

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- **Name the area and town/city.**
- **Describe how the area has changed.**
- **Explain why different groups of people have a range of views on the changes.**

Higher

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- **Name the area and town/city.**
- **Describe how the area has changed.**
- **Explain why different groups of people have a range of views on the changes.**

Higher

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- **Name the area and town/city.**
- **Describe how the area has changed.**
- **Explain why different groups of people have a range of views on the changes.**

Higher

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- **Name the area and town/city.**
- **Describe how the area has changed.**
- **Explain why different groups of people have a range of views on the changes.**

Higher

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The schemes was attractive to the LOCAL COUNCIL They thought tower blocks would provide access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. They were under pressure to build more housing because of overcrowding and this seemed like an obvious solution. FAMILIES were initially happy with the changes. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier for families without cars to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down. Some groups were less than happy about the changes. The ELDERLY for example felt that they had lost a sense of community and felt unsafe and isolated in the tower blocks, especially when the lifts weren't working.

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The schemes was attractive to the LOCAL COUNCIL They thought tower blocks would provide access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. They were under pressure to build more housing because of overcrowding and this seemed like an obvious solution. FAMILIES were initially happy with the changes. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier for families without cars to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down. Some groups were less than happy about the changes. The ELDERLY for example felt that they had lost a sense of community and felt unsafe and isolated in the tower blocks, especially when the lifts weren't working.

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The schemes was attractive to the LOCAL COUNCIL They thought tower blocks would provide access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. They were under pressure to build more housing because of overcrowding and this seemed like an obvious solution. FAMILIES were initially happy with the changes. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier for families without cars to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down. Some groups were less than happy about the changes. The ELDERLY for example felt that they had lost a sense of community and felt unsafe and isolated in the tower blocks, especially when the lifts weren't working.

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The schemes was attractive to the LOCAL COUNCIL They thought tower blocks would provide access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. They were under pressure to build more housing because of overcrowding and this seemed like an obvious solution. FAMILIES were initially happy with the changes. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier for families without cars to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down. Some groups were less than happy about the changes. The ELDERLY for example felt that they had lost a sense of community and felt unsafe and isolated in the tower blocks, especially when the lifts weren't working.

Unit 1

Theme  
1

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- Name the area.
- Describe how the area has changed.
- Explain why the area has changed.

Foundation

Unit 1

Theme  
1

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- Name the area.
- Describe how the area has changed.
- Explain why the area has changed.

Foundation

Unit 1

Theme  
1

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- Name the area.
- Describe how the area has changed.
- Explain why the area has changed.

Foundation

Unit 1

Theme  
1

For an area of a town or city that has changed recently

- Name the area.
- Describe how the area has changed.
- Explain why the area has changed.

Foundation

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The tower blocks provided access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down.

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The tower blocks provided access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down.

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The tower blocks provided access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down.

The case study I am writing about is the city of Leicester which is in Leicestershire in the UK. The area that has changed is the ward of Wycliffe which is located in the Inner City, about 1km West of the CBD.

As thousands of people moved into Leicester during the industrial revolution looking for work in the Shoe manufacturing industry, terraced houses were built for the workers. They were built quickly using poor materials. By the late 1940's and early 50's it was apparent that living conditions in these 'slum areas' needed to be addressed. Living conditions were cramped, disease was rife as a result of poor sanitation and shared water taps. The houses were in a poor state of repair, they leaked and mould caused respiratory disease, especially in children. Houses had no central heating, the streets were straight and narrow, not allowing for parked cars, and there was a lack of open space. Air quality was poor as a result of the factories found in this area of the city.

In the 1960's and early 1970's the area of Wycliffe underwent comprehensive redevelopment. Large areas of terraced houses were demolished and replaced with tower blocks - an example of which is Goscote House in the Highfields area which opened in 1973. This was 21 storeys high. The tower blocks were built quickly using the latest technology and materials like concrete. The tower blocks provided access to affordable housing for low income families near the CBD. The flats provided 2 bedroom accommodation which allowed families privacy for the first time in generations. Indoor bathrooms improved Sanitation overnight. The planners had created shopping precincts to replace the corner shops that had been knocked down which made it easier to access local services, reducing the need to travel into the CBD so frequently. Open spaces were created around the flats to allow young children to play outdoors without risk of being knocked down.



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named community that you have studied:

**Name and locate the area.**

**Explain how the community is sustainable.**

**Describe how it is sustainable.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named community that you have studied:

**Name and locate the area.**

**Explain how the community is sustainable.**

**Describe how it is sustainable.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named community that you have studied:

**Name and locate the area.**

**Explain how the community is sustainable.**

**Describe how it is sustainable.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named community that you have studied:

**Name and locate the area.**

**Explain how the community is sustainable.**

**Describe how it is sustainable.**

The community I am going to write about that is sustainable is the community of Bedzed in the UK. It is a community of 82 homes built by the Peabody Trust in Surrey and is an eco-housing development designed to release zero carbon emissions.

In order for a community to be sustainable it has to be built and run using materials from a sustainable source which means that to build and live here natural resources need to be preserved for future generations to enjoy. The community itself needs to look out for each other, ensuring that everyone has a good quality of life.

The community itself was built on a brownfield site in the London Borough of Sutton between 2000 and 2003. This makes it a sustainable Community because it avoids building on new land and preserves countryside for future generations to enjoy. The site, access roads and sewage systems are already in place. The houses themselves are quite unique. They have been built from natural, recycled or reclaimed materials which reduces the need to develop new materials which can be saved for use by future generations. Thick insulation (300mm compared to 50mm) helps to keep heat in. Large double-glazed windows allow lots of light to reduce electricity needs. The building was built facing south so solar panels can get the most heat. The funnels on top direct cool air into the building. This means that less natural gas is needed to heat the houses preserving this natural resource for future generations. Burning less gas reduces CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. 23 of the homes are for shared ownership which reduces the need to build more housing and use more open space. 10 are cheaper for key workers e.g. teachers/nurses/police/armed forces/social workers etc. which enables people from all walks of life to afford to live there. 15 are for rent which means ownership can be recycled. There is a car pool for residents. 35 people share 3 cars. This means that there is less CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. The community itself is given social responsibility. This is also supported by workspaces which are available for people who can use them so they don't have to travel to work (commute).

The community I am going to write about that is sustainable is the community of Bedzed in the UK. It is a community of 82 homes built by the Peabody Trust in Surrey and is an eco-housing development designed to release zero carbon emissions.

In order for a community to be sustainable it has to be built and run using materials from a sustainable source which means that to build and live here natural resources need to be preserved for future generations to enjoy. The community itself needs to look out for each other, ensuring that everyone has a good quality of life.

The community itself was built on a brownfield site in the London Borough of Sutton between 2000 and 2003. This makes it a sustainable Community because it avoids building on new land and preserves countryside for future generations to enjoy. The site, access roads and sewage systems are already in place. The houses themselves are quite unique. They have been built from natural, recycled or reclaimed materials which reduces the need to develop new materials which can be saved for use by future generations. Thick insulation (300mm compared to 50mm) helps to keep heat in. Large double-glazed windows allow lots of light to reduce electricity needs. The building was built facing south so solar panels can get the most heat. The funnels on top direct cool air into the building. This means that less natural gas is needed to heat the houses preserving this natural resource for future generations. Burning less gas reduces CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. 23 of the homes are for shared ownership which reduces the need to build more housing and use more open space. 10 are cheaper for key workers e.g. teachers/nurses/police/armed forces/social workers etc. which enables people from all walks of life to afford to live there. 15 are for rent which means ownership can be recycled. There is a car pool for residents. 35 people share 3 cars. This means that there is less CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. The community itself is given social responsibility. This is also supported by workspaces which are available for people who can use them so they don't have to travel to work (commute).

The community I am going to write about that is sustainable is the community of Bedzed in the UK. It is a community of 82 homes built by the Peabody Trust in Surrey and is an eco-housing development designed to release zero carbon emissions.

In order for a community to be sustainable it has to be built and run using materials from a sustainable source which means that to build and live here natural resources need to be preserved for future generations to enjoy. The community itself needs to look out for each other, ensuring that everyone has a good quality of life.

The community itself was built on a brownfield site in the London Borough of Sutton between 2000 and 2003. This makes it a sustainable Community because it avoids building on new land and preserves countryside for future generations to enjoy. The site, access roads and sewage systems are already in place. The houses themselves are quite unique. They have been built from natural, recycled or reclaimed materials which reduces the need to develop new materials which can be saved for use by future generations. Thick insulation (300mm compared to 50mm) helps to keep heat in. Large double-glazed windows allow lots of light to reduce electricity needs. The building was built facing south so solar panels can get the most heat. The funnels on top direct cool air into the building. This means that less natural gas is needed to heat the houses preserving this natural resource for future generations. Burning less gas reduces CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. 23 of the homes are for shared ownership which reduces the need to build more housing and use more open space. 10 are cheaper for key workers e.g. teachers/nurses/police/armed forces/social workers etc. which enables people from all walks of life to afford to live there. 15 are for rent which means ownership can be recycled. There is a car pool for residents. 35 people share 3 cars. This means that there is less CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. The community itself is given social responsibility. This is also supported by workspaces which are available for people who can use them so they don't have to travel to work (commute).

The community I am going to write about that is sustainable is the community of Bedzed in the UK. It is a community of 82 homes built by the Peabody Trust in Surrey and is an eco-housing development designed to release zero carbon emissions.

In order for a community to be sustainable it has to be built and run using materials from a sustainable source which means that to build and live here natural resources need to be preserved for future generations to enjoy. The community itself needs to look out for each other, ensuring that everyone has a good quality of life.

The community itself was built on a brownfield site in the London Borough of Sutton between 2000 and 2003. This makes it a sustainable Community because it avoids building on new land and preserves countryside for future generations to enjoy. The site, access roads and sewage systems are already in place. The houses themselves are quite unique. They have been built from natural, recycled or reclaimed materials which reduces the need to develop new materials which can be saved for use by future generations. Thick insulation (300mm compared to 50mm) helps to keep heat in. Large double-glazed windows allow lots of light to reduce electricity needs. The building was built facing south so solar panels can get the most heat. The funnels on top direct cool air into the building. This means that less natural gas is needed to heat the houses preserving this natural resource for future generations. Burning less gas reduces CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. 23 of the homes are for shared ownership which reduces the need to build more housing and use more open space. 10 are cheaper for key workers e.g. teachers/nurses/police/armed forces/social workers etc. which enables people from all walks of life to afford to live there. 15 are for rent which means ownership can be recycled. There is a car pool for residents. 35 people share 3 cars. This means that there is less CO2 in the atmosphere which helps to reduce Global Warming. The community itself is given social responsibility. This is also supported by workspaces which are available for people who can use them so they don't have to travel to work (commute).



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named area that you have studied:

**Name and locate the town or city.**

**Describe how quality of life varies in different parts of the city.**

**Explain how quality of life varies between places.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named area that you have studied:

**Name and locate the town or city.**

**Describe how quality of life varies in different parts of the city.**

**Explain how quality of life varies between places.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named area that you have studied:

**Name and locate the town or city.**

**Describe how quality of life varies in different parts of the city.**

**Explain how quality of life varies between places.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

For a named area that you have studied:

**Name and locate the town or city.**

**Describe how quality of life varies in different parts of the city.**

**Explain how quality of life varies between places.**



The city that I am going to write about is Leicester which is located in Leicestershire in the UK. Quality of life varies throughout the city. The areas that I will talk about are Wycliffe and Westcotes (found within 1km of the CBD) and located in the inner city. North Braunstone (located about 2 km south west of the CBD in the inner suburbs) and Evington (located over 4km south east of the CBD in the outer suburbs on the rural-urban fringe).

Quality of life is better in Evington than it is in Westcotes and Wycliffe and North Braunstone. Evington is found in the suburbs. Housing is larger than it is in other areas of the city and tends to be semi-detached or detached. Houses have front and back gardens which allows space for families to enjoy the outdoors and spend quality time together, building better relationships. Public open spaces like Evington Park encourage people to enjoy the outdoors. Air quality is better here reducing illness like asthma in children which makes parents feel better. Over 75% of the houses here are owner occupied which suggests that people have good jobs to be able to afford mortgages. This means that they are more likely to be able to afford luxuries like holidays which helps to make people feel better and reduces illnesses linked to things like stress. This is supported by an unemployed rate of less than 6%. Car ownership here is higher than it is in other areas of the city with over 50% having access to at least 1 car which gives them the freedom and the ability to access the services available in Leicester. In contrast, Westcotes and Wycliffe are inner city communities where quality of life tends to be much different to Evington. Traditional smaller terraced housing and tower blocks built to house families on lower incomes affect quality of life. In tower blocks like Goscote House in Wycliffe people feel a loss of community and feel isolated. Crime rates are higher here than they are in Evington and people feel less safe living here than they do in Evington. Poor air quality leads to poor health which reduces life expectancy and the amount of time you have to spend with family members. Nearly 20% of the population in this area are permanently sick and unemployment in these wards is higher in these areas (over 30% in Wycliffe). This suggests that people could have a poorer standard of living because of smaller incomes and reliance on benefits and therefore a poorer quality of life. The council housing estate of North Braunstone is similar. Built to house people moved as a result of redevelopment in the inner city in the 1960's, the problems of the inner city followed people to the inner suburbs. Compounded by low car ownership rates (over 70% have no car) people feel trapped and unable to access the services of the CBD.

The city that I am going to write about is Leicester which is located in Leicestershire in the UK. Quality of life varies throughout the city. The areas that I will talk about are Wycliffe and Westcotes (found within 1km of the CBD) and located in the inner city. North Braunstone (located about 2 km south west of the CBD in the inner suburbs) and Evington (located over 4km south east of the CBD in the outer suburbs on the rural-urban fringe).

Quality of life is better in Evington than it is in Westcotes and Wycliffe and North Braunstone. Evington is found in the suburbs. Housing is larger than it is in other areas of the city and tends to be semi-detached or detached. Houses have front and back gardens which allows space for families to enjoy the outdoors and spend quality time together, building better relationships. Public open spaces like Evington Park encourage people to enjoy the outdoors. Air quality is better here reducing illness like asthma in children which makes parents feel better. Over 75% of the houses here are owner occupied which suggests that people have good jobs to be able to afford mortgages. This means that they are more likely to be able to afford luxuries like holidays which helps to make people feel better and reduces illnesses linked to things like stress. This is supported by an unemployed rate of less than 6%. Car ownership here is higher than it is in other areas of the city with over 50% having access to at least 1 car which gives them the freedom and the ability to access the services available in Leicester. In contrast, Westcotes and Wycliffe are inner city communities where quality of life tends to be much different to Evington. Traditional smaller terraced housing and tower blocks built to house families on lower incomes affect quality of life. In tower blocks like Goscote House in Wycliffe people feel a loss of community and feel isolated. Crime rates are higher here than they are in Evington and people feel less safe living here than they do in Evington. Poor air quality leads to poor health which reduces life expectancy and the amount of time you have to spend with family members. Nearly 20% of the population in this area are permanently sick and unemployment in these wards is higher in these areas (over 30% in Wycliffe). This suggests that people could have a poorer standard of living because of smaller incomes and reliance on benefits and therefore a poorer quality of life. The council housing estate of North Braunstone is similar. Built to house people moved as a result of redevelopment in the inner city in the 1960's, the problems of the inner city followed people to the inner suburbs. Compounded by low car ownership rates (over 70% have no car) people feel trapped and unable to access the services of the CBD.

The city that I am going to write about is Leicester which is located in Leicestershire in the UK. Quality of life varies throughout the city. The areas that I will talk about are Wycliffe and Westcotes (found within 1km of the CBD) and located in the inner city. North Braunstone (located about 2 km south west of the CBD in the inner suburbs) and Evington (located over 4km south east of the CBD in the outer suburbs on the rural-urban fringe).

Quality of life is better in Evington than it is in Westcotes and Wycliffe and North Braunstone. Evington is found in the suburbs. Housing is larger than it is in other areas of the city and tends to be semi-detached or detached. Houses have front and back gardens which allows space for families to enjoy the outdoors and spend quality time together, building better relationships. Public open spaces like Evington Park encourage people to enjoy the outdoors. Air quality is better here reducing illness like asthma in children which makes parents feel better. Over 75% of the houses here are owner occupied which suggests that people have good jobs to be able to afford mortgages. This means that they are more likely to be able to afford luxuries like holidays which helps to make people feel better and reduces illnesses linked to things like stress. This is supported by an unemployed rate of less than 6%. Car ownership here is higher than it is in other areas of the city with over 50% having access to at least 1 car which gives them the freedom and the ability to access the services available in Leicester. In contrast, Westcotes and Wycliffe are inner city communities where quality of life tends to be much different to Evington. Traditional smaller terraced housing and tower blocks built to house families on lower incomes affect quality of life. In tower blocks like Goscote House in Wycliffe people feel a loss of community and feel isolated. Crime rates are higher here than they are in Evington and people feel less safe living here than they do in Evington. Poor air quality leads to poor health which reduces life expectancy and the amount of time you have to spend with family members. Nearly 20% of the population in this area are permanently sick and unemployment in these wards is higher in these areas (over 30% in Wycliffe). This suggests that people could have a poorer standard of living because of smaller incomes and reliance on benefits and therefore a poorer quality of life. The council housing estate of North Braunstone is similar. Built to house people moved as a result of redevelopment in the inner city in the 1960's, the problems of the inner city followed people to the inner suburbs. Compounded by low car ownership rates (over 70% have no car) people feel trapped and unable to access the services of the CBD.

The city that I am going to write about is Leicester which is located in Leicestershire in the UK. Quality of life varies throughout the city. The areas that I will talk about are Wycliffe and Westcotes (found within 1km of the CBD) and located in the inner city. North Braunstone (located about 2 km south west of the CBD in the inner suburbs) and Evington (located over 4km south east of the CBD in the outer suburbs on the rural-urban fringe).

Quality of life is better in Evington than it is in Westcotes and Wycliffe and North Braunstone. Evington is found in the suburbs. Housing is larger than it is in other areas of the city and tends to be semi-detached or detached. Houses have front and back gardens which allows space for families to enjoy the outdoors and spend quality time together, building better relationships. Public open spaces like Evington Park encourage people to enjoy the outdoors. Air quality is better here reducing illness like asthma in children which makes parents feel better. Over 75% of the houses here are owner occupied which suggests that people have good jobs to be able to afford mortgages. This means that they are more likely to be able to afford luxuries like holidays which helps to make people feel better and reduces illnesses linked to things like stress. This is supported by an unemployed rate of less than 6%. Car ownership here is higher than it is in other areas of the city with over 50% having access to at least 1 car which gives them the freedom and the ability to access the services available in Leicester. In contrast, Westcotes and Wycliffe are inner city communities where quality of life tends to be much different to Evington. Traditional smaller terraced housing and tower blocks built to house families on lower incomes affect quality of life. In tower blocks like Goscote House in Wycliffe people feel a loss of community and feel isolated. Crime rates are higher here than they are in Evington and people feel less safe living here than they do in Evington. Poor air quality leads to poor health which reduces life expectancy and the amount of time you have to spend with family members. Nearly 20% of the population in this area are permanently sick and unemployment in these wards is higher in these areas (over 30% in Wycliffe). This suggests that people could have a poorer standard of living because of smaller incomes and reliance on benefits and therefore a poorer quality of life. The council housing estate of North Braunstone is similar. Built to house people moved as a result of redevelopment in the inner city in the 1960's, the problems of the inner city followed people to the inner suburbs. Compounded by low car ownership rates (over 70% have no car) people feel trapped and unable to access the services of the CBD.





Case study 12

---



For a named area under pressure from many visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe the attractions of the area.**

**Explain the conflicts the visitors may cause.**



Case study 12

---



For a named area under pressure from many visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe the attractions of the area.**

**Explain the conflicts the visitors may cause.**



Case study 12

---



For a named area under pressure from many visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe the attractions of the area.**

**Explain the conflicts the visitors may cause.**



Case study 12

---



For a named area under pressure from many visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe the attractions of the area.**

**Explain the conflicts the visitors may cause.**

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors.

The Peak District is designated an area of outstanding natural beauty which explains why so many people visit, looking to escape the hustle and bustle and air and noise pollution of the cities. There are many places of interest to attract tourists in the area but specifically to the village itself. Beautiful viewpoints from hills like Mam Tor attract thousands of walkers to the area. The show caves of Peak Cavern, Speedwell cavern and the Blue John Cavern attract thousands of visitors due to unique geology. Castleton is an important base for touring in the Peak District for active sports like rock climbing, caving and cycling. Historical attractions like Peveril Castle (overlooking Castleton) offer tourists the opportunity to find about our historical heritage. There are over 16 B&B's and guest houses in Castleton which encourage people to stay.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors.

The Peak District is designated an area of outstanding natural beauty which explains why so many people visit, looking to escape the hustle and bustle and air and noise pollution of the cities. There are many places of interest to attract tourists in the area but specifically to the village itself. Beautiful viewpoints from hills like Mam Tor attract thousands of walkers to the area. The show caves of Peak Cavern, Speedwell cavern and the Blue John Cavern attract thousands of visitors due to unique geology. Castleton is an important base for touring in the Peak District for active sports like rock climbing, caving and cycling. Historical attractions like Peveril Castle (overlooking Castleton) offer tourists the opportunity to find about our historical heritage. There are over 16 B&B's and guest houses in Castleton which encourage people to stay.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors.

The Peak District is designated an area of outstanding natural beauty which explains why so many people visit, looking to escape the hustle and bustle and air and noise pollution of the cities. There are many places of interest to attract tourists in the area but specifically to the village itself. Beautiful viewpoints from hills like Mam Tor attract thousands of walkers to the area. The show caves of Peak Cavern, Speedwell cavern and the Blue John Cavern attract thousands of visitors due to unique geology. Castleton is an important base for touring in the Peak District for active sports like rock climbing, caving and cycling. Historical attractions like Peveril Castle (overlooking Castleton) offer tourists the opportunity to find about our historical heritage. There are over 16 B&B's and guest houses in Castleton which encourage people to stay.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors.

The Peak District is designated an area of outstanding natural beauty which explains why so many people visit, looking to escape the hustle and bustle and air and noise pollution of the cities. There are many places of interest to attract tourists in the area but specifically to the village itself. Beautiful viewpoints from hills like Mam Tor attract thousands of walkers to the area. The show caves of Peak Cavern, Speedwell cavern and the Blue John Cavern attract thousands of visitors due to unique geology. Castleton is an important base for touring in the Peak District for active sports like rock climbing, caving and cycling. Historical attractions like Peveril Castle (overlooking Castleton) offer tourists the opportunity to find about our historical heritage. There are over 16 B&B's and guest houses in Castleton which encourage people to stay.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.



## Case study 12

---



For a rural area where the environment is under pressure from visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe ways the environment is managed to reduce the impact caused by visitors.**

**Explain why this management is needed.**



## Case study 12

---



For a rural area where the environment is under pressure from visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe ways the environment is managed to reduce the impact caused by visitors.**

**Explain why this management is needed.**



## Case study 12

---



For a rural area where the environment is under pressure from visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe ways the environment is managed to reduce the impact caused by visitors.**

**Explain why this management is needed.**



## Case study 12

---



For a rural area where the environment is under pressure from visitors:

**Name the area.**

**Describe ways the environment is managed to reduce the impact caused by visitors.**

**Explain why this management is needed.**

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors and is under pressure as a result.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.

