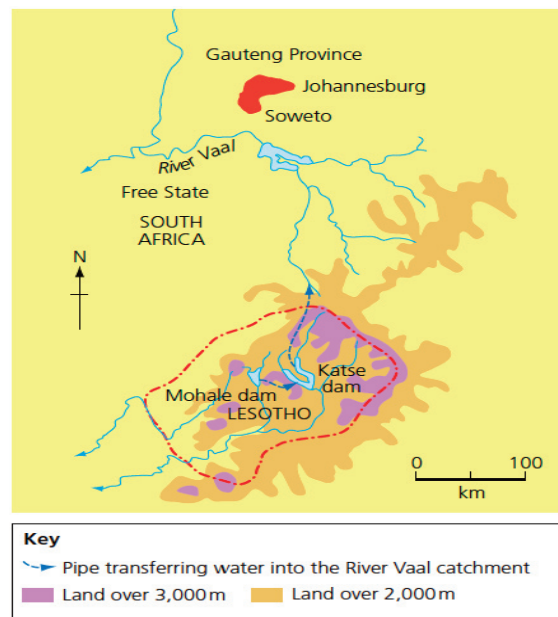
Lesotho

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Water Transfer Schemes: Lesotho Highlands water project (LHWP)

Advantages	Disadvantages
The Lesotho government is receiving money from S Africa; this makes up 75% of the country's income.	The money from the project has not gone on poverty reduction – its main objective
20,000 new jobs created.	Which led to increase in AIDs and alcoholism as workers got bored in labour camps
The percentage of people in South Africa with access to safe water rose from 83% to 87%	However, many people in Lesotho still have poor access to water. (5% Urban Areas, 23% Rural Areas)
Dams provide HEP as well as water	Farmland is flooded to create the reservoirs. 20,000 people were forced to move after the first dam was built.
Roads have been constructed to access the dam sites	Compensation was paid to the families who lost land during construction of the dams. Many families have said that the compensation is too little and too late

Dams create 1000 megawatts of electricity for Lesotho



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Trans-boundary water issue : Mekong River

The problem

The River Mekong flows through six countries; China, Laos, Vietnam, Burma, Cambodia & Thailand.

Its source is in the Yunan province in China, and its mouth is The South China Sea.

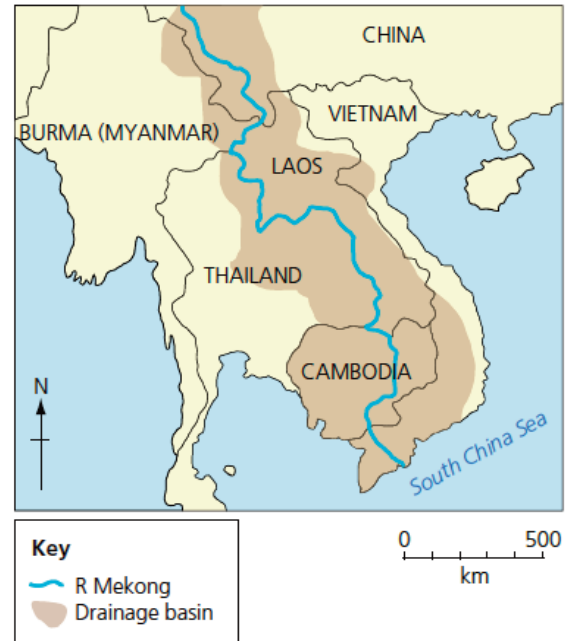
Each of the 6 countries rely on the river for water supply and for food.

Fishermen in Cambodia catch about 2 million tonnes of fish a year from the river - no other country on Earth relies so much on wild protein in its diet.

Since 1990 China has built a series of Dams to generate hydro-electric power (HEP) to feed China's fast growing economy

Dams on international rivers like the Mekong, can create conflict between the different countries that are dependent on the water

Building a dam in one country alters the flow of water, causing problems for people who live further downstream. So as ore water is used in China, less arrives in Cambodia.



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Trans-boundary water issue : Mekong River

Advantages of Dams

The heavy monsoon rain regularly causes flooding on the River Mekong. Dams upstream in China have reduced this risk.

Jobs are created in dam construction

Electricity can be generated which can help businesses grow or children to study at home.

More people have a safe water supply

Disadvantages of Dams

Seasonal floods deposit fertile silt onto the flood plain and many farmers rely on these floods to water their rice crops. 80% of rice production relies on this flood which dams prevent.

Dams mean less water for farmers downstream.

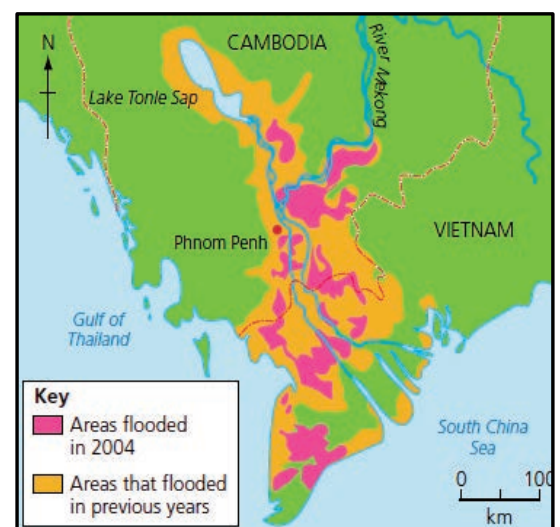
Water levels have dropped, creating sandbanks in the river which make navigation by boats more difficult.

Fish populations have shrunk and fish caught are much smaller.

Land is flooded and farmland lost.

Water can be suddenly released causing flash floods.

People have been displaced by reservoirs



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Trans-boundary water issue : Mekong River

How should the river be managed in the future ?

The Cambodian government feels that, as the country furthest downstream, it is most vulnerable to changes made to the river by other countries.

It feels that river management upstream is affecting the frequency of floods, rates of sediment deposition and the fish population

The dams prevent fish migration.

Fishermen also need the seasonal rise and fall in the rivers flow because the fish spread out into the lakes and ponds of the flood plain during the flood season. The massive dams are evening out the seasonal ups and downs on the Mekong's pattern of discharge and reducing the overall size of the flood

The government of Cambodia is considering a range of options in order to reduce the risk of both drought and flood

a) Fund a flood control centre to collect data and issue forecasts

b) Assess flood risks in each community

c) Produce advice to householders on how to protect themselves

d) Build flood walls and embankments

e) Build small dams to hold back floodwater

f) Better land use planning so that homes are not built on flood plains

g) Start to talk to neighbouring governments about river management

h) Set up an annual flood conference where guests are invited from neighbouring countries

i) Assist neighbouring countries with aid during emergencies

Strategies used in Cambodia to reduce flood and drought risk

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3.4 Desertification

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Keyword	Definition
Desertification	Desertification is the process by which dry environments become more like desert . Over a period of years the amount of natural vegetation decreases and the soil is exposed to the hot sun
Sahel	The semi-arid region that borders the southern edge of the Sahara Desert
Semi-arid climate	A climate of hot temperatures and rainfall for only half of the year
Malnutrition	Lack of proper nutrition, caused by not having enough to eat or not eating enough of the right things.
Splash erosion	When it does rain, the force of the rain on the hard soil, causes it to erode
Gulley erosion	The removal of soil by rainwater to form a steep-sided V-shaped ditch
Deforestation	A farming term that refers to a period of time (usually a year or more) when the land is given a rest from growing crops. This period allows the soils to recover its fertility
Monoculture	A type of agriculture (farming) in which only one crop is grown over large areas of land.
Jatropha oil	A biofuel that grows in harsh and arid conditions

‘Desertification’ keywords

Keyword	
Infiltration	The movement of rainwater into the soil
Over-grazing	To graze (grassland) so heavily that the vegetation is damaged and the ground becomes liable to erosion
Vulnerable	Very likely / more likely to be damaged or exposed
The Great Green Wall	An 8000km green wall of productive landscape across Africa to combat the problems of desertification.
Drip irrigation	Water drips slowly to the roots of the plants. The aim is to place water directly into the root zone and minimize evaporation
Bunds / Magic stones	Construction of stone walls prevent soil erosion and surface runoff during periods of heavy rain. This encourages infiltration and recharges soil moisture.
Drought-Resistant Crops	Crops which can still produce food in a region, even when rains are poor. These include: Chickpea, groundnut and millet.
Rainwater Harvesting	Construction of roofs that collect rainwater that can then be stored in large tanks until it is needed. This provides some water for survival as well as irrigation.

