

Embedding links into the curriculum: KS4

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, thinking about what the link can offer both parties.

Select which exam board is being used at GCSE 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.

GCSE Specifications:

[AQA Geography A \(3031\)](#)
[AQA Geography A Short Course \(3036\)](#)
[AQA Geography B \(3032\)](#)
[AQA Geography B Short Course \(3037\)](#)
[AQA Geography C \(3033\)](#)
[AQA Geography C Short Course \(3038\)](#)

The AQA GCSE specifications are available to view on the [AQA website](#)

[Edexcel Geography A \(1312\)](#)
[Edexcel Geography B \(1313\)](#)
[Edexcel Geography Short Course \(3320\)](#)

The Edexcel GCSE specifications are available to view on the [Edexcel website](#)

[OCR Geography A \(1986\)](#)
[OCR Geography A Short Course \(1086\)](#)
[OCR Geography B \(Avery Hill\) \(1987\)](#)
[OCR Geography C \(Bristol Project\) \(1988\)](#)

The OCR GCSE specifications are available to view on the [OCR website](#)

[OCR Pilot GCSE in Geography \(1949\)](#)

The OCR Pilot GCSE specification is available to view on the [Geographical Association website](#)

AQA Geography specifications

Tectonic activity (A/Asc), Managing the physical Environment (C/Csc)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (study of a local mountainous environment- human interaction e.g. tourism with natural landscape)

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

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

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

Rocks and Landscapes (A), Managing the physical Environment (C/Csc)

[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).

River landscapes (A/Asc), The United Kingdom (B), Managing the physical Environment (C)

[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)

Glacial Landscapes (A/Asc), The United Kingdom (B/Bsc), Managing the physical Environment (C)

[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (Case study e.g Lake District to describe and explain the uses of the landscape in upland glaciated areas. Also could cover issues such as depopulation of remote areas, tourism vs. local inhabitants, environmental degradation)

Coastal Landscapes (A/Asc)

[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)

Weather and Climate (A), Managing the physical Environment (C)

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

Ecosystems (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](#)

[British Antarctic Survey](#) (conservation issues)

Population (A), Global Issues (B), Managing change in the Human Environment (C)

[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 (A/Asc), The United Kingdom (B/Bsc), Managing Change in the Human Environment (C/Csc)

[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)

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

Agriculture (A/Asc), The United Kingdom (B/Bsc)

[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)

[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)

Industry (A), The United Kingdom (B/Bsc)

[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)
[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)

Managing Resources (A/Asc), The United Kingdom (B/Bsc), Global Issues (B/Bsc), Managing Economic Development (C)

[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)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (different environments favour tourism, environmental and social consequences of tourism)
[Travel Agents](#) (exploitation of LEDCS by tour operators)
[Thomas Cook](#) (same as above)
[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](#) (conservation of the countryside, recreation)

Development (A), Global Issues (B/Bsc), Managing Economic Development (C)

[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)

Edexcel Geography specifications

The physical world (A)

[Field Studies Council](#) (rivers fieldwork, glaciation fieldwork, coastal fieldwork)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (rivers, glaciation)
[Coast and Countryside Service](#) (coastal processes and landforms)
[National Trust](#) (coastal processes and landforms)
[Environment Agency](#) (cliff recession)

The human world (A)

[Oxfam](#) (global population change, provision of services)

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

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

The economic world (A)

[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)

[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)

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

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

[Business Parks](#) (study of high tech industry)

The natural world (A)

[Met Office](#) (air masses, UK weather, synoptic charts, long term weather patterns, climate)

[Forestry Commission](#) (forest types and descriptions, sustainable forestry)

[WWF](#) (conservation and exploitation of forests)

Managing the environment (A/SC)

[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)

[Local 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)

[Forestry Commission](#) (sustainable forestry)

[WWF](#) (conservation and exploitation of environments)

Managing hazards (A/SC)

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

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

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

[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (how aid has been distributed, is it sufficient)

Managing tourism (A/SC)

[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (different environments favour tourism, environmental and social consequences of tourism)