To help manage the issue of people bringing their own cars to Castleton a large car park has been built near the visitors centre. This car park deliberately has space for 10 buses which is designed to encourage people to use this means of transport to the village potentially helping to reduce carbon emissions locally improving air quality. This helps to reduce illness caused by poor air quality and in theory helps to reduce congestion on the roads helping local people to go about their daily business. Car parking spaces in the car park reduce the number of cars parked illegally and this helps to keep local people happy. The visitor centre itself encourages visitors to stick to managed activities like tours of the local caverns and this reduces the number of areas they visit. This may put pressure on some areas at the expense of keeping others untouched—like a honeypot. To combat the problem of footpath erosion on Mam Tor the main footpath has been paved which strengthens it. Walkers are encouraged to stick to the footpath by signs that give guidance about which way they should go. The visitor centre also offers educational talks to encourage visitors to be responsible while they spend time in the Park.

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors and is under pressure as a result.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.

To help manage the issue of people bringing their own cars to Castleton a large car park has been built near the visitors centre. This car park deliberately has space for 10 buses which is designed to encourage people to use this means of transport to the village potentially helping to reduce carbon emissions locally improving air quality. This helps to reduce illness caused by poor air quality and in theory helps to reduce congestion on the roads helping local people to go about their daily business. Car parking spaces in the car park reduce the number of cars parked illegally and this helps to keep local people happy. The visitor centre itself encourages visitors to stick to managed activities like tours of the local caverns and this reduces the number of areas they visit. This may put pressure on some areas at the expense of keeping others untouched—like a honeypot. To combat the problem of footpath erosion on Mam Tor the main footpath has been paved which strengthens it. Walkers are encouraged to stick to the footpath by signs that give guidance about which way they should go. The visitor centre also offers educational talks to encourage visitors to be responsible while they spend time in the Park.

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors and is under pressure as a result.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.

To help manage the issue of people bringing their own cars to Castleton a large car park has been built near the visitors centre. This car park deliberately has space for 10 buses which is designed to encourage people to use this means of transport to the village potentially helping to reduce carbon emissions locally improving air quality. This helps to reduce illness caused by poor air quality and in theory helps to reduce congestion on the roads helping local people to go about their daily business. Car parking spaces in the car park reduce the number of cars parked illegally and this helps to keep local people happy. The visitor centre itself encourages visitors to stick to managed activities like tours of the local caverns and this reduces the number of areas they visit. This may put pressure on some areas at the expense of keeping others untouched—like a honeypot. To combat the problem of footpath erosion on Mam Tor the main footpath has been paved which strengthens it. Walkers are encouraged to stick to the footpath by signs that give guidance about which way they should go. The visitor centre also offers educational talks to encourage visitors to be responsible while they spend time in the Park.

The area that I am going to be talking about is the rural village of Castleton which is located in the Peak District National Park in the UK. It is 5.5 miles West of Hathersage and 13.5 miles north of Bakewell. It is within 17 miles travelling distance of the City of Sheffield. The Peak District attracts over 10 million visitors a year mainly because of its close proximity to cities like Sheffield and Manchester. The visitor centre in Castleton, which opened in 2008, recorded over 185,000 visitors and is under pressure as a result.

So many visitors cause conflicts between different users of the National Park. Over 80% of visitors to the Park bring their own cars. This increases carbon dioxide levels in the air, reducing air quality. This causes conflict between visitors and local residents as incidents of asthma in children increase. Congestion on the roads as a result of this extra traffic delays farmers in their daily tasks and makes it much more difficult for local businesses to deliver their goods, potentially reducing profits. Extra cars in the village being parked in areas they shouldn't infuriates local residents. The area is used by farmers to graze their animals and conflicts occur when ramblers leave gates open as they explore the area and animals escape and get knocked down. Footpaths like Winnats Pass are eroded by thousands of pairs of feet which causes issues for local Park Rangers and conservationists who are keen to preserve the local environment and stop species of flowers and insects from disappearing.

To help manage the issue of people bringing their own cars to Castleton a large car park has been built near the visitors centre. This car park deliberately has space for 10 buses which is designed to encourage people to use this means of transport to the village potentially helping to reduce carbon emissions locally improving air quality. This helps to reduce illness caused by poor air quality and in theory helps to reduce congestion on the roads helping local people to go about their daily business. Car parking spaces in the car park reduce the number of cars parked illegally and this helps to keep local people happy. The visitor centre itself encourages visitors to stick to managed activities like tours of the local caverns and this reduces the number of areas they visit. This may put pressure on some areas at the expense of keeping others untouched—like a honeypot. To combat the problem of footpath erosion on Mam Tor the main footpath has been paved which strengthens it. Walkers are encouraged to stick to the footpath by signs that give guidance about which way they should go. The visitor centre also offers educational talks to encourage visitors to be responsible while they spend time in the Park.



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

**For an area you have studied:**  
**Name and locate an area within an LEDC from which people have moved away.**  
**Describe the effects of this movement on the area they have left.**  
**Explain why they moved away.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

**For an area you have studied:**  
**Name and locate an area within an LEDC from which people have moved away.**  
**Describe the effects of this movement on the area they have left.**  
**Explain why they moved away.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

**For an area you have studied:**  
**Name and locate an area within an LEDC from which people have moved away.**  
**Describe the effects of this movement on the area they have left.**  
**Explain why they moved away.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
1

**For an area you have studied:**  
**Name and locate an area within an LEDC from which people have moved away.**  
**Describe the effects of this movement on the area they have left.**  
**Explain why they moved away.**

The area that I am going to be writing about is the state of Tamil Nadu in India, the most southerly state in India where over half the people who live there have migrated to cities like Hyderabad in the neighbouring state, leaving many lost villages like Kulumur behind. Many people believe that India is in the process of experiencing "distress" migration.

So why are people moving away? There are many push factors that are encouraging people in rural areas to leave and move to the cities. There is little access to education for the poorest people living in the village of Kulumur. Nearly 40% of the people living here cannot read and write which is a higher percentage than other rural areas in Tamil Nadu. This means they are more likely to work in the informal sector and earn lower wages, if they are able to gain employment at all. In 2011 the census recorded that over 55% of the population did not have work. Over 1000 of the 5,500 population are farmers which leaves them at risk from crop failure and susceptible to malnutrition and death. Life expectancy in the area is lower than the national average at 62 years. The village is rural and transport links to other local villages and towns is undeveloped. The nearest railway station in Mathur is over 6km away. This means that local people, especially the younger generation, find it difficult to access services in local towns and cities like Sendurai. Boredom is a real issue in this rural area. The pull of cities like Hyderabad is too attractive, particularly for younger people. It is one of the most developed cities in India. A city of over 8 million people, it has lots to offer. Special economic zones dedicated to IT have encouraged companies from all over India and the World to locate there providing jobs that require skilled and non skilled workers. Employment is the biggest draw. Over 77% of males in the city are employed. Migrants, who can gain employment, are more likely to earn better wages and afford better quality housing and have better access to medical care with access to over 15 hospitals. This means they can get treatment to potentially live longer.

The younger generation leaving Kulumur leave behind an ageing population who find it more difficult to work the land which can lead to malnutrition. Family units are separated and very young children are often left without parental access, forced to live with grandparents. Housing falls into disrepair because it is the younger skilled population that tend to look after them. Local traditions tend to be lost as generations move away. These factors combined create a negative multiplier effect. Money can be sent home by the workers that have left which is positive but this migration tends to encourage other people in Kulumur to migrate.

The area that I am going to be writing about is the state of Tamil Nadu in India, the most southerly state in India where over half the people who live there have migrated to cities like Hyderabad in the neighbouring state, leaving many lost villages like Kulumur behind. Many people believe that India is in the process of experiencing "distress" migration.

So why are people moving away? There are many push factors that are encouraging people in rural areas to leave and move to the cities. There is little access to education for the poorest people living in the village of Kulumur. Nearly 40% of the people living here cannot read and write which is a higher percentage than other rural areas in Tamil Nadu. This means they are more likely to work in the informal sector and earn lower wages, if they are able to gain employment at all. In 2011 the census recorded that over 55% of the population did not have work. Over 1000 of the 5,500 population are farmers which leaves them at risk from crop failure and susceptible to malnutrition and death. Life expectancy in the area is lower than the national average at 62 years. The village is rural and transport links to other local villages and towns is undeveloped. The nearest railway station in Mathur is over 6km away. This means that local people, especially the younger generation, find it difficult to access services in local towns and cities like Sendurai. Boredom is a real issue in this rural area. The pull of cities like Hyderabad is too attractive, particularly for younger people. It is one of the most developed cities in India. A city of over 8 million people, it has lots to offer. Special economic zones dedicated to IT have encouraged companies from all over India and the World to locate there providing jobs that require skilled and non skilled workers. Employment is the biggest draw. Over 77% of males in the city are employed. Migrants, who can gain employment, are more likely to earn better wages and afford better quality housing and have better access to medical care with access to over 15 hospitals. This means they can get treatment to potentially live longer.

The younger generation leaving Kulumur leave behind an ageing population who find it more difficult to work the land which can lead to malnutrition. Family units are separated and very young children are often left without parental access, forced to live with grandparents. Housing falls into disrepair because it is the younger skilled population that tend to look after them. Local traditions tend to be lost as generations move away. These factors combined create a negative multiplier effect. Money can be sent home by the workers that have left which is positive but this migration tends to encourage other people in Kulumur to migrate.

The area that I am going to be writing about is the state of Tamil Nadu in India, the most southerly state in India where over half the people who live there have migrated to cities like Hyderabad in the neighbouring state, leaving many lost villages like Kulumur behind. Many people believe that India is in the process of experiencing "distress" migration.

So why are people moving away? There are many push factors that are encouraging people in rural areas to leave and move to the cities. There is little access to education for the poorest people living in the village of Kulumur. Nearly 40% of the people living here cannot read and write which is a higher percentage than other rural areas in Tamil Nadu. This means they are more likely to work in the informal sector and earn lower wages, if they are able to gain employment at all. In 2011 the census recorded that over 55% of the population did not have work. Over 1000 of the 5,500 population are farmers which leaves them at risk from crop failure and susceptible to malnutrition and death. Life expectancy in the area is lower than the national average at 62 years. The village is rural and transport links to other local villages and towns is undeveloped. The nearest railway station in Mathur is over 6km away. This means that local people, especially the younger generation, find it difficult to access services in local towns and cities like Sendurai. Boredom is a real issue in this rural area. The pull of cities like Hyderabad is too attractive, particularly for younger people. It is one of the most developed cities in India. A city of over 8 million people, it has lots to offer. Special economic zones dedicated to IT have encouraged companies from all over India and the World to locate there providing jobs that require skilled and non skilled workers. Employment is the biggest draw. Over 77% of males in the city are employed. Migrants, who can gain employment, are more likely to earn better wages and afford better quality housing and have better access to medical care with access to over 15 hospitals. This means they can get treatment to potentially live longer.

The younger generation leaving Kulumur leave behind an ageing population who find it more difficult to work the land which can lead to malnutrition. Family units are separated and very young children are often left without parental access, forced to live with grandparents. Housing falls into disrepair because it is the younger skilled population that tend to look after them. Local traditions tend to be lost as generations move away. These factors combined create a negative multiplier effect. Money can be sent home by the workers that have left which is positive but this migration tends to encourage other people in Kulumur to migrate.

The area that I am going to be writing about is the state of Tamil Nadu in India, the most southerly state in India where over half the people who live there have migrated to cities like Hyderabad in the neighbouring state, leaving many lost villages like Kulumur behind. Many people believe that India is in the process of experiencing "distress" migration.

So why are people moving away? There are many push factors that are encouraging people in rural areas to leave and move to the cities. There is little access to education for the poorest people living in the village of Kulumur. Nearly 40% of the people living here cannot read and write which is a higher percentage than other rural areas in Tamil Nadu. This means they are more likely to work in the informal sector and earn lower wages, if they are able to gain employment at all. In 2011 the census recorded that over 55% of the population did not have work. Over 1000 of the 5,500 population are farmers which leaves them at risk from crop failure and susceptible to malnutrition and death. Life expectancy in the area is lower than the national average at 62 years. The village is rural and transport links to other local villages and towns is undeveloped. The nearest railway station in Mathur is over 6km away. This means that local people, especially the younger generation, find it difficult to access services in local towns and cities like Sendurai. Boredom is a real issue in this rural area. The pull of cities like Hyderabad is too attractive, particularly for younger people. It is one of the most developed cities in India. A city of over 8 million people, it has lots to offer. Special economic zones dedicated to IT have encouraged companies from all over India and the World to locate there providing jobs that require skilled and non skilled workers. Employment is the biggest draw. Over 77% of males in the city are employed. Migrants, who can gain employment, are more likely to earn better wages and afford better quality housing and have better access to medical care with access to over 15 hospitals. This means they can get treatment to potentially live longer.

The younger generation leaving Kulumur leave behind an ageing population who find it more difficult to work the land which can lead to malnutrition. Family units are separated and very young children are often left without parental access, forced to live with grandparents. Housing falls into disrepair because it is the younger skilled population that tend to look after them. Local traditions tend to be lost as generations move away. These factors combined create a negative multiplier effect. Money can be sent home by the workers that have left which is positive but this migration tends to encourage other people in Kulumur to migrate.



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one planning issue:**

**Name the planning issue.**

**Describe the planning issue.**

**Explain why there are a number of different views about the planning issue.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one planning issue:**

**Name the planning issue.**

**Describe the planning issue.**

**Explain why there are a number of different views about the planning issue.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one planning issue:**

**Name the planning issue.**

**Describe the planning issue.**

**Explain why there are a number of different views about the planning issue.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one planning issue:**

**Name the planning issue.**

**Describe the planning issue.**

**Explain why there are a number of different views about the planning issue.**



The planning issue I am going to be writing about is the HS2, a new high speed rail network currently being planned for the UK and designed to connect several cities like Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds to London and Europe. A scheme that will eventually cost the tax payer about 33 billion pounds. Planned for 2026 (phase 1) Greater London will be connected to the West Midlands. By 2032 it will connect Yorkshire to Greater London. It is a project initially developed by the Labour party but has been reviewed and changed by the current coalition government. The plan is for the new lines to carry 400m long trains with up to 1,100 seats per train operating at speeds up to 250mph. The department of transport suggests that Birmingham to London journey times will be cut from 1hr 21 mins to 49 mins. It is suggested that Manchester to London journeys will be cut by a full hour. Birmingham to Leeds journeys will also be cut by an hour. Essentially, this could translate into journey times from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow (once the scheme has been extended) being cut by over 3 hours. The government believes its creation will free up capacity on over-crowded commuter routes and could remove 4.5 million journeys a year from the air and 9 million journeys from the roads, removing lorries from busy routes. This makes it an important part of our low carbon future. They argue that the line will create massive economic prosperity in northern cities once they are connected to the South East directly, offering businesses viable opportunities to locate in these areas as an alternative to the south east, creating thousands of new jobs. Unfortunately, the issue is quite controversial. Only 42% of people in the UK support the plans. The government support the plan because they believe it will bridge the north-south divide. They believe that 70% of the jobs created will be in the north. With jobs, more money will be invested through a positive multiplier effect, into these areas. Conservation groups like Friends of the Earth support the idea of reducing the carbon footprint by reducing journeys made by road and air but are concerned about the cost of tickets on the new trains. They believe that journey prices will actually be too high for the ordinary commuter and this will increase overcrowding on normal trains, not reduce it. They worry that the new trains will run empty and money should be spent on current routes. Local residents living in the path of the new HS2 rail link are concerned because they are being forced to sell their homes. Communities will literally be split by the rail line and families will lose homes that they have spent years developing. Some people believe we don't have the money to spend on the project and money should be spent on things like the NHS.

The planning issue I am going to be writing about is the HS2, a new high speed rail network currently being planned for the UK and designed to connect several cities like Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds to London and Europe. A scheme that will eventually cost the tax payer about 33 billion pounds. Planned for 2026 (phase 1) Greater London will be connected to the West Midlands. By 2032 it will connect Yorkshire to Greater London. It is a project initially developed by the Labour party but has been reviewed and changed by the current coalition government. The plan is for the new lines to carry 400m long trains with up to 1,100 seats per train operating at speeds up to 250mph. The department of transport suggests that Birmingham to London journey times will be cut from 1hr 21 mins to 49 mins. It is suggested that Manchester to London journeys will be cut by a full hour. Birmingham to Leeds journeys will also be cut by an hour. Essentially, this could translate into journey times from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow (once the scheme has been extended) being cut by over 3 hours. The government believes its creation will free up capacity on over-crowded commuter routes and could remove 4.5 million journeys a year from the air and 9 million journeys from the roads, removing lorries from busy routes. This makes it an important part of our low carbon future. They argue that the line will create massive economic prosperity in northern cities once they are connected to the South East directly, offering businesses viable opportunities to locate in these areas as an alternative to the south east, creating thousands of new jobs. Unfortunately, the issue is quite controversial. Only 42% of people in the UK support the plans. The government support the plan because they believe it will bridge the north-south divide. They believe that 70% of the jobs created will be in the north. With jobs, more money will be invested through a positive multiplier effect, into these areas. Conservation groups like Friends of the Earth support the idea of reducing the carbon footprint by reducing journeys made by road and air but are concerned about the cost of tickets on the new trains. They believe that journey prices will actually be too high for the ordinary commuter and this will increase overcrowding on normal trains, not reduce it. They worry that the new trains will run empty and money should be spent on current routes. Local residents living in the path of the new HS2 rail link are concerned because they are being forced to sell their homes. Communities will literally be split by the rail line and families will lose homes that they have spent years developing. Some people believe we don't have the money to spend on the project and money should be spent on things like the NHS.

The planning issue I am going to be writing about is the HS2, a new high speed rail network currently being planned for the UK and designed to connect several cities like Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds to London and Europe. A scheme that will eventually cost the tax payer about 33 billion pounds. Planned for 2026 (phase 1) Greater London will be connected to the West Midlands. By 2032 it will connect Yorkshire to Greater London. It is a project initially developed by the Labour party but has been reviewed and changed by the current coalition government. The plan is for the new lines to carry 400m long trains with up to 1,100 seats per train operating at speeds up to 250mph. The department of transport suggests that Birmingham to London journey times will be cut from 1hr 21 mins to 49 mins. It is suggested that Manchester to London journeys will be cut by a full hour. Birmingham to Leeds journeys will also be cut by an hour. Essentially, this could translate into journey times from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow (once the scheme has been extended) being cut by over 3 hours. The government believes its creation will free up capacity on over-crowded commuter routes and could remove 4.5 million journeys a year from the air and 9 million journeys from the roads, removing lorries from busy routes. This makes it an important part of our low carbon future. They argue that the line will create massive economic prosperity in northern cities once they are connected to the South East directly, offering businesses viable opportunities to locate in these areas as an alternative to the south east, creating thousands of new jobs. Unfortunately, the issue is quite controversial. Only 42% of people in the UK support the plans. The government support the plan because they believe it will bridge the north-south divide. They believe that 70% of the jobs created will be in the north. With jobs, more money will be invested through a positive multiplier effect, into these areas. Conservation groups like Friends of the Earth support the idea of reducing the carbon footprint by reducing journeys made by road and air but are concerned about the cost of tickets on the new trains. They believe that journey prices will actually be too high for the ordinary commuter and this will increase overcrowding on normal trains, not reduce it. They worry that the new trains will run empty and money should be spent on current routes. Local residents living in the path of the new HS2 rail link are concerned because they are being forced to sell their homes. Communities will literally be split by the rail line and families will lose homes that they have spent years developing. Some people believe we don't have the money to spend on the project and money should be spent on things like the NHS.

The planning issue I am going to be writing about is the HS2, a new high speed rail network currently being planned for the UK and designed to connect several cities like Manchester, Liverpool and Leeds to London and Europe. A scheme that will eventually cost the tax payer about 33 billion pounds. Planned for 2026 (phase 1) Greater London will be connected to the West Midlands. By 2032 it will connect Yorkshire to Greater London. It is a project initially developed by the Labour party but has been reviewed and changed by the current coalition government. The plan is for the new lines to carry 400m long trains with up to 1,100 seats per train operating at speeds up to 250mph. The department of transport suggests that Birmingham to London journey times will be cut from 1hr 21 mins to 49 mins. It is suggested that Manchester to London journeys will be cut by a full hour. Birmingham to Leeds journeys will also be cut by an hour. Essentially, this could translate into journey times from London to Edinburgh and Glasgow (once the scheme has been extended) being cut by over 3 hours. The government believes its creation will free up capacity on over-crowded commuter routes and could remove 4.5 million journeys a year from the air and 9 million journeys from the roads, removing lorries from busy routes. This makes it an important part of our low carbon future. They argue that the line will create massive economic prosperity in northern cities once they are connected to the South East directly, offering businesses viable opportunities to locate in these areas as an alternative to the south east, creating thousands of new jobs. Unfortunately, the issue is quite controversial. Only 42% of people in the UK support the plans. The government support the plan because they believe it will bridge the north-south divide. They believe that 70% of the jobs created will be in the north. With jobs, more money will be invested through a positive multiplier effect, into these areas. Conservation groups like Friends of the Earth support the idea of reducing the carbon footprint by reducing journeys made by road and air but are concerned about the cost of tickets on the new trains. They believe that journey prices will actually be too high for the ordinary commuter and this will increase overcrowding on normal trains, not reduce it. They worry that the new trains will run empty and money should be spent on current routes. Local residents living in the path of the new HS2 rail link are concerned because they are being forced to sell their homes. Communities will literally be split by the rail line and families will lose homes that they have spent years developing. Some people believe we don't have the money to spend on the project and money should be spent on things like the NHS.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For an area that has suffered from a river flood:

Name the area that suffered from the flood.

Describe how the flood affected different groups of people.

Explain the reasons for the flood.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For an area that has suffered from a river flood:

Name the area that suffered from the flood.

Describe how the flood affected different groups of people.

Explain the reasons for the flood.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For an area that has suffered from a river flood:

Name the area that suffered from the flood.

Describe how the flood affected different groups of people.

Explain the reasons for the flood.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For an area that has suffered from a river flood:

Name the area that suffered from the flood.

Describe how the flood affected different groups of people.

Explain the reasons for the flood.

Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The Rivers Valency and Jordan burst their banks on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. The fact that the confluence of the two rivers is located just outside the village is one reason why the flood occurred—there was simply too much water flowing through the village at the same time. In the two weeks prior to the flood there was lots of rainfall and the ground was already saturated before a low pressure weather system deposited 200mm on Ottersham Moor in just a four hour period. The excess rainfall was unable to infiltrate the soil and washed directly over the surface and into the rivers. Add to this the fact that trees had been cut down in the drainage basin and the steep valley sides around the village both combined to reduce the capacity for interception which led to more water finding its way into the rivers more quickly. Building on the floodplain is also an issue here. Villages like Boscastle facilitate more water finding its way in the rivers more quickly, aided by a good water drainage system. Coastal winds and high tides added to the problem, drawing water in from the coast.

The flood affected different groups of people. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually they had to invest millions into new flood prevention schemes which resulted in local people paying more council tax.

Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The Rivers Valency and Jordan burst their banks on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. The fact that the confluence of the two rivers is located just outside the village is one reason why the flood occurred—there was simply too much water flowing through the village at the same time. In the two weeks prior to the flood there was lots of rainfall and the ground was already saturated before a low pressure weather system deposited 200mm on Ottersham Moor in just a four hour period. The excess rainfall was unable to infiltrate the soil and washed directly over the surface and into the rivers. Add to this the fact that trees had been cut down in the drainage basin and the steep valley sides around the village both combined to reduce the capacity for interception which led to more water finding its way into the rivers more quickly. Building on the floodplain is also an issue here. Villages like Boscastle facilitate more water finding its way in the rivers more quickly, aided by a good water drainage system. Coastal winds and high tides added to the problem, drawing water in from the coast.