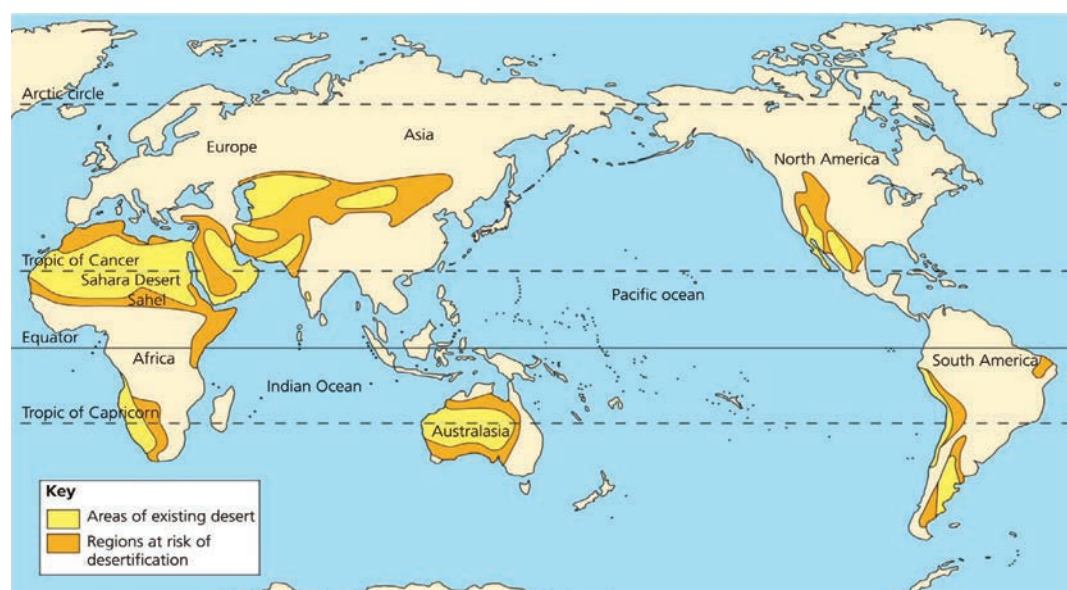
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Location of Desertification



Desertification is the process by which dry environments become more like desert . Over a period of years the amount of natural vegetation decreases and the soil is exposed to the hot sun

Regions at risk of desertification

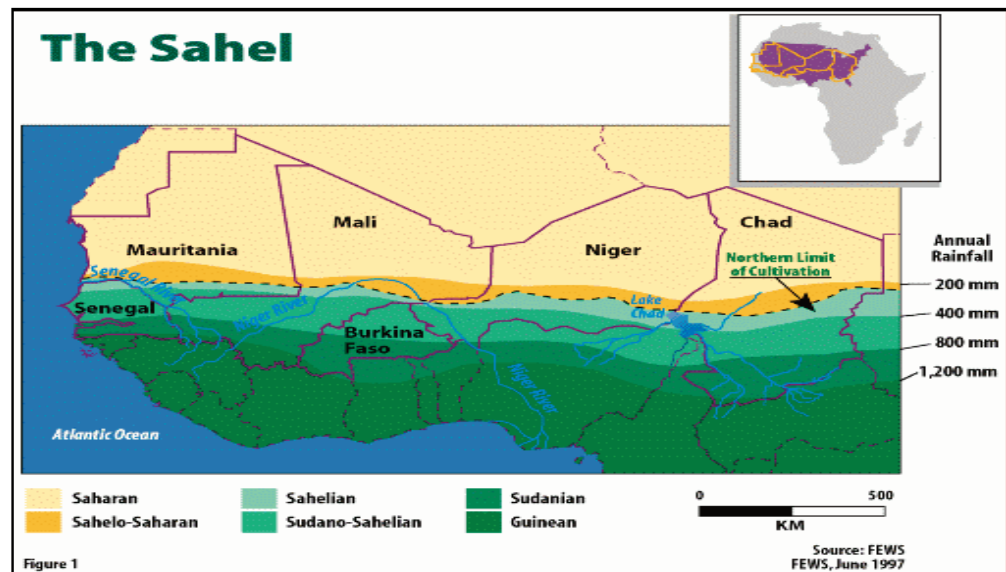


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Location of the Sahel

The **Sahel** is the area to the South of the **Sahara Desert** across the centre of Africa where drought and desertification are taking place. The countries affected are:

- Senegal
- Mauritania
- Mali
- Niger
- Chad
- Burkina Faso
- Somalia.

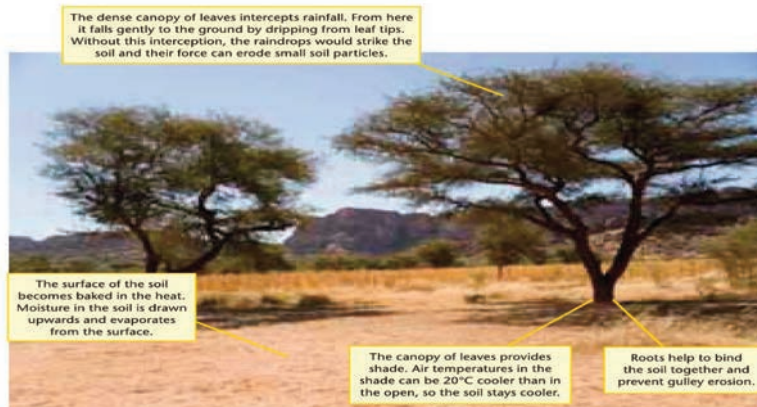
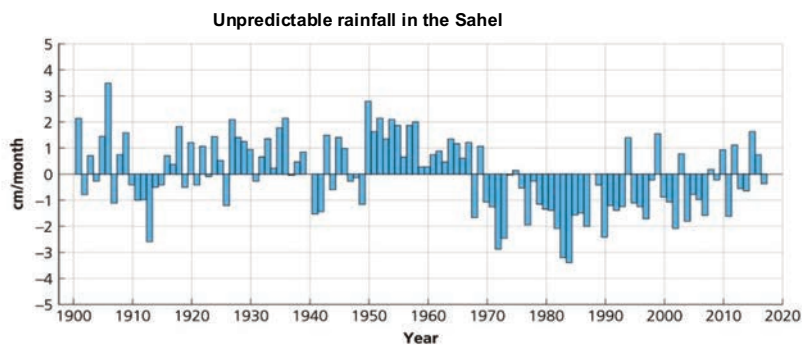


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Causes of desertification

Cause	Reason
Unpredictable seasonal rainfall	Some areas such as the Sahel has a long dry season of 9 months followed by a wet season of 3 months. However these wet seasons have become unpredictable , with short periods of heavy rainfall running off the land and failing to soak down into the soil where it is needed to recharge the soil moisture
Climate change	Deserts are becoming warmer and drier
Migration	Poor quality soil will cause people to migrate, as they migrate they spread the problem.
Overgrazing by farmers	Too many animals grazing will make it difficult for plants to grow back.
Deforestation	Removing trees removes the roots that bind the soil. The soil is more easily eroded by the wind.
Commercial farms	Use the land so intensively the soil is quickly worn out
Monoculture	Planting just one crop leads to a lack of nutrients in the soil which leads to soil infertility
Overpopulation	An increase in population leads to increased urbanisation

