

Embedding links into the curriculum: KS5

The aim of this section is to give an idea of the types of businesses, organisations and institutions that can be approached to help form local links with a geography department. Some will provide only information, others speakers, fieldwork opportunities, games, videos, lesson plans etc. This is not a definitive list, nor does inclusion guarantee that the institution, business or organisation will be willing to help or provide exactly what you need.

Remember: Fully research a link before you attempt to make contact and think about what the link can offer both parties

Select which exam board is being used at AS / A2 Level to find examples of the types of links that could be embedded into schemes of work, and exactly how they are relevant to the issues and topics presented in the specifications.

AS/A2 Specifications

[AQA Geography A \(5031/6031\)](#)
[AQA Geography B \(5036/6036\)](#)

The AQA AS/A2 specifications are available on the [AQA website](#)

[Edexcel Geography A \(8214/9214\)](#)
[Edexcel Geography B \(8215/9215\)](#)

The Edexcel AS/A2 specifications are available on the [Edexcel website](#)

[OCR Geography A \(3831/7832\)](#)
[OCR Geography B \(3833/7833\)](#)

The OCR AS/A2 specifications are available on the [OCR website](#)

AQA Geography specifications

Water on the Land (A)

[Local Water and River Authorities](#) (to discuss river basin management plans)

[Environment Agency](#) (Flood management, risk assessment)

[Severn Trent](#) (managing river basins)

[British Waterways](#) (creating sustainable waterways, history etc.)

[Thames Water](#) (managing river basins and possible reservoir visits)

[WaterAid](#) (the role of international agencies in the availability of water)

Climatic Hazards and change (A)

[Met Office](#) (UK climate information, links to agriculture, housing, vegetation etc. Info about climatic hazards, drought, weather systems)

Energy and Life (A)

[Forestry Commission](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

[WWF](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

[Wildlife Trusts](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

[National Trust](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

[Dartmoor national Park](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

Population Dynamics (A)

[Christian Aid](#) (how access to basic resources such as water can affect a population)

[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (population issues)

[Oxfam](#) (population issues)

Settlement Processes and Patterns (A)

[Estate Agencies](#) (house prices, urban sprawl, urban zones)

[English Heritage](#) (focus on local studies)

[Planning Offices](#) (urban planning, redevelopment, environmental, social and economic impacts, changing urban centres)

[Churches](#) (records about growth of local populations / villages)

[Local District and County Council](#) (settlement patterns, population information)

[Transport Authority](#) (how transport affects settlement and urban structure and development, traffic management solutions)

[Heathrow Airport](#) (impact of development on local community and environment)

[Railtrack](#) (rail network info, links between transport and settlement)

Economic Activity (A)

[Shops and shopping centres](#) (retailing, shift to out of town shopping)

[Supermarkets](#) (retailing)

[Breweries](#) (location factors of industry, industry as a system, change in industry)

[Cement works](#) (Same as above, including environmental issues)

[Potteries](#) (decline in industry)

[Builders](#) (Industry as a system)

[Old coal mines](#) (changes in the coal mining industry)

[Mars factory](#) (how a factory works, globalisation of industry)

[Brickworks](#) (environmental issues concerning industry)

[Car factories](#) (changes in the car industry, globalisation)

[Cadbury-Schweppes Factory](#) (globalisation of industry, decline of UK industry)

[Business Parks](#) (what is a business park, growth of high-tech industry, location factors, labour force etc)

Coasts- Processes and Problems (A), Coastal Environments (B)

[Coast and Countryside Service](#) (for the study of a stretch of coastline, management issues, social, environmental and political issues surrounding management, EU guidelines)

[National Trust](#) (Conserving Britain's coastline)

[Local councils](#) (info about coastline management plans, tourism etc)

[Environment Agency](#) (coastal flood risk)

[Cardiff Harbour Authority](#) (management strategies)

Geomorphological Processes and Hazards (A)

[Oxfam](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)

[Christian Aid](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)

[PLAN](#) (children in natural disasters)

