

Essential Knowledge

Geography

Half term	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
1	<p><u>Understanding of the world</u> Where am I? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - who they live with. - where they live (village/town/country). - that Triangle School is in Triangle, Sowerby Bridge, West Yorkshire, England. - Schools are long standing buildings built from stone. - Where in the world they are (England, Europe). - To be able to talk about where I live - To know that places can be 		<p><u>Geography of the local area including Fieldwork</u> Where do we live? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our school is located in England, Sowerby Bridge. - You can travel to school by walking, using the bus, cycling or a car. If you didn't know where you were going you could use a paper map, Sat Nav or Google Maps for directions. - You can follow a map around Triangle? - You can follow a map around Triangle by using vocabulary such as near, far etc. 				<p><u>Geography of a contrasting South American region</u> Why is the Amazon known as the lungs of the Earth? <i>Biomes, climate zones</i> To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Amazon basin is located in South America, in the north west of Brazil. - South America's climate is warm and wet. - South America has lots of different climate zones and not all places have set seasons. - South America has more rainfall than the UK. - The climate of the UK is generally cool

	represented on a map		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Physical features of Sowerby Bridge include: Rivers, fields, woods, hills, valleys and moors. - Human features of Sowerby Bridge include: roads, houses and school. - North, East, South and West are the four main compass points. - A compass is a device that indicates direction. It is one of the most important instruments for navigation. 				<p>summers and colder winters. The UK does not have lots of different climates zones like Brazil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A cactus from a hot summer cold winter desert would rot and die in a rainforest, because it's way too humid and wet, and also way too dark, since hardly any light reaches the forest floor. But there are many species of cacti native to rainforests. - Trees absorb and store carbon dioxide. If forests are cleared, or even disturbed, they release carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. Forest loss and damage is
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							<p>the cause of around 10% of global warming.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forests have a big influence on rainfall patterns, water and soil quality and flood prevention too. - Deforestation compromises the existence of millions of humans and animals.
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3	<p><u>Understanding the World</u> Why is it hotter or cooler in different places? To know: - People can travel in a variety of ways over land and sea (boat, rail, vehicle, air)</p>	<p><u>Geography of the local area including Fieldwork</u> Where do we live? To know: - An aerial view is a photograph taken from above and can be used to make maps.</p>	<p><u>Geography of the UK and World</u> Where in the world is the United Kingdom? To know: - There are 7 continents which include North America, South America, Asia,</p>	<p><u>Geography of a contrasting UK region</u> Is Halifax the same as London? To know: - Triangle Primary School is located in the borough of Calderdale, in the region of West</p>	<p><u>Geography of a contrasting European region</u> What is it like to live in Italy? <i>The Mediterranean, OS Mapping</i> To know: - The Equator, Northern Hemisphere,</p>	<p><u>Physical Geography</u> How is our Earth extreme? <i>Earthquakes, volcanoes and tsunamis</i> To know: - The layers of the earth consist of the Crust, which is made up of tectonic</p>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That you need to take items that you will need, that you like and that are suited to the climate where you are going. - That different areas of the world have different weather – the poles are cold and are at the top and bottom of the planet and snowy, and areas like deserts are in the middle and are hot and sunny. - That Kenya is in Africa and is a hot country so you need appropriate clothing. - Know that Kenya has the equator running through it and is not near the poles so it is a hot country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maps can show the countryside, a town, a country or the world. They are used to help plan routes from one place to another, or to find certain features such as rivers or hills. - Location is the place where a particular point or object exists. - Vocabulary such as near, far, up, down, left, right, forwards and backwards can describe a location. - Directions are important because they determine where things are in relation to other things and they describe movement from one place to another. 	<p>Europe, Australasia, Africa and Antarctica.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 5 oceans which are Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern. - England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales make up the countries of the United Kingdom. - There are 3 seas that surround the UK which include, the English Channel, the North Sea and the Irish Sea. - Capital cities are urban areas. <p>Capital cities in the UK.</p> <p>-The Equator is important because it splits the planet into two equal parts: the northern and the southern hemispheres.</p>	<p>Yorkshire, In England, in the United Kingdom which is located in the continent Europe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human features include residential areas, reservoirs, and Landmarks such as: Wainhouse tower, The Piece Hall and The Shay Stadium. - Physical features include: Norland Moors, Beacon Hill and the River Calder. - In the 19th and early 20th century Halifax was a booming industrial town during the revolution. - Halifax was famous for manufacturing confectionary, producing wool, carpets, machine 	<p>Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn are all features of the Earth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Europe is the sixth largest continent with the third largest population. -Europe is next to Asia and near Africa. -Russia is located in Europe. -Bordering bodies of water include the Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean Sea, Bay of Biscay, North Sea, Baltic Sea and Black Sea. -On a map Italy can be recognised by its peninsula, boot-shaped land in Southern Europe. It is surrounded by the Adriatic Sea, Tyrrhenian Sea 	<p>plates; the Mantle, which is the thickest layer and very hot; the Outer Core, which is also very hot, made of iron and nickel and is liquid; and the Inner Core which is made of iron and nickel like the Outer Core but is solid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volcanoes are formed when pressure builds up in the Mantle, under the tectonic plates that make up the crust. The movement of the plates can allow magma to reach the surface and erupt. Magma chamber, main vent, side vent and crater are all parts of a volcano. When magma leaves the vents it becomes lava. Ash and gas are also emitted from volcanoes. 	