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Causes of desertification

Remember for the effects questions

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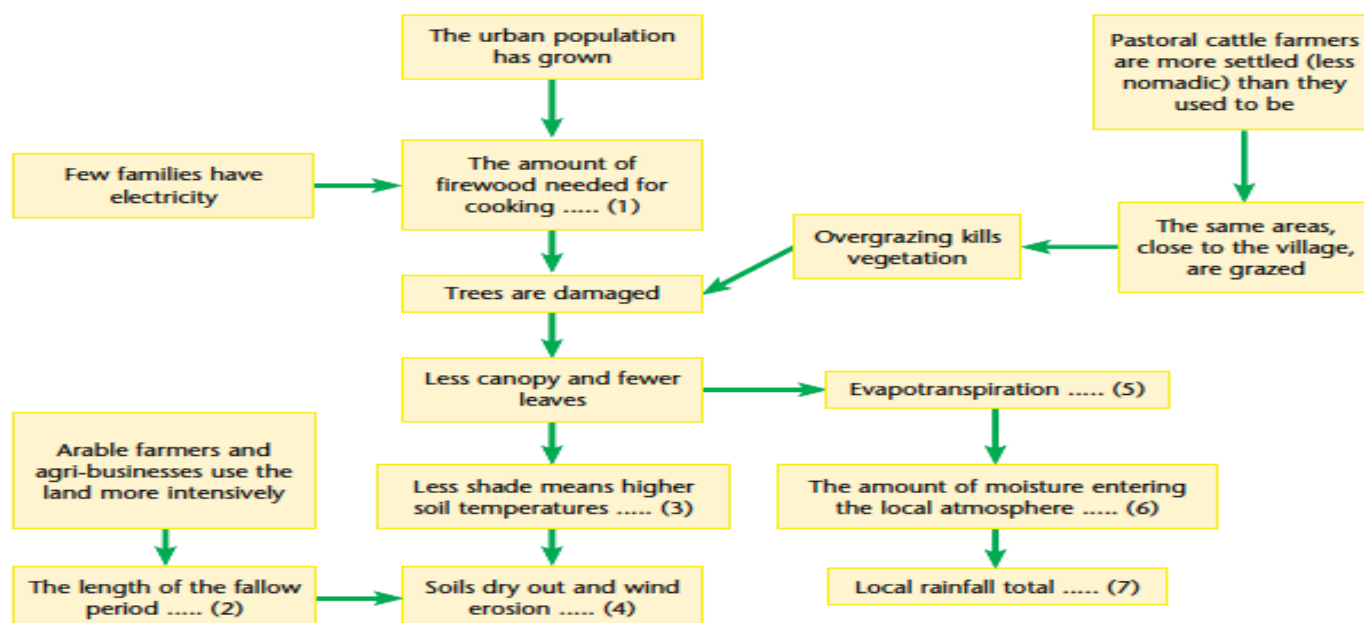
Shade

Interception

Roots

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How poor land management leads to desertification



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Management of Desertification

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. Drought resistant crops	Crops which can still produce food in a region, even when rains are poor. These include: Chickpea, groundnut and millet	These new varieties are more expensive than traditional seeds and farmers struggle to afford them.
2. Drip irrigation	Water is delivered directly to the root of the plant, reducing loss by evaporation	Initial cost is high.
3. Rainwater harvesting	Construction of roofs that collect rainwater that can then be stored in large tanks until it is needed. This provides some water for survival as well as irrigation.	This requires rainfall and construction using techniques from foreign NGOs. This may not be available widely enough to be a viable option overall.



Drip Irrigation

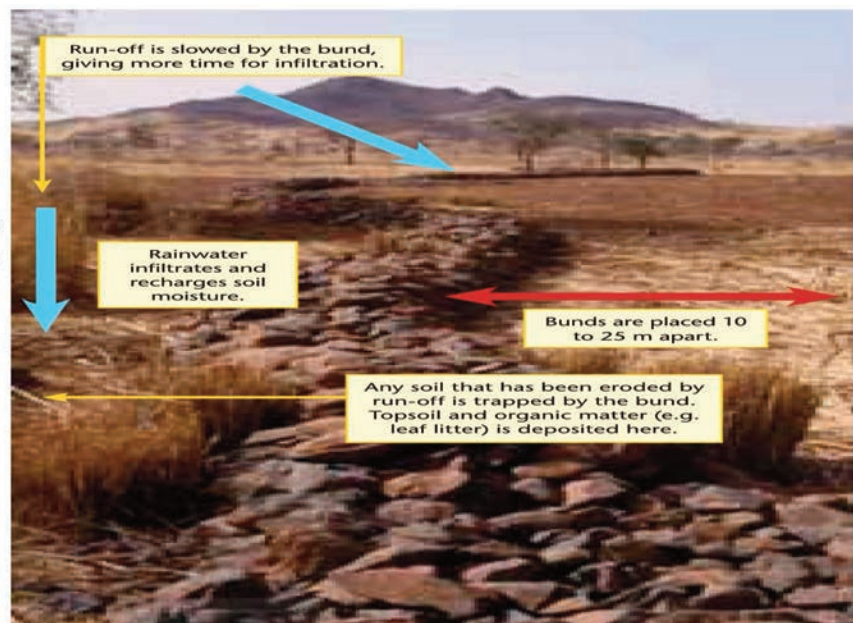
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Bunds / Magic stones

4. Bunds / Magic Stones

Construction of stone walls prevent soil erosion and surface runoff during periods of heavy rain. This encourages **infiltration** and recharges soil moisture. These are a cheap, no technology sustainable solution .

However, You actually need rain to fall in the first place for these to work as intended.



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The Great Green Wall (GGW)

5. The Great Green Wall

The GGW is an initiative where 11 countries are working in partnership with one another. The plan is to plant a 15km-wide strip of land with trees and shrubs across the width of Africa (8000km!) It is hoped that this wall of vegetation will help prevent further soil erosion from the Sahel and improve incomes



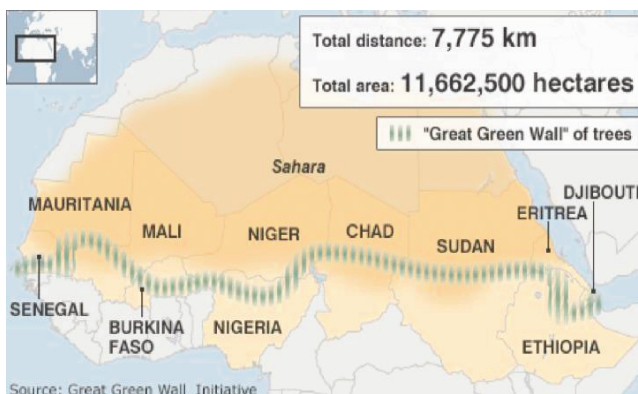
Successes	Problems
Reduces soil erosion during the rainy season	Huge progress made by some countries (e.g. Niger and Senegal) but poor progress made by the other 9 countries
Farm income diversified by growing fruit trees	Some local communities do not feel as though they have been involved in the decision making progress and they feel suspicious
Plant food can be used for livestock / cattle	Large areas of the wall are uninhabited, meaning there is no one there to plant and care for the trees
Reduces the amount of time women spend collecting firewood	One country in the chain might lose the will or not have the money to continue with the project
Increases the ability of communities to cope with climate change	Cost is \$8 billion
Fallen leaves improve soil fertility	
Trees will provide shade for crops and increase their yield	

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GCSE Weather and Climate: summary of Desertification in the Sahel

Location: The Sahel, Southern border of the Sahara Desert
Distance: 3670 miles, from Senegal (West) to Eritrea (East)

The Problem: The Sahel is vulnerable to drought which has lead to frequent famine and the death of millions of inhabitants. Prolonged drought and strain on the land are causing the Sahara Desert to spread southwards, a process known as desertification.



Desertification in The Sahel:

Causes of Desertification	• Overgrazing AND over-farming • Deforestation • Climate change (erratic rainfall and drought) • Population growth (more pressure to grow more crops)
Effects of Desertification	• Soil becomes less usable (nutrients lost) • Vegetation damaged or lost (soil erosion occurs) • Food loss leading to famine • Fewer plant and animal species
Responses to Desertification	• Afforestation (Great Green Wall from Senegal to Djibouti) • Terracing // use 'Magic Stones' • Irrigation (water the land AND drip irrigation) • Responsible farming (drought resistant crops)

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GCSE

Geography

Dictionary



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Theme 1: Changing Places - Changing Economies

Key Idea 1.1 Urbanisation in Contrasting Global Cities part A

Keyword	Definition
Deprivation	Lack of things considered to be basic necessities.
Favela	A squatter settlement in a Brazilian City.
Formal Economy	Employment where people receive a regular wage and have legal rights and protection.
Global City	Urban area with an important role in the global economy.
High Income Country (HIC)	A country has a GNI per capita of \$12,746 or above.
Inequalities	Differences between people e.g. poverty and wealth.
Informal Economy	Employment outside of the knowledge of the government.
Land Use	The way in which land is used e.g. housing
Low income Country (LIC)	A country that has a GNI per capita of \$1,045
Mega City	A city with a total population of more than 10 million people.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Natural Increase	Birth rate minus the death rate of a population.
Newly Industrialised Country (NIC)	A country with a level of development between a LIC and HIC.
Pollution	The harmful presence of chemicals, noise, dirt etc.
Pull Factors	The attractions and opportunities of a location.
Push Factors	The negative aspects of a place that push people away.