Cold Environments and Human Activity (A), Glacial Environments (B)

[British Antarctic Survey](#) (conservation, ecosystems, human activity, exploitation, resource management)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (case study of local cold environment)

Population Pressure and Resource Management (A), People and the Environment: Population and resources (B), People and the Environment (B)

[Comic Relief](#) (poverty and social injustice)

[Hope and Homes for Children](#) (HIV, Aids and Conflict and the impact on children and the country)

[Oxfam](#) (gender equality, health, livelihoods, democracy and human rights)

[Interact Worldwide](#) (reproductive health and population control issues in LEDCs)

[Christian Aid](#) (how access to basic resources such as water can affect a population)

[PLAN](#) (health issues in LEDCs)

[Save the Children](#) (poverty, health, education)

[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (health, disasters)

[Concern Universal](#) (sustainable solutions to poverty and inequality)

[Rural farms](#) (intensification of agricultural systems)

[Farming and Countryside Education](#) (intensification of agricultural systems)

[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (intensification of agricultural systems)

[Concern Universal](#) (sustainable solutions to poverty and inequality)

[Christian Aid](#) (how access to basic resources such as water can affect a population)
[Send a Cow](#) (raising money to help farmers in Africa become self sufficient)
[Wind farm](#) (achieving sustainable development via renewable energy, reducing fossil fuel use)
[Power stations](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Power Companies](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Landfill sites](#) (use of resources, environmental issues)
[Waste management companies](#) (same as above, sustainable development)
[Recycling plants](#) (recycling)
[Eco Schools](#) (encouraging schools to think sustainably)
[Police](#) (urban distribution of burglary)

Managing Cities Challenges and Issues (A)

[Supermarkets and shopping centres](#) (new retail developments)
[Estate Agencies](#) (house prices, urban sprawl, urban zones)
[Planning Offices](#) (urban planning, redevelopment, environmental, social and economic impacts, changing urban centres, decline of central area)
[Local District and County Council](#) (settlement patterns, decline of central area, urban deprivation)
[Transport Authority](#) (how transport affects settlement and urban structure and development, traffic management solutions, pollution)
[Landfill sites](#) (disposal of resources, environmental issues)
[Waste management companies](#) (same as above, sustainable development)

Recreation and Tourism (A)

[Butlins holiday park](#) (tourism/ recreation)
[Longleat Safari Park](#) (tourism/ recreation)
[Leisure facilities](#) (tourism/ recreation)
[Woburn Safari Park](#) (tourism/ recreation)
[Xscape snowdome](#) (tourism/ recreation)
[Football clubs](#) (tourism/ recreation)
[Theme Parks](#) (tourism/ recreation)
[Travel Agents](#) (exploitation of LEDCS by tour operators)
[Thomas Cook](#) (same as above)
[Airlines](#) (patterns of tourism growth)
[Pro Poor Tourism](#) (tourism that results in increased net benefits for poor people)
[Tourism Concern](#) (looks at the plight of workers in the tourism industry in poor countries)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (National Park case study)
[Exmoor National Park](#) (National Park case study)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (National Park case study)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (National Park case study)

Physical Geography: Shorter Term and Local Change (B), Physical Geography (B)

[Local Water and River Authorities](#) (impact of human activity on drainage basins)
[Environment Agency](#) (impact of human activity on drainage basins)
[Severn Trent](#) (impact of human activity on drainage basins)
[British Waterways](#) (impact of human activity on drainage basins)
[Thames Water](#) (impact of human activity on drainage basins)

Human geography: Changes in the UK in the last 30 years (B), Urban Change in the UK and the Wider World in the last 30 years (B), Human geography (B)