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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A good map consists of clear information, a title, a Key and symbols. - A Symbol is a pictorial representation of a real-world object. - A key provides the names of a symbol to avoid having to label each symbol on a map. - A map of Triangle will include a title, a key and symbols, including: Butterworth Lane, Rochdale Road, Triangle Primary and the Post office. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The climate in the UK is known as temperate which means we have four distinct seasons with cool winters and warm summers. 	<p>tools and beer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The manufacturing industry in the UK faced a long and steady decline. This decline left Halifax with ugly scars on the landscape with derelict empty buildings and urban wasteland. - Since the 1980's Halifax has undergone several regeneration projects, which includes The Piece Hall and Dean Clough. - The Romans invaded Britain in AD 43 and built a settlement called Londinium on the banks of the River Thames. - By AD100 the population of London was around 60 000 people. 	<p>and Mediterranean Sea.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cities of Italy include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bologna - Florence - Milan - Naples - Pisa - Rome - Siena - Turin - Venice - Verona - Italy is split up into regions, just like England. It is made up of 20 regions and each region has very different Geographical features. - Campania is in the South West of Italy. It lies roughly at 41°N, 15°E. The regions on the border of Campania are Lazio, Molise, Basilicata and Apulia. It has a 	<p>Many of the world's volcanoes are situated around 'the Ring of Fire' which follows the boundary of tectonic plates.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volcanoes can be classed as active, dormant and extinct. Volcanologists closely monitor in case of eruptions. Areas near active volcanoes will have an evacuation plan. People still choose to live near volcanoes due to the advantages such as fertile soil, diversity of wildlife, geothermal energy, and tourism. - Earthquakes are caused by movement of tectonic plates. Movement/boundaries can be divergent, where the plates move apart and new 	
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Halifax town is an urban area with a rural landscape surrounding it. - Land used in Halifax is mainly for housing, recreational, retail business, education and factories. - London is a city (Capital city of England and Halifax is a town. - London covers a larger area therefore resulting in London having: a higher population than Halifax, a higher rise buildings; having more facilities such as school, hospitals etc. Halifax is surrounded by rural areas. 	<p>coastline. It is on the Tyrrhenian Sea, part of the Mediterranean Sea. Along the coastline, there are two large bays and a peninsula. The Campania region includes the islands of Capri and Ischia. The region is similar in size to the other regions in Italy. The region's capital city is Naples.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Just like in the UK, regions in Italy are split up into smaller areas. In the UK, these areas are called counties. In Italy, they are called provinces. Like counties, provinces have councils that look after building planning, police and fire services, 	<p>land is formed; convergent boundaries, where crust is destroyed as one plate moves under another; or a transform boundary where the plates slide horizontally past each other. Like volcanoes, earthquakes mainly happen around the edge of the tectonic plates. They are measured at their epicentre by experts using equipment such as a seismograph on a scale called the Richter scale. The effects of an earthquake and the destruction caused are measured on a scale called the Mercalli scale. Countries regularly affected by earthquakes will have safety procedures and</p>	
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					<p>transport, laws and roads.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Campania region is comprised of five provinces.- The capital city of the Campania region is Naples. In Italy, it is called Napoli. It is the third largest city in Italy. Each of the five provinces is named after its major city or settlement. Like counties in the UK, each province has different settlements within it.- The most densely populated area is the area on the coast, around the Bay of Naples. This is because the terrain is quite flat and easy to build on. Other	<p>drills to follow when an alarm is sounded.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The word tsunami is Japanese and means 'harbour wave'. Tsunamis are caused by an earthquake under the ocean, the energy from which displaces large volumes of water very quickly. As the waves travel towards land they get bigger and can cause a lot of damage when they hit land. Tsunami risk areas will have safety procedures to follow such as heading to higher ground and not approaching the shore.- The Earth can experience extreme weather events. Tornadoes are an example of these and are caused by weather currents.	