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Quality of Life	How good a person's life is.
Re-urbanisation	Movement of people back into an area that had previously been abandoned or an area that has grown again.
Rural to Urban Migration	Moving from the countryside to a town or city,
Sanitation	Measures designed to protect public health e.g. clean water, sewage and waste disposal.
Self-Help Scheme	Small-scale projects which allow local people to use their skills to help improve their local area.
Squatter Settlement	An area of illegal poor-quality housing where they do not have rights to the land
Sustainable	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Traffic Congestion	Too great a volume of traffic for roads to cope with.
Urban Growth	The increase in the area covered by cities.
Urbanisation	Increasing percentage of a country's population living in urban areas.
Congestion	Where the roads move very slowly due to a high volume of traffic, leading to slower speeds, longer travelling times and more queues.
Ethnic diversity / multicultural	Where several cultures are found in an area or city. This can cause positives for the area such as variety of food , music and festivals. It can also bring challenges such as conflict , racism and pressure on housing and services such as schools
ULEZ	Ultra Low Emission Zone. This is a strategy where you have to pay to drive in areas of London due to the emissions from cars
Remember	Shanty towns / squatter settlements / slums / informal settlements / favelas are different names for the same thing

Keyword	Definition
Affluence	The state of having a great deal of money or wealth.
Brownfield Site	Land that has been used, abandoned and now await reuse; often found in urban areas.
Catchment Area	The area from which something attracts a population that uses its services.
Central Business District (CBD)	The commercial centre of a town/city. Where there will be shops, offices etc.
Commuter Settlement	A place where people live and travel elsewhere for work.
Commuting	The travel between someone's home and their place of work.
Comparison Goods	Items that you buy less often e.g. washing machines and TVs.
Convenience Goods	Items that you buy regularly e.g. groceries.
Counter-urbanisation	The movement of people from town and cities to rural areas.
Depopulation	The reduction of the population of a village/town/city
Deprivation	Lack of things considered to be basic necessities.
Egan's Wheel	A tool used for judging sustainable communities.
Global City	Well connected cities e.g. London, New York, Paris.

Keyword	Definition
Green Belt	The area of countryside around the edge of a city with strict planning controls to stop houses being built.
Greenfield Site	A plot of land that has not been built on before.
Honeypot Site	A place of special interest that attracts many tourists.
Infill	Using vacant land in an urban area to build new developments of housing.
Legacy	Future benefits created by an investment e.g. Olympic Legacy.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Multi-cultural Community	A community which has a range of different cultures and faiths.
National Park	An area of land which is protected by the government because of its natural beauty, plants or animals.
Multiplier effect	These are the 'extra' positives or negatives from an action. E.g. if a new housing estate is built as well as new housing being available for a city, the builders also get jobs for a year building the houses. They would then pay taxes and have more money to spend in local shops and services – benefitting them.
Affluent	A wealthy area or person.
Congestion	Where the roads move very slowly due to a high volume of traffic, leading to slower speeds, longer travelling times and more queues.

Keyword	Definition
Negative multiplier Effect	A downward spiral of the economy.
Pedestrianised Zones	An area which cars and other road traffic cannot use.
Range	The distance that someone is willing to travel to purchase a particular good. High value items have a larger range.
Recreation	Activity done for enjoyment e.g. sports and hobbies.
Regeneration	Improving run-down areas by improving the housing and the environment.
Re-urbanisation	The recent trend for the population of city centres to grow.
Rural	Somewhere in the countryside, which is less busy than a town.
Rural-Urban Fringe	The zone between a built-up area and the countryside.
Suburbanisation	The outward growth of urban developments which may engulf surrounding villages and towns.
Sustainable	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Teleworking	Working from home using modern technology to keep in touch with your business.
Threshold	The minimum number of people needed for a service to be worthwhile.

Keyword	Definition
Tourism	Travelling away from your home, usually for a holiday.
Urban	A town or city. Usually busy.
Urban Decline	The deterioration of the inner city, often caused by a lack of investment and maintenance.
Urbanisation	Increasing percentage of a country's population living in urban areas.
Urban Regeneration	Reversing the urban decline by modernising or redeveloping, aiming to improve the local economy.
Urban Sprawl	Unplanned growth of urban areas into the surrounding rural areas.

Keyword	Definition
Aid	When a country or NGO donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives.
Birth Rate	The number of births per year per 1000 of the total population.
Death Rate	The number of deaths per year per 1000 of the total population.
Debt Relief	Cancellation of debts to a country by a global organisation
Dependency Ratio	The proportion of people below and above normal working age.
Development	The progress of a country in terms of economic growth, the use of technology and human welfare.
Development Gap	Difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries.
Donor	A person who donates something e.g. money
Emergence	The process of coming into existence or becoming more prominent.
Economic Migrant	A person who moves voluntarily to see a better life.
Exports	Sending goods or services to another country for sale.
Fair Trade	Producers in LICs given a better price for their goods such as cocoa, coffee and cotton.
Fluctuate	To increase and decrease

Keyword	Definition
Free Trade	When countries trade without any limits to the amount of goods that can be exported/imported
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	The value of economic activity within a country .
Geo-political Links	The links between geography and politics e.g. international relations.
Globalisation	Flows of people, ideas, money and goods which are making an increasingly complex global web.
Gross National Income (GNI)	The average income in a country,
High-Income Country	A country has a GNI per capita of \$12,746 or above.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A measure of development that takes into account education, wealth and average life expectancy
Immigration	The migration of people into a country.
Imports	Bringing goods or services in from a country from abroad for selling.
Indicator	Something that can be measured to show the development of a country e.g. <i>Birth Rate</i> is a social indicator of development.
Per capita	Per person e.g. GNI <i>per capita</i> , is a measure of the average income in a country per person

Keyword	Definition
Infant Mortality Rate	The number of babies that die under a year of age, per 1000 live births.
Infrastructure	The basic structures and services needed by any society.
Investment	The action of process of putting in money, usually for profit.
Life Expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live.
Long-term Development Aid	Help which is given to tackle poverty and improve quality of life over the long-term to improve education or health care.
Low Income Country	A country that has a GNI per capita of \$1,045
Loan	A sum of money borrowed to be paid back on agreed terms.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Multinational Companies (MNCs)	Large, global businesses such as McDonalds.
Multiplier Effect	A spiral of the economy and its benefits on employment.
Newly Industrialised Country	A country with a level of development between a LIC and HIC.
Non-Governmental Organisation	An organisation which is not part of the government but provides important resources.

Keyword	Definition
Quality of Life	How good a person's life is.
Recipient	A person who receives something e.g. aid
Short-term Emergency Aid	Help that is given urgently after a natural disaster or a conflict to protect the lives of survivors.
Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Tariff	A type of tax that may be charged on goods as they enter the country.
Trade	Buying and selling goods and services between countries.
Trade Bloc	A trading partnership between different countries.
Uneven Development	Development that takes paces at different rates in different regions.

Keyword	Definition
Abrasion	Sandpapering action of rocks wearing down the cliffs and coastal landforms.
Arch	A wave-eroded passage through a headland e.g. Durdle Door.
Attrition	Rocks smash together and break into smaller parts.
Backwash	Water that flows back towards the sea.
Bar	Where a spit grows across a bay.
Bay	A wide coastal inlet, often with a beach.
Beach	A zone of deposited material e.g. sand, pebbles.
Beach Nourishment	Adding new material to a beach artificially.
Biological Weathering	Weathering caused by plants and animals e.g. plant roots.
Carbonation	Weathering of limestone and chalk by acidic rainwater.
Cave	A large holes in a cliff caused by waves forcing their way into cracks.
Chemical Weathering	The breaking down of rock caused by a chemical change.
Coastal Management	Strategies used to defend coastal environments.
Concordant Coastline	Coastline with a single rock running parallel to the coast.