[Breweries](#) (changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Cement works](#) (changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Potteries](#) (changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Builders](#) (changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Mars factory](#) (changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Brickworks](#) (changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Cadbury-Schweppes Factory](#) (changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Business Parks](#) (what is a business park, growth of high-tech industry, location factors, labour force etc, changing sectoral and spatial organisation of business)
[Local District and County Council](#) (social and demographic changes in urban areas, employment, urbanisation)
[Planning Offices](#) (urban planning, redevelopment, environmental, social and economic impacts, changing urban centres, urbanisation, suburbanisation)
[Cardiff Harbour Authority](#) (regeneration and redevelopment)

[Shopping centres](#) (development of out of town shopping centres)
[Urban development Corporations](#) (regeneration of inner cities)

Urban Physical Environments (Temperate Urban Areas) (B), Historical Rural and Urban Landscapes of England and Wales (B)

[Met Office](#) (urban heat islands, temperatures in urban areas)
[Local District and County Council](#) (changes in vegetation due to urbanisation, development of parks, gardens etc)
[Conservation groups](#) (changes in vegetation due to urbanisation, development of parks, gardens etc)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (National Park case study)
[Exmoor National Park](#) (National Park case study)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (National Park case study)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (National Park case study)
[English Heritage](#) (focus on local studies)

Edexcel Geography specifications

Earth Systems (A), Living with hazardous environments (B)

[Dartmoor national Park](#) (Study of granite, the tors and scree to show characteristics and formation of landforms)
[Quarries](#) (advantages and disadvantages of extraction, possibilities for reclamation and other uses e.g. recreation vs. waste tips).
[Oxfam](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)
[Christian Aid](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)
[PLAN](#) (children in natural disasters)

Fluvial Systems (A), Physical environments influence human activity (A), Human activities modify physical environments (A), River Environments (B),

[Local Water and River Authorities](#) (to discuss river basin management plans, rivers with contrasting characteristics)
[Environment Agency](#) (Flood management, risk assessment, flood events, river data, catchment management plans)
[Severn Trent](#) (managing river basins)
[British Waterways](#) (creating sustainable waterways, history etc.)
[Thames Water](#) (managing river basins and possible reservoir visits)
[Water Companies](#) (managing water and supply)
[London Wetland Centre, Barnes](#) (wetland ecosystems and wildlife)
[Planning Offices](#) (need for management of human areas to prevent flooding)

Coastal Environments (A), Coastal Environments (B), Physical environments influence human activity (A)

[Coast and Countryside Service](#) (for the study of a stretch of coastline, management issues, social, environmental and political issues surrounding management, EU guidelines, sea level change, erosion)
[Living Coasts Centre](#) (based in Torquay, looks mainly at the wildlife habitats, ecosystems)
[National Trust](#) (Conserving Britain's coastline)
[Local councils](#) (info about coastline management plans, tourism etc)
[Environment Agency](#) (coastal flood risk, erosion)

Population Characteristics (A)

[Comic Relief](#) (poverty and social injustice)
[Hope and Homes for Children](#) (HIV, Aids and Conflict and the impact on children and the country)
[Oxfam](#) (gender equality, health, livelihoods, democracy and human rights)
[Interact Worldwide](#) (reproductive health and population control issues in LEDCs)
[Christian Aid](#) (how access to basic resources such as water can affect a population)
[PLAN](#) (health issues in LEDCs)
[Save the Children](#) (poverty, health, education)
[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (health, disasters)
[Concern Universal](#) (sustainable solutions to poverty and inequality)

Settlement Patterns (A), Physical environments influence human activity (A), Human activities modify physical environments (A), Urban Environments (B)

[Shops and shopping centres](#) (shopping patterns, out of town shopping, location of services)
[Supermarkets](#) (shopping patterns, location of services)

[Estate Agencies](#) (house prices, urban sprawl, urban zones)
[English Heritage](#) (focus on local studies)
[Planning Offices](#) (urban planning, redevelopment, environmental, social and economic impacts, changing urban centres)
[Churches](#) (records about growth of local populations / villages)
[Local District and County Council](#) (settlement patterns, population information)
[Transport Authority](#) (how transport affects settlement and urban structure and development, traffic management solutions)
[Heathrow Airport](#) (impact of development on local community and environment)
[Railtrack](#) (rail network info, links between transport and settlement)
[Landfill sites](#) (management of waste in cities)
[Waste management companies](#) (management of waste in cities)
[Recycling plants](#) (management of waste in cities)