The flood affected different groups of people. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually they had to invest millions into new flood prevention schemes which resulted in local people paying more council tax.

Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The Rivers Valency and Jordan burst their banks on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. The fact that the confluence of the two rivers is located just outside the village is one reason why the flood occurred—there was simply too much water flowing through the village at the same time. In the two weeks prior to the flood there was lots of rainfall and the ground was already saturated before a low pressure weather system deposited 200mm on Ottersham Moor in just a four hour period. The excess rainfall was unable to infiltrate the soil and washed directly over the surface and into the rivers. Add to this the fact that trees had been cut down in the drainage basin and the steep valley sides around the village both combined to reduce the capacity for interception which led to more water finding its way into the rivers more quickly. Building on the floodplain is also an issue here. Villages like Boscastle facilitate more water finding its way in the rivers more quickly, aided by a good water drainage system. Coastal winds and high tides added to the problem, drawing water in from the coast.

The flood affected different groups of people. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually they had to invest millions into new flood prevention schemes which resulted in local people paying more council tax.

Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The Rivers Valency and Jordan burst their banks on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. The fact that the confluence of the two rivers is located just outside the village is one reason why the flood occurred—there was simply too much water flowing through the village at the same time. In the two weeks prior to the flood there was lots of rainfall and the ground was already saturated before a low pressure weather system deposited 200mm on Ottersham Moor in just a four hour period. The excess rainfall was unable to infiltrate the soil and washed directly over the surface and into the rivers. Add to this the fact that trees had been cut down in the drainage basin and the steep valley sides around the village both combined to reduce the capacity for interception which led to more water finding its way into the rivers more quickly. Building on the floodplain is also an issue here. Villages like Boscastle facilitate more water finding its way in the rivers more quickly, aided by a good water drainage system. Coastal winds and high tides added to the problem, drawing water in from the coast.

The flood affected different groups of people. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually they had to invest millions into new flood prevention schemes which resulted in local people paying more council tax.



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about river management at a local scale.**

**Name the river.**

**Describe how the river is managed at a local scale.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about river management at a local scale.**

**Name the river.**

**Describe how the river is managed at a local scale.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about river management at a local scale.**

**Name the river.**

**Describe how the river is managed at a local scale.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about river management at a local scale.**

**Name the river.**

**Describe how the river is managed at a local scale.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**

The river I am talking about is the river Valency which flows through the village of Boscastle. Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The river was identified for management after a flood that took place on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually the local council decided to invest in new flood defences costing 4.5 million and started in 2008.

The first thing they did was to widen the river channel which enables more water to flow through the channel after heavy rainfall and therefore reduce the flood risk. They put into place a catchment management scheme, strategically planting thousands of new trees and putting steps into the steep valley sides. New vegetation increases interception which reduces the amount of water getting into the channel after heavy rain. The steps make the valley sides less steep, reducing the time it takes for water to get into the channel. Both of these strategies help to reduce water in the channel and therefore reduce the flood risk. One of the main issues that helped to make the flood problem worse in Boscastle in 2004 was the fact that cars were washed into the river from the villages main car park and low bridges were blocked by cars and other debris as flood waters started to rise. To combat these issues the main car park was relocated away from the river and built on higher ground. Bridges were raised so that in future more water and debris could flow underneath before blocking, allowing more water to escape therefore reducing the flood risk.

The river I am talking about is the river Valency which flows through the village of Boscastle. Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The river was identified for management after a flood that took place on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually the local council decided to invest in new flood defences costing 4.5 million and started in 2008.

The first thing they did was to widen the river channel which enables more water to flow through the channel after heavy rainfall and therefore reduce the flood risk. They put into place a catchment management scheme, strategically planting thousands of new trees and putting steps into the steep valley sides. New vegetation increases interception which reduces the amount of water getting into the channel after heavy rain. The steps make the valley sides less steep, reducing the time it takes for water to get into the channel. Both of these strategies help to reduce water in the channel and therefore reduce the flood risk. One of the main issues that helped to make the flood problem worse in Boscastle in 2004 was the fact that cars were washed into the river from the villages main car park and low bridges were blocked by cars and other debris as flood waters started to rise. To combat these issues the main car park was relocated away from the river and built on higher ground. Bridges were raised so that in future more water and debris could flow underneath before blocking, allowing more water to escape therefore reducing the flood risk.

The river I am talking about is the river Valency which flows through the village of Boscastle. Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The river was identified for management after a flood that took place on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually the local council decided to invest in new flood defences costing 4.5 million and started in 2008.

The first thing they did was to widen the river channel which enables more water to flow through the channel after heavy rainfall and therefore reduce the flood risk. They put into place a catchment management scheme, strategically planting thousands of new trees and putting steps into the steep valley sides. New vegetation increases interception which reduces the amount of water getting into the channel after heavy rain. The steps make the valley sides less steep, reducing the time it takes for water to get into the channel. Both of these strategies help to reduce water in the channel and therefore reduce the flood risk. One of the main issues that helped to make the flood problem worse in Boscastle in 2004 was the fact that cars were washed into the river from the villages main car park and low bridges were blocked by cars and other debris as flood waters started to rise. To combat these issues the main car park was relocated away from the river and built on higher ground. Bridges were raised so that in future more water and debris could flow underneath before blocking, allowing more water to escape therefore reducing the flood risk.

The river I am talking about is the river Valency which flows through the village of Boscastle. Boscastle is located in the UK in the county of Cornwall in the South West. The village is located on the north west coastline of the county about 18 miles south of Bude.

The river was identified for management after a flood that took place on August 16th 2004 causing massive damage in Boscastle. Boscastle is a popular tourist destination and in August there were hundreds of tourists in the village. These tourists had to be rescued by emergency services, many being winched to safety from the roofs of their hotels. Many were left with no-where to stay as hotels and B&B's were damaged by the torrent of flood water. Holidays were cut short as people returned home. Local residents were affected quite badly. Electricity and gas supplies were cut off, making it difficult for people to cook food and wash. Homes and businesses were damaged, some destroyed completely, which left people homeless and unemployed and therefore reliant on local government to help them. 100 cars were swept into the sea which resulted in massive insurance claims and rising insurance premiums. Local emergency service personnel were also affected as 7 rescue helicopters were scrambled to help rescue people trapped in buildings. 16 people were initially missing after the flood and the emergency services put their own lives at risk as they tried to ensure everyone was accounted for and were safe. The local council had to step in to provide emergency accommodation, food and water for people. Eventually the local council decided to invest in new flood defences costing 4.5 million and started in 2008.

The first thing they did was to widen the river channel which enables more water to flow through the channel after heavy rainfall and therefore reduce the flood risk. They put into place a catchment management scheme, strategically planting thousands of new trees and putting steps into the steep valley sides. New vegetation increases interception which reduces the amount of water getting into the channel after heavy rain. The steps make the valley sides less steep, reducing the time it takes for water to get into the channel. Both of these strategies help to reduce water in the channel and therefore reduce the flood risk. One of the main issues that helped to make the flood problem worse in Boscastle in 2004 was the fact that cars were washed into the river from the villages main car park and low bridges were blocked by cars and other debris as flood waters started to rise. To combat these issues the main car park was relocated away from the river and built on higher ground. Bridges were raised so that in future more water and debris could flow underneath before blocking, allowing more water to escape therefore reducing the flood risk.



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one ecosystem.**

**Name the ecosystem.**

**Describe how people manage this ecosystem sustainably.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one ecosystem.**

**Name the ecosystem.**

**Describe how people manage this ecosystem sustainably.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one ecosystem.**

**Name the ecosystem.**

**Describe how people manage this ecosystem sustainably.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**



## Case study 12

---



**A case study about one ecosystem.**

**Name the ecosystem.**

**Describe how people manage this ecosystem sustainably.**

**Explain why this management is necessary.**

The ecosystem I am going to be writing about is the Tropical Rainforest ecosystem in Malaysia. Malaysia is located in south east Asia, just north of the Equator. The Tropical Rainforests are located on the north west side of the island.

The tropical climate is perfect for growing these vast forests and the ecosystem. Left to its own devices, is a perfect growing machine. It follows a pretty unique cycle of life. As trees, plants and animals die they fall to the forest floor. Material decomposes and mixes with the very thin soil to form a humus layer which provides the soil with the nutrients it needs to support plant life. These nutrients are recycled into the forest and the process starts again. Management of this forest is needed because statistics suggest that this rainforest is disappearing faster than any other tropical rainforest in the World. Since 2000 over 140200 hectares of forest has been lost to deforestation and unfortunately, when the nutrient cycle is broken by this deforestation, trees and plants cannot be supported by soil that becomes exhausted very quickly. Sadly animals and insects are losing their natural habitats too. Huge areas of rainforest are also being burned which releases carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere which is changing local weather patterns and is contributing to global warming. Managing the forest is both a local and a global issue.

The Malaysian Government have been managing parts of this rainforest since 1977. An act of Parliament passed in 1977 set out to do 5 things:

Develop the timber processing to increase the profitability of exported wood.

Encourage alternative timber sources.

Increase public awareness of forests.

Increase research into forestry.

Involve local communities in forest projects.

Pre-felling studies identify what trees, plants and animals are there so that rare species of trees are left alone.

Commercially viable trees are marked and only these trees are allowed to be cut down. Huge penalties are given if the government finds other trees to be lost. Felling is carefully managed and studies are done to immediately after felling to put a programme of forest replenishment into action. This makes the programme very sustainable. Huge areas of National Forest have been set aside. There can be no deforestation in these areas at all.

Eco-tourism is encouraged in the rainforests in Malaysia which introduces people to these unique environments without damaging them, preserving them for future generations to enjoy. Only small groups are allowed to visit at any one time making the process more manageable. Local guides are used involving the local community and generating income. Transport to remote areas is limited and controlled. Canopy walks have been introduced to reduce the impact of visitors to the forest floor.

The ecosystem I am going to be writing about is the Tropical Rainforest ecosystem in Malaysia. Malaysia is located in south east Asia, just north of the Equator. The Tropical Rainforests are located on the north west side of the island.

The tropical climate is perfect for growing these vast forests and the ecosystem. Left to its own devices, is a perfect growing machine. It follows a pretty unique cycle of life. As trees, plants and animals die they fall to the forest floor. Material decomposes and mixes with the very thin soil to form a humus layer which provides the soil with the nutrients it needs to support plant life. These nutrients are recycled into the forest and the process starts again. Management of this forest is needed because statistics suggest that this rainforest is disappearing faster than any other tropical rainforest in the World. Since 2000 over 140200 hectares of forest has been lost to deforestation and unfortunately, when the nutrient cycle is broken by this deforestation, trees and plants cannot be supported by soil that becomes exhausted very quickly. Sadly animals and insects are losing their natural habitats too. Huge areas of rainforest are also being burned which releases carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere which is changing local weather patterns and is contributing to global warming. Managing the forest is both a local and a global issue.

The Malaysian Government have been managing parts of this rainforest since 1977. An act of Parliament passed in 1977 set out to do 5 things:

Develop the timber processing to increase the profitability of exported wood.

Encourage alternative timber sources.

Increase public awareness of forests.

Increase research into forestry.

Involve local communities in forest projects.

Pre-felling studies identify what trees, plants and animals are there so that rare species of trees are left alone.

Commercially viable trees are marked and only these trees are allowed to be cut down. Huge penalties are given if the government finds other trees to be lost. Felling is carefully managed and studies are done to immediately after felling to put a programme of forest replenishment into action. This makes the programme very sustainable. Huge areas of National Forest have been set aside. There can be no deforestation in these areas at all.

Eco-tourism is encouraged in the rainforests in Malaysia which introduces people to these unique environments without damaging them, preserving them for future generations to enjoy. Only small groups are allowed to visit at any one time making the process more manageable. Local guides are used involving the local community and generating income. Transport to remote areas is limited and controlled. Canopy walks have been introduced to reduce the impact of visitors to the forest floor.

The ecosystem I am going to be writing about is the Tropical Rainforest ecosystem in Malaysia. Malaysia is located in south east Asia, just north of the Equator. The Tropical Rainforests are located on the north west side of the island.

The tropical climate is perfect for growing these vast forests and the ecosystem. Left to its own devices, is a perfect growing machine. It follows a pretty unique cycle of life. As trees, plants and animals die they fall to the forest floor. Material decomposes and mixes with the very thin soil to form a humus layer which provides the soil with the nutrients it needs to support plant life. These nutrients are recycled into the forest and the process starts again. Management of this forest is needed because statistics suggest that this rainforest is disappearing faster than any other tropical rainforest in the World. Since 2000 over 140200 hectares of forest has been lost to deforestation and unfortunately, when the nutrient cycle is broken by this deforestation, trees and plants cannot be supported by soil that becomes exhausted very quickly. Sadly animals and insects are losing their natural habitats too. Huge areas of rainforest are also being burned which releases carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere which is changing local weather patterns and is contributing to global warming. Managing the forest is both a local and a global issue.

The Malaysian Government have been managing parts of this rainforest since 1977. An act of Parliament passed in 1977 set out to do 5 things:

Develop the timber processing to increase the profitability of exported wood.

Encourage alternative timber sources.

Increase public awareness of forests.

Increase research into forestry.

Involve local communities in forest projects.

Pre-felling studies identify what trees, plants and animals are there so that rare species of trees are left alone.

Commercially viable trees are marked and only these trees are allowed to be cut down. Huge penalties are given if the government finds other trees to be lost. Felling is carefully managed and studies are done to immediately after felling to put a programme of forest replenishment into action. This makes the programme very sustainable. Huge areas of National Forest have been set aside. There can be no deforestation in these areas at all.

Eco-tourism is encouraged in the rainforests in Malaysia which introduces people to these unique environments without damaging them, preserving them for future generations to enjoy. Only small groups are allowed to visit at any one time making the process more manageable. Local guides are used involving the local community and generating income. Transport to remote areas is limited and controlled. Canopy walks have been introduced to reduce the impact of visitors to the forest floor.

The ecosystem I am going to be writing about is the Tropical Rainforest ecosystem in Malaysia. Malaysia is located in south east Asia, just north of the Equator. The Tropical Rainforests are located on the north west side of the island.

The tropical climate is perfect for growing these vast forests and the ecosystem. Left to its own devices, is a perfect growing machine. It follows a pretty unique cycle of life. As trees, plants and animals die they fall to the forest floor. Material decomposes and mixes with the very thin soil to form a humus layer which provides the soil with the nutrients it needs to support plant life. These nutrients are recycled into the forest and the process starts again. Management of this forest is needed because statistics suggest that this rainforest is disappearing faster than any other tropical rainforest in the World. Since 2000 over 140200 hectares of forest has been lost to deforestation and unfortunately, when the nutrient cycle is broken by this deforestation, trees and plants cannot be supported by soil that becomes exhausted very quickly. Sadly animals and insects are losing their natural habitats too. Huge areas of rainforest are also being burned which releases carbon dioxide back into the atmosphere which is changing local weather patterns and is contributing to global warming. Managing the forest is both a local and a global issue.

The Malaysian Government have been managing parts of this rainforest since 1977. An act of Parliament passed in 1977 set out to do 5 things:

Develop the timber processing to increase the profitability of exported wood.

Encourage alternative timber sources.

Increase public awareness of forests.

Increase research into forestry.

Involve local communities in forest projects.

Pre-felling studies identify what trees, plants and animals are there so that rare species of trees are left alone.

Commercially viable trees are marked and only these trees are allowed to be cut down. Huge penalties are given if the government finds other trees to be lost. Felling is carefully managed and studies are done to immediately after felling to put a programme of forest replenishment into action. This makes the programme very sustainable. Huge areas of National Forest have been set aside. There can be no deforestation in these areas at all.

Eco-tourism is encouraged in the rainforests in Malaysia which introduces people to these unique environments without damaging them, preserving them for future generations to enjoy. Only small groups are allowed to visit at any one time making the process more manageable. Local guides are used involving the local community and generating income. Transport to remote areas is limited and controlled. Canopy walks have been introduced to reduce the impact of visitors to the forest floor.





## Case Study 12

---



For a coastal area you have studied:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe the main features of this coastline and the processes that formed them.**

**Explain how these features are used by people.**



## Case Study 12

---



For a coastal area you have studied:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe the main features of this coastline and the processes that formed them.**

**Explain how these features are used by people.**



## Case Study 12

---



For a coastal area you have studied:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe the main features of this coastline and the processes that formed them.**

**Explain how these features are used by people.**



## Case Study 12

---



For a coastal area you have studied:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe the main features of this coastline and the processes that formed them.**

**Explain how these features are used by people.**

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

Flamborough Head marks the location of a headland and bay. To the north of Selwicks bay is an arch and to the south is a stack. As the waves crash against the cliffs they erode through hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution. Hydraulic action forces water and air into the cracks in the cliffs and forces them to widen and split. Bits break off. Abrasion takes these broken bits and bashes them back against the cliffs which forces more bits to break off. Attrition makes these pieces smaller by bashing them together. The acids in the sea water continue this process of erosion (solution). These processes work together to form caves. There are many caves within the cliffs at Flamborough Head. As erosion continues the caves may eventually form arches. As the arch roofs collapse, these will form stacks. Most of the coastline are cliffs made from boulder clay. The cliffs erode quickly and material is transported south along the coastline through a process called long-shore drift. Prevailing winds move the waves up the beach is a 'swash' motion. Erosion takes places and the waves move this material down the coastline through 'backwash'. This process continues and cliff material is moved down the coastline. It is deposited at the end of the coastline as the sea water mixes with the fresh-water of the Humber Estuary as the energy that the water has to transport material is reduced. This forms the spit there which is called Spurn Point.

Flamborough Head has one of the most important seabird colonies in Europe and part of the cliffs have been designated a nature reserve. These cliffs attract huge numbers of ornithologists every year, looking to spot rare species of birds like the auk. The grassland is rich in flowers that attract species of butterfly and moths. Public footpaths have been created through the reserve along with a car park visitor centre, café, gift shops, toilets and picnic facilities. The lighthouse is also major attraction. 2.7 million day visitors are attracted to this area every year spending millions of pounds and boosting the local economy. Selwicks bay attracts families to play on the sandy beaches, and explore the rock pools of the wave cut platform when the tide is out. The caves allow people to explore and add a sense of mystery.

Farmers use the rich soil of the coastline to farm and graze their animals. Dotted along this coastline can be found many villages and seaside towns (like Hornsea) that offer tourists the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery that this coastline has to offer.

Spurn Point is also a national nature reserve. It is open to visitors but access can only be gained by foot because part of it was washed away by a storm surge in 2013. It is rich in wildlife and attracts conservationists keen to spot the Roe deer and fox and maybe even a passing humpback whale in the summer.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

Flamborough Head marks the location of a headland and bay. To the north of Selwicks bay is an arch and to the south is a stack. As the waves crash against the cliffs they erode through hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution. Hydraulic action forces water and air into the cracks in the cliffs and forces them to widen and split. Bits break off. Abrasion takes these broken bits and bashes them back against the cliffs which forces more bits to break off. Attrition makes these pieces smaller by bashing them together. The acids in the sea water continue this process of erosion (solution). These processes work together to form caves. There are many caves within the cliffs at Flamborough Head. As erosion continues the caves may eventually form arches. As the arch roofs collapse, these will form stacks. Most of the coastline are cliffs made from boulder clay. The cliffs erode quickly and material is transported south along the coastline through a process called long-shore drift. Prevailing winds move the waves up the beach is a 'swash' motion. Erosion takes places and the waves move this material down the coastline through 'backwash'. This process continues and cliff material is moved down the coastline. It is deposited at the end of the coastline as the sea water mixes with the fresh-water of the Humber Estuary as the energy that the water has to transport material is reduced. This forms the spit there which is called Spurn Point.

Flamborough Head has one of the most important seabird colonies in Europe and part of the cliffs have been designated a nature reserve. These cliffs attract huge numbers of ornithologists every year, looking to spot rare species of birds like the auk. The grassland is rich in flowers that attract species of butterfly and moths. Public footpaths have been created through the reserve along with a car park visitor centre, café, gift shops, toilets and picnic facilities. The lighthouse is also major attraction. 2.7 million day visitors are attracted to this area every year spending millions of pounds and boosting the local economy. Selwicks bay attracts families to play on the sandy beaches, and explore the rock pools of the wave cut platform when the tide is out. The caves allow people to explore and add a sense of mystery.

Farmers use the rich soil of the coastline to farm and graze their animals. Dotted along this coastline can be found many villages and seaside towns (like Hornsea) that offer tourists the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery that this coastline has to offer.

Spurn Point is also a national nature reserve. It is open to visitors but access can only be gained by foot because part of it was washed away by a storm surge in 2013. It is rich in wildlife and attracts conservationists keen to spot the Roe deer and fox and maybe even a passing humpback whale in the summer.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

Flamborough Head marks the location of a headland and bay. To the north of Selwicks bay is an arch and to the south is a stack. As the waves crash against the cliffs they erode through hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution. Hydraulic action forces water and air into the cracks in the cliffs and forces them to widen and split. Bits break off. Abrasion takes these broken bits and bashes them back against the cliffs which forces more bits to break off. Attrition makes these pieces smaller by bashing them together. The acids in the sea water continue this process of erosion (solution). These processes work together to form caves. There are many caves within the cliffs at Flamborough Head. As erosion continues the caves may eventually form arches. As the arch roofs collapse, these will form stacks. Most of the coastline are cliffs made from boulder clay. The cliffs erode quickly and material is transported south along the coastline through a process called long-shore drift. Prevailing winds move the waves up the beach is a 'swash' motion. Erosion takes places and the waves move this material down the coastline through 'backwash'. This process continues and cliff material is moved down the coastline. It is deposited at the end of the coastline as the sea water mixes with the fresh-water of the Humber Estuary as the energy that the water has to transport material is reduced. This forms the spit there which is called Spurn Point.

Flamborough Head has one of the most important seabird colonies in Europe and part of the cliffs have been designated a nature reserve. These cliffs attract huge numbers of ornithologists every year, looking to spot rare species of birds like the auk. The grassland is rich in flowers that attract species of butterfly and moths. Public footpaths have been created through the reserve along with a car park visitor centre, café, gift shops, toilets and picnic facilities. The lighthouse is also major attraction. 2.7 million day visitors are attracted to this area every year spending millions of pounds and boosting the local economy. Selwicks bay attracts families to play on the sandy beaches, and explore the rock pools of the wave cut platform when the tide is out. The caves allow people to explore and add a sense of mystery.

Farmers use the rich soil of the coastline to farm and graze their animals. Dotted along this coastline can be found many villages and seaside towns (like Hornsea) that offer tourists the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery that this coastline has to offer.

Spurn Point is also a national nature reserve. It is open to visitors but access can only be gained by foot because part of it was washed away by a storm surge in 2013. It is rich in wildlife and attracts conservationists keen to spot the Roe deer and fox and maybe even a passing humpback whale in the summer.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

Flamborough Head marks the location of a headland and bay. To the north of Selwicks bay is an arch and to the south is a stack. As the waves crash against the cliffs they erode through hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution. Hydraulic action forces water and air into the cracks in the cliffs and forces them to widen and split. Bits break off. Abrasion takes these broken bits and bashes them back against the cliffs which forces more bits to break off. Attrition makes these pieces smaller by bashing them together. The acids in the sea water continue this process of erosion (solution). These processes work together to form caves. There are many caves within the cliffs at Flamborough Head. As erosion continues the caves may eventually form arches. As the arch roofs collapse, these will form stacks. Most of the coastline are cliffs made from boulder clay. The cliffs erode quickly and material is transported south along the coastline through a process called long-shore drift. Prevailing winds move the waves up the beach is a 'swash' motion. Erosion takes places and the waves move this material down the coastline through 'backwash'. This process continues and cliff material is moved down the coastline. It is deposited at the end of the coastline as the sea water mixes with the fresh-water of the Humber Estuary as the energy that the water has to transport material is reduced. This forms the spit there which is called Spurn Point.