Keyword	Definition
Constructive Waves	Powerful wave with a strong swash.
Corrosion	Chemical erosion caused by the dissolving of rocks.
Deposition	Material is dropped to the loss of energy by the waves.
Destructive Waves	A wave which has a powerful backwash, caused by a local storm.
Discordant Coastline	Coastline with headlands and bays formed when different rocks reach the coast.
Dune	A deposit of sand.
Dune Regeneration	Building up dunes and increasing vegetation.
Erosion	Wearing away and removal of material by a moving force e.g. a wave.
Fetch	The distance of open water over which the wind can blow.
Freeze-Thaw Weathering	Repeated freezing and thawing of rocks which leads to rocks cracking.
Gabions	Steel wire mesh filled with boulders used for coastal defence.
Groyne	A wooden barrier built parallel to the beach to stop longshore drift.

Keyword	Definition
Headland	A rocky coastal highpoint of land made of resistant rock. Rock either side has been eroded away as it is less resistant.
Hydraulic Power	Process where breaking waves compress pockets of air in cracks in a cliff, this leads to the cracks widening and breaking.
Longshore Drift	Transport of sediment along a stretch of coastline caused by waves approaching the beach at an angle.
Mechanical Weathering	Physical break up of exposed rock e.g. freeze-thaw weathering.
Rock Armour	Large boulders placed at the bottom of a cliff as a coastal defence. Also called rip-rap.
Salt Weathering	Salt crystals grow and expand in the cracks of rock, which eventually caused the rock to break up.
Saltation	Hopping movement of pebbles along a river bed.
Saltmarsh	Important natural habitat often found in sheltered estuaries behind spits.
Sea Wall	A concrete wall aiming to prevent erosion of the coast by reflecting wave energy.
Solution	The dissolving of rocks such as limestone and chalk by seawater.

Keyword	Definition
Spit	A depositional landform which extends out from the beach into the sea e.g. Hurst Castle Spit.
Stack	Isolated pillar of rock left when the top of an arch has collapsed e.g. Old Harry
Suspension	Small particles carried by the waves.
Swash	The forward movement of a wave up the beach.
Traction	Heavy particles rolled along the seabed.
Transportation	The movement of eroded material.
Waves	Ripples in the sea caused by the transfer of energy from the wind over the blowing surface of the sea.
Wave-Cut Platform	Rocky, level shelf at or around the sea level. They represent the base of old, retreated cliffs.
Weathering	The breaking down of rocks and minerals

Keyword	Definition
Abrasion	Sandpapering action of rocks wearing down the river bed.
Afforestation	The planting of new trees and forests
Attrition	Rocks smash together and break into smaller parts.
Confluence	Where a tributary joins a larger river.
Cross Profile	A cross section of a river channel or its valley.
Deposition	Material is dropped to the loss of energy in the river.
Delta	A landform created at the mouth of the river when material is deposited
Discharge	Quantity of water that passes a given point on a stream within a given period of time.
Drainage Basin	An area of land drained by a river and its tributaries.
Dredging	Removing silt and other material from the bottom of water (rivers and seas)
Estuary	Tidal mouth of a river where it meets the sea.
Floodplain	Flat land either side of river channel that becomes flooded.
Gorge	A narrow steep-sided valley – formed as a waterfall retreats.
Gradient	The height and angle of a slope.

Keyword	Definition
Hydraulic Action	Power of the water eroding the bed and banks of a river.
Hydrograph	A graph which shows the discharge of water related to rainfall.
Interlocking Spurs	Outcrops of and along the river course in a valley. Looks like a zip.
Land use Zoning	Where different land uses are allowed in different zones near to the river. For example expensive land uses such as industry, would not be allowed to be located near to the river in case it floods.
Lateral Erosion	Erosion of the river banks rather than the river bed. Widens the river.
Levee	Raised bank found either side of a river. Can protect from flooding.
Long Profile	The gradient of a river, from its source to its mouth.
Management plan	A plan to manage the river and to allow it to be used but also prevent flooding
River Banks	The sides of a river
River bed	The bottom of a river
Bed load	The material carried by a river e.g. sand and pebbles
Undercut	Where rock gets eroded, leading the rock above it to stick out.
Overhang	Where rock sticks over the rock below, usually because the rock below has been eroded

Keyword	Definition
Meander	A wide bend in the river.
Mouth	The end of the river, usually where it joins the sea.
Ox-bow Lake	An arc-shaped lake formed by a cut-off meander.
Plunge Pool	A deep and turbulent area of water where the river plunges over a waterfall.
Saltation	Hopping movement of pebbles along the river bed.
Solution	Dissolved rocks and minerals in the water.
Source	The start of a river.
Suspension	Small particles carried in the river flow.
Traction	Where material is rolled along the river bed.
Transportation	The movement of eroded material.
Tributary	A small stream that joins a larger river.
Vertical Erosion	Downwards erosion of the river bed.
Waterfall	A step in the long profile of a river.
Watershed	The edge of the river basin.

Keyword	Definition
Altitude	Height above sea level
Anticyclone	Areas of high atmospheric pressure.
Atmosphere	A complex mass of gases, liquids and solids that surround the Earth.
Atmospheric Circulation	Circular movement of air within the Earth's atmosphere.
Cells	Sections of the Earth's atmosphere where air moves in circular motion – Hadley, Ferrel and Polar Cells.
Climate	The typical weather conditions over a long period of time.
Climate Change	A long-term change in the Earth's climate.
Coriolis Effect	The spinning effect caused by the rotation of the Earth.
Depression	Areas of low atmospheric pressure.
Drought	A long, continuous period of dry weather.
Eye of the Storm	A small area at the centre of a storm which is relatively calm.
Eye Wall	The outer edge of the storm with the strongest winds.
Global Warming	The increase in global temperatures.

Keyword	Definition
High Pressure	A region of atmospheric pressure which is higher than the surrounding environment. It often brings fine weather.
Insolation	When the sun's rays hit the Earth (unevenly)
Jet Stream	A narrow ribbon of air that encircles the globe and causes weather systems to cross over the UK.
Low Pressure	Where warm air meets cold air. Usually poor weather conditions.
Latitude	The distance north and south from the equator.
Pressure Belts	Zones of high/low pressure that encircle the Earth between cells.
Saffir-Simpson Scale	Scale used to measure the strength of hurricanes based on wind speed.
Storm Surge	A wall of water often 3-4m high, driven onshore by a hurricane.
Tropical Storm	An area of low pressure with spiralling destructive winds. Also called a hurricane, cyclone or typhoon.
Troposphere	The lowest region of the atmosphere.
Variation	A change or difference in condition.
Weather	The day to day conditions of the atmosphere.
Weather Hazard	Extreme weather events that pose a threat to humans and/or property.

Keyword	Definition
Alternative Energy	Sources of energy that are not produced from the burning of fossil fuels e.g. HEP, solar, wind.
Adaptation	To respond to something. For example, <i>the UK is trying to adapt to climate change by building sea walls.</i>
Atmosphere	A complex mass of gases, liquids and solids that surround the Earth.
Axial Tilt	The angle of the Earth's axis.
Carbon Sink	A natural environment that has an ability to absorb carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
Carbon capture	Where carbon is captured and stored as it leaves power stations and factories
Climate Change	A long-term change in the Earth's climate.
Eccentricity	The path of the Earth as it orbits the sun.
Enhanced Greenhouse Effect	Increased effectiveness of the greenhouse effect – causing the atmosphere to retain heat energy.
Fossil Fuel	A natural fuel such as coal or gas formed from the remains of living organisms.
Fluctuate	To increase and decrease
Global Warming	The increase in global temperatures
Greenhouse Effect	The trapping of the sun's warmth within the atmosphere – keeping the planet warm.

Keyword	Definition
Interglacial Period	The periods between glacial periods where there are warmer temperatures (we are currently in one)
International Agreements	Laws and treaties signed between countries to try and reduce Climate Change e.g. COP 26 and 'The Paris Agreement'
Milankovitch Cycle	The three distinct cycles of Earth's orbit around the sun which scientists believe affect the timings and seasons of Earth's climate.
Mitigation	Action taken to reduce the long-term risk from natural hazards e.g. international agreements to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
Precession	The natural wobble of Earth's axis as it orbits around the sun.
Quaternary Period	The geological time period that covers the last 2.6 million years.
Renewable Energy	A resource that cannot be exhausted e.g. tidal, wind.
Sunspots	A dark patch that occasionally appears on the surface of the sun.
Volcanic Eruption	When volcanoes blast ash, gases and liquids onto the Earth's surface and atmosphere.