[Travel Agents](#) (exploitation of LEDCS by tour operators)

[Thomas Cook](#) (same as above)

[National Trust](#) (Conservation and recreation)

[Norwich Fringe Project](#) (conservation of the countryside, recreation)

[Exmoor National Park](#) (national park case study)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (national park case study)

[Dartmoor national Park](#) (national park case study)

[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)

Managing urban areas (A/SC)

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

[Local District and County Council](#) (planning issues in local area, urban studies, environmental issues)

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

[Waste management companies](#) (development of sustainable strategies)

[Recycling plants](#) (development of sustainable strategies)

Providing for population change (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)

[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)

Planning for change (B)

[Planning Offices](#) (where shall we build new homes)

[Local District and County Council](#) (where shall we build new homes)

[Chocolate Day Company](#) (Fair trade issues, industry in Ghana)

[Traidcraft](#) (Poverty and fair trade)

[Oxfam](#) (trade, poverty, exploitation of workers)

[International Labour Organisation](#) (exploitation of workers)

Coping with environmental change (B)

[Coast and Countryside Service](#) (coastal processes and landforms)

[National Trust](#) (coastal processes and landforms)

[Environment Agency](#) (cliff recession, flood risk)

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

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

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

[Catholic Agency For Overseas Development \(CAFOD\)](#) (how aid has been distributed, is it sufficient)

Water (B)

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

[Environment Agency](#) (sustainable use of water)

[Severn Trent](#) (managing river basins, sustainable use of water, management of supply)

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

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

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

Weather and climate (B)

[Met Office](#) (how can weather and climate be a resource)

[Rural farms](#) (how weather affects farming)

[Farming and Countryside Education](#) (farmers attempts to influence the weather)

[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (farmers attempts to influence the weather)

[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change)

[WWF](#) (climate issues)

Farming (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, management of farms)

[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)

[National Trust](#) (countryside conservation)

[RSPB](#) (countryside management, wildlife)

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

[Friends of the Earth](#) (impact of farming on the environment)

Recreation and tourism (B)

[National Trust](#) (countryside conservation, recreation issues)

[Friends of the Earth](#) (countryside conservation)

[WWF](#) (countryside conservation)

[Norwich Fringe Project](#) (conservation of the countryside, recreation)

[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (national park case study, conservation vs. recreation)

[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (countryside conservation)

[National Trust](#) (countryside conservation)

[RSPB](#) (countryside, wildlife)

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

[Exmoor National Park](#) (national park case study)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (national park case study)

[Dartmoor national Park](#) (national park case study)

OCR Geography specifications

Plate Tectonics (A), Natural Hazards and People (C)

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

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

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

Rivers (A/Asc), Coasts (A), Rivers and Coasts (B)

[Local Water or 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)

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

[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)

Population (A), Population and Settlement (C)

[Local District and County Council](#) (local population information)

[Comic Relief](#) (influences to population change)

[Hope and Homes for Children](#) (influences to population change)

[Oxfam](#) (influences to population change)

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

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

Settlement (A/Asc), Changing the Urban Environment (B), Urban-rural interaction, Population and Settlement (C)

[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)

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

[Dartmoor national Park](#) (increased motorway access in National Parks)

[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (increased motorway access in National Parks)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (increased motorway access in National Parks)

[Exmoor National Park](#) (increased motorway access in National Parks)

Quality of Life (A), Inequalities in Urban Areas (B)

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

[Save the Children](#) (exploitation and rights, equality, 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)
[Local District and County Council](#) (contrasting urban areas in the UK)
[Estate Agencies](#) (allocation of housing, house types)
[Shops and shopping centres](#) (service provision)
[Supermarkets](#) (service provision)
[Transport Authority](#) (service provision)

Economic Activities (A/Asc), Employment Structures and Patterns (B), Economic Activity (B)