Flamborough Head has one of the most important seabird colonies in Europe and part of the cliffs have been designated a nature reserve. These cliffs attract huge numbers of ornithologists every year, looking to spot rare species of birds like the auk. The grassland is rich in flowers that attract species of butterfly and moths. Public footpaths have been created through the reserve along with a car park visitor centre, café, gift shops, toilets and picnic facilities. The lighthouse is also major attraction. 2.7 million day visitors are attracted to this area every year spending millions of pounds and boosting the local economy. Selwicks bay attracts families to play on the sandy beaches, and explore the rock pools of the wave cut platform when the tide is out. The caves allow people to explore and add a sense of mystery.

Farmers use the rich soil of the coastline to farm and graze their animals. Dotted along this coastline can be found many villages and seaside towns (like Hornsea) that offer tourists the opportunity to enjoy the beautiful scenery that this coastline has to offer.

Spurn Point is also a national nature reserve. It is open to visitors but access can only be gained by foot because part of it was washed away by a storm surge in 2013. It is rich in wildlife and attracts conservationists keen to spot the Roe deer and fox and maybe even a passing humpback whale in the summer.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe and explain why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion affects different groups of people.**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe and explain why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion affects different groups of people.**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe and explain why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion affects different groups of people.**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe and explain why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion affects different groups of people.**

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away. Unfortunately, human action is also making the problem worse. In areas like Mablethorpe, where the coastline is being protected with a stone groyne, the process of longshore drift is stopped and sand further down the coastline is not being replaced once it has been moved. As the beach is the best form of natural defence against erosion, erosion is increasing in places like Great Cowden, causing further problems for residents there.

Many different groups of people are affected by this coastal erosion. Hotel and caravan park owners are losing business and are having to close as a result of finding themselves too close to the cliff edge to remain open. Workers are losing jobs as a result. The Holbeck Hall Hotel, for example, fell into the sea near Scarborough in 1993 as the cliffs eroded after a big storm.

Farmers are also losing out. 80,000 square metres of good quality farm land is being eroded into the sea every year. Farmers like Sue Earle are going out of business as their farms and livestock literally fall into the sea. They are set to lose everything as insurers refuse to insure land and property and the Government won't step in.

Local residents also face issues. 22 villages have been lost to the sea since Roman times. Around 312,000 people live along this stretch of coastline. Where people live very close to the cliff edge people cannot sell their homes because people are unwilling to buy them.

It isn't all negative. As a result of this coastal erosion and transportation by longshore drift people living in low lying areas in Holland are benefiting as a result. The eroded material is building up their coastline making it less susceptible to coastal flooding. Their properties and lives are less at risk as a result.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away. Unfortunately, human action is also making the problem worse. In areas like Mablethorpe, where the coastline is being protected with a stone groyne, the process of longshore drift is stopped and sand further down the coastline is not being replaced once it has been moved. As the beach is the best form of natural defence against erosion, erosion is increasing in places like Great Cowden, causing further problems for residents there.

Many different groups of people are affected by this coastal erosion. Hotel and caravan park owners are losing business and are having to close as a result of finding themselves too close to the cliff edge to remain open. Workers are losing jobs as a result. The Holbeck Hall Hotel, for example, fell into the sea near Scarborough in 1993 as the cliffs eroded after a big storm.

Farmers are also losing out. 80,000 square metres of good quality farm land is being eroded into the sea every year. Farmers like Sue Earle are going out of business as their farms and livestock literally fall into the sea. They are set to lose everything as insurers refuse to insure land and property and the Government won't step in.

Local residents also face issues. 22 villages have been lost to the sea since Roman times. Around 312,000 people live along this stretch of coastline. Where people live very close to the cliff edge people cannot sell their homes because people are unwilling to buy them.

It isn't all negative. As a result of this coastal erosion and transportation by longshore drift people living in low lying areas in Holland are benefiting as a result. The eroded material is building up their coastline making it less susceptible to coastal flooding. Their properties and lives are less at risk as a result.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away. Unfortunately, human action is also making the problem worse. In areas like Mablethorpe, where the coastline is being protected with a stone groyne, the process of longshore drift is stopped and sand further down the coastline is not being replaced once it has been moved. As the beach is the best form of natural defence against erosion, erosion is increasing in places like Great Cowden, causing further problems for residents there.

Many different groups of people are affected by this coastal erosion. Hotel and caravan park owners are losing business and are having to close as a result of finding themselves too close to the cliff edge to remain open. Workers are losing jobs as a result. The Holbeck Hall Hotel, for example, fell into the sea near Scarborough in 1993 as the cliffs eroded after a big storm.

Farmers are also losing out. 80,000 square metres of good quality farm land is being eroded into the sea every year. Farmers like Sue Earle are going out of business as their farms and livestock literally fall into the sea. They are set to lose everything as insurers refuse to insure land and property and the Government won't step in.

Local residents also face issues. 22 villages have been lost to the sea since Roman times. Around 312,000 people live along this stretch of coastline. Where people live very close to the cliff edge people cannot sell their homes because people are unwilling to buy them.

It isn't all negative. As a result of this coastal erosion and transportation by longshore drift people living in low lying areas in Holland are benefiting as a result. The eroded material is building up their coastline making it less susceptible to coastal flooding. Their properties and lives are less at risk as a result.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away. Unfortunately, human action is also making the problem worse. In areas like Mablethorpe, where the coastline is being protected with a stone groyne, the process of longshore drift is stopped and sand further down the coastline is not being replaced once it has been moved. As the beach is the best form of natural defence against erosion, erosion is increasing in places like Great Cowden, causing further problems for residents there.

Many different groups of people are affected by this coastal erosion. Hotel and caravan park owners are losing business and are having to close as a result of finding themselves too close to the cliff edge to remain open. Workers are losing jobs as a result. The Holbeck Hall Hotel, for example, fell into the sea near Scarborough in 1993 as the cliffs eroded after a big storm.

Farmers are also losing out. 80,000 square metres of good quality farm land is being eroded into the sea every year. Farmers like Sue Earle are going out of business as their farms and livestock literally fall into the sea. They are set to lose everything as insurers refuse to insure land and property and the Government won't step in.

Local residents also face issues. 22 villages have been lost to the sea since Roman times. Around 312,000 people live along this stretch of coastline. Where people live very close to the cliff edge people cannot sell their homes because people are unwilling to buy them.

It isn't all negative. As a result of this coastal erosion and transportation by longshore drift people living in low lying areas in Holland are benefiting as a result. The eroded material is building up their coastline making it less susceptible to coastal flooding. Their properties and lives are less at risk as a result.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion is being prevented.**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion is being prevented.**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion is being prevented.**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a coastal area you have studied that is being eroded:

**Name the coastal area.**

**Describe why the coastline is being eroded.**

**Explain how this erosion is being prevented.**

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away.

A number of strategies are being put in place to reduce the erosion taking place along this coastline. Most of the strategies are designed to protect coastal settlements, especially those that attract tourists to spend money in the local area. At Bridlington for example, a 4.7km long promenade has been in place since the 19th century to protect the town. Sea walls, used to deflect the energy of the waves back into the sea, and wooden groyne are used to protect the town. The groynes help to prevent longshore drift which means the beach is kept in place. The beach is the best form of natural defence against coastal erosion as it soaks up the energy of the waves, reducing its erosional capacity. At Hornsea, further south, wooden groynes have been in place since the early 1900's. In the last 20 years a stone gabion was put in place to protect the caravan park there. As the water crashes against the base of the cliff here the water is forced through the gaps in the rocks in cages there. This reduces wave energy and reduces the impact of the waves on the cliffs themselves. The large rocks act as an extra barrier.

In Mableton in 1991, two rock groins and a 500 metre rock revetment were installed to reduce the impact of coastal erosion there. The rock revetment is a collection of large boulders designed to act as a barrier against the sea. The energy of the water is dissipated down through the rocks and does less damage to the base of the cliffs. The groyne is designed to stop longshore drift and keep the beach in place. Although a massive success, protection here has increased erosion rates south of Mableton as the sand removed from the beach there by longshore drift is not being replaced.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away.

A number of strategies are being put in place to reduce the erosion taking place along this coastline. Most of the strategies are designed to protect coastal settlements, especially those that attract tourists to spend money in the local area. At Bridlington for example, a 4.7km long promenade has been in place since the 19th century to protect the town. Sea walls, used to deflect the energy of the waves back into the sea, and wooden groynes are used to protect the town. The groynes help to prevent longshore drift which means the beach is kept in place. The beach is the best form of natural defence against coastal erosion as it soaks up the energy of the waves, reducing its erosional capacity. At Hornsea, further south, wooden groynes have been in place since the early 1900's. In the last 20 years a stone gabion was put in place to protect the caravan park there. As the water crashes against the base of the cliff here the water is forced through the gaps in the rocks in cages there. This reduces wave energy and reduces the impact of the waves on the cliffs themselves. The large rocks act as an extra barrier.

In Mableton in 1991, two rock groins and a 500 metre rock revetment were installed to reduce the impact of coastal erosion there. The rock revetment is a collection of large boulders designed to act as a barrier against the sea. The energy of the water is dissipated down through the rocks and does less damage to the base of the cliffs. The groyne is designed to stop longshore drift and keep the beach in place. Although a massive success, protection here has increased erosion rates south of Mableton as the sand removed from the beach there by longshore drift is not being replaced.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away.

A number of strategies are being put in place to reduce the erosion taking place along this coastline. Most of the strategies are designed to protect coastal settlements, especially those that attract tourists to spend money in the local area. At Bridlington for example, a 4.7km long promenade has been in place since the 19th century to protect the town. Sea walls, used to deflect the energy of the waves back into the sea, and wooden groynes are used to protect the town. The groynes help to prevent longshore drift which means the beach is kept in place. The beach is the best form of natural defence against coastal erosion as it soaks up the energy of the waves, reducing its erosional capacity. At Hornsea, further south, wooden groynes have been in place since the early 1900's. In the last 20 years a stone gabion was put in place to protect the caravan park there. As the water crashes against the base of the cliff here the water is forced through the gaps in the rocks in cages there. This reduces wave energy and reduces the impact of the waves on the cliffs themselves. The large rocks act as an extra barrier.

In Mableton in 1991, two rock groins and a 500 metre rock revetment were installed to reduce the impact of coastal erosion there. The rock revetment is a collection of large boulders designed to act as a barrier against the sea. The energy of the water is dissipated down through the rocks and does less damage to the base of the cliffs. The groyne is designed to stop longshore drift and keep the beach in place. Although a massive success, protection here has increased erosion rates south of Mableton as the sand removed from the beach there by longshore drift is not being replaced.

The coastal area I am going to be writing about is the Holderness Coastline in the UK. The Holderness coastline is a piece of coastline on the east coast. It extends 61km from Flamborough Head in the north to Spurn Point in the South.

The coastline is being eroded because it is predominantly made of boulder clay which is a very soft rock. It erodes on average 2 metres a year. As the waves hit the base of the cliffs, the processes of erosion work together to create a wave cut notch which eventually will lead to cliff collapse. Hydraulic action forces air and water into cracks in the rock. This forces them to get wider and bits of the cliff will drop into the water. Abrasion (rocks being thrown back at the base of the cliff) and attrition (rocks banging together which then get smaller) are an issue here but corrosion is the real issue. Acids in the sea water eat away at the base of the cliff until they collapse. Unfortunately, most of the eroded material is not creating a beach. It is being transported by the process of longshore drift south to either be deposited on the mudflats around the Humber Estuary, deposited on Spurn Head, or on the coastlines of Holland, a little further away.

A number of strategies are being put in place to reduce the erosion taking place along this coastline. Most of the strategies are designed to protect coastal settlements, especially those that attract tourists to spend money in the local area. At Bridlington for example, a 4.7km long promenade has been in place since the 19th century to protect the town. Sea walls, used to deflect the energy of the waves back into the sea, and wooden groynes are used to protect the town. The groynes help to prevent longshore drift which means the beach is kept in place. The beach is the best form of natural defence against coastal erosion as it soaks up the energy of the waves, reducing its erosional capacity. At Hornsea, further south, wooden groynes have been in place since the early 1900's. In the last 20 years a stone gabion was put in place to protect the caravan park there. As the water crashes against the base of the cliff here the water is forced through the gaps in the rocks in cages there. This reduces wave energy and reduces the impact of the waves on the cliffs themselves. The large rocks act as an extra barrier.

In Mableton in 1991, two rock groins and a 500 metre rock revetment were installed to reduce the impact of coastal erosion there. The rock revetment is a collection of large boulders designed to act as a barrier against the sea. The energy of the water is dissipated down through the rocks and does less damage to the base of the cliffs. The groyne is designed to stop longshore drift and keep the beach in place. Although a massive success, protection here has increased erosion rates south of Mableton as the sand removed from the beach there by longshore drift is not being replaced.



---

A case study about retail change in an urban area:

**Name the urban area.**

**Describe the retail change in this urban area.**

**Explain the reasons for this retail change.**



---

A case study about retail change in an urban area:

**Name the urban area.**

**Describe the retail change in this urban area.**

**Explain the reasons for this retail change.**



---

A case study about retail change in an urban area:

**Name the urban area.**

**Describe the retail change in this urban area.**

**Explain the reasons for this retail change.**



---

A case study about retail change in an urban area:

**Name the urban area.**

**Describe the retail change in this urban area.**

**Explain the reasons for this retail change.**





The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail change is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD.

The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD. This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre.

The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail change is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD.

The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD. This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre.

The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail change is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD.

The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD. This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre.

The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail change is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD.

The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD. This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre.



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:  
**Name the service.**  
**Describe where this service is located within the town or city.**  
**Explain why it is located there.**



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:  
**Name the service.**  
**Describe where this service is located within the town or city.**  
**Explain why it is located there.**



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:  
**Name the service.**  
**Describe where this service is located within the town or city.**  
**Explain why it is located there.**



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:  
**Name the service.**  
**Describe where this service is located within the town or city.**  
**Explain why it is located there.**

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:

**Name the service.**

**Describe the distribution of this service within this town or city.**

**Explain how access to this service varies for different groups of people.**



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:

**Name the service.**

**Describe the distribution of this service within this town or city.**

**Explain how access to this service varies for different groups of people.**



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:

**Name the service.**

**Describe the distribution of this service within this town or city.**

**Explain how access to this service varies for different groups of people.**



Case study 12

---



For a service in a town or city:

**Name the service.**

**Describe the distribution of this service within this town or city.**

**Explain how access to this service varies for different groups of people.**

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks but there is more open space here. Houses have gardens and housing estates are surrounded by open space. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.

If you are a disabled person living in Leicester and have access to a car you have a number of options available to you. However, if you have to rely on public transport which often converges on the CBD, your options are more limited. The CBD itself only has one open space that is open to the public.

Families living in Westcotes or Wycliffe also have limited option if public transport has to be relied upon. People in these wards will have to travel distances of at least a mile to access Castle Park in the Castle ward of Leicester. Elderly people living towards the northern edge of the city are cut off from space that can be accessed by the public. If they have transport they may prefer to travel into the countryside to access the open space they desire.

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks but there is more open space here. Houses have gardens and housing estates are surrounded by open space. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.

If you are a disabled person living in Leicester and have access to a car you have a number of options available to you. However, if you have to rely on public transport which often converges on the CBD, your options are more limited. The CBD itself only has one open space that is open to the public.

Families living in Westcotes or Wycliffe also have limited option if public transport has to be relied upon. People in these wards will have to travel distances of at least a mile to access Castle Park in the Castle ward of Leicester. Elderly people living towards the northern edge of the city are cut off from space that can be accessed by the public. If they have transport they may prefer to travel into the countryside to access the open space they desire.

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks but there is more open space here. Houses have gardens and housing estates are surrounded by open space. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.

If you are a disabled person living in Leicester and have access to a car you have a number of options available to you. However, if you have to rely on public transport which often converges on the CBD, your options are more limited. The CBD itself only has one open space that is open to the public.

Families living in Westcotes or Wycliffe also have limited option if public transport has to be relied upon. People in these wards will have to travel distances of at least a mile to access Castle Park in the Castle ward of Leicester. Elderly people living towards the northern edge of the city are cut off from space that can be accessed by the public. If they have transport they may prefer to travel into the countryside to access the open space they desire.

The service that I am going to be writing about is public parks found in Leicester. Leicester is a city in Leicestershire, which is in the UK.

Public parks are not distributed evenly across the city. For example, within the CBD there is only 1 small park that offers access to the public. Land prices are higher in the CBD than anywhere else in Leicester which explains a lack of open space. Land use is geared towards business and commerce here and land is at a premium. Within the Inner city area Castle Park is located towards the south west and Abbey Park to the North. Traditionally, these areas have been allocated to tightly packed, overcrowded areas of terraced houses built to accommodate the workers who moved to Leicester to find work during the industrial revolution. Again, in order to pack as many in as possible, little land was left over for leisure purposes although it was recognised that the people who lived here, without access to their own transport, would need some space for recreation. The terraced houses did not have gardens.

There are 5 major public parks located within the inner suburbs. As Leicester first started to grow it was the wealthier factory owners who built their houses here. They wanted to experience a life in contrast to the factory, air polluted areas of the Inner City. 3 of these parks are clustered in the southern area of the inner suburbs - Victoria park is an example of these public areas. Braunstone Park (to the south west) was developed as the council estate grew in the 1960's. Open space was something that the terraced areas had lacked within the inner city so as people moved it was felt important to create open spaces for increasing leisure time.

The outer suburbs have relatively few public parks but there is more open space here. Houses have gardens and housing estates are surrounded by open space. Evington park being the exception. This park was designated as a public space as Evington grew and wealthier people moved to the area. Many university buildings (located to the south west) have their own gardens that can be accessed by the public but were specifically designed to attract students to study in Leicester.

If you are a disabled person living in Leicester and have access to a car you have a number of options available to you. However, if you have to rely on public transport which often converges on the CBD, your options are more limited. The CBD itself only has one open space that is open to the public.

Families living in Westcotes or Wycliffe also have limited option if public transport has to be relied upon. People in these wards will have to travel distances of at least a mile to access Castle Park in the Castle ward of Leicester. Elderly people living towards the northern edge of the city are cut off from space that can be accessed by the public. If they have transport they may prefer to travel into the countryside to access the open space they desire.



## Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where services have changed:

**Name the area.**

**Describe how the services have changed.**

**Explain how different groups of people have gained or lost from the changes.**



## Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where services have changed:

**Name the area.**

**Describe how the services have changed.**

**Explain how different groups of people have gained or lost from the changes.**



## Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where services have changed:

**Name the area.**

**Describe how the services have changed.**

**Explain how different groups of people have gained or lost from the changes.**



## Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where services have changed:

**Name the area.**

**Describe how the services have changed.**

**Explain how different groups of people have gained or lost from the changes.**

The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail service change in the last 50 years. The area is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. **Business owners, unable to compete with the larger stores that could buy in volume more cheaply were losers in this process. Family businesses in particular closed and traditions lost.** By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD. The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. **Local employment increased and local people, particularly women benefitted from this regeneration, although many jobs were part time.**

As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. **Low income families found it easier to shop here although choice was limited.** These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD.

This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre. **Couples with young children who own their own cars benefit here because they can buy a variety of products in one place which is convenient.**

The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail service change in the last 50 years. The area is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. **Business owners, unable to compete with the larger stores that could buy in volume more cheaply were losers in this process. Family businesses in particular closed and traditions lost.** By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD. The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. **Local employment increased and local people, particularly women benefitted from this regeneration, although many jobs were part time.**

As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. **Low income families found it easier to shop here although choice was limited.** These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD.

This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre. **Couples with young children who own their own cars benefit here because they can buy a variety of products in one place which is convenient.**

The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail service change in the last 50 years. The area is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. **Business owners, unable to compete with the larger stores that could buy in volume more cheaply were losers in this process. Family businesses in particular closed and traditions lost.** By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD. The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. **Local employment increased and local people, particularly women benefitted from this regeneration, although many jobs were part time.**

As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. **Low income families found it easier to shop here although choice was limited.** These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD.

This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre. **Couples with young children who own their own cars benefit here because they can buy a variety of products in one place which is convenient.**

The urban area that I am going to be writing about that has seen retail service change in the last 50 years. The area is Leicester which is a city in Leicestershire in the UK.

In the 1950's and 1960's, Leicester's CBD was like many others. Traditional stores like butchers and haberdasheries were where people did their shopping. People rarely bought several items from one shop, instead choosing to buy goods from specialist retailers. Redevelopment in the early 1970's saw the movement of many well know high street stores into the city, locating in the Haymarket and High cross shopping malls in the CBD. Supermarkets followed, encouraging people to shop in fewer stores, putting many of the smaller specialist stores out of business. **Business owners, unable to compete with the larger stores that could buy in volume more cheaply were losers in this process. Family businesses in particular closed and traditions lost.** By 2000 these changing shopping habits and the rise of internet shopping saw the main shopping areas around Leicester market decimated. This prompted the council to invest 19 million pounds into a regeneration project specifically designed to attract new shoppers into the CBD. The Gallowtree Gate area won the Best of Britain town centre "gold award", attracting many independent stores to locate here offering more unique types of goods that were more difficult to find on the internet. **Local employment increased and local people, particularly women benefitted from this regeneration, although many jobs were part time.**

As inner city wards like Wycliffe and Westcotes were regenerated in the 1960's this saw the loss of many corner shops selling convenient goods. These were replaced by local shopping parades that were built to service the new tower blocks like Goscote House. **Low income families found it easier to shop here although choice was limited.** These included local newsagents, chemists and fast food outlets, meaning that people didn't have to go far for their convenience and low order goods shopping. This was also useful to those living here who didn't have their own cars or money for public transport to get them into the CBD.

As Leicester continued to grow outwards new council estates like North Braunstone were built to house the tenants moved out of the terraces in the inner city. Living in the Inner suburbs made it difficult for low income families to access the CBD on a regular basis. To combat this problem new neighbourhood parades like Western Park were built to service the needs of those living in the inner suburbs. Often found along access routes into the CBD with off street parking for a small number of vehicles, these shops sold a variety of low and medium order goods. If people wanted to buy high order goods they had to make the journey into the CBD.

This changed with the development of edge of town shopping developments like the Beaumont shopping centre found in the Beaumont Leys area, southwest of the CBD. This was also encouraged with the movement of people into housing areas like Evington on the edge of the city. The out of town location (encouraged by cheaper land prices and increased car ownership) opened in the 1980's. People had an option of buying a range of low, medium and high order goods in one place. Parking is free which enables it to compete with the services on offer in the CBD. People find this shopping centre easy to access (with the building of the ring road) and less stressful than a trip into the city centre. **Couples with young children who own their own cars benefit here because they can buy a variety of products in one place which is convenient.**





Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where people have moved:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe why people have moved.**  
**Explain the impact of this population change on the area.**



Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where people have moved:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe why people have moved.**  
**Explain the impact of this population change on the area.**



Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where people have moved:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe why people have moved.**  
**Explain the impact of this population change on the area.**



Case study 12

---



For a named area in an MEDC where people have moved:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe why people have moved.**  
**Explain the impact of this population change on the area.**

The area that I am going to be writing about that has seen people move to it is Leire which is a rural village located about 20km south west of Leicester. This process of population movement is called counter-urbanisation as people choose to move out of our urban areas and into the countryside. In the ten years between 1981 and 1991 the population of the 28 wards in Leicester has decreased. Although this can be attributed in part to natural population change, many families have opted to leave the city in search of a better quality of life. Leire is an example of one of the rural villages that people have chosen to move to. In the same time period, this rural village saw an increase in population of over 150, a trend that is on the increase.