Keyword	Definition
Abiotic	The non-living parts of an ecosystem e.g. soil, water, light
Adaptation	A way in which a plant or animal has become better suited to its environment.
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals found in a particular habitat.
Biome	A large scale ecosystem e.g. Tropical rainforest
Biotic	The living parts of an ecosystem e.g. plants and animals.
Biomass	The amount of organisms / animals / vegetation in an area
Characteristics	The features or qualities that something has.
Climate	The typical weather conditions over a long period of time.
Consumer	Organisms that eat herbivores and/or plant matter.
Decomposer	Organisms such as bacteria or fungi that break down plant or animal material.
Detritivore	An animal which feeds on dead organic material.
Distribution	The way something is spread over a particular area
Ecosystem	A community of plants and animals that interact with each other and their physical environment.

Keyword	Definition
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals found in a particular habitat.
Bunds	A stone or earth embankment designed to reduce soil erosion.
Conservation	Managing the environment in order to preserve, protect or restore it.
Debt for Nature Swaps	Governments agree to spend money conserving wildlife in return for a reduction in debt.
Deforestation	The cutting down and removal of forest.
Desertification	The process of fertile land becoming desert.
Ecotourism	Environmentally-friendly tourism, usually done in small groups.
Indigenous Tribes	Native to a particular place, who live in harmony with the environment.
Infertile Soil	Soil which is unable to reproduce or sustain life.
Habitat	An area where animals and plants live
Maasai Tribe	A nomadic farming tribe who live in the Serengeti.
Mineral Extraction	The removal of solid material resources from the Earth.
Nomadic	Travelling from place to place.
Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment for life and for growth

Keyword	Definition
Biodiversity	The variety of plants and animals found in a particular habitat.
Poaching	The illegal killing or taking of animals.
Monoculture	Only growing one type of crop
Ranching	Running a large scale farm which is used for raising cattle/horses/sheep.
Sustainable / Selective Logging	Sustainable forestry management where only carefully selected trees are cut down.
Semi-Arid Grassland	The biome found between desert and tropical rainforest – also known as the Savanna.
Serengeti	An area in Tanzania and Kenya which is semi-arid grassland.
Slash and Burn	A method of land clearing that involves the use of fire. It can promote growth but it can also grow out of control.
Soil Erosion	Removal of top soil faster than it can be replaced due to water, wind, animal or human activity.
Subsistence Farming	Farming to produce enough food and materials for the benefit of the farmer and their family.
Sustainability	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Tropical Rainforest	A hot wet biome, usually found near the equator.
Wildlife Corridor	Strips of land connecting forests so that animals do not become cut off.

Keyword	Definition
Aquifer	A body of permeable rock which can contain or transmit groundwater.
Abstract	To take out of an area e.g. <i>we abstract water from aquifers</i>
Consumerism	The increased consumption of goods.
Consumption	The action of using up a resource.
Deficit	A shortage in the water supply.
Demand	The desire for water. A high demand means that a lot of people want it
Embedded Water	The amount of water used by other people, in factories or on farms, to create or grow the products we use.
Imbalance	The difference between supply of water. An area could have a deficit or a surplus.
Irrigate	Watering crops
Over-Abstraction	When water is abstracted at a faster rate than it is recharged.
Reservoir	A man-made lake which is created when a dam is built.
Transboundary Water	Rivers which run through more than one country – therefore there are multiple countries using it.

Keyword	Definition
Salinisation	A process by which soluble salts build up in the soil.
Surplus	An amount which is greater than what is needed.
Water Footprint	The amount of water used to make an item of food or a product such as an item of clothing.
Water Insecurity	The lack of a reliable source of water or appropriate quality and quantity.
Water Scarcity	The lack of sufficient water resources to meet the demands of water usage within a region.
Water Security	When a society has enough water to ensure that everyone has clear water and enough for their needs.
Water Stress	When there is a shortage of water which creates risks for individuals, farmers or industries.
Water Transfer Scheme	When water is moved from an area of surplus to an area of deficit.
Withdrawal	The action of taking or withdrawing something.

Keyword	Definition
Agro-Forestry	A type of farming in which a mixture of crops, shrubs, fruit trees and nut trees are grown.
Biodiversity	The variety of organisms / living species in an area
Commercial Farming	Farming for profit.
Convection Cell	Cells of air which are responsible for the blowing of wind.
Desertification	The process of fertile land becoming desert.
Drip Irrigation	Crop irrigation which involves the controlled delivery of water directly to individual plants.
Drought-Tolerant Crops	Plant that can survive with below average rainfall.
Evapotranspiration	Evaporation and plant transpiration from the soil and plants.
Global Atmospheric Circulation	Large-scale circulation of the atmosphere
Great Green Wall	A wall of trees being planted across Africa from Senegal to Djibouti to help prevent desertification
Habitat	An area where plants and animals live
Magic Stones	Circles of stones placed on the ground to hold water on the soil.
Monoculture	A type of agriculture in which only one crop is grown.

Keyword	Definition
Non-Governmental Organisation	An organisation which is not part of the government but provides important resources.
Nutrients	A substance that provides nourishment for life and for growth
Over-cultivation	Cultivation of the land that has degraded the soil.
Over-grazing	Excessive grazing which causes damage to grassland.
Seasonal Rainfall	When rainfall is at a particular time of the year e.g. wet season.
Stakeholders	A person with an interest or concern in something.
Subsistence Farming	Farming to produce enough food and materials for the benefit of the farmer and their family.
Sustainable	Actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
The Sahel	The area of land directly below the Sahara Desert which is vulnerable to desertification.
Vulnerable	Something which is likely to be damaged or disrupted.

Maps and map skills

Reading maps in Geography – 'CLOCK'