Population Movements (A), Population and the economy (B)

[Comic Relief](#) (poverty and social injustice)
[Hope and Homes for Children](#) (HIV, Aids and Conflict and the impact on children and the country)
[Oxfam](#) (gender equality, health, livelihoods, democracy and human rights, refugees)
[Interact Worldwide](#) (reproductive health and population control issues in LEDCs)
[Christian Aid](#) (how access to basic resources such as water can affect a population)
[PLAN](#) (health issues in LEDCs)
[Save the Children](#) (poverty, health, education)
[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (health, disasters)
[Concern Universal](#) (sustainable solutions to poverty and inequality)
[Chocolate Day Company](#) (Fair trade issues, industry in Ghana)
[Traidcraft](#) (Poverty and fair trade)
[Comic Relief](#) (poverty and social injustice)
[Fair Trade organisations](#)
[Oxfam](#) (trade, debt and aid, social inequality, poverty)
[PLAN](#) (discussing the future of Africa)
[Save the Children](#) (exploitation and rights, equality, poverty)
[Fairtrade Foundation](#) (fair trade)

Atmospheric Systems (A)

[Met Office](#) (UK climate information, links to housing, vegetation etc. Info about climatic hazards, drought, weather systems)

Glacial Systems (A), Physical environments influence human activity (A)

[British Antarctic Survey](#) (conservation, ecosystems, human activity, exploitation, resource management)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (case study of local cold environment)
[Field Studies Council](#) (physical geography field work opportunities)

Ecosystems (A), Human activities modify physical environments (A)

[Exmoor National Park](#) (habitats, wildlife, ecosystems)
[Forestry Commission](#) (sustainable forestry)
[London Wetland Centre, Barnes](#) (wetland ecosystems and wildlife)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (biodiversity, conservation, forests)
[RSPB](#) (countryside, wildlife)
[WWF](#) (habitats and wildlife)
[Wildlife Trusts](#) (ecosystems)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)

Economic Systems (A)

[Breweries](#) (location factors of industry, industry as a system, change in industry)
[Cement works](#) (Same as above, including environmental issues)
[Potteries](#) (decline in industry)
[Old coal mines](#) (decline in industry and impact on area)
[Car factories](#) (large scale manufacturing industry)
[Mars factory](#) (how a factory works, globalisation of industry)
[Brickworks](#) (environmental issues concerning industry)

[Cadbury-Schweppes Factory](#) (globalisation of industry, decline of UK industry)
[Business Parks](#) (what is a business park, growth of high-tech industry, location factors, labour force etc)

Rural-Urban interrelationships (A), Human activities modify physical environments (A), Rural Environments (B)

[Rural farms](#) (distribution and explanation of farm types, case study to illustrate different farming systems, what affects farming, recent problems and changes e.g. chemical use and hedge removal)
[City farms](#) (case study to illustrate type of farm, physical and human factors that affect type of farming)
[The John Simmonds Trust](#) (understanding countryside, possible farm visits)
[Farming and Countryside Education](#) (Covers all agriculture topics)
[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (covers all agriculture topics)
[Local District and County Council](#) (planning issues on urban fringes and green belts)
[Planning Offices](#) (planning issues on urban fringes and green belts)
[National Trust](#) (countryside conservation)
[RSPB](#) (countryside, wildlife)
[English Nature](#) (countryside information, SSSIs, rural development)
[Landfill sites](#) (management of waste in cities)
[Waste management companies](#) (management of waste in cities)
[Recycling plants](#) (management of waste in cities)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (impact of leisure and tourism on rural areas)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (impact of leisure and tourism on rural areas)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (impact of leisure and tourism on rural areas)
[Catholic Agency For Overseas development \(CAFOD\)](#) (rural aid development projects)
[Oxfam](#) (rural aid development projects)
[Development Agencies](#) (rural development projects)