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					<p>areas are less populated because they are in mountainous areas and, therefore, more difficult to get to and build on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Just over five and a half million people live in the region of Campania. It is the third most populated region in Italy. 	<p>Scientists study weather events and use specialist equipment to obtain data to be able to better predict and track extreme weather. Weather events can be extremely destructive.</p>	
4		<p><u>Geography of the UK</u> Why is our Kingdom united? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - United means joined together politically , for a common purpose. - Loch Ness is a large freshwater loch in the Scottish Highlands. - The Loch Ness monster is a mythical creature that legends say lives in the Scottish loch of Loch Ness - Wales has multiple mountains. 	<p><u>Geography of the World</u> What is it like to live in Nairobi, Kenya? To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kenya is located in East Africa. - Nairobi is the capital city of Africa. - The human features of Kenya include: different types of houses, population and use of land (farming etc.). - The physical features of Kenya are The River Nile, The River 		<p>What are the Key settlements in Yorkshire and the Humber?</p> <p>What are similarities and differences between Yorkshire and the Humber and Compania?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ordnance Survey is Britain’s mapping agency. OS create up to date and accurate maps depicting 	<p><u>Geography of the UK and local area including Fieldwork</u> Why doesn’t Triangle have a railway station? <i>OS mapping, land use change over time</i> To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The United Kingdom is made up of mainland Great Britain (England, Wales and Scotland) and the northern part of the island of Ireland (Northern Ireland) and the capitals cities, significant features and some traditions 	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There are 3 National Parks in Wales. - Snowdonia and The Brecon Beacons have mountain ranges. Snowdon (in Snowdonia) has the highest peaks in Wales. The Giant's Causeway was formed over 60 million years ago after a period of volcanic activity, where lava cooled and formed the iconic interlocking basalt columns. There are 40,000 interlocking columns that line the stunning Northern Irish coastline. Each column in the Causeway is in an almost perfect hexagonal shape, which makes it so unique. 	<p>Nairobi, and desert land, Warm climate split into rainy and dry seasons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Kenya lies on the equator and has a tropical climate. - Lions, cheetahs, African bush elephants, zebras and rhinoceros' live in Kenya. - School is free in Kenya, but many children are too busy to go to classes. They help their families by working the land, tending cattle, cooking, or fetching water. - Music and storytelling are important parts of Kenyan culture. For centuries, tribes throughout the country have used songs, stories and poems to pass on 		<p>the landscape. They show: Topography: contour lines to show land height, hills, valleys, rivers, grassland, forest, marsh, lakes, etc. Man-made features as canals, bridges, footpaths, roadways, etc. OS maps are particularly useful for anyone wishing to navigate on foot, such as long-distance walkers.</p> <p>What would my town look like on an OS map?</p> <p>How does our map compare to Campanian?</p>	<p>of these countries. The population figures for each of the countries are different and they change over time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - These countries are further subdivided into counties and be able to locate West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, East Yorkshire, North Yorkshire and Lancashire, and be able to locate other counties using compass directions. - Some land is classed as rural and may have features such as a sparse population, low housing and infrastructure and poor transport links. Some land is urban and will have a higher population, more housing, retail, education and health facilities and 	
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		<p>What are the physical features of England?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Much of England are low hills and plains, especially in central and southern England. In the north it is more mountainous as England reaches Scotland. The highest peak is Scafell Pike in the Lake District. - The Union Flag, or Union Jack, is the national flag of the United Kingdom. It is so called because it combines the crosses of the three countries united under one Sovereign <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The kingdoms of England and Wales, of Scotland and of Ireland. 	<p>their beliefs, history, and customs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jobs in urban Kenya include small shop and market sellers, bankers, doctors, and nurses. - People in Nairobi live in modern house and apartments but poorer people live in Shanty towns. - There are many buildings in the city, including skyscrapers, banks, churches, mosques, hotels, hospitals, and an airport. - The climate is warmer in Kenya but it has rainy and dry seasons – mostly similar to Triangle. - The population of Triangle is smaller 			<p>better transport links. Different sizes of settlements are called different things due to their amenities and size (village, town, and city). Land use has changed over time particularly as a result of industrialisation where urban areas increased in size alongside population growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our local area experienced huge population growth from the 1780s due to industrialisation and the growth of the mill/textile industry. The increasing population required better infrastructure and transport links which led to the growth of the railway network. There were many branch lines and a 	
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			than Nairobi due to its land mass.			<p>far bigger network than now. Our local community was served by the Rishworth branch line that was built in 1878. Mills along the valley required the railway to move goods and people efficiently. Many of the railway lines/branch lines were subsequently closed to save money once roads became the preferred mode of transport.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- OS Maps use a variety of symbols to represent amenities, contour lines to represent topography and different colours for roads/boundaries etc. OS mapping splits it into squares which are represented	
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					<p>numerically by a 4-digit grid reference. A grid reference is a location on a map, which is found using the northing and easting numbered lines. Each grid/square can be further split to give a 6-digit grid reference. The lines are called the northing and easting lines.</p> <p>How can I use my mapping skills to help with fieldwork?</p> <p>NEEDS TO FOLLOW MAPPING PROGRESSION</p> <p>- Triangle no longer has a railway station because it is a village without a large enough population or enough industry to make it economically viable.</p> <p>Land use in our</p>	
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						valley has changed since Victorian times and many of the mills have now been demolished or re-purposed. The Rishworth and Ripponden Branch Line closed for freight in 1953 and Ripponden to Sowerby Bridge closed completely in 1958.	