[Rural farms](#) (agricultural land use and issues surrounding farming)
[City farms](#) (issues surrounding farming)
[The John Simmonds Trust](#) (agricultural land use and issues surrounding farming, possible farm visits)
[Farming and Countryside Education](#) (Covers all agriculture topics)
[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (covers all agriculture topics)
[Breweries](#) (location factors of industry)
[Cement works](#) (location factors of industry, including environmental issues)
[Potteries](#) (location factors of industry)
[Mars factory](#) (location factors of industry)
[Brickworks](#) (location factors of industry, environmental issues concerning industry)
[Cadbury-Schweppes Factory](#) (location factors of industry, globalisation of industry, decline of UK industry)
[Business Parks](#) (location factors of industry, growth of high-tech industry, labour force etc)
[Pro Poor Tourism](#) (tourism that results in increased net benefits for poor people, sustainable tourism)
[Tourism Concern](#) (looks at the plight of workers in the tourism industry in poor countries, sustainable tourism)

Energy (A)

[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)
[Old coal mines](#) (closure of coal mines and impact on local communities)

Resource Developments and the Local Environments (A), Economic Activity and the Environment (B)

[Quarries](#) (illustrate opportunities, conflicts and environmental costs, impact of quarrying on an area)
[Dartmoor national Park](#) (conflicts e.g. tourism, military use, water supply etc, conservation, values and attitudes of decision makers)
[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (conflicts e.g. tourism, military use, water supply etc, conservation, values and attitudes of decision makers)
[Snowdonia National Park](#) (conflicts e.g. tourism, water supply etc, conservation, values and attitudes of decision makers)
[Exmoor National Park](#) (conflicts e.g. tourism, water supply etc, conservation, values and attitudes of decision makers)
[National Trust](#) (Environmental change issues)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change)
[WWF](#) (climate issues)
[Thames Water](#) (impact of new reservoir on a region)

The Global Environment (A), People and the Environment (Asc)

[National Trust](#) (Environmental change issues)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change, nuclear energy)
[WWF](#) (climate issues)

Weather and Climate (B)

[Met Office](#) (regional and UK weather, data for graphs, study of local weather, satellite images)
[Rural farms](#) (impact of weather on farming activity)
[Farming and Countryside Education](#) (impact of weather on farming activity)
[The Countryside Foundation for Education](#) (impact of weather on farming activity)

Ecosystems (B)

[Forestry Commission](#) (study of structure, function and influence of people and organisations on ecosystems)

[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (study of structure, function and influence of people and organisations on ecosystems)

[National Trust](#) (Environmental change issues)

[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change, nuclear energy)

[WWF](#) (climate issues)

The Hydrosphere (B)

[Local Authorities](#) (to discuss river basin management plans, supply issues)

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

[Severn Trent](#) (managing river basins, supply and management)

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

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

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

Development, Trade and Aid (B)

[Local District and County Council](#) (socio-economic measures in urban areas)

[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 Systems and Environments (C)

[Snowdonia National Park](#) (study of a local mountainous environment- human interaction e.g. tourism with natural landscape)

[Dartmoor national Park](#) (Study of granite, the tors and scree to show characteristics and formation of landforms)

[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)

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

[Local 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)

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

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

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

Economic Systems and development (C)

[Rural farms](#) (economic systems)

[City farms](#) (economic systems)

[The John Simmonds Trust](#) (economic systems, possible farm visits)

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

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

[Breweries](#) (location factors of industry, economic systems)

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

[Potteries](#) (decline in industry, economic systems)

[Builders](#) (Industry as a system)
[Mars factory](#) (how a factory works, globalisation of industry, economic systems)
[Brickworks](#) (economic systems, environmental issues concerning industry)
[Cadbury-Schweppes Factory](#) (economic systems, globalisation of industry, decline of UK industry)
[Supermarkets](#) (economic systems)
[Oxfam](#) (trade and interdependence, aid)
[Christian Aid](#) (trade and interdependence, aid)
[Save the Children](#) (exploitation and rights, equality, poverty, trade and interdependence, aid)
[Fairtrade Foundation](#) (fair trade)

Sustainable Development (C)

[Wind farm](#) (achieving sustainable development via renewable energy, reducing fossil fuel use)
[Power stations](#) (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, sustainability)
[Eco Schools](#) (encouraging schools to think sustainably)
[National Trust](#) (Environmental change issues)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (Climate change, nuclear energy)
[WWF](#) (climate issues)
[Norwich Fringe Project](#) (conservation of the countryside, recreation)