Development Processes (A), Development and Disparity (B)

[Chocolate Day Company](#) (Fair trade issues, industry in Ghana)
[Traidcraft](#) (Poverty and fair trade)
[Comic Relief](#) (poverty and social injustice)
[Fair Trade organisations](#)
[Oxfam](#) (trade, debt and aid, social inequality, poverty)
[Christian Aid](#) (World debt)
[PLAN](#) (discussing the future of Africa)
[Save the Children](#) (exploitation and rights, equality, poverty)
[Fairtrade Foundation](#) (fair trade)
[ActionAid](#) (poverty)
[Tear Fund](#) (poverty)
[Catholic Agency For Overseas development \(CAFOD\)](#) (general development issues, poverty)
[Norfolk Education and Action for Development \(NEAD\)](#) (global justice and equality)
[Concern Universal](#) (sustainable solutions to poverty and inequality)
[Teachers in development education \(Tide~\)](#) (global dimensions, development perspectives and human rights)
[Pro Poor Tourism](#) (tourism that results in increased net benefits for poor people)
[Tourism Concern](#) (looks at the plight of workers in the tourism industry in poor countries)

Physical environments influence human activity (A)

[Oxfam](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)
[Christian Aid](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)
[PLAN](#) (children in natural disasters)

Physical and human resources may be exploited, managed and protected (A), Environments and resources (B)

[Wind farm](#) (achieving sustainable development via renewable energy, reducing fossil fuel use)
[Power stations](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Power Companies](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Landfill sites](#) (use of resources, environmental issues)
[Waste management companies](#) (same as above, sustainable development)
[Recycling plants](#) (recycling)
[Quarries](#) (extraction of natural resources)
[Eco Schools](#) (encouraging schools to think sustainably)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (exploiting, managing and protecting a resource)
[Pro Poor Tourism](#) (tourism that results in increased net benefits for poor people)
[Tourism Concern](#) (looks at the plight of workers in the tourism industry in poor countries)
[National Trust](#) (Environmental change issues)

[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change, nuclear energy)
[WWF](#) (climate issues)
[Norwich Fringe Project](#) (countryside exploitation)
[Rural farms](#) (organic farming)

Communities and their governance influence geographical interrelationships at a range of scales (A)

[Chocolate Day Company](#) (Fair trade issues)
[Traidcraft](#) (Poverty and fair trade)
[Comic Relief](#) (poverty and social injustice, impact of policies)
[Fair Trade organisations](#)
[Oxfam](#) (trade, debt and aid, social inequality, poverty, role of NGOs)
[Christian Aid](#) (World debt, aid, role of NGOs)
[PLAN](#) (discussing the future of Africa)
[Save the Children](#) (exploitation and rights, equality, poverty, aid, role of NGOs)
[Fairtrade Foundation](#) (fair trade)
[ActionAid](#) (poverty)
[Tear Fund](#) (poverty)
[Catholic Agency For Overseas development \(CAFOD\)](#) (general development issues, poverty)
[Norfolk Education and Action for Development \(NEAD\)](#) (global justice and equality)
[Concern Universal](#) (sustainable solutions to poverty and inequality)
[Teachers in development education \(Tide~\)](#) (global dimensions, development perspectives and human rights)
[Pro Poor Tourism](#) (impact of new forms of employment)
[Tourism Concern](#) (impact of new forms of employment)

The natural environment (B), The pollution of natural environments (B)

[Met Office](#) (UK climate information, links to housing, vegetation etc. Info about climatic hazards, drought, weather systems)
[National Trust](#) (Environmental change issues)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change, nuclear energy)
[WWF](#) (climate issues)
[Forestry Commission](#) (agro forestry, forest conservation, nutrient cycles)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (agro forestry, forest conservation, nutrient cycles)
[Wind farm](#) (achieving sustainable development via renewable energy, reducing fossil fuel use)
[Power stations](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Power Companies](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Landfill sites](#) (use of resources, environmental issues)
[Waste management companies](#) (same as above, sustainable development)
[Recycling plants](#) (recycling)
[Local District and County Council](#) (monitoring and managing pollution)

