

## Risky World Subject Knowledge Organiser :

Focuses on our natural world and its RISKY nature the different types of hazards, and how humans can mitigate and adapt to the risk of them.

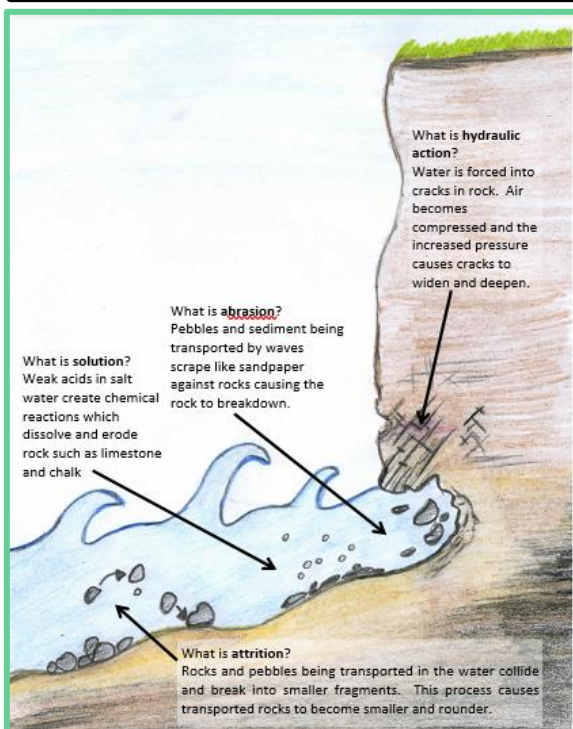


### Contextual World Knowledge

Quality of life and life expectancy vary across the globe as a result of a number of risks. These hazards can be divided into natural disasters (e.g. tropical storms and earthquakes coastal flooding), man-made dangers (e.g. war and crime) and disease, which are often spread by a combination of physical conditions and human actions. The exact impact each of these risks have on a population depends on the country in which they live, with HICs generally able to 'protect' their populations from the worst risks. Coasts are dynamic systems which result in changes over time. Continuous erosion and/or deposition will lead to coastal features changing over time. Settlements like Mappleton on the east coast are vulnerable to change and decisions of management need to be made

### Geographical Vocabulary

- Risk**- a situation involving exposure to danger, harm or loss.
- Primary effects** - The direct impacts of a hazardous event that usually happen in the short term.
- Secondary effects**- An action or event that was caused indirectly by another, primary effect.
- Immediate responses** - reaction of people as the disaster happens and in the immediate aftermath
- Long-term responses** - later reactions that occur in the weeks, months and years after the event.
- Prediction** – trying to forecast when a hazard is going to occur.
- Protection** – constructing infrastructure so that they are safe, to an appropriate standard and using designs to withstand hazardous conditions
- Preparation** – organising drills and codes of practice so that people know what to do in case of a hazard e.g. hospitals, emergency services and inhabitants practising for major disasters.
- Cliffs**- A mass of rock that rises very high and is almost vertical, or straight up-and-down.
- Sand Dunes**- a mound of sand formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert
- Coastal erosion**- is the breaking down and carrying away of materials by the sea.
- HIC**- High income Country (\$12,695 PPPA) e.g. UK, USA.
- LIC**- Low income country (Less than \$1046 PPPA) e.g. Chad, Ethiopia.



### Coastal Defences

#### Hard Engineering Defences

Groynes	Wood barriers prevent LSD, so the beach can build up.	Beach still accessible. No deposition further down coast = erodes faster.
Sea Walls	Concrete walls break up the energy of the wave. Has a lip to stop waves going over.	Long life span. Protects from