There are many push factors that persuade people to move away from Leicester to live in rural villages like Leire. Leicester, ranked the 301st worst area for crime in the country, is not as safe a place to live as Leire. Families in particular fear the rising crime rates of our cities. Leicester is a city that is ethnically mixed with over 40% of the population that is Asian or of mixed Asian race. Although people are more tolerant of different races and cultures it is a fact that some people are intimidated by large groups of people from particular ethnic backgrounds. They move to places like Leire where they would expect to live in a population that is predominantly white British. Leicester is the tenth largest city in the UK. Although there are few heavy industries located there today, with a population of over 300,000, road traffic is an issue. This creates poor air quality and encourages families with young children to seek cleaner air in the countryside to bring their children up in. Transport links between Leicester and Leire have improved considerably over the years. The M1 for example, makes it easier for people to commute every day from Leire to work in the city.

This has had an impact on Leire. Its attraction is its size and rural setting. In 1981 there were 180 houses in Leire. Now there are close to 250. Although this may seem like a great thing for local people, house prices have gone up massively as demand for housing has increased. This has out priced many local people and has forced them to leave the area. In 1995 the cheapest house was sold for £53,000 but since then no house has sold for less than £99,000. Rents have increased to the point that only richer people, moving into Leire to live but commuting to Leicester to work, can afford. The population structure of Leire has changed over time. By 1991 the biggest age range of people was between 40 and 44years. Middle aged professionals, with children had moved into the village changing the service need in the village. These people have access to more than one vehicle quite often and will predominantly choose to do their shopping in Leicester, reducing the need for the local post office and shop. This has resulted in these services reducing opening hours and laying staff off. Bus services have been cut as a larger sector of the population have cars, isolating local elderly people who do not have access to their own transport. Local traditions are dying out. Where once people were employed in local industries like blacksmiths, bakers, milliners and shoemakers, there is now a large sector of the village employed in managerial or professional work. The local primary school has closed because families who commute are taking their children into schools in Leicester for a "better" education.

The area that I am going to be writing about that has seen people move to it is Leire which is a rural village located about 20km south west of Leicester. This process of population movement is called counter-urbanisation as people choose to move out of our urban areas and into the countryside. In the ten years between 1981 and 1991 the population of the 28 wards in Leicester has decreased. Although this can be attributed in part to natural population change, many families have opted to leave the city in search of a better quality of life. Leire is an example of one of the rural villages that people have chosen to move to. In the same time period, this rural village saw an increase in population of over 150, a trend that is on the increase.

There are many push factors that persuade people to move away from Leicester to live in rural villages like Leire. Leicester, ranked the 301st worst area for crime in the country, is not as safe a place to live as Leire. Families in particular fear the rising crime rates of our cities. Leicester is a city that is ethnically mixed with over 40% of the population that is Asian or of mixed Asian race. Although people are more tolerant of different races and cultures it is a fact that some people are intimidated by large groups of people from particular ethnic backgrounds. They move to places like Leire where they would expect to live in a population that is predominantly white British. Leicester is the tenth largest city in the UK. Although there are few heavy industries located there today, with a population of over 300,000, road traffic is an issue. This creates poor air quality and encourages families with young children to seek cleaner air in the countryside to bring their children up in. Transport links between Leicester and Leire have improved considerably over the years. The M1 for example, makes it easier for people to commute every day from Leire to work in the city.

This has had an impact on Leire. Its attraction is its size and rural setting. In 1981 there were 180 houses in Leire. Now there are close to 250. Although this may seem like a great thing for local people, house prices have gone up massively as demand for housing has increased. This has out priced many local people and has forced them to leave the area. In 1995 the cheapest house was sold for £53,000 but since then no house has sold for less than £99,000. Rents have increased to the point that only richer people, moving into Leire to live but commuting to Leicester to work, can afford. The population structure of Leire has changed over time. By 1991 the biggest age range of people was between 40 and 44years. Middle aged professionals, with children had moved into the village changing the service need in the village. These people have access to more than one vehicle quite often and will predominantly choose to do their shopping in Leicester, reducing the need for the local post office and shop. This has resulted in these services reducing opening hours and laying staff off. Bus services have been cut as a larger sector of the population have cars, isolating local elderly people who do not have access to their own transport. Local traditions are dying out. Where once people were employed in local industries like blacksmiths, bakers, milliners and shoemakers, there is now a large sector of the village employed in managerial or professional work. The local primary school has closed because families who commute are taking their children into schools in Leicester for a "better" education.

The area that I am going to be writing about that has seen people move to it is Leire which is a rural village located about 20km south west of Leicester. This process of population movement is called counter-urbanisation as people choose to move out of our urban areas and into the countryside. In the ten years between 1981 and 1991 the population of the 28 wards in Leicester has decreased. Although this can be attributed in part to natural population change, many families have opted to leave the city in search of a better quality of life. Leire is an example of one of the rural villages that people have chosen to move to. In the same time period, this rural village saw an increase in population of over 150, a trend that is on the increase.

There are many push factors that persuade people to move away from Leicester to live in rural villages like Leire. Leicester, ranked the 301st worst area for crime in the country, is not as safe a place to live as Leire. Families in particular fear the rising crime rates of our cities. Leicester is a city that is ethnically mixed with over 40% of the population that is Asian or of mixed Asian race. Although people are more tolerant of different races and cultures it is a fact that some people are intimidated by large groups of people from particular ethnic backgrounds. They move to places like Leire where they would expect to live in a population that is predominantly white British. Leicester is the tenth largest city in the UK. Although there are few heavy industries located there today, with a population of over 300,000, road traffic is an issue. This creates poor air quality and encourages families with young children to seek cleaner air in the countryside to bring their children up in. Transport links between Leicester and Leire have improved considerably over the years. The M1 for example, makes it easier for people to commute every day from Leire to work in the city.

This has had an impact on Leire. Its attraction is its size and rural setting. In 1981 there were 180 houses in Leire. Now there are close to 250. Although this may seem like a great thing for local people, house prices have gone up massively as demand for housing has increased. This has out priced many local people and has forced them to leave the area. In 1995 the cheapest house was sold for £53,000 but since then no house has sold for less than £99,000. Rents have increased to the point that only richer people, moving into Leire to live but commuting to Leicester to work, can afford. The population structure of Leire has changed over time. By 1991 the biggest age range of people was between 40 and 44years. Middle aged professionals, with children had moved into the village changing the service need in the village. These people have access to more than one vehicle quite often and will predominantly choose to do their shopping in Leicester, reducing the need for the local post office and shop. This has resulted in these services reducing opening hours and laying staff off. Bus services have been cut as a larger sector of the population have cars, isolating local elderly people who do not have access to their own transport. Local traditions are dying out. Where once people were employed in local industries like blacksmiths, bakers, milliners and shoemakers, there is now a large sector of the village employed in managerial or professional work. The local primary school has closed because families who commute are taking their children into schools in Leicester for a "better" education.

The area that I am going to be writing about that has seen people move to it is Leire which is a rural village located about 20km south west of Leicester. This process of population movement is called counter-urbanisation as people choose to move out of our urban areas and into the countryside. In the ten years between 1981 and 1991 the population of the 28 wards in Leicester has decreased. Although this can be attributed in part to natural population change, many families have opted to leave the city in search of a better quality of life. Leire is an example of one of the rural villages that people have chosen to move to. In the same time period, this rural village saw an increase in population of over 150, a trend that is on the increase.

There are many push factors that persuade people to move away from Leicester to live in rural villages like Leire. Leicester, ranked the 301st worst area for crime in the country, is not as safe a place to live as Leire. Families in particular fear the rising crime rates of our cities. Leicester is a city that is ethnically mixed with over 40% of the population that is Asian or of mixed Asian race. Although people are more tolerant of different races and cultures it is a fact that some people are intimidated by large groups of people from particular ethnic backgrounds. They move to places like Leire where they would expect to live in a population that is predominantly white British. Leicester is the tenth largest city in the UK. Although there are few heavy industries located there today, with a population of over 300,000, road traffic is an issue. This creates poor air quality and encourages families with young children to seek cleaner air in the countryside to bring their children up in. Transport links between Leicester and Leire have improved considerably over the years. The M1 for example, makes it easier for people to commute every day from Leire to work in the city.

This has had an impact on Leire. Its attraction is its size and rural setting. In 1981 there were 180 houses in Leire. Now there are close to 250. Although this may seem like a great thing for local people, house prices have gone up massively as demand for housing has increased. This has out priced many local people and has forced them to leave the area. In 1995 the cheapest house was sold for £53,000 but since then no house has sold for less than £99,000. Rents have increased to the point that only richer people, moving into Leire to live but commuting to Leicester to work, can afford. The population structure of Leire has changed over time. By 1991 the biggest age range of people was between 40 and 44years. Middle aged professionals, with children had moved into the village changing the service need in the village. These people have access to more than one vehicle quite often and will predominantly choose to do their shopping in Leicester, reducing the need for the local post office and shop. This has resulted in these services reducing opening hours and laying staff off. Bus services have been cut as a larger sector of the population have cars, isolating local elderly people who do not have access to their own transport. Local traditions are dying out. Where once people were employed in local industries like blacksmiths, bakers, milliners and shoemakers, there is now a large sector of the village employed in managerial or professional work. The local primary school has closed because families who commute are taking their children into schools in Leicester for a "better" education.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

Name and locate the area affected by the weather.

Describe the main features of the weather.

Explain how weather affected different groups of people.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

Name and locate the area affected by the weather.

Describe the main features of the weather.

Explain how weather affected different groups of people.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

Name and locate the area affected by the weather.

Describe the main features of the weather.

Explain how weather affected different groups of people.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

Name and locate the area affected by the weather.

Describe the main features of the weather.

Explain how weather affected different groups of people.

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland.

Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland.

Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland.

Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland.

Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

**Name and locate the area affected by the weather.**

**Describe how the area was affected by the weather.**

**Explain what can be done to reduce the impact of this type of weather?**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

**Name and locate the area affected by the weather.**

**Describe how the area was affected by the weather.**

**Explain what can be done to reduce the impact of this type of weather?**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

**Name and locate the area affected by the weather.**

**Describe how the area was affected by the weather.**

**Explain what can be done to reduce the impact of this type of weather?**



## Case study 12

---

Theme  
2

For a period of weather caused by high or low pressure:

**Name and locate the area affected by the weather.**

**Describe how the area was affected by the weather.**

**Explain what can be done to reduce the impact of this type of weather?**

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland. Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.

Unfortunately, Hurricanes cannot be prevented and many people would argue that the number of them and severity of them is on the increase because of changing climatic patterns. There has been work done to reduce the impact of future storms.

- Many parts of the coastline in Louisiana are protected by a coastal protection scheme. The aim is to preserve natural wetland which naturally reduce the water speed of an incoming tidal surge from 7 to 3 feet per second.
- Levees along the Mississippi and along the coast have been raised. Water pumping stations along levees have also been strengthened to ensure they continue to work during a storm and can help to divert water.
- Many people were at risk because of complacency. Local services failed to evacuate the most vulnerable. New evacuation plans and evacuation routes are signposted to aid people to safety in the event of further storms.

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland. Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.

Unfortunately, Hurricanes cannot be prevented and many people would argue that the number of them and severity of them is on the increase because of changing climatic patterns. There has been work done to reduce the impact of future storms.

- Many parts of the coastline in Louisiana are protected by a coastal protection scheme. The aim is to preserve natural wetland which naturally reduce the water speed of an incoming tidal surge from 7 to 3 feet per second.
- Levees along the Mississippi and along the coast have been raised. Water pumping stations along levees have also been strengthened to ensure they continue to work during a storm and can help to divert water.
- Many people were at risk because of complacency. Local services failed to evacuate the most vulnerable. New evacuation plans and evacuation routes are signposted to aid people to safety in the event of further storms.

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland. Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.

Unfortunately, Hurricanes cannot be prevented and many people would argue that the number of them and severity of them is on the increase because of changing climatic patterns. There has been work done to reduce the impact of future storms.

- Many parts of the coastline in Louisiana are protected by a coastal protection scheme. The aim is to preserve natural wetland which naturally reduce the water speed of an incoming tidal surge from 7 to 3 feet per second.
- Levees along the Mississippi and along the coast have been raised. Water pumping stations along levees have also been strengthened to ensure they continue to work during a storm and can help to divert water.
- Many people were at risk because of complacency. Local services failed to evacuate the most vulnerable. New evacuation plans and evacuation routes are signposted to aid people to safety in the event of further storms.

The period of weather I am going to write about is the low pressure weather system of Hurricane Katrina which struck the south east coast of the USA on 29th August 2015. This low pressure weather system formed in the shallow seas just off the coast of the Bahamas, made landfall in southern Florida and then tracked across the Gulf of Mexico before hitting land once more in Mississippi and Louisiana. New Orleans was one of the worse affected areas.

Katrina was a relatively small storm registered at category 5. Low pressure, which forced, sea levels to rise, combined with high winds of up to 175 mph and extremely heavy rainfall for a period of over 36 hours, depositing over 12 inches of rain in places. The high winds and low air pressure created a storm surge of over 6 metres in height, sweeping water inland. Many different groups of people were affected and unfortunately over 1800 people were killed.

Although 80% of people were evacuated from Mississippi and Louisiana, the coastguard, police, the fire services and the army rescued over 50,000 people trapped by high water levels, predominantly using helicopters and boats, putting their own lives at risk.

Over 300,000 homes were destroyed by high winds affecting local families. Tens of thousands were made homeless and became reliant on the state and other family members to provide them with emergency accommodation. Looting was commonplace throughout the city and businesses that weren't flooded were broken into. Businesses went out of business and those that reopened suffered massive increases in insurance policies as insurance companies attempted to recoup their losses. 230,000 local people became unemployed as business premises were flooded and had to rely on the state for handouts. The Government lost out too. The President at the time was slated for his response. They eventually paid over \$50 billion in aid to local people. It was the poorest sector of the population, mainly blacks, that suffered the most.

Hundreds of families were forced to take refuge in sports stadia where conditions were intolerable and fighting broke out as tensions rose. These were people who were not able to evacuate of harms way because they didn't have the means to do so.

The storm had more far reaching affects. Oil facilities in the gulf of Mexico were damaged and petrol prices across the USA and the UK rose as a result, increasing the cost of living for millions of people.

Unfortunately, Hurricanes cannot be prevented and many people would argue that the number of them and severity of them is on the increase because of changing climatic patterns. There has been work done to reduce the impact of future storms.

- Many parts of the coastline in Louisiana are protected by a coastal protection scheme. The aim is to preserve natural wetland which naturally reduce the water speed of an incoming tidal surge from 7 to 3 feet per second.
- Levees along the Mississippi and along the coast have been raised. Water pumping stations along levees have also been strengthened to ensure they continue to work during a storm and can help to divert water.
- Many people were at risk because of complacency. Local services failed to evacuate the most vulnerable. New evacuation plans and evacuation routes are signposted to aid people to safety in the event of further storms.



Case study 12

---



For a climate you have studied:  
**Name the climate and area.**  
**Describe the main features of this climate.**  
**Explain this climate's affects on people's activities.**



Case study 12

---



For a climate you have studied:  
**Name the climate and area.**  
**Describe the main features of this climate.**  
**Explain this climate's affects on people's activities.**



Case study 12

---



For a climate you have studied:  
**Name the climate and area.**  
**Describe the main features of this climate.**  
**Explain this climate's affects on people's activities.**



Case study 12

---



For a climate you have studied:  
**Name the climate and area.**  
**Describe the main features of this climate.**  
**Explain this climate's affects on people's activities.**

The area and climate that I am going to be writing about is the Sahel region of Africa. The Sahel spans 5,400 km (3,360 mi) from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east, in a belt that varies from several hundred to a thousand kilometres (620 miles) in width, covering an area of 3,053,200 square kilometres (1,178,850 sq. mi) . The Sahel is a tropical hot steppe and certainly represents the best example of a semi-arid area. The Sahel has a tropical,hot steppe climate. The climate is typically hot, sunny, dry and somewhat windy all year long. The Sahel has in fact the same climate as the Sahara desert, located just at the north but less extreme. The Sahel mainly receives a low to a very low precipitation amount annually. The steppe has a very long, prevailing dry season and a short rainy season. The precipitation is also extremely irregular, and vary a lot from season to season and the major part of the rain can fall in only one, or two months while the others may remain absolutely dry. The entire Sahel region generally receives between 100 mm and 600 mm of rain yearly but is susceptible to drought and has been experiencing drought on a regular basis since the 1980's. Drought in the Sahel is declared when there is below average rainfall for a period of 2 years.

The main issue that results from drought in the Sahel is crop failure. Famine follows close behind and people become less able to work as a result of malnutrition. It becomes a vicious circle and can result in many deaths, especially in children and the elderly. In 1984 for example, in Ethiopia, over a million people died as a direct result of famine brought on by climatic factors. In 2006 5.2 million people had to rely on the work of aid agencies like Oxfam who work tirelessly to provide food for people in need. This has a knock on effect because people living in richer MEDC's are asked to donate money to causes like this. Drought, and soil erosion (that is brought on as a result of poor farming techniques) often lead to desertification which is the turning of the land into desert. This creates a severe threat to millions of people living in the Sahel region. In 2006, where large scale migration was prompted by severe climatic conditions, hundreds of people were killed as a result of armed clashes and fighting between rival clan groups.

The area and climate that I am going to be writing about is the Sahel region of Africa. The Sahel spans 5,400 km (3,360 mi) from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east, in a belt that varies from several hundred to a thousand kilometres (620 miles) in width, covering an area of 3,053,200 square kilometres (1,178,850 sq. mi) . The Sahel is a tropical hot steppe and certainly represents the best example of a semi-arid area. The Sahel has a tropical,hot steppe climate. The climate is typically hot, sunny, dry and somewhat windy all year long. The Sahel has in fact the same climate as the Sahara desert, located just at the north but less extreme. The Sahel mainly receives a low to a very low precipitation amount annually. The steppe has a very long, prevailing dry season and a short rainy season. The precipitation is also extremely irregular, and vary a lot from season to season and the major part of the rain can fall in only one, or two months while the others may remain absolutely dry. The entire Sahel region generally receives between 100 mm and 600 mm of rain yearly but is susceptible to drought and has been experiencing drought on a regular basis since the 1980's. Drought in the Sahel is declared when there is below average rainfall for a period of 2 years.

The main issue that results from drought in the Sahel is crop failure. Famine follows close behind and people become less able to work as a result of malnutrition. It becomes a vicious circle and can result in many deaths, especially in children and the elderly. In 1984 for example, in Ethiopia, over a million people died as a direct result of famine brought on by climatic factors. In 2006 5.2 million people had to rely on the work of aid agencies like Oxfam who work tirelessly to provide food for people in need. This has a knock on effect because people living in richer MEDC's are asked to donate money to causes like this. Drought, and soil erosion (that is brought on as a result of poor farming techniques) often lead to desertification which is the turning of the land into desert. This creates a severe threat to millions of people living in the Sahel region. In 2006, where large scale migration was prompted by severe climatic conditions, hundreds of people were killed as a result of armed clashes and fighting between rival clan groups.

The area and climate that I am going to be writing about is the Sahel region of Africa. The Sahel spans 5,400 km (3,360 mi) from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east, in a belt that varies from several hundred to a thousand kilometres (620 miles) in width, covering an area of 3,053,200 square kilometres (1,178,850 sq. mi) . The Sahel is a tropical hot steppe and certainly represents the best example of a semi-arid area. The Sahel has a tropical,hot steppe climate. The climate is typically hot, sunny, dry and somewhat windy all year long. The Sahel has in fact the same climate as the Sahara desert, located just at the north but less extreme. The Sahel mainly receives a low to a very low precipitation amount annually. The steppe has a very long, prevailing dry season and a short rainy season. The precipitation is also extremely irregular, and vary a lot from season to season and the major part of the rain can fall in only one, or two months while the others may remain absolutely dry. The entire Sahel region generally receives between 100 mm and 600 mm of rain yearly but is susceptible to drought and has been experiencing drought on a regular basis since the 1980's. Drought in the Sahel is declared when there is below average rainfall for a period of 2 years.

The main issue that results from drought in the Sahel is crop failure. Famine follows close behind and people become less able to work as a result of malnutrition. It becomes a vicious circle and can result in many deaths, especially in children and the elderly. In 1984 for example, in Ethiopia, over a million people died as a direct result of famine brought on by climatic factors. In 2006 5.2 million people had to rely on the work of aid agencies like Oxfam who work tirelessly to provide food for people in need. This has a knock on effect because people living in richer MEDC's are asked to donate money to causes like this. Drought, and soil erosion (that is brought on as a result of poor farming techniques) often lead to desertification which is the turning of the land into desert. This creates a severe threat to millions of people living in the Sahel region. In 2006, where large scale migration was prompted by severe climatic conditions, hundreds of people were killed as a result of armed clashes and fighting between rival clan groups.

The area and climate that I am going to be writing about is the Sahel region of Africa. The Sahel spans 5,400 km (3,360 mi) from the Atlantic Ocean in the west to the Red Sea in the east, in a belt that varies from several hundred to a thousand kilometres (620 miles) in width, covering an area of 3,053,200 square kilometres (1,178,850 sq. mi) . The Sahel is a tropical hot steppe and certainly represents the best example of a semi-arid area. The Sahel has a tropical,hot steppe climate. The climate is typically hot, sunny, dry and somewhat windy all year long. The Sahel has in fact the same climate as the Sahara desert, located just at the north but less extreme. The Sahel mainly receives a low to a very low precipitation amount annually. The steppe has a very long, prevailing dry season and a short rainy season. The precipitation is also extremely irregular, and vary a lot from season to season and the major part of the rain can fall in only one, or two months while the others may remain absolutely dry. The entire Sahel region generally receives between 100 mm and 600 mm of rain yearly but is susceptible to drought and has been experiencing drought on a regular basis since the 1980's. Drought in the Sahel is declared when there is below average rainfall for a period of 2 years.

The main issue that results from drought in the Sahel is crop failure. Famine follows close behind and people become less able to work as a result of malnutrition. It becomes a vicious circle and can result in many deaths, especially in children and the elderly. In 1984 for example, in Ethiopia, over a million people died as a direct result of famine brought on by climatic factors. In 2006 5.2 million people had to rely on the work of aid agencies like Oxfam who work tirelessly to provide food for people in need. This has a knock on effect because people living in richer MEDC's are asked to donate money to causes like this. Drought, and soil erosion (that is brought on as a result of poor farming techniques) often lead to desertification which is the turning of the land into desert. This creates a severe threat to millions of people living in the Sahel region. In 2006, where large scale migration was prompted by severe climatic conditions, hundreds of people were killed as a result of armed clashes and fighting between rival clan groups.





Case study 12

---



Theme  
2

For a region or country where water supply is unreliable:

**Name and locate the region or country.**

**Describe the main sources of water supply.**

**Explain how the unreliability of water supply affects different groups of people.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
2

For a region or country where water supply is unreliable:

**Name and locate the region or country.**

**Describe the main sources of water supply.**

**Explain how the unreliability of water supply affects different groups of people.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
2

For a region or country where water supply is unreliable:

**Name and locate the region or country.**

**Describe the main sources of water supply.**

**Explain how the unreliability of water supply affects different groups of people.**



Case study 12

---



Theme  
2

For a region or country where water supply is unreliable:

**Name and locate the region or country.**

**Describe the main sources of water supply.**

**Explain how the unreliability of water supply affects different groups of people.**

The country that I am going to be writing about is Niger which is located in the tropical zone of west Africa. The country is bordered by Benin, Chad and Cameroon.