Wilderness environments (B)

[British Antarctic Survey](#) (pressures in wilderness environments, how they are defined, preserving the environmental quality)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (managing conflict in wilderness areas)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (managing conflict in wilderness areas)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (managing conflict in wilderness areas)

Feeding the world's people (B)

[Rural farms](#) (organic farming, intensification, GM foods)
[Oxfam](#) (NGO work in low technology solutions to farming problems)

Health and Welfare (B)

[Hope and Homes for Children](#) (HIV, Aids and Conflict and the impact on children and the country)
[Oxfam](#) (gender equality, health, livelihoods, democracy and human rights)
[Interact Worldwide](#) (reproductive health and population control issues in LEDCs)
[PLAN](#) (health issues in LEDCs)
[Save the Children](#) (poverty, health, education)
[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (health, disasters)

The geography of sport and leisure (B)

[Butlins holiday park](#) (impact on space, impact on communities, how leisure will develop in the future)
[Longleat Safari Park](#) (impact on space, impact on communities, how leisure will develop in the future)
[Leisure facilities](#) (impact on space, impact on communities, how leisure will develop in the future)

[Woburn Safari Park](#) (impact on space, impact on communities, how leisure will develop in the future)
[Xscape snowdome](#) (impact on space, impact on communities, how leisure will develop in the future)
[Football clubs](#) (impact on space, impact on communities, how leisure will develop in the future)
[Theme Parks](#) (impact on space, impact on communities, how leisure will develop in the future)

OCR Geography specifications

Hydrological Systems (A), Fluvial Environments (A), Landform Systems and People (B)

[Local Water and River Authorities](#) (to discuss river basin management plans, how human activities affect river basins)
[Environment Agency](#) (how human activities affect river basins, river data, basin management, flood risk assessment and prevention)
[Severn Trent](#) (managing river basins, how human activities affect river basins, flooding)
[Water Companies](#) (managing river basins, how human activities affect river basins, flooding)
[British Waterways](#) (creating sustainable waterways, history etc., how human activities affect river basins)
[Thames Water](#) (managing river basins and possible reservoir visits, how human activities affect river basins, flooding)

Ecosystems (A)

[Wildlife Trusts](#) (ecosystems)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (ecosystems, systems and flows, soil formation)
[Exmoor National Park](#) (habitats, wildlife, ecosystems)
[Forestry Commission](#) (sustainable forestry, human actions on natural processes)
[London Wetland Centre, Barnes](#) (wetland ecosystems and wildlife)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (biodiversity, conservation, forests, ecosystems)

Atmospheric Systems (A), Applied Climatology (A), Atmospheric Systems and People (B), Climate and Society (B)

[Met Office](#) (weather phenomena, earth-atmosphere system)
[National Trust](#) (Environmental change issues)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change, nuclear energy)
[WWF](#) (climate issues)
[Local Water and River Authorities](#) (flooding and drought, water as a resource, supply and demand, management)
[Environment Agency](#) (flooding and drought, water as a resource, supply and demand, management)
[Severn Trent](#) (flooding and drought, water as a resource, supply and demand, management)
[Water Companies](#) (flooding and drought, water as a resource, supply and demand, management)
[Thames Water](#) (flooding and drought, water as a resource, supply and demand, management)

Lithosphere (A)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (mass movement, weathering processes, slope processes)
[Coast and Countryside Service](#) (mass movement)
[National Trust](#) (mass movement)

Population, patterns, process and change (A), Population and Development (B)

[Christian Aid](#) (how access to basic resources such as water can affect a population)
[Comic Relief](#) (poverty and social injustice)
[Hope and Homes for Children](#) (HIV, Aids and Conflict and the impact on children and the country)
[Oxfam](#) (gender equality, health, livelihoods, democracy and human rights)
[Interact Worldwide](#) (reproductive health and population control issues in LEDCs)
[PLAN](#) (health issues in LEDCs)
[Save the Children](#) (poverty, health, education)
[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (health, disasters)
[Concern Universal](#) (sustainable solutions to poverty and inequality)