5				<p><u>Geography of the local area including Fieldwork</u> Why does The Calder Valley flood? <i>The water cycle, rivers and coasts</i> To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The cycle of processes by which water circulates between the earth's oceans, atmosphere, and land, involving precipitation as rain and snow, drainage in streams and rivers, 			<p><u>Geography of the local area and a contrasting UK area including Fieldwork</u> How is human activity changing the Lake district? <i>Human geography including economic activity, mapping</i> To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know the Lake district is one of many national parks and that
6	<p><u>Understanding the World</u> What are the characteristics of a pirate? Know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That pirates lived boats. - Not all pirates were men. - Pirates sailed in places such as the seas and oceans, 	<p><u>Geography of the World</u> Why is our world wonderful?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A continent is a large area of land. - The world is split into 7 continents. - There are 44 countries in Europe. - A landscape is everything that 		<p><u>Physical Geography and Geography of the local area including Fieldwork</u> Is Stoodley Pike a mountain? <i>Hills and mountains</i> To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mountains are areas of land that are much higher than the land surrounding them. 	<p><u>Geography of a contrasting Asian region</u> What is it like where children live who attend our partner school in Kandy, Sri Lanka? <i>World mapwork, climate zones, human geography and trade links</i> To know:</p>		

	<p>which are the blue areas on a globe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pirates used maps to navigate. - Maps have symbols on them. - Pirates undertook long voyages because the oceans are large. - That on board a ship there were different jobs. 	<p>you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, and trees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Antarctica is the only continent with no permanent habitation. - Egypt is in the northeast corner of Africa and southwest corner of Asia. - Egypt's climate is hot, dry and has desert land. - The Panama Canal is a waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean and divides North and South America. 		<p>and return to the atmosphere by evaporation and transpiration. Water on Earth is recycled over and over again; it's always moving, being recycled.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Adding water to a clear bag and attaching to a window with direct sun light can create a smaller scale water cycle. Eventually droplets of water will begin to start sticking to the side of the bag. Some of these will be up high (in the clouds) while other droplets will be on their way back down (like rain). Because the water in the bag is being heated up against the sunny window. That water turns into a gas through the process called 	<p>They are higher and usually steeper than a hill and are generally over 600 metres high. They are often found together in a group called a mountain range.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A mountain range is a series of mountains arranged in a line and connected by high ground. - Some well-known mountain ranges in the world include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Himalayas in Asia, the tallest mountain range in the world • the Andes in South America, the longest range on land in the world • the Alps in Europe • the Urals, a natural border between Europe and Asia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sri Lanka is an island country located in Southern Asia in the Indian Ocean. It's situated off the coast southeast of India, across from the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. - Flat or hilly plains make up most of Sri Lanka's land. There are high mountains and deep river valleys in the south-central part of the country. The longest river is the Mahaweli. Because Sri Lanka is near the Equator, it has warm weather year-round. - Physical features include: beaches, mountains, waterfalls, bay, rivers, plain, cliffs, 	<p>national parks are protected by law.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Key mountains such as: Scafell Pike, Hellvellyn, Blencathra and Fairfield. - Names of main bodies of water in Lake District which include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The population of Ambleside is approximately 2,627 and can be described as transient. - The population of Sowerby Bridge is approximately 11,955. - The age demographic of both populations is historically different. <p>Be able to read an ordnance survey map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - That tourists visit Ambleside each
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				<p>evaporation. In nature, evaporated water vapour goes into the atmosphere, but in the bag, it has nowhere to go, so it ends up sticking to the sides of the bag, turning back into a liquid as condensation. That condensed water then slides back into the pool of water below as "rain".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Water comes from lots of sources. Around half the water Yorkshire water supply comes from moorland reservoirs, a quarter from rivers, and a quarter from underground boreholes and spring sources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Rocky Mountains, the longest range in North America • the Atlas Mountains in North Africa <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The highest mountain ranges are created by tectonic plates pushing together and forcing the ground up where they meet. Other mountains (usually those that stand on their own) are created by ancient volcanoes. - The key features of a mountain are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • summit – the top of a mountain. • outcrop – a rock formation visible from the surface. • slope – an area of ground increasing in height. 	