The climate is semi-arid in the north and humid in the south. Except for an ultra-humid strip along the coast with rainfall averages of over 2,000 millimetres per year (mm/year), where it rains almost all year round, rainfall patterns are marked by distinct wet and dry seasons. Rainfall is concentrated in the period June-September. Deficiency in total annual precipitation is a problem in parts of the country, particularly in the northern parts resulting in an unreliable water supply in this area. The country is well drained with a close network of rivers and streams. Some of these, particularly the smaller ones in the north, are seasonal which causes the unreliable water supply. The Niger Basin has an area of 584,193 km<sup>2</sup> within the country, which is 63 percent of the total area of the country, and covers a large area in central and north western Nigeria. The most important rivers in the basin are the Niger and its tributaries Benue, Sokoto, and Kaduna. Unfortunately, during the dry season and particularly during times of extended drought. These rivers dry up and leave dry river beds behind. This causes major issues for people living in the north west.

In 2004 the subsistence farmers of north west Niger were hit by a double problem: a particularly severe drought which left the tributaries of the River Niger dry and a plague of locusts virtually destroyed their crops. The expected rains in August just did not come. By July 2005 the crisis came to the attention of the world's media. By then it was estimated that 3.3 million people (including 800,000 children) were at risk from a serious food shortage. UNICEF (already working in Niger) were struggling to cope with the scale of the problem and asked for extra help to enable it to give emergency aid.

The problem prompted thousands of families to move in desperation to cities like Agadez to escape the crisis.

The country that I am going to be writing about is Niger which is located in the tropical zone of west Africa. The country is bordered by Benin, Chad and Cameroon.

The climate is semi-arid in the north and humid in the south. Except for an ultra-humid strip along the coast with rainfall averages of over 2,000 millimetres per year (mm/year), where it rains almost all year round, rainfall patterns are marked by distinct wet and dry seasons. Rainfall is concentrated in the period June-September. Deficiency in total annual precipitation is a problem in parts of the country, particularly in the northern parts resulting in an unreliable water supply in this area. The country is well drained with a close network of rivers and streams. Some of these, particularly the smaller ones in the north, are seasonal which causes the unreliable water supply. The Niger Basin has an area of 584,193 km<sup>2</sup> within the country, which is 63 percent of the total area of the country, and covers a large area in central and north western Nigeria. The most important rivers in the basin are the Niger and its tributaries Benue, Sokoto, and Kaduna. Unfortunately, during the dry season and particularly during times of extended drought. These rivers dry up and leave dry river beds behind. This causes major issues for people living in the north west.

In 2004 the subsistence farmers of north west Niger were hit by a double problem: a particularly severe drought which left the tributaries of the River Niger dry and a plague of locusts virtually destroyed their crops. The expected rains in August just did not come. By July 2005 the crisis came to the attention of the world's media. By then it was estimated that 3.3 million people (including 800,000 children) were at risk from a serious food shortage. UNICEF (already working in Niger) were struggling to cope with the scale of the problem and asked for extra help to enable it to give emergency aid.

The problem prompted thousands of families to move in desperation to cities like Agadez to escape the crisis.

The country that I am going to be writing about is Niger which is located in the tropical zone of west Africa. The country is bordered by Benin, Chad and Cameroon.

The climate is semi-arid in the north and humid in the south. Except for an ultra-humid strip along the coast with rainfall averages of over 2,000 millimetres per year (mm/year), where it rains almost all year round, rainfall patterns are marked by distinct wet and dry seasons. Rainfall is concentrated in the period June-September. Deficiency in total annual precipitation is a problem in parts of the country, particularly in the northern parts resulting in an unreliable water supply in this area. The country is well drained with a close network of rivers and streams. Some of these, particularly the smaller ones in the north, are seasonal which causes the unreliable water supply. The Niger Basin has an area of 584,193 km<sup>2</sup> within the country, which is 63 percent of the total area of the country, and covers a large area in central and north western Nigeria. The most important rivers in the basin are the Niger and its tributaries Benue, Sokoto, and Kaduna. Unfortunately, during the dry season and particularly during times of extended drought. These rivers dry up and leave dry river beds behind. This causes major issues for people living in the north west.

In 2004 the subsistence farmers of north west Niger were hit by a double problem: a particularly severe drought which left the tributaries of the River Niger dry and a plague of locusts virtually destroyed their crops. The expected rains in August just did not come. By July 2005 the crisis came to the attention of the world's media. By then it was estimated that 3.3 million people (including 800,000 children) were at risk from a serious food shortage. UNICEF (already working in Niger) were struggling to cope with the scale of the problem and asked for extra help to enable it to give emergency aid.

The problem prompted thousands of families to move in desperation to cities like Agadez to escape the crisis.

The country that I am going to be writing about is Niger which is located in the tropical zone of west Africa. The country is bordered by Benin, Chad and Cameroon.

The climate is semi-arid in the north and humid in the south. Except for an ultra-humid strip along the coast with rainfall averages of over 2,000 millimetres per year (mm/year), where it rains almost all year round, rainfall patterns are marked by distinct wet and dry seasons. Rainfall is concentrated in the period June-September. Deficiency in total annual precipitation is a problem in parts of the country, particularly in the northern parts resulting in an unreliable water supply in this area. The country is well drained with a close network of rivers and streams. Some of these, particularly the smaller ones in the north, are seasonal which causes the unreliable water supply. The Niger Basin has an area of 584,193 km<sup>2</sup> within the country, which is 63 percent of the total area of the country, and covers a large area in central and north western Nigeria. The most important rivers in the basin are the Niger and its tributaries Benue, Sokoto, and Kaduna. Unfortunately, during the dry season and particularly during times of extended drought. These rivers dry up and leave dry river beds behind. This causes major issues for people living in the north west.

In 2004 the subsistence farmers of north west Niger were hit by a double problem: a particularly severe drought which left the tributaries of the River Niger dry and a plague of locusts virtually destroyed their crops. The expected rains in August just did not come. By July 2005 the crisis came to the attention of the world's media. By then it was estimated that 3.3 million people (including 800,000 children) were at risk from a serious food shortage. UNICEF (already working in Niger) were struggling to cope with the scale of the problem and asked for extra help to enable it to give emergency aid.

The problem prompted thousands of families to move in desperation to cities like Agadez to escape the crisis.



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a country that trades with other countries:

**Name the country.**

**Describe the pattern of international trade of this country.**

**Explain the benefits and problems of international trade for this country.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a country that trades with other countries:

**Name the country.**

**Describe the pattern of international trade of this country.**

**Explain the benefits and problems of international trade for this country.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a country that trades with other countries:

**Name the country.**

**Describe the pattern of international trade of this country.**

**Explain the benefits and problems of international trade for this country.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a country that trades with other countries:

**Name the country.**

**Describe the pattern of international trade of this country.**

**Explain the benefits and problems of international trade for this country.**

The country that I am going to be writing about is Ghana which is a country in West Africa.

Ghana is one of the 10 fastest-growing economies in the world and the fastest-growing in Africa. Its biggest export is gold (44%) closely followed by crude petroleum and cocoa beans (33% collectively). Without doubt, its biggest exports are primary products. Its biggest imports are manufactured goods and services like cars and telecommunications. This in itself creates issues for Ghana that I will mention later on. After signing an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU in 2007, Ghana is able to trade with many more international countries than it once did. Its biggest percentage of exports go to South Africa (27%) but it is sending products to the UAE and to Europe amongst other countries. It predominantly imports from China (20%) but 15% of its imports now come from Europe and this figure is growing. International trade is important source of revenue for Ghana although Ghana has not always found international trade easy. It wasn't until Ghana signed a trade agreement with the EU in 2007 that markets started to open up for Ghana and trade with Europe started to increase. Without question, trade creates jobs, attracts investment, new technology and materials and provides local people in Ghana with a wider choice of products and services. The country is able to import goods that it can't produce itself (like cars). Primary jobs make up for over 60% of the country's employment figures. 1 million people are employed directly in the mining industry and 2 million people rely on the sale of cocoa beans for income. These jobs have stabilised as a result of international trade. Unfortunately, Ghana predominantly exports primary products which command much less money than the more expensive secondary and tertiary services they have to import because of a lack of certain raw materials and expertise. Its richer trading partners have been able to charge a much higher price for the goods they export to Ghana compared to the price they pay for the goods they buy from Ghana which has created a trade deficit for Ghana in the past. As a result, Ghana has been in a position where it has not been able to invest in service industries and its infrastructure like it would like to. The Fair trade foundation, established in 1992, has worked in Ghana's favour to re-address the issues but despite this Ghana did record a trade deficit of over 3 billion USD in 2014. This means that Ghana has to rely much more on large and small scale Aid projects— increasing its reliance and interdependence on richer countries to help it develop.

The country that I am going to be writing about is Ghana which is a country in West Africa.

Ghana is one of the 10 fastest-growing economies in the world and the fastest-growing in Africa. Its biggest export is gold (44%) closely followed by crude petroleum and cocoa beans (33% collectively). Without doubt, its biggest exports are primary products. Its biggest imports are manufactured goods and services like cars and telecommunications. This in itself creates issues for Ghana that I will mention later on. After signing an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU in 2007, Ghana is able to trade with many more international countries than it once did. Its biggest percentage of exports go to South Africa (27%) but it is sending products to the UAE and to Europe amongst other countries. It predominantly imports from China (20%) but 15% of its imports now come from Europe and this figure is growing. International trade is important source of revenue for Ghana although Ghana has not always found international trade easy. It wasn't until Ghana signed a trade agreement with the EU in 2007 that markets started to open up for Ghana and trade with Europe started to increase. Without question, trade creates jobs, attracts investment, new technology and materials and provides local people in Ghana with a wider choice of products and services. The country is able to import goods that it can't produce itself (like cars). Primary jobs make up for over 60% of the country's employment figures. 1 million people are employed directly in the mining industry and 2 million people rely on the sale of cocoa beans for income. These jobs have stabilised as a result of international trade. Unfortunately, Ghana predominantly exports primary products which command much less money than the more expensive secondary and tertiary services they have to import because of a lack of certain raw materials and expertise. Its richer trading partners have been able to charge a much higher price for the goods they export to Ghana compared to the price they pay for the goods they buy from Ghana which has created a trade deficit for Ghana in the past. As a result, Ghana has been in a position where it has not been able to invest in service industries and its infrastructure like it would like to. The Fair trade foundation, established in 1992, has worked in Ghana's favour to re-address the issues but despite this Ghana did record a trade deficit of over 3 billion USD in 2014. This means that Ghana has to rely much more on large and small scale Aid projects— increasing its reliance and interdependence on richer countries to help it develop.

The country that I am going to be writing about is Ghana which is a country in West Africa.

Ghana is one of the 10 fastest-growing economies in the world and the fastest-growing in Africa. Its biggest export is gold (44%) closely followed by crude petroleum and cocoa beans (33% collectively). Without doubt, its biggest exports are primary products. Its biggest imports are manufactured goods and services like cars and telecommunications. This in itself creates issues for Ghana that I will mention later on. After signing an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU in 2007, Ghana is able to trade with many more international countries than it once did. Its biggest percentage of exports go to South Africa (27%) but it is sending products to the UAE and to Europe amongst other countries. It predominantly imports from China (20%) but 15% of its imports now come from Europe and this figure is growing. International trade is important source of revenue for Ghana although Ghana has not always found international trade easy. It wasn't until Ghana signed a trade agreement with the EU in 2007 that markets started to open up for Ghana and trade with Europe started to increase. Without question, trade creates jobs, attracts investment, new technology and materials and provides local people in Ghana with a wider choice of products and services. The country is able to import goods that it can't produce itself (like cars). Primary jobs make up for over 60% of the country's employment figures. 1 million people are employed directly in the mining industry and 2 million people rely on the sale of cocoa beans for income. These jobs have stabilised as a result of international trade. Unfortunately, Ghana predominantly exports primary products which command much less money than the more expensive secondary and tertiary services they have to import because of a lack of certain raw materials and expertise. Its richer trading partners have been able to charge a much higher price for the goods they export to Ghana compared to the price they pay for the goods they buy from Ghana which has created a trade deficit for Ghana in the past. As a result, Ghana has been in a position where it has not been able to invest in service industries and its infrastructure like it would like to. The Fair trade foundation, established in 1992, has worked in Ghana's favour to re-address the issues but despite this Ghana did record a trade deficit of over 3 billion USD in 2014. This means that Ghana has to rely much more on large and small scale Aid projects— increasing its reliance and interdependence on richer countries to help it develop.

The country that I am going to be writing about is Ghana which is a country in West Africa.

Ghana is one of the 10 fastest-growing economies in the world and the fastest-growing in Africa. Its biggest export is gold (44%) closely followed by crude petroleum and cocoa beans (33% collectively). Without doubt, its biggest exports are primary products. Its biggest imports are manufactured goods and services like cars and telecommunications. This in itself creates issues for Ghana that I will mention later on. After signing an Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU in 2007, Ghana is able to trade with many more international countries than it once did. Its biggest percentage of exports go to South Africa (27%) but it is sending products to the UAE and to Europe amongst other countries. It predominantly imports from China (20%) but 15% of its imports now come from Europe and this figure is growing. International trade is important source of revenue for Ghana although Ghana has not always found international trade easy. It wasn't until Ghana signed a trade agreement with the EU in 2007 that markets started to open up for Ghana and trade with Europe started to increase. Without question, trade creates jobs, attracts investment, new technology and materials and provides local people in Ghana with a wider choice of products and services. The country is able to import goods that it can't produce itself (like cars). Primary jobs make up for over 60% of the country's employment figures. 1 million people are employed directly in the mining industry and 2 million people rely on the sale of cocoa beans for income. These jobs have stabilised as a result of international trade. Unfortunately, Ghana predominantly exports primary products which command much less money than the more expensive secondary and tertiary services they have to import because of a lack of certain raw materials and expertise. Its richer trading partners have been able to charge a much higher price for the goods they export to Ghana compared to the price they pay for the goods they buy from Ghana which has created a trade deficit for Ghana in the past. As a result, Ghana has been in a position where it has not been able to invest in service industries and its infrastructure like it would like to. The Fair trade foundation, established in 1992, has worked in Ghana's favour to re-address the issues but despite this Ghana did record a trade deficit of over 3 billion USD in 2014. This means that Ghana has to rely much more on large and small scale Aid projects— increasing its reliance and interdependence on richer countries to help it develop.



Case study 12A

---



For an area you have studied:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe an issue that affects different countries.**  
**Explain how they are working together to resolve the issue.**



Case study 12A

---



For an area you have studied:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe an issue that affects different countries.**  
**Explain how they are working together to resolve the issue.**



Case study 12A

---



For an area you have studied:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe an issue that affects different countries.**  
**Explain how they are working together to resolve the issue.**



Case study 12A

---



For an area you have studied:  
**Name the area.**  
**Describe an issue that affects different countries.**  
**Explain how they are working together to resolve the issue.**

The issue that I am going to be writing about is a trans-boundary water issue in North East Africa. The issue affects the countries of Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia predominantly and the main focus of the conflict is the use and control of the river Nile which flows through these countries. For decades the countries of the Nile basin have been negotiating about how to share and protect the water in the river, at a time of changing climates and rising populations. The talks between the countries broke down in 2010. On the one side are Egypt and Sudan, which rely heavily on the water because of their dry climates. On the other side are Ethiopia and Uganda which supply most of the water in the river.

Egypt's population is expected to rise to 122 million by 2050, increasing demand for food and water. It relies on the Nile for 90% of its water which it uses to irrigate crops used to supply internal demand and for export. Sudan is facing problems of desertification and the government wants to increase the food supply which will mean more irrigation, taking more water out of the river Nile. The Nile flows through Sudan before it reaches Egypt. Ethiopia's population is set to reach 150 million by 2050. Ethiopia, as a result, wants to keep more of the Nile's water for itself. The government wants to dam the river to create hydroelectric power that they can export to neighbouring countries and generate income for development. This could potentially mean that Sudan and Egypt will receive even less water for their needs. Uganda's population is also rising. They also want to dam the river to produce electricity and irrigate crops. If Uganda do this, there will be less water in the Nile for Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt.

The use of water from the Nile is a controversial issue and has been a major source of conflict in this area for generations. At the Pan African Conference, held every 4 years, it was decided that the flow of water through Egypt should be carefully regulated by the Aswan Dam to ensure that everyone in Egypt has the access to the water they need. Water, in enough capacity, needs to flow into Egypt to allow this. In return, Egypt agreed to give money to the Sudanese government so that communities could develop wells in Sudan and enable people to access water and not reduce the flow of the river into Egypt. The UN also agreed to work with Sudan to help develop the use of Bunds to help irrigate crops and reduce its water use. Uganda is keen to co-operate with other nations and is looking to utilise water from the equatorial part of its country rather than rely heavily on the Nile. The construction of Ethiopia's US\$4.7 billion Grand Renaissance Dam (GERD), set to be completed in 2017, has been agreed by Egypt only because water loss from evaporation will be less here than it is as a result of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. This keeps Ethiopia happy as it can go ahead with its plans to be a major exporter of hydroelectricity.

The issue that I am going to be writing about is a trans-boundary water issue in North East Africa. The issue affects the countries of Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia predominantly and the main focus of the conflict is the use and control of the river Nile which flows through these countries. For decades the countries of the Nile basin have been negotiating about how to share and protect the water in the river, at a time of changing climates and rising populations. The talks between the countries broke down in 2010. On the one side are Egypt and Sudan, which rely heavily on the water because of their dry climates. On the other side are Ethiopia and Uganda which supply most of the water in the river.

Egypt's population is expected to rise to 122 million by 2050, increasing demand for food and water. It relies on the Nile for 90% of its water which it uses to irrigate crops used to supply internal demand and for export. Sudan is facing problems of desertification and the government wants to increase the food supply which will mean more irrigation, taking more water out of the river Nile. The Nile flows through Sudan before it reaches Egypt. Ethiopia's population is set to reach 150 million by 2050. Ethiopia, as a result, wants to keep more of the Nile's water for itself. The government wants to dam the river to create hydroelectric power that they can export to neighbouring countries and generate income for development. This could potentially mean that Sudan and Egypt will receive even less water for their needs. Uganda's population is also rising. They also want to dam the river to produce electricity and irrigate crops. If Uganda do this, there will be less water in the Nile for Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt.

The use of water from the Nile is a controversial issue and has been a major source of conflict in this area for generations. At the Pan African Conference, held every 4 years, it was decided that the flow of water through Egypt should be carefully regulated by the Aswan Dam to ensure that everyone in Egypt has the access to the water they need. Water, in enough capacity, needs to flow into Egypt to allow this. In return, Egypt agreed to give money to the Sudanese government so that communities could develop wells in Sudan and enable people to access water and not reduce the flow of the river into Egypt. The UN also agreed to work with Sudan to help develop the use of Bunds to help irrigate crops and reduce its water use. Uganda is keen to co-operate with other nations and is looking to utilise water from the equatorial part of its country rather than rely heavily on the Nile. The construction of Ethiopia's US\$4.7 billion Grand Renaissance Dam (GERD), set to be completed in 2017, has been agreed by Egypt only because water loss from evaporation will be less here than it is as a result of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. This keeps Ethiopia happy as it can go ahead with its plans to be a major exporter of hydroelectricity.

The issue that I am going to be writing about is a trans-boundary water issue in North East Africa. The issue affects the countries of Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia predominantly and the main focus of the conflict is the use and control of the river Nile which flows through these countries. For decades the countries of the Nile basin have been negotiating about how to share and protect the water in the river, at a time of changing climates and rising populations. The talks between the countries broke down in 2010. On the one side are Egypt and Sudan, which rely heavily on the water because of their dry climates. On the other side are Ethiopia and Uganda which supply most of the water in the river.

Egypt's population is expected to rise to 122 million by 2050, increasing demand for food and water. It relies on the Nile for 90% of its water which it uses to irrigate crops used to supply internal demand and for export. Sudan is facing problems of desertification and the government wants to increase the food supply which will mean more irrigation, taking more water out of the river Nile. The Nile flows through Sudan before it reaches Egypt. Ethiopia's population is set to reach 150 million by 2050. Ethiopia, as a result, wants to keep more of the Nile's water for itself. The government wants to dam the river to create hydroelectric power that they can export to neighbouring countries and generate income for development. This could potentially mean that Sudan and Egypt will receive even less water for their needs. Uganda's population is also rising. They also want to dam the river to produce electricity and irrigate crops. If Uganda do this, there will be less water in the Nile for Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt.

The use of water from the Nile is a controversial issue and has been a major source of conflict in this area for generations. At the Pan African Conference, held every 4 years, it was decided that the flow of water through Egypt should be carefully regulated by the Aswan Dam to ensure that everyone in Egypt has the access to the water they need. Water, in enough capacity, needs to flow into Egypt to allow this. In return, Egypt agreed to give money to the Sudanese government so that communities could develop wells in Sudan and enable people to access water and not reduce the flow of the river into Egypt. The UN also agreed to work with Sudan to help develop the use of Bunds to help irrigate crops and reduce its water use. Uganda is keen to co-operate with other nations and is looking to utilise water from the equatorial part of its country rather than rely heavily on the Nile. The construction of Ethiopia's US\$4.7 billion Grand Renaissance Dam (GERD), set to be completed in 2017, has been agreed by Egypt only because water loss from evaporation will be less here than it is as a result of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. This keeps Ethiopia happy as it can go ahead with its plans to be a major exporter of hydroelectricity.

The issue that I am going to be writing about is a trans-boundary water issue in North East Africa. The issue affects the countries of Egypt, Sudan, Uganda and Ethiopia predominantly and the main focus of the conflict is the use and control of the river Nile which flows through these countries. For decades the countries of the Nile basin have been negotiating about how to share and protect the water in the river, at a time of changing climates and rising populations. The talks between the countries broke down in 2010. On the one side are Egypt and Sudan, which rely heavily on the water because of their dry climates. On the other side are Ethiopia and Uganda which supply most of the water in the river.

Egypt's population is expected to rise to 122 million by 2050, increasing demand for food and water. It relies on the Nile for 90% of its water which it uses to irrigate crops used to supply internal demand and for export. Sudan is facing problems of desertification and the government wants to increase the food supply which will mean more irrigation, taking more water out of the river Nile. The Nile flows through Sudan before it reaches Egypt. Ethiopia's population is set to reach 150 million by 2050. Ethiopia, as a result, wants to keep more of the Nile's water for itself. The government wants to dam the river to create hydroelectric power that they can export to neighbouring countries and generate income for development. This could potentially mean that Sudan and Egypt will receive even less water for their needs. Uganda's population is also rising. They also want to dam the river to produce electricity and irrigate crops. If Uganda do this, there will be less water in the Nile for Ethiopia, Sudan and Egypt.

The use of water from the Nile is a controversial issue and has been a major source of conflict in this area for generations. At the Pan African Conference, held every 4 years, it was decided that the flow of water through Egypt should be carefully regulated by the Aswan Dam to ensure that everyone in Egypt has the access to the water they need. Water, in enough capacity, needs to flow into Egypt to allow this. In return, Egypt agreed to give money to the Sudanese government so that communities could develop wells in Sudan and enable people to access water and not reduce the flow of the river into Egypt. The UN also agreed to work with Sudan to help develop the use of Bunds to help irrigate crops and reduce its water use. Uganda is keen to co-operate with other nations and is looking to utilise water from the equatorial part of its country rather than rely heavily on the Nile. The construction of Ethiopia's US\$4.7 billion Grand Renaissance Dam (GERD), set to be completed in 2017, has been agreed by Egypt only because water loss from evaporation will be less here than it is as a result of the Aswan Dam in Egypt. This keeps Ethiopia happy as it can go ahead with its plans to be a major exporter of hydroelectricity.



### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**



### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**



### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**



### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**



The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK.

In the UK, successive governments believe that A low carbon future could be achieved by combining two approaches:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

There is a plan in this country to use renewable energy sources to produce 15% of the country's energy by 2020 and this is a target that the government claim they are very close to achieving. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. One of the major strategies being used to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels in the UK is the development of wind farm technology. Wind farms (like the off shore wind farms on the east coast) are popping up everywhere. Liquid biofuel use rose by 7% in 2013; a technology specifically designed to reduce our reliance on oil and petroleum. There are incentives for solar panel installation firms, green subsidies on electricity bills to promote the use of sustainable fuels/energy and car production companies like Nissan in Sunderland are promoting new fuel efficient cars under the Government's guidance. People are being encouraged to insulate their homes through free government schemes, use low energy appliances, use more public transport like the tram in Sheffield and take fewer flights.

Carrying out these plans is difficult because the main energy companies are interested in profits. Investing in cleaner energies is expensive and the government has to persuade them to do as at risk of shorter term profits. There is some public concern about the impact of projects like windfarm developments. Although people like cleaner energy they tend not to want it in their own back yard. The government is investing in public transport but things like rail fares are increasing. This put people off using them. Cleaner energy is more expensive. In the recession, people in the UK don't want higher energy bills.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK.

In the UK, successive governments believe that A low carbon future could be achieved by combining two approaches:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

There is a plan in this country to use renewable energy sources to produce 15% of the country's energy by 2020 and this is a target that the government claim they are very close to achieving. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. One of the major strategies being used to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels in the UK is the development of wind farm technology. Wind farms (like the off shore wind farms on the east coast) are popping up everywhere. Liquid biofuel use rose by 7% in 2013; a technology specifically designed to reduce our reliance on oil and petroleum. There are incentives for solar panel installation firms, green subsidies on electricity bills to promote the use of sustainable fuels/energy and car production companies like Nissan in Sunderland are promoting new fuel efficient cars under the Government's guidance. People are being encouraged to insulate their homes through free government schemes, use low energy appliances, use more public transport like the tram in Sheffield and take fewer flights.

Carrying out these plans is difficult because the main energy companies are interested in profits. Investing in cleaner energies is expensive and the government has to persuade them to do as at risk of shorter term profits. There is some public concern about the impact of projects like windfarm developments. Although people like cleaner energy they tend not to want it in their own back yard. The government is investing in public transport but things like rail fares are increasing. This put people off using them. Cleaner energy is more expensive. In the recession, people in the UK don't want higher energy bills.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK.

In the UK, successive governments believe that A low carbon future could be achieved by combining two approaches:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

There is a plan in this country to use renewable energy sources to produce 15% of the country's energy by 2020 and this is a target that the government claim they are very close to achieving. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. One of the major strategies being used to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels in the UK is the development of wind farm technology. Wind farms (like the off shore wind farms on the east coast) are popping up everywhere. Liquid biofuel use rose by 7% in 2013; a technology specifically designed to reduce our reliance on oil and petroleum. There are incentives for solar panel installation firms, green subsidies on electricity bills to promote the use of sustainable fuels/energy and car production companies like Nissan in Sunderland are promoting new fuel efficient cars under the Government's guidance. People are being encouraged to insulate their homes through free government schemes, use low energy appliances, use more public transport like the tram in Sheffield and take fewer flights.

Carrying out these plans is difficult because the main energy companies are interested in profits. Investing in cleaner energies is expensive and the government has to persuade them to do as at risk of shorter term profits. There is some public concern about the impact of projects like windfarm developments. Although people like cleaner energy they tend not to want it in their own back yard. The government is investing in public transport but things like rail fares are increasing. This put people off using them. Cleaner energy is more expensive. In the recession, people in the UK don't want higher energy bills.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK.

In the UK, successive governments believe that A low carbon future could be achieved by combining two approaches:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

There is a plan in this country to use renewable energy sources to produce 15% of the country's energy by 2020 and this is a target that the government claim they are very close to achieving. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. One of the major strategies being used to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels in the UK is the development of wind farm technology. Wind farms (like the off shore wind farms on the east coast) are popping up everywhere. Liquid biofuel use rose by 7% in 2013; a technology specifically designed to reduce our reliance on oil and petroleum. There are incentives for solar panel installation firms, green subsidies on electricity bills to promote the use of sustainable fuels/energy and car production companies like Nissan in Sunderland are promoting new fuel efficient cars under the Government's guidance. People are being encouraged to insulate their homes through free government schemes, use low energy appliances, use more public transport like the tram in Sheffield and take fewer flights.

Carrying out these plans is difficult because the main energy companies are interested in profits. Investing in cleaner energies is expensive and the government has to persuade them to do as at risk of shorter term profits. There is some public concern about the impact of projects like windfarm developments. Although people like cleaner energy they tend not to want it in their own back yard. The government is investing in public transport but things like rail fares are increasing. This put people off using them. Cleaner energy is more expensive. In the recession, people in the UK don't want higher energy bills.





### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**



### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**



### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**



### Case study 12A

---



For a place where people are planning to tackle the possible effects of climate change:

**Name the place or places.**

**Describe what they are planning to do.**

**Explain why carrying out these plans may be difficult.**

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK and its involvement in the Kyoto Protocol—signed in 1997.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.

There are reasons why carrying out these plans may be difficult because there are various opinions about whether or not these plans should be adopted. Locally, people have opinions about the issue. In this country for example the government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK and its involvement in the Kyoto Protocol—signed in 1997.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.

There are reasons why carrying out these plans may be difficult because there are various opinions about whether or not these plans should be adopted. Locally, people have opinions about the issue. In this country for example the government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK and its involvement in the Kyoto Protocol—signed in 1997.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.

There are reasons why carrying out these plans may be difficult because there are various opinions about whether or not these plans should be adopted. Locally, people have opinions about the issue. In this country for example the government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change. The place I am going to look at specifically is the UK and its involvement in the Kyoto Protocol—signed in 1997.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions.

However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.

There are reasons why carrying out these plans may be difficult because there are various opinions about whether or not these plans should be adopted. Locally, people have opinions about the issue. In this country for example the government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at an international level.**



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at an international level.**



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at an international level.**



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at an international level.**

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions. However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions. However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions. However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO2 emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of biofuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

The Kyoto Protocol is an international response to climate change. Many countries signed up to the agreement in 1997 and it went into force in 2005. The idea was for countries to sign up to the agreement and cut CO2 levels by 15%. By 2009 over 183 countries agreed to sign the Kyoto agreement and these countries produce 55% of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere. The UK for example have opted to try for a lower carbon future by:

- 1 Using new technologies to reduce our dependence on fossil fuels for energy and transport.
- 2 Better energy conservation and efficiency. This means changing our lifestyles so that each of us plays a part in reducing carbon emissions. However, 29 greenhouse producing countries, some of them significant producers, have failed to sign up to the agreement or take it very seriously if they have. The USA, China and India for example, the three main contributors to the greenhouse effect and therefore global warming, have signed the agreement but will not ratify it. Australia have only just done so. It actually means that what we do in the UK will have little impact on the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere because the larger polluters are failing to take the agreement seriously.



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at a local level.**



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at a local level.**



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at a local level.**



## Case study 12A

---



**A case study about climate change:**

**Explain why there are differing views about how climate change can be managed.**

**Describe attempts to manage climate change at a local level.**

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of bio fuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

In the UK the government is committed to reducing carbon emissions. The Climate Change Act 2008 made the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding, long-term framework to tackle climate change. This includes a target to reduce emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. Much of this investment has gone into improving public transport so that people will be less likely to use their cars and therefore CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and carbon monoxide emissions will be reduced. The Sheffield tram for example, began operation in 1994 and cost 240 million to build. The Yorkshire Transport Strategy set out targets of reducing carbon emissions by 60% in 2050 compared with levels in 2005. A 60% reduction by 2050 is the equivalent to over 2 million tonnes of carbon, or nearly three times the emissions currently created in Sheffield through the use of domestic gas. It has been a huge success. It is estimated that over 12 million people used the tram in 2013 which is staggering. They also aim to help everyone in the city to reduce their carbon footprint by rolling out a City-wide, locally focused communication campaign that will be engaging, fun and innovative. It will also publicise and raise awareness of the opportunities available for carbon reduction that will help people make informed choices and decisions and enable them to make reductions in their carbon footprint. One example of this is improvements to housing stock through the full roll-out of Sheffield's Affordable Warmth Programme which will deliver reductions of between 15,000 and 20,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2020.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of bio fuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

In the UK the government is committed to reducing carbon emissions. The Climate Change Act 2008 made the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding, long-term framework to tackle climate change. This includes a target to reduce emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. Much of this investment has gone into improving public transport so that people will be less likely to use their cars and therefore CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and carbon monoxide emissions will be reduced. The Sheffield tram for example, began operation in 1994 and cost 240 million to build. The Yorkshire Transport Strategy set out targets of reducing carbon emissions by 60% in 2050 compared with levels in 2005. A 60% reduction by 2050 is the equivalent to over 2 million tonnes of carbon, or nearly three times the emissions currently created in Sheffield through the use of domestic gas. It has been a huge success. It is estimated that over 12 million people used the tram in 2013 which is staggering. They also aim to help everyone in the city to reduce their carbon footprint by rolling out a City-wide, locally focused communication campaign that will be engaging, fun and innovative. It will also publicise and raise awareness of the opportunities available for carbon reduction that will help people make informed choices and decisions and enable them to make reductions in their carbon footprint. One example of this is improvements to housing stock through the full roll-out of Sheffield's Affordable Warmth Programme which will deliver reductions of between 15,000 and 20,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2020.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of bio fuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

In the UK the government is committed to reducing carbon emissions. The Climate Change Act 2008 made the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding, long-term framework to tackle climate change. This includes a target to reduce emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. Much of this investment has gone into improving public transport so that people will be less likely to use their cars and therefore CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and carbon monoxide emissions will be reduced. The Sheffield tram for example, began operation in 1994 and cost 240 million to build. The Yorkshire Transport Strategy set out targets of reducing carbon emissions by 60% in 2050 compared with levels in 2005. A 60% reduction by 2050 is the equivalent to over 2 million tonnes of carbon, or nearly three times the emissions currently created in Sheffield through the use of domestic gas. It has been a huge success. It is estimated that over 12 million people used the tram in 2013 which is staggering. They also aim to help everyone in the city to reduce their carbon footprint by rolling out a City-wide, locally focused communication campaign that will be engaging, fun and innovative. It will also publicise and raise awareness of the opportunities available for carbon reduction that will help people make informed choices and decisions and enable them to make reductions in their carbon footprint. One example of this is improvements to housing stock through the full roll-out of Sheffield's Affordable Warmth Programme which will deliver reductions of between 15,000 and 20,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2020.

The different views that exist surrounding the management of climate change at the local, national and international level. Many individuals, organisations, countries and the international community are trying to combat the problems associated with climate change but this is difficult because each individual, organisation or country may have differing views about the issue.

Locally, people in the UK for example, have opinions about the issue. The government believes we should cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. However, there are low income families who cannot afford to use expensive public transport or invest in electric cars. Some scientists believe that global warming and climate change is a naturally occurring process. Some actively encourage carbon dioxide release into the air because they think it should be captured, turned into a liquid, and pumped back into the ground creating carbon sinks that could be used for future energy consumption. Unfortunately, the process is expensive. Some environmental groups like friends of the earth are against the use of nuclear energy as an alternative to fossil fuels because of the danger it poses. NGO's like OXFAM are concerned that the use of bio fuels is increasing poverty in the poorest areas because countries are focussing on the planting of these cash crops instead of feeding their own population. Companies like Greenpeace feel we are not doing enough. It is difficult to get international agreement on these issues when so many people have their own agenda and believe in their own strategies over others. The people who are suffering the impact of climate change tend to be those who release fewer greenhouse gases in the first place. There can be no surprise that it is difficult to get countries to do something about it if they are seeing little impact of it.

In the UK the government is committed to reducing carbon emissions. The Climate Change Act 2008 made the UK the first country in the world to have a legally binding, long-term framework to tackle climate change. This includes a target to reduce emissions by at least 80% below 1990 levels by 2050. Between 2010 and 2013 31 billion pounds worth of investment has been allocated to renewable projects with the potential of creating over 35,000 new jobs. Much of this investment has gone into improving public transport so that people will be less likely to use their cars and therefore CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and carbon monoxide emissions will be reduced. The Sheffield tram for example, began operation in 1994 and cost 240 million to build. The Yorkshire Transport Strategy set out targets of reducing carbon emissions by 60% in 2050 compared with levels in 2005. A 60% reduction by 2050 is the equivalent to over 2 million tonnes of carbon, or nearly three times the emissions currently created in Sheffield through the use of domestic gas. It has been a huge success. It is estimated that over 12 million people used the tram in 2013 which is staggering. They also aim to help everyone in the city to reduce their carbon footprint by rolling out a City-wide, locally focused communication campaign that will be engaging, fun and innovative. It will also publicise and raise awareness of the opportunities available for carbon reduction that will help people make informed choices and decisions and enable them to make reductions in their carbon footprint. One example of this is improvements to housing stock through the full roll-out of Sheffield's Affordable Warmth Programme which will deliver reductions of between 15,000 and 20,000 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2020.



Case study 12A

---



A case study about international aid:  
**Explain why the aid was needed.**  
**Describe the aid given.**



Case study 12A

---



A case study about international aid:  
**Explain why the aid was needed.**  
**Describe the aid given.**



Case study 12A

---



A case study about international aid:  
**Explain why the aid was needed.**  
**Describe the aid given.**



Case study 12A

---



A case study about international aid:  
**Explain why the aid was needed.**  
**Describe the aid given.**

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. Mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space.

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. Mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space.

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. Mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space.

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. Mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space.





Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an area or country that has received aid:

**Name and locate the area or country.**

**Describe the aid given.**

**Explain how the aid given has affected the lives of different groups of people.**



Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an area or country that has received aid:

**Name and locate the area or country.**

**Describe the aid given.**

**Explain how the aid given has affected the lives of different groups of people.**



Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an area or country that has received aid:

**Name and locate the area or country.**

**Describe the aid given.**

**Explain how the aid given has affected the lives of different groups of people.**



Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an area or country that has received aid:

**Name and locate the area or country.**

**Describe the aid given.**

**Explain how the aid given has affected the lives of different groups of people.**

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. This took pressure off the government in countries like Indonesia and was hugely beneficial. As an LEDC, Indonesia is ill equipped to deal with the aftermath of a disaster like this so the government were really grateful that other nations were able to step in an support the relief effort. The food and water supplies were enough to encourage families to take in orphans and other members of their communities who either lost homes or were displaced from other area. Without the aid that provided food and water supplies they would have been unable to do this. The medical help provided young, old and the injured with a means to survive the immediate aftermath of the disaster. Medical teams and medical supplies were flown in from all over the world and this literally saved lives. Because of the vaccinations, the young and the elderly were less susceptible to infection as a result of contaminated water. The mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Whole communities were literally rebuilt. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space. People working for NGO's were affected because they saw the aftermath of the disaster and could potentially suffer psychological effects. Families and businesses in the UK were affected because we donated huge sums of money and potentially went without so other people were able to survive the immediate impacts.

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. This took pressure off the government in countries like Indonesia and was hugely beneficial. As an LEDC, Indonesia is ill equipped to deal with the aftermath of a disaster like this so the government were really grateful that other nations were able to step in an support the relief effort. The food and water supplies were enough to encourage families to take in orphans and other members of their communities who either lost homes or were displaced from other area. Without the aid that provided food and water supplies they would have been unable to do this. The medical help provided young, old and the injured with a means to survive the immediate aftermath of the disaster. Medical teams and medical supplies were flown in from all over the world and this literally saved lives. Because of the vaccinations, the young and the elderly were less susceptible to infection as a result of contaminated water. The mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Whole communities were literally rebuilt. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space. People working for NGO's were affected because they saw the aftermath of the disaster and could potentially suffer psychological effects. Families and businesses in the UK were affected because we donated huge sums of money and potentially went without so other people were able to survive the immediate impacts.

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. This took pressure off the government in countries like Indonesia and was hugely beneficial. As an LEDC, Indonesia is ill equipped to deal with the aftermath of a disaster like this so the government were really grateful that other nations were able to step in an support the relief effort. The food and water supplies were enough to encourage families to take in orphans and other members of their communities who either lost homes or were displaced from other area. Without the aid that provided food and water supplies they would have been unable to do this. The medical help provided young, old and the injured with a means to survive the immediate aftermath of the disaster. Medical teams and medical supplies were flown in from all over the world and this literally saved lives. Because of the vaccinations, the young and the elderly were less susceptible to infection as a result of contaminated water. The mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Whole communities were literally rebuilt. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space. People working for NGO's were affected because they saw the aftermath of the disaster and could potentially suffer psychological effects. Families and businesses in the UK were affected because we donated huge sums of money and potentially went without so other people were able to survive the immediate impacts.

The Aid I am going to write about is the international aid given to countries like Indonesia in Asia after the Boxing Day Tsunami in 2004. The earthquake that triggered the Tsunami was registered at over 9 on the Richter Scale triggering a series of Tsunamis along most of the land masses bordering the Indian Ocean.

International Aid was given for a variety of reasons. Much of it was short term emergency aid given specifically to combat issues that had to be dealt with immediately to save lives. Over 230, 000 people were killed across 14 countries. Indonesia was the worst affected area losing over 170,000 people. This left children without parents who needed looking after. 125,000 people were injured and needed immediate medical help and over 1.5 million people were said to be displaced and in need of emergency accommodation. Immediate shortages of food and water had to be addressed as crops were damaged and water sources polluted. There was real concern that disease would spread quickly as people were forced to live in insanitary conditions. Medications were provided to stop the spread of diseases like dysentery, cholera and typhoid—potential problems made worse because of the tropical climate. This was the real focus of the international aid given in the first weeks and months.

About 14 billion US dollars was raised internationally. This money came from across the globe and from a range of countries specifically the USA, the UK and other European countries like France and Germany. This took pressure off the government in countries like Indonesia and was hugely beneficial. As an LEDC, Indonesia is ill equipped to deal with the aftermath of a disaster like this so the government were really grateful that other nations were able to step in an support the relief effort. The food and water supplies were enough to encourage families to take in orphans and other members of their communities who either lost homes or were displaced from other area. Without the aid that provided food and water supplies they would have been unable to do this. The medical help provided young, old and the injured with a means to survive the immediate aftermath of the disaster. Medical teams and medical supplies were flown in from all over the world and this literally saved lives. Because of the vaccinations, the young and the elderly were less susceptible to infection as a result of contaminated water. The mid term and longer term aid followed as NGO's like Oxfam and the Red Cross stepped in to help the areas affected rebuild. Oxfam alone raised over 390 million pounds and it is estimated that over 80% of this came from UK households. This developmental aid was specifically designed to help governments rebuild infrastructure and for individual communities to attempt to rebuild a better life for themselves. Housing projects were developed specifically to encourage sustainable living. Whole communities were literally rebuilt. Massive numbers of trees had been uprooted by the tsunami so building new homes out of materials that did not require trees to be cut down was important. Houses were designed using 'rat trap' walls—a techniques specifically designed to use fewer bricks and therefore use less natural resources. More houses were able to be built out of the money donated because the walls cost only 74% of a traditional wall used in this area. The air trapped in the walls insulates the building. Holes in the roof could be filled with debris left over from the tsunami—this acted as a way of helping to clear the area as well as providing building materials. The flat roof space could also be used as storage for things like fishing nets. This provides space for families that cannot afford houses with gardens or outside space. People working for NGO's were affected because they saw the aftermath of the disaster and could potentially suffer psychological effects. Families and businesses in the UK were affected because we donated huge sums of money and potentially went without so other people were able to survive the immediate impacts.



### Case study 12A

---



A case study about a country or region where employment structure has changed:  
**Name the country or region.**  
**Describe how the employment structure has changed.**  
**Explain why the employment structure has changed.**



### Case study 12A

---



A case study about a country or region where employment structure has changed:  
**Name the country or region.**  
**Describe how the employment structure has changed.**  
**Explain why the employment structure has changed.**



### Case study 12A

---



A case study about a country or region where employment structure has changed:  
**Name the country or region.**  
**Describe how the employment structure has changed.**  
**Explain why the employment structure has changed.**



### Case study 12A

---



A case study about a country or region where employment structure has changed:  
**Name the country or region.**  
**Describe how the employment structure has changed.**  
**Explain why the employment structure has changed.**

The region that I am going to be talking about is the South Yorkshire region of the UK—particularly around the Sheffield area. South Yorkshire is located north east of the county of Derbyshire, north of Nottinghamshire and South of West Yorkshire.

Employment opportunities have changed massively in this area over the past 40 years. In 1971 for example only 4% of the population in this area was employed in primary industry. This was predominantly in the mining industries. 43% of the population were employed in the secondary sector (mainly men) and this was centred on the world famous steel production industry. Tertiary employment at this time accounted for 53% of jobs in this area. By 1981 there was little change but the 1990's saw a shift in employment patterns in this area. The number of secondary jobs dropped to below 30% and the region saw a growth in the tertiary sector (now over 70%). By 2010 the Sheffield area had developed a reputation for modern technology and sports based industries, for leisure and tourism and for its retail opportunities. Job opportunities are now firmly fixed within the tertiary and quaternary sectors, with a massive decline in manufacturing.

So, why the change? Government policy in the UK in the 1970's and 1980's encouraged massive decline in the manufacturing of steel as the country relied more and more on the import of cheaper steel from other parts of the world. The coal industry declined massively and this left thousands of people unemployed, particularly men. A continued drive for development and a need to replace jobs for the thousands of people left unemployed saw massive investment into the tertiary and quaternary sectors. A massive push to create jobs in the retail industry for example saw the development of shopping centres like Meadow hall which opened in the early 1980's and employing over 7000 people. This attracts 25 million people annually and these people spend money that is being ploughed back into and invested into the local economy. Today the transfer of technology from Sheffield's universities is claimed by some to be "guaranteeing" Sheffield's continuing industrial and commercial evolution, creating cutting-edge enterprises across the city. High technology businesses such as the US company Fluent, Inc., for example, have chosen Sheffield as the centre for their international operations and so has Jennic, specialists in semiconductor design for the home automation, commercial building automation, and industrial process monitoring and control markets. The University of Sheffield supports the growth of technology transfer in the Sheffield City Region through the Kroto Innovation Centre and Sheffield Bioincubator which house small and medium enterprises as well as startup companys working in similar areas, or occasionally alongside, University of Sheffield researchers.

The region that I am going to be talking about is the South Yorkshire region of the UK—particularly around the Sheffield area. South Yorkshire is located north east of the county of Derbyshire, north of Nottinghamshire and South of West Yorkshire.

Employment opportunities have changed massively in this area over the past 40 years. In 1971 for example only 4% of the population in this area was employed in primary industry. This was predominantly in the mining industries. 43% of the population were employed in the secondary sector (mainly men) and this was centred on the world famous steel production industry. Tertiary employment at this time accounted for 53% of jobs in this area. By 1981 there was little change but the 1990's saw a shift in employment patterns in this area. The number of secondary jobs dropped to below 30% and the region saw a growth in the tertiary sector (now over 70%). By 2010 the Sheffield area had developed a reputation for modern technology and sports based industries, for leisure and tourism and for its retail opportunities. Job opportunities are now firmly fixed within the tertiary and quaternary sectors, with a massive decline in manufacturing.