Rural and urban settlement: pattern, process and change (A), Settlement Dynamics (B)

[Shops and shopping centres](#) (service provision in rural areas)
[Estate Agencies](#) (house prices, urban sprawl, urban zones, rural settlements)
[English Heritage](#) (focus on local studies)
[Planning Offices](#) (urban planning, redevelopment, environmental, social and economic impacts, changing urban centres, urban land use)

[Churches](#) (records about growth of local populations / villages)

[Local District and County Council](#) (settlement patterns, population information, socio-economic groups, age-structure)

[Transport Authority](#) (how transport affects settlement and urban structure and development, traffic management solutions, transport in rural areas)

Coastal Environments (A), Coastal Systems and People (B)

[Coast and Countryside Service](#) (for the study of a stretch of coastline, management issues, social, environmental and political issues surrounding management, EU guidelines)

[Living Coasts Centre](#) (based in Torquay, looks mainly at the wildlife habitats)

[National Trust](#) (Conserving Britain's coastline, ecosystems)

[Local District and County Council](#) (management plans, conservation, cost-benefit analysis)

[Field Studies Council](#) (field work opportunities)

[Coastal visitor/information centres](#) (coastal processes, landforms, morphology and ecosystems)

Glacial and Periglacial Environments (A), Cold Environments and Human Responses (B)

[British Antarctic Survey](#) (conservation, ecosystems, human activity, exploitation, resource management)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (case study of local cold environment)

Hot arid and Semi-arid environments (A)

[Christian Aid](#) (how access to basic resources such as water can affect a population)

Agriculture and Food (A), Food Supply: Management and Change (B)

[Rural farms](#) (distribution and explanation of farm types, case study to illustrate different farming systems, what affects farming, recent problems and changes e.g. chemical use and hedge removal, organic farming, intensification, GM foods)

[City farms](#) (case study to illustrate type of farm, physical and human factors that affect type of farming)

[The John Simmonds Trust](#) (understanding countryside, possible farm visits)

[Send a Cow](#) (raising money to help farmers in Africa become self sufficient)

[Farming and Countryside Education](#) (Covers all agriculture topics)

[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (covers all agriculture topics)

[National Trust](#) (countryside conservation)

[RSPB](#) (countryside, wildlife)

[English Nature](#) (countryside information, SSSIs, rural development)

[Oxfam](#) (NGO work in low technology solutions to farming problems)

[Supermarkets](#) (consumer patterns)

Manufacturing Industry: Location, change and environmental impact (A), Economic Activity and Change (B), The Globalisation of Economic Activity (B)

[Breweries](#) (location factors of industry, industry as a system, change in industry)

[Cement works](#) (Same as above, including environmental issues)

[Potteries](#) (decline in industry)

[Builders](#) (Industry as a system)

[Car factories](#) (consequences of globalisation, industrial decline)

[Mars factory](#) (how a factory works, globalisation of industry)

[Brickworks](#) (environmental issues concerning industry)

[Cadbury-Schweppes Factory](#) (globalisation of industry, decline of UK industry)

[Business Parks](#) (what is a business park, growth of high-tech industry, location factors, labour force etc)

Service Activities: Location, change and environmental Impact (A)

[Shops and shopping centres](#) (services, changing shopping provisions)

[Supermarkets](#) (services)

[Transport Authority](#) (services)

[Estate Agencies](#) (bid rent theory)

[Planning Offices](#) (retailing and office locations)

Tourism and Recreation and their environmental impacts (A), Leisure and Tourism (B)

[Butlins holiday park](#) (development of tourism)

[Longleat Safari Park](#) (impacts of recreation and tourism on local area)

[Leisure facilities](#) (impacts of recreation and tourism on local area, location of facilities)