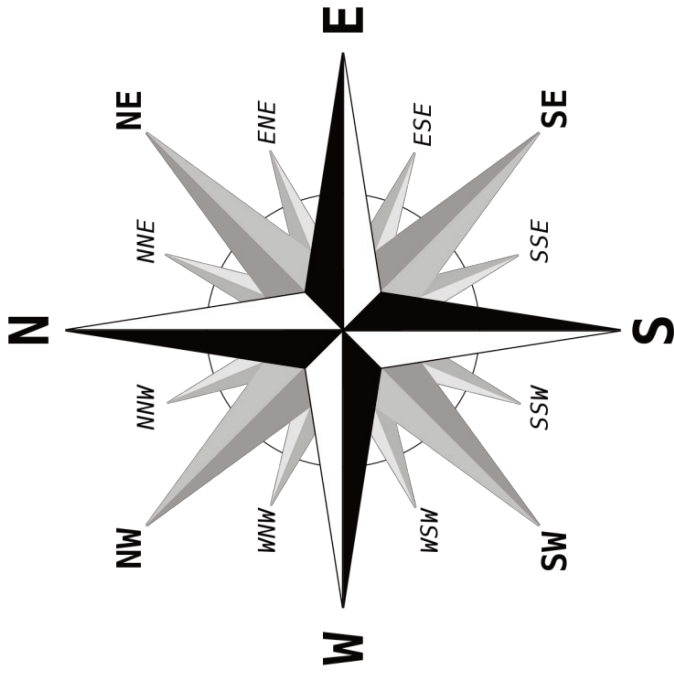
C = Country

L = Latitude / longitude

O = Oceans and Seas

C = Compass points

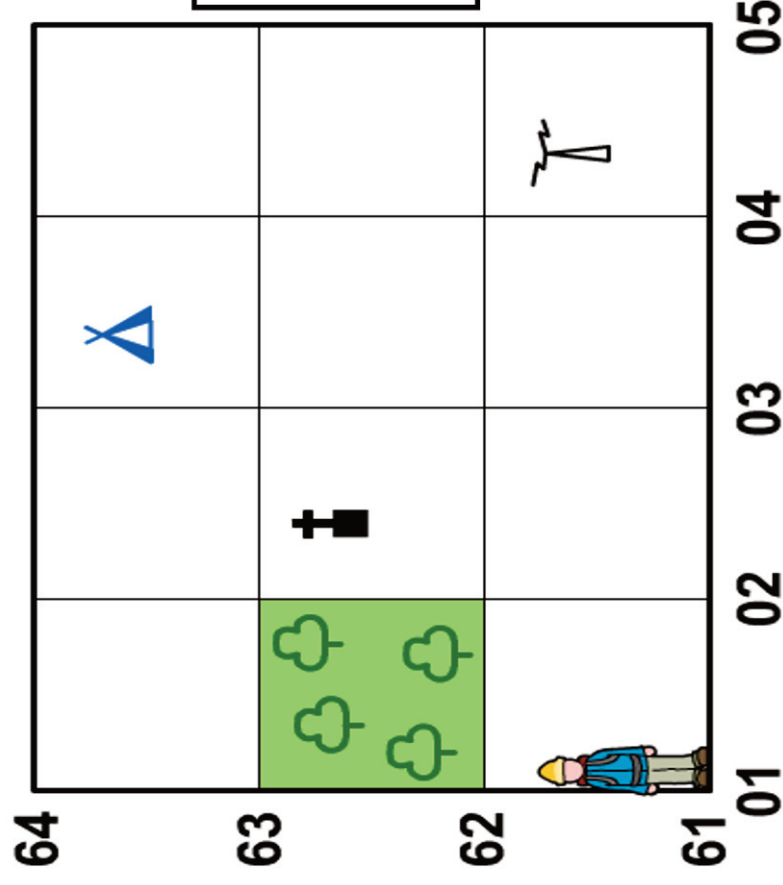
K = Kilometres (distance and scale



Using OS maps in geography

Follow the 3 Grid reference rules

1. Always go across the landing and then up the stairs .
2. If you are 'in' a square, then go down and left.
3. If you are given a grid reference and need to find it ,go up and right.



World Map



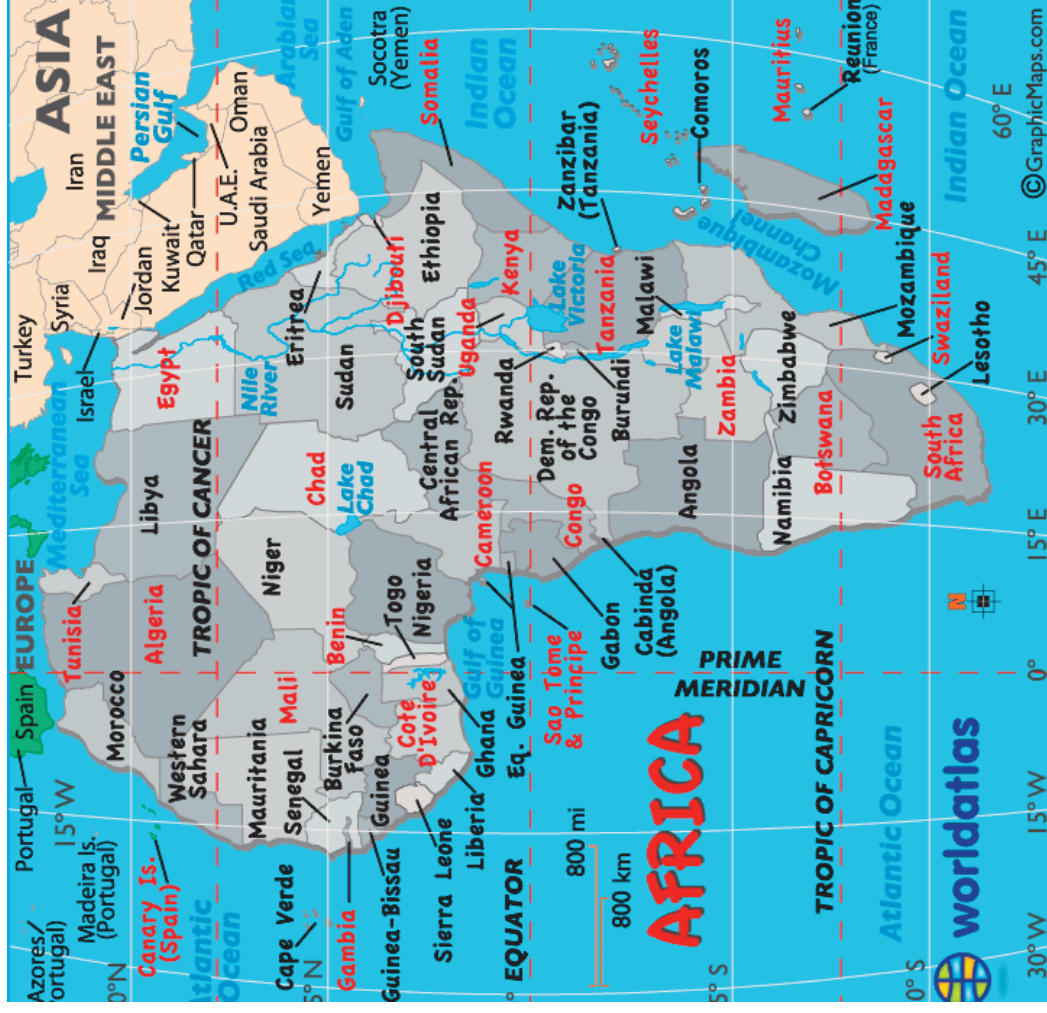
1. Bahrain	10. Belgium	19. Montenegro
2. Malawi	11. Bosnia and Herzegovina	20. North Macedonia
3. Rwanda	12. Croatia	21. Netherlands
4. Armenia	13. Czech Republic	22. San Marino
5. Azerbaijan	14. Vatican City	23. Serbia
6. Bahrain	15. Kosovo	24. Slovenia
7. Qatar	16. Liechtenstein	25. Switzerland
8. Albania	17. Luxembourg	26. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
9. Andorra	18. Moldova	