<p>Adam's Bridge (now submerged – natural causeway to India), lagoons.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Human features include: monuments, Buildings, shops, factories, schools, roads, airports, hydroelectric power station, tea plantation, canals, etc. - The tear drop shaped island, previously known as Ceylon, lies very close to the equator so it has a tropical climate which means it benefits from year round sunshine and high temperatures, typically averaging around 30 degrees on the coasts. - There are differences 	<p>year in their thousands because it offers opportunities for both leisure visitors wanting a relaxing break and outdoor enthusiasts looking for a challenge.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourists generate millions for local economy and without them, unemployment would be high. - Tourists positively influence the services and amenities in the area. - Tourist activity is negatively affecting areas of natural beauty. - There are different types of pollution from tourists (specifically noise and visual pollution). - Pollution (caused by tourists) is
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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The River Nile (Egypt) is 6,650km long, making it the longest river in the world - The Yangtze is the longest river in Asia and the third longest in the world - The Volga is the longest river in Europe. - The River Thames is 346km long, making it the longest river in England - The Mississippi is 3,779km long, making it the longest river in America. - The key feature of a river are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tributary - Waterfall - Floodplain - Current - Erosion - Delta - Valley - Stream 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • plateau – an area of flat, high ground. • face – the ‘side’ of a mountain. • foot – the bottom of the mountain. • ridge – A long narrow, high section of land. • tree line – the highest point forests are found. • snowline – above here snow and ice cover the mountain all year. <p>- The temperature gets colder the higher up the mountain you go. This is because as the altitude increases, the air becomes thinner and is less able to absorb and retain heat. The cooler the temperature the less</p>	<p>between housing in Sri Lanka and Yorkshire.</p> <p>- What kind of jobs Sri Lankan people might do.</p> <p>How does tourism affect Sri Lanka?</p> <p>Fairtrade works with farming co-operatives, businesses and governments to make trade fair. Together with Fairtrade farmers and workers we have a vision: a world in which trade is based on fairness so that producers earn secure and sustainable livelihoods.</p>	<p>impacting upon the local environment.</p>
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				<p>to another, and for power to drive flour mills and other machinery.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Today, we can use rivers for a variety of things including: transport water supplies for homes and industries conservation, e.g. wildlife protection creating electricity through the use of hydroelectric power- Coast, bay, headland, beach, dune, cave, cliff, arch, stack, stump, spit. The coast is the zone between land and sea. The action of the waves and the sea constantly changes the			
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				<p>shape and form of the coast. Human interferences have impacted the pollution levels, marine life, and erosion rates of the coasts. An increase in recreational activities, like going on holiday to the beach have left human waste and debris on the beaches, making them filthy and full of problematic waste that can be harmful to marine life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- The Calder Valley is a drainage basin in West Yorkshire. It regularly experiences flooding due to a combination of topography, high			
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				<p>levels of past rainfall, and a high degree of urbanisation along the valley floor.</p> <p>- Natural Flood Management, (NFM) interventions can be used to store water and slow conveyance within the channel to reduce peak flows further downstream. NFM aims to restore or mimic the natural functions of rivers, floodplains, and the wider catchment, using techniques such as leaky dams, tree planting, peatland restoration and agricultural land management.</p>			
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				<p>Flood Risk Management</p> <p>Schemes - There are many measures that can be used to manage and reduce the risk of flooding as part of flood risk management schemes, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Built and hard engineered defencesFlood storageTemporary defences and barriersLand management and natural flood managementSustainable Drainage Systems <p>To manage surface water flooding in urban areas, sustainable drainage systems can be used to store rainfall and surface water runoff, which reduces the amount of water entering drainage and sewer systems and the</p>			
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				<p>likelihood of them becoming overwhelmed.</p> <p>Resilience.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Although many defences have been put in place, the Calder Valley is still subject flooding.			
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