[Woburn Safari Park](#) (impacts of recreation and tourism on local area)

[Xscape snowdome](#) (impacts of recreation and tourism on local area)

[Football clubs](#) (growth of leisure and recreation, impact on local area)

[Theme Parks](#) (impacts of recreation and tourism on local area)
[Pro Poor Tourism](#) (tourism that results in increased net benefits for poor people)
[Tourism Concern](#) (looks at the plight of workers in the tourism industry in poor countries)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (sustainable tourism)
[Coast and Countryside Service](#) (sustainable tourism)
[National Trust](#) (sustainable tourism)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (impact of leisure and tourism on rural areas)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (sustainable tourism)

Geographical Aspects of the European Union (EU) (A)

[Rural farms](#) (impact of European policy on farming, Common Agricultural Policy)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (European influence over climate matters)

Managing Urban Environments (A), Changing Urban Places (B)

[Shops and shopping centres](#) (shopping patterns)
[Supermarkets](#) (shopping patterns)
[Estate Agencies](#) (house prices, urban sprawl, urban zones)
[English Heritage](#) (focus on local studies)
[Planning Offices](#) (urban planning, redevelopment, environmental, social and economic impacts, changing urban centres)
[Churches](#) (records about growth of local populations / villages)
[Local District and County Council](#) (settlement patterns, population information)
[Transport Authority](#) (how transport affects settlement and urban structure and development, traffic management solutions)
[Heathrow Airport](#) (impact of development on local community and environment)
[Landfill sites](#) (use of resources, environmental issues, waste disposal)
[Waste management companies](#) (same as above, sustainable development, waste disposal, sustainable cities)
[Recycling plants](#) (recycling, waste disposal)
[Eco Schools](#) (encouraging schools to think sustainably)

Managing Rural Environments (A)

[Rural farms](#) (farmers' role in managing the countryside, intensive farming, conservation, water pollution)
[National Trust](#) (countryside conservation)
[RSPB](#) (countryside, wildlife)
[English Nature](#) (countryside information, SSSIs, rural development)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (impact of leisure and tourism on rural areas)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (protected landscapes, pressures, conflicts and issues)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (protected landscapes, pressures, conflicts and issues)
[London Wetland Centre, Barnes](#) (wetland ecosystems and wildlife)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (biodiversity, conservation, forests)
[RSPB](#) (countryside, wildlife)
[WWF](#) (habitats and wildlife)
[Wildlife Trusts](#) (ecosystems)
[Forestry Commission](#) (sustainable forestry)

Hazardous Environments (A), Natural Hazards and Human Responses (B)

[Oxfam](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)
[Christian Aid](#) (looks at aid relief efforts after natural disasters)
[PLAN](#) (children in natural disasters)
[Met Office](#) (climatic hazards)
[Environment Agency](#) (flooding hazard, management, community preparedness and action, emergency plans)

Issues in Sustainable Development (B)

[Wind farm](#) (achieving sustainable development via renewable energy, reducing fossil fuel use)
[Power stations](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Power Companies](#) (Energy use and renewable possibilities, environmental impacts)
[Landfill sites](#) (use of resources, environmental issues, waste management)
[Waste management companies](#) (same as above, sustainable development, waste management)
[Recycling plants](#) (recycling, waste management)
[Eco Schools](#) (encouraging schools to think sustainably)
[Local Water and River Authorities](#) (water management, controls and policies, supply and demand)
[Environment Agency](#) (water management, controls and policies, supply and demand)

[Severn Trent](#) (water management, controls and policies, supply and demand)
[Water Companies](#) (water management, controls and policies, supply and demand)
[Thames Water](#) (water management, controls and policies, supply and demand)
[Forestry Commission](#) (exploitation and destruction of forests, management and utilisation)
[Local District and County Council](#) (regional transport policies, changing patterns of transport use)
[Transport Authority](#) (regional transport policies, changing patterns of transport use)

Education Department

Developing school – community – HE links and networks project

2004-5