WORLD MAP

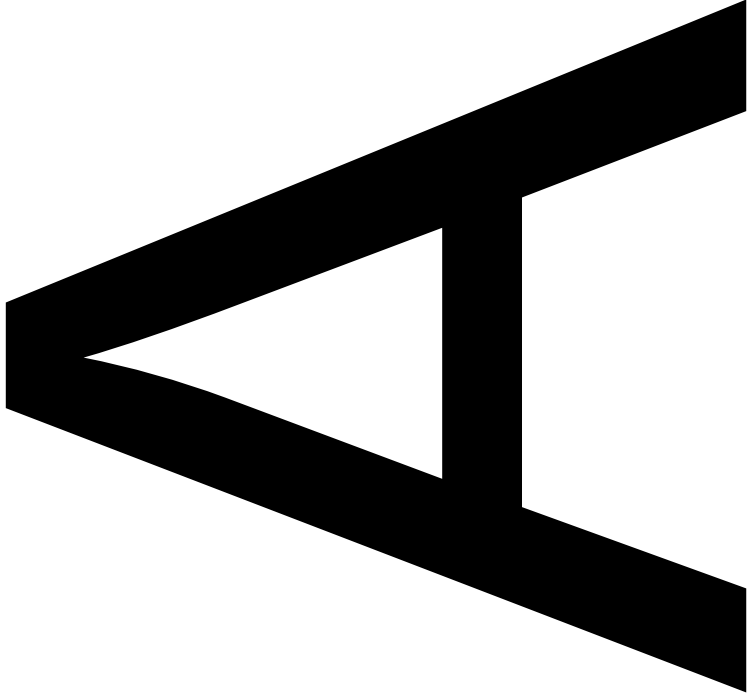


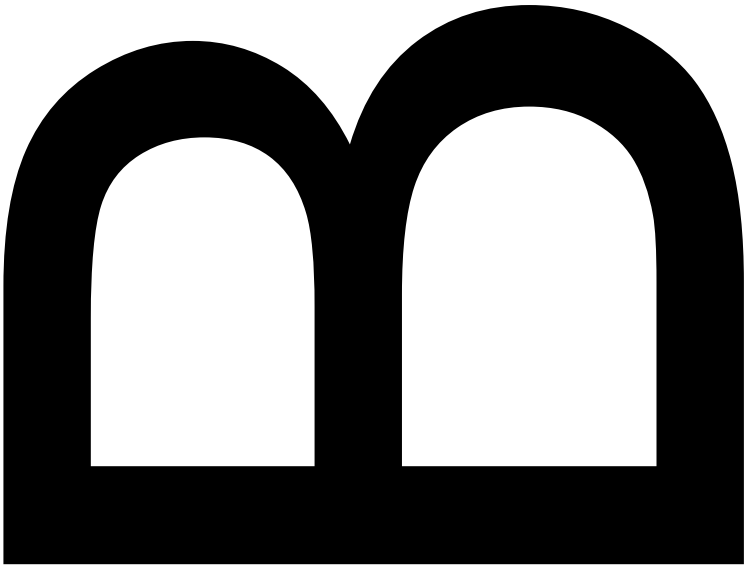


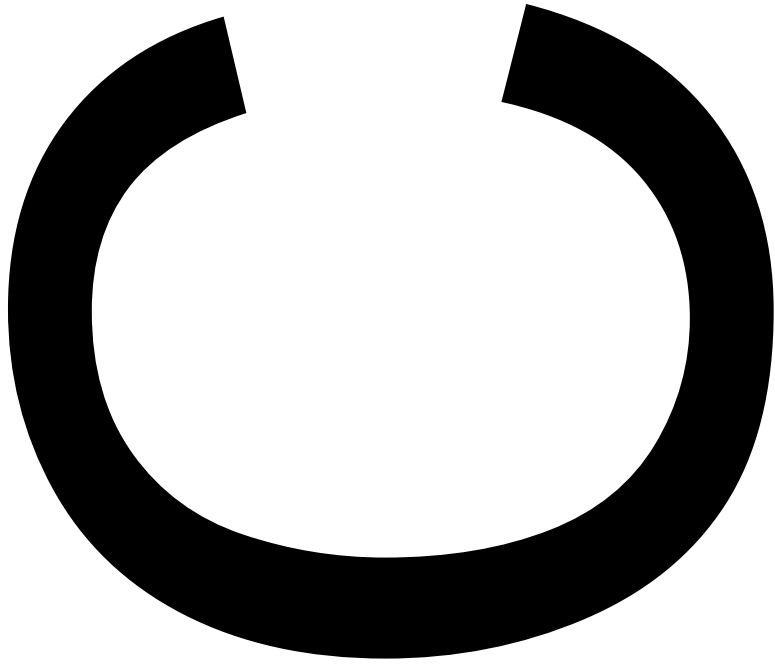
AFRICA - PHYSICAL MAP

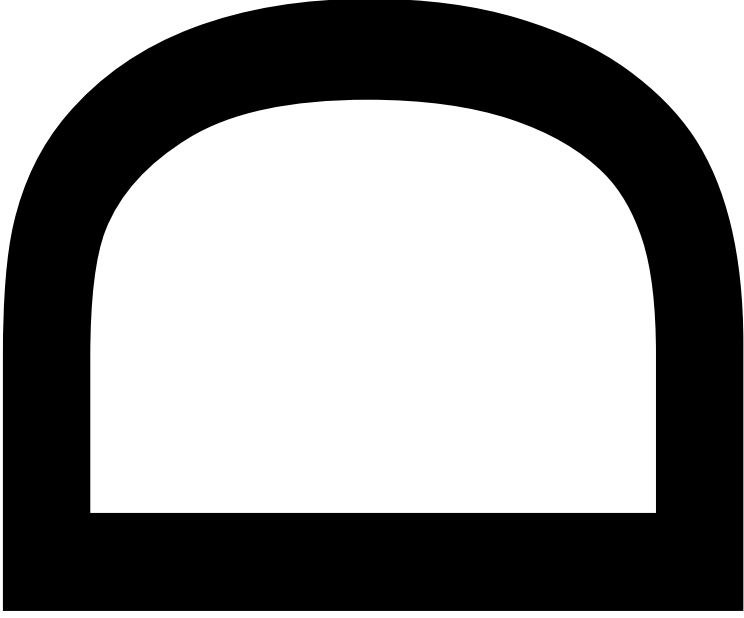


AFRICA - POLITICAL MAP











INDEPENDENCE: DIAGNOSIS – THERAPY – TEST

NAME: CLASS:

TOPIC:

DIAGNOSIS: The thing I don't understand

THERAPY: Where am I going to learn about this?

Which of the templates will I use to transform the information?

TEST: 5 questions someone can ask me about my new understanding.



INDEPENDENCE: DIAGNOSE

NAME: CLASS:

SUBJECT:

Be clear about what you know and what you don't know before you begin.

First, use a contents page or a topic list for the subject you are going to revise.

Then, fill in the following table – the topics, and how well you know them.

Next, prioritise. Which topics will you revise first? Spend time studying the topics which will make the biggest difference to your results.

Topic	Knowledge	Priority
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	
	Know it/Sort of know it/Don't know it	

Finally, use the **diagnosis – therapy – test** worksheet to plan your independent study.



INDEPENDENCE: PRIORITISE, REDUCE, CATEGORISE, EXTEND

NAME:	CLASS:
TOPIC:	

Take a section of text and do the following:

Prioritise: write out the three most important sentences. Rank 1-3 in terms of importance. Justify your decision.
Reduce: reduce the key information to 20 words.
Categorise: sort out the information into three categories. Give each category a title which sums up the information.
Extend: write down three questions you would like to ask an expert in this subject.



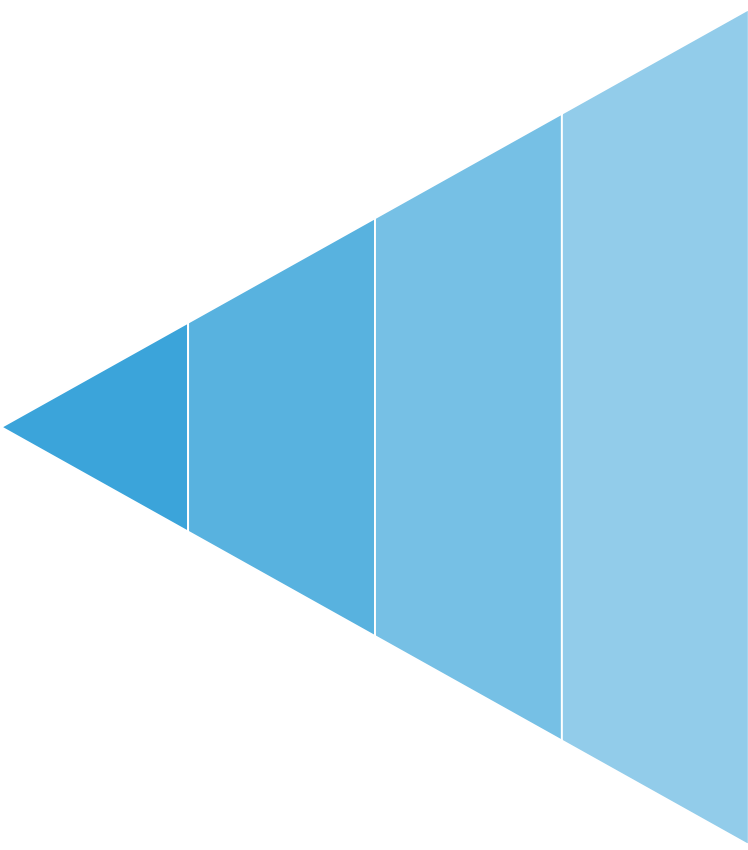
INDEPENDENCE: RANKING TRIANGLE

NAME:	CLASS:
TOPIC:	

The most important information goes at the top.

The least important information goes at the bottom.

Justify WHY. Why is it the most important? Why is it the least important?





INDEPENDENCE: QUIZZING

NAME: CLASS:

TOPIC:

Read the text and transform it into 10 questions to ask someone.

Question	Answer
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	

Question stems:

State...

Explain...

Suggest...

Describe...

Evaluate...

Compare...



INDEPENDENCE: BOXING UP

NAME: CLASS:

TOPIC:

Take a section of text. Read it and put your thoughts about the text into different boxes.

Needs a boost: 3 things I did not know:	
Almost there: 3 things I understand better now:	
I've got these: 3 things I already knew:	



INDEPENDENCE: OTHER IDEAS

Steps → flow chart Transform a sequence of steps into a flow chart or a diagram.

Flow chart → steps Transform a flow chart or a diagram into a sequence of steps.

Look, cover, write, check Cover a list of key words. Write them down. Check which ones you have got right. Repeat until you get them all right.

Link key words Take three words from a topic. Link them together in a sentence or a diagram. Repeat until all the key words have been linked.



INDEPENDENCE: Pictionary

NAME:

CLASS:

TOPIC:

Transform the material into 6 pictures – one per paragraph or one per key piece of information. The pictures should represent the information so that they can act as a reminder of what the text said. Underneath each picture, explain your thinking.

1.	2.	3.

4.	5.	6.