So, why the change? Government policy in the UK in the 1970's and 1980's encouraged massive decline in the manufacturing of steel as the country relied more and more on the import of cheaper steel from other parts of the world. The coal industry declined massively and this left thousands of people unemployed, particularly men. A continued drive for development and a need to replace jobs for the thousands of people left unemployed saw massive investment into the tertiary and quaternary sectors. A massive push to create jobs in the retail industry for example saw the development of shopping centres like Meadow hall which opened in the early 1980's and employing over 7000 people. This attracts 25 million people annually and these people spend money that is being ploughed back into and invested into the local economy. Today the transfer of technology from Sheffield's universities is claimed by some to be "guaranteeing" Sheffield's continuing industrial and commercial evolution, creating cutting-edge enterprises across the city. High technology businesses such as the US company Fluent, Inc., for example, have chosen Sheffield as the centre for their international operations and so has Jennic, specialists in semiconductor design for the home automation, commercial building automation, and industrial process monitoring and control markets. The University of Sheffield supports the growth of technology transfer in the Sheffield City Region through the Kroto Innovation Centre and Sheffield Bioincubator which house small and medium enterprises as well as startup companys working in similar areas, or occasionally alongside, University of Sheffield researchers.

The region that I am going to be talking about is the South Yorkshire region of the UK—particularly around the Sheffield area. South Yorkshire is located north east of the county of Derbyshire, north of Nottinghamshire and South of West Yorkshire.

Employment opportunities have changed massively in this area over the past 40 years. In 1971 for example only 4% of the population in this area was employed in primary industry. This was predominantly in the mining industries. 43% of the population were employed in the secondary sector (mainly men) and this was centred on the world famous steel production industry. Tertiary employment at this time accounted for 53% of jobs in this area. By 1981 there was little change but the 1990's saw a shift in employment patterns in this area. The number of secondary jobs dropped to below 30% and the region saw a growth in the tertiary sector (now over 70%). By 2010 the Sheffield area had developed a reputation for modern technology and sports based industries, for leisure and tourism and for its retail opportunities. Job opportunities are now firmly fixed within the tertiary and quaternary sectors, with a massive decline in manufacturing.

So, why the change? Government policy in the UK in the 1970's and 1980's encouraged massive decline in the manufacturing of steel as the country relied more and more on the import of cheaper steel from other parts of the world. The coal industry declined massively and this left thousands of people unemployed, particularly men. A continued drive for development and a need to replace jobs for the thousands of people left unemployed saw massive investment into the tertiary and quaternary sectors. A massive push to create jobs in the retail industry for example saw the development of shopping centres like Meadow hall which opened in the early 1980's and employing over 7000 people. This attracts 25 million people annually and these people spend money that is being ploughed back into and invested into the local economy. Today the transfer of technology from Sheffield's universities is claimed by some to be "guaranteeing" Sheffield's continuing industrial and commercial evolution, creating cutting-edge enterprises across the city. High technology businesses such as the US company Fluent, Inc., for example, have chosen Sheffield as the centre for their international operations and so has Jennic, specialists in semiconductor design for the home automation, commercial building automation, and industrial process monitoring and control markets. The University of Sheffield supports the growth of technology transfer in the Sheffield City Region through the Kroto Innovation Centre and Sheffield Bioincubator which house small and medium enterprises as well as startup companys working in similar areas, or occasionally alongside, University of Sheffield researchers.

The region that I am going to be talking about is the South Yorkshire region of the UK—particularly around the Sheffield area. South Yorkshire is located north east of the county of Derbyshire, north of Nottinghamshire and South of West Yorkshire.

Employment opportunities have changed massively in this area over the past 40 years. In 1971 for example only 4% of the population in this area was employed in primary industry. This was predominantly in the mining industries. 43% of the population were employed in the secondary sector (mainly men) and this was centred on the world famous steel production industry. Tertiary employment at this time accounted for 53% of jobs in this area. By 1981 there was little change but the 1990's saw a shift in employment patterns in this area. The number of secondary jobs dropped to below 30% and the region saw a growth in the tertiary sector (now over 70%). By 2010 the Sheffield area had developed a reputation for modern technology and sports based industries, for leisure and tourism and for its retail opportunities. Job opportunities are now firmly fixed within the tertiary and quaternary sectors, with a massive decline in manufacturing.

So, why the change? Government policy in the UK in the 1970's and 1980's encouraged massive decline in the manufacturing of steel as the country relied more and more on the import of cheaper steel from other parts of the world. The coal industry declined massively and this left thousands of people unemployed, particularly men. A continued drive for development and a need to replace jobs for the thousands of people left unemployed saw massive investment into the tertiary and quaternary sectors. A massive push to create jobs in the retail industry for example saw the development of shopping centres like Meadow hall which opened in the early 1980's and employing over 7000 people. This attracts 25 million people annually and these people spend money that is being ploughed back into and invested into the local economy. Today the transfer of technology from Sheffield's universities is claimed by some to be "guaranteeing" Sheffield's continuing industrial and commercial evolution, creating cutting-edge enterprises across the city. High technology businesses such as the US company Fluent, Inc., for example, have chosen Sheffield as the centre for their international operations and so has Jennic, specialists in semiconductor design for the home automation, commercial building automation, and industrial process monitoring and control markets. The University of Sheffield supports the growth of technology transfer in the Sheffield City Region through the Kroto Innovation Centre and Sheffield Bioincubator which house small and medium enterprises as well as startup companys working in similar areas, or occasionally alongside, University of Sheffield researchers.



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a named multinational company (MNC or TNC):

**Name the MNC and an area in which it is located.**

**Describe the effects this MNC has had on this area.**

**Explain why MNC located in this area.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a named multinational company (MNC or TNC):

**Name the MNC and an area in which it is located.**

**Describe the effects this MNC has had on this area.**

**Explain why MNC located in this area.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a named multinational company (MNC or TNC):

**Name the MNC and an area in which it is located.**

**Describe the effects this MNC has had on this area.**

**Explain why MNC located in this area.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For a named multinational company (MNC or TNC):

**Name the MNC and an area in which it is located.**

**Describe the effects this MNC has had on this area.**

**Explain why MNC located in this area.**

The MNC I am going to be writing about is Nike which has its headquarters in Oregon in the USA. The technological advances and the designs of Nike products come out of its headquarters here but many of its products are actually made in sweatshops in Asia. The factory I want to focus on is in Tangerang which is 25km west of Jakarta in Indonesia.

Why does the company have its products made in factories like this in Asia? Nike is a world leader in the production of sports footwear and holds about a 40% share of the market worth billions of dollars. The materials like cotton and rubber, huge components in the production of trainers for example, are readily made in countries like Indonesia. Nike is about making profit so it makes sense that they will locate production where raw materials are found, to reduce costs. Nike has about 800,000 employees in Asia and specifically about 120,000 in Indonesia. The government of Indonesia is keen to attract as many large companies like Nike to locate there (with incentives like free land and help to build factories) so that its population can find work. Equally, the company does not have to meet employment laws and can pay its workers very low wages, which also helps to increase profits. Workers in the factory in Tangerang are working for less than 50 cents an hour. This is far less than Nike would have to pay American workers in the USA. The company also own the houses that the workforce live in so is benefiting from the rent that the workers pay. Locating production here also makes it much easier for Nike to exploit the large markets of Asia, especially China.

What impact has the company had in this area? Well, the fact that about 120,000 workers employed in Indonesia is a good thing. As an LEDC, Indonesia lacks the economic backing to provide jobs like these for its own workers. But many believe the workers are being exploited and put at risk as a result of poor health and safety conditions within the factories. NGO's like Oxfam claim that these sweatshops are keeping thousands of people in poverty because of the extremely low wages they are being paid. The quality of housing they live in is poor and lack basic amenities such as electricity, running water and sewage systems. With low incomes that prevent thousands of families to afford a healthy diet, illness is rife and disease spreads quickly. As a result life expectancy is relatively low (62 years on average). Families cannot afford to send children to school and a lack of education is contributing towards a negative multiplier effect. It is producing generations that can only aspire to working in these factories. Add to this the air pollution that is created as a result of burning the waste products that are created in the production process. Many local people, especially children, are suffering from cancer related illnesses as a result of breathing in toxic chemicals. This is something that the company would not get away with in the USA.

The MNC I am going to be writing about is Nike which has its headquarters in Oregon in the USA. The technological advances and the designs of Nike products come out of its headquarters here but many of its products are actually made in sweatshops in Asia. The factory I want to focus on is in Tangerang which is 25km west of Jakarta in Indonesia.

Why does the company have its products made in factories like this in Asia? Nike is a world leader in the production of sports footwear and holds about a 40% share of the market worth billions of dollars. The materials like cotton and rubber, huge components in the production of trainers for example, are readily made in countries like Indonesia. Nike is about making profit so it makes sense that they will locate production where raw materials are found, to reduce costs. Nike has about 800,000 employees in Asia and specifically about 120,000 in Indonesia. The government of Indonesia is keen to attract as many large companies like Nike to locate there (with incentives like free land and help to build factories) so that its population can find work. Equally, the company does not have to meet employment laws and can pay its workers very low wages, which also helps to increase profits. Workers in the factory in Tangerang are working for less than 50 cents an hour. This is far less than Nike would have to pay American workers in the USA. The company also own the houses that the workforce live in so is benefiting from the rent that the workers pay. Locating production here also makes it much easier for Nike to exploit the large markets of Asia, especially China.

What impact has the company had in this area? Well, the fact that about 120,000 workers employed in Indonesia is a good thing. As an LEDC, Indonesia lacks the economic backing to provide jobs like these for its own workers. But many believe the workers are being exploited and put at risk as a result of poor health and safety conditions within the factories. NGO's like Oxfam claim that these sweatshops are keeping thousands of people in poverty because of the extremely low wages they are being paid. The quality of housing they live in is poor and lack basic amenities such as electricity, running water and sewage systems. With low incomes that prevent thousands of families to afford a healthy diet, illness is rife and disease spreads quickly. As a result life expectancy is relatively low (62 years on average). Families cannot afford to send children to school and a lack of education is contributing towards a negative multiplier effect. It is producing generations that can only aspire to working in these factories. Add to this the air pollution that is created as a result of burning the waste products that are created in the production process. Many local people, especially children, are suffering from cancer related illnesses as a result of breathing in toxic chemicals. This is something that the company would not get away with in the USA.

The MNC I am going to be writing about is Nike which has its headquarters in Oregon in the USA. The technological advances and the designs of Nike products come out of its headquarters here but many of its products are actually made in sweatshops in Asia. The factory I want to focus on is in Tangerang which is 25km west of Jakarta in Indonesia.

Why does the company have its products made in factories like this in Asia? Nike is a world leader in the production of sports footwear and holds about a 40% share of the market worth billions of dollars. The materials like cotton and rubber, huge components in the production of trainers for example, are readily made in countries like Indonesia. Nike is about making profit so it makes sense that they will locate production where raw materials are found, to reduce costs. Nike has about 800,000 employees in Asia and specifically about 120,000 in Indonesia. The government of Indonesia is keen to attract as many large companies like Nike to locate there (with incentives like free land and help to build factories) so that its population can find work. Equally, the company does not have to meet employment laws and can pay its workers very low wages, which also helps to increase profits. Workers in the factory in Tangerang are working for less than 50 cents an hour. This is far less than Nike would have to pay American workers in the USA. The company also own the houses that the workforce live in so is benefiting from the rent that the workers pay. Locating production here also makes it much easier for Nike to exploit the large markets of Asia, especially China.

What impact has the company had in this area? Well, the fact that about 120,000 workers employed in Indonesia is a good thing. As an LEDC, Indonesia lacks the economic backing to provide jobs like these for its own workers. But many believe the workers are being exploited and put at risk as a result of poor health and safety conditions within the factories. NGO's like Oxfam claim that these sweatshops are keeping thousands of people in poverty because of the extremely low wages they are being paid. The quality of housing they live in is poor and lack basic amenities such as electricity, running water and sewage systems. With low incomes that prevent thousands of families to afford a healthy diet, illness is rife and disease spreads quickly. As a result life expectancy is relatively low (62 years on average). Families cannot afford to send children to school and a lack of education is contributing towards a negative multiplier effect. It is producing generations that can only aspire to working in these factories. Add to this the air pollution that is created as a result of burning the waste products that are created in the production process. Many local people, especially children, are suffering from cancer related illnesses as a result of breathing in toxic chemicals. This is something that the company would not get away with in the USA.

The MNC I am going to be writing about is Nike which has its headquarters in Oregon in the USA. The technological advances and the designs of Nike products come out of its headquarters here but many of its products are actually made in sweatshops in Asia. The factory I want to focus on is in Tangerang which is 25km west of Jakarta in Indonesia.

Why does the company have its products made in factories like this in Asia? Nike is a world leader in the production of sports footwear and holds about a 40% share of the market worth billions of dollars. The materials like cotton and rubber, huge components in the production of trainers for example, are readily made in countries like Indonesia. Nike is about making profit so it makes sense that they will locate production where raw materials are found, to reduce costs. Nike has about 800,000 employees in Asia and specifically about 120,000 in Indonesia. The government of Indonesia is keen to attract as many large companies like Nike to locate there (with incentives like free land and help to build factories) so that its population can find work. Equally, the company does not have to meet employment laws and can pay its workers very low wages, which also helps to increase profits. Workers in the factory in Tangerang are working for less than 50 cents an hour. This is far less than Nike would have to pay American workers in the USA. The company also own the houses that the workforce live in so is benefiting from the rent that the workers pay. Locating production here also makes it much easier for Nike to exploit the large markets of Asia, especially China.

What impact has the company had in this area? Well, the fact that about 120,000 workers employed in Indonesia is a good thing. As an LEDC, Indonesia lacks the economic backing to provide jobs like these for its own workers. But many believe the workers are being exploited and put at risk as a result of poor health and safety conditions within the factories. NGO's like Oxfam claim that these sweatshops are keeping thousands of people in poverty because of the extremely low wages they are being paid. The quality of housing they live in is poor and lack basic amenities such as electricity, running water and sewage systems. With low incomes that prevent thousands of families to afford a healthy diet, illness is rife and disease spreads quickly. As a result life expectancy is relatively low (62 years on average). Families cannot afford to send children to school and a lack of education is contributing towards a negative multiplier effect. It is producing generations that can only aspire to working in these factories. Add to this the air pollution that is created as a result of burning the waste products that are created in the production process. Many local people, especially children, are suffering from cancer related illnesses as a result of breathing in toxic chemicals. This is something that the company would not get away with in the USA.



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has affected the environment.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has affected the environment.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has affected the environment.**



Case study 12A

---

Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has affected the environment.**



The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.



Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has an impact on different groups.**



Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has an impact on different groups.**



Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has an impact on different groups.**



Case study 12A

---



Theme  
3

For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe the activity.**

**Explain how the activity has an impact on different groups.**

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Some local residents who are employed by Hope Construction Materials benefit. The company employs over 300 people who would otherwise have to rely on other forms of employment (perhaps seasonal). These people can contribute to the local economy and this has a positive multiplier effect. The building trade would struggle without the cement produced in the Hope Valley as it contributes to over 10% of the country's cement. Without the cement people would lose their jobs, a stable income and therefore would be at risk of a poorer standard of living and quality of life. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Conservationists are always concerned about the impact of an economic activity like this for this reason. Noise pollution from the blasting also affects the wildlife. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers living in the nearby villages. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents which is a concern to local residents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. The quarry and cement works is located in a National Park and this one attracts over 22 million visitors a year. There is some concern that tourists will be put off from visiting the Park because of the visual impact of the quarry. This could have a knock on effect to the 17% of people employed in the tourist industry locally.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Some local residents who are employed by Hope Construction Materials benefit. The company employs over 300 people who would otherwise have to rely on other forms of employment (perhaps seasonal). These people can contribute to the local economy and this has a positive multiplier effect. The building trade would struggle without the cement produced in the Hope Valley as it contributes to over 10% of the country's cement. Without the cement people would lose their jobs, a stable income and therefore would be at risk of a poorer standard of living and quality of life. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Conservationists are always concerned about the impact of an economic activity like this for this reason. Noise pollution from the blasting also affects the wildlife. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers living in the nearby villages. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents which is a concern to local residents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. The quarry and cement works is located in a National Park and this one attracts over 22 million visitors a year. There is some concern that tourists will be put off from visiting the Park because of the visual impact of the quarry. This could have a knock on effect to the 17% of people employed in the tourist industry locally.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Some local residents who are employed by Hope Construction Materials benefit. The company employs over 300 people who would otherwise have to rely on other forms of employment (perhaps seasonal). These people can contribute to the local economy and this has a positive multiplier effect. The building trade would struggle without the cement produced in the Hope Valley as it contributes to over 10% of the country's cement. Without the cement people would lose their jobs, a stable income and therefore would be at risk of a poorer standard of living and quality of life. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Conservationists are always concerned about the impact of an economic activity like this for this reason. Noise pollution from the blasting also affects the wildlife. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers living in the nearby villages. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents which is a concern to local residents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. The quarry and cement works is located in a National Park and this one attracts over 22 million visitors a year. There is some concern that tourists will be put off from visiting the Park because of the visual impact of the quarry. This could have a knock on effect to the 17% of people employed in the tourist industry locally.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. This is a controversial economic activity because all National Parks aim to Protect wildlife, buildings, places of architectural and historic interest and the beauty of the countryside. And this activity doesn't really support this aim. However, the quarry and cement works was in place before the area was designated a National Park in 1951.

Some local residents who are employed by Hope Construction Materials benefit. The company employs over 300 people who would otherwise have to rely on other forms of employment (perhaps seasonal). These people can contribute to the local economy and this has a positive multiplier effect. The building trade would struggle without the cement produced in the Hope Valley as it contributes to over 10% of the country's cement. Without the cement people would lose their jobs, a stable income and therefore would be at risk of a poorer standard of living and quality of life. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Conservationists are always concerned about the impact of an economic activity like this for this reason. Noise pollution from the blasting also affects the wildlife. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers living in the nearby villages. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents which is a concern to local residents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. The quarry and cement works is located in a National Park and this one attracts over 22 million visitors a year. There is some concern that tourists will be put off from visiting the Park because of the visual impact of the quarry. This could have a knock on effect to the 17% of people employed in the tourist industry locally.



### Case study 12A

---



For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe how it has damaged the environment.**

**Explain attempts that have been made to overcome the damage.**



### Case study 12A

---



For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe how it has damaged the environment.**

**Explain attempts that have been made to overcome the damage.**



### Case study 12A

---



For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe how it has damaged the environment.**

**Explain attempts that have been made to overcome the damage.**



### Case study 12A

---



For an economic activity that has damaged the environment:

**Name and locate the economic activity.**

**Describe how it has damaged the environment.**

**Explain attempts that have been made to overcome the damage.**

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.

To overcome some of the environmental damage that has been created the company have put several things in place to minimise its impact. In 2003 for example, Hope Cement Works started to use chipped tyres as a fuel to preserve fossil fuels and recycle materials therefore reducing its carbon footprint. In conjunction with this 7,000 trees were planted around Hope Cement Works to try to offset the production of carbon dioxide. Landscaping and tree planting have reduced the visual impact of the quarry. It is difficult to see from a distance now because of this. Newer buildings being built on the site are painted green to help them blend in with the natural environment. Efforts have been made to reduce dust around local villages with frequent clean up operations by the company. To combat its impact on local species of plants, animals and insects, one of the old quarry areas is now managed as a wetland resource. 70% of the quarried limestone is transported by rail to reduce congestion and limit the amount of carbon monoxide being released into the air by its vehicles.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.

To overcome some of the environmental damage that has been created the company have put several things in place to minimise its impact. In 2003 for example, Hope Cement Works started to use chipped tyres as a fuel to preserve fossil fuels and recycle materials therefore reducing its carbon footprint. In conjunction with this 7,000 trees were planted around Hope Cement Works to try to offset the production of carbon dioxide. Landscaping and tree planting have reduced the visual impact of the quarry. It is difficult to see from a distance now because of this. Newer buildings being built on the site are painted green to help them blend in with the natural environment. Efforts have been made to reduce dust around local villages with frequent clean up operations by the company. To combat its impact on local species of plants, animals and insects, one of the old quarry areas is now managed as a wetland resource. 70% of the quarried limestone is transported by rail to reduce congestion and limit the amount of carbon monoxide being released into the air by its vehicles.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.

To overcome some of the environmental damage that has been created the company have put several things in place to minimise its impact. In 2003 for example, Hope Cement Works started to use chipped tyres as a fuel to preserve fossil fuels and recycle materials therefore reducing its carbon footprint. In conjunction with this 7,000 trees were planted around Hope Cement Works to try to offset the production of carbon dioxide. Landscaping and tree planting have reduced the visual impact of the quarry. It is difficult to see from a distance now because of this. Newer buildings being built on the site are painted green to help them blend in with the natural environment. Efforts have been made to reduce dust around local villages with frequent clean up operations by the company. To combat its impact on local species of plants, animals and insects, one of the old quarry areas is now managed as a wetland resource. 70% of the quarried limestone is transported by rail to reduce congestion and limit the amount of carbon monoxide being released into the air by its vehicles.

The economic activity that I want to write about is quarrying in the Peak District National Park; specifically within the Hope Valley by Hope Construction Materials. This company has a significant limestone, gritstone and shale quarry and a cement works within the Hope Valley, located within 2 miles of the tourist village of Castleton which is a recognised honeypot and the villages of Bradwell and Hope.

With a history going back more than 80 years, Hope cement plant in Derbyshire is recognised as the UK's biggest and best cement plant. It has a capacity of almost 1.5 million tonnes per year and has supplied cement to some of the country's most iconic landmarks. However, in order to produce the cement the company has to dig limestone and shale out of the ground. There are 12 active quarries in the Peak District National Park and the main quarry is a huge hole in the ground that has an impact on the local environment — it is big enough to produce 2 million tonnes of limestone a year. After limestone is quarried it is used for building stone, cement, lime (for farming) and as an aggregate (crushed stone) for road building and the construction industry. The cement works itself can be seen for miles and some would argue is a blot on the beautiful landscape. Without question wildlife and habitats have been destroyed and lost in the process of extraction. Noise pollution from the blasting affects the wildlife and local population. Blasting for quarrying releases large amounts of dust which can be problems for asthma sufferers and can pollute local water supplies. Heavy lorries transporting limestone cause congestion on narrow roads and increase the likelihood of accidents. They also mean that the roads need to be repaired more often. In the process of making cement Hope Cement Works produces 1 million tonnes of carbon dioxide a year. This greenhouse gas is released into the atmosphere which contributes to Global Warming. This has an impact on environments all around the world.

To overcome some of the environmental damage that has been created the company have put several things in place to minimise its impact. In 2003 for example, Hope Cement Works started to use chipped tyres as a fuel to preserve fossil fuels and recycle materials therefore reducing its carbon footprint. In conjunction with this 7,000 trees were planted around Hope Cement Works to try to offset the production of carbon dioxide. Landscaping and tree planting have reduced the visual impact of the quarry. It is difficult to see from a distance now because of this. Newer buildings being built on the site are painted green to help them blend in with the natural environment. Efforts have been made to reduce dust around local villages with frequent clean up operations by the company. To combat its impact on local species of plants, animals and insects, one of the old quarry areas is now managed as a wetland resource. 70% of the quarried limestone is transported by rail to reduce congestion and limit the amount of carbon monoxide being released into the air by its vehicles.