OCR GCSE in Geography (Pilot) (1949)

My Place- Living in the UK Today

[Local District and County Council](#) (uneven development, plans for the local area)
[Waste management companies](#) (sustainable development)
[Recycling plants](#) (recycling, sustainability)
[Eco Schools](#) (encouraging schools to think sustainably)
[English Heritage](#) (focus on local studies)
[Transport Authority](#) (specific features of the environment and economic, social and political geography, links to the wider world via transport)
[Travel Agents](#) (how our place is viewed by others and represented, links to the wider world)
[Planning Offices](#) (existing and future plans for the local community)

An Extreme Environment- Exploring Landscape and Process

[Royal Geographical Society \(with IBG\)](#) (Antarctica materials and workshops)
[British Antarctic Survey](#) (focus on area)
[Speakers such as explorers and travellers](#) (first hand experiences of the extreme environments, pictures, reports, diaries)
[Friends of the Earth](#) (protecting extreme environments)
[Met Office](#) (climatic factors which cause extreme environments)

People as Consumers- The Impact of our Decisions

[Shops and shopping centres](#) (consumer patterns, landscapes of consumption)
[Supermarkets](#) (consumer patterns)
[Car Factories](#) (Consumers and producers, location, environmental and social consequences of consumption)
[Travel Agents \(marketing, distribution and sales\)](#)
[Estate Agencies](#) (marketing, distribution and sales)
[Heathrow Airport](#) (landscapes of consumption)
[Chocolate Day Company](#) (Fair trade issues)
[Traidcraft](#) (Poverty and fair trade)
[Fair Trade organisations](#) (fair trade)

Coastal management

[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)

Geographical Information Systems

[Royal Geographical Society \(with IBG\)](#) (advice and guidance, lesson plans, information, links to online packages and tutorials)

[Emergency Services](#) (how they use GIS)

[Planning Offices](#) (use of GIS)

[Estate Agencies](#) (house locations)

[Environment Agency](#) (mapping flood risk/damage)

[GIS Professional](#) (uses of GIS, how it is relevant to today's society)

Geography in the News

[Royal Geographical Society \(with IBG\)](#) (Geography in the News website resource)

[Newspapers](#) (how stories are portrayed in the media)

Travel and Tourism Destinations

[Travel Agents](#) (tourist literature, different kinds of destinations, how is tourism sold)

[Thomas Cook](#) (tourist literature, different kinds of destinations, how is tourism sold)

[Travel writer](#) (working in tourism, what skills and knowledge are required, tourism as a career path)

Planning where we live

[Supermarket](#) (planned development in your area, local development control process, conflicting views)

[wind farm](#) (planned development in your area, local development control process, conflicting views)

[landfill site](#) (planned development in your area, local development control process, conflicting views)

[Shopping Centre](#) (planned development in your area, local development control process, conflicting views)

[Airport](#) (planned development in your area, local development control process, conflicting views)

[Planning Offices](#) (local planning process, preparation of local plans, jobs in planning)

[Local District and County Council](#) (development framework for your district)

[Development Agencies](#) (major development issue in the area)

Government

[Association of National Park Authorities](#) (how involved in planning matters)

[Environment Agency](#) (how involved in planning matters)

[Highways Agency](#) (how involved in planning matters)

Urban transport- Finding Sustainable solutions

[Highways Agency](#) (urban transport)

[Local District and County Council](#) (urban transport, transport plans, exploring different types of transport)

[Transport Authority](#) (urban transport, congestion charging)

[Emergency services](#) (plotting accidents using GIS)

Investigating Geography Through Fieldwork

[Discover Ltd](#)

[Field Studies Council](#)

[World Challenge Expeditions](#)

[Rayburn Tours](#)

[Youth Hostel Association](#)

[Adventure Plus](#)

Coastal visitor/information centres

Shops and shopping centres

Rural farms

Education Department

Developing school – community – HE links and networks project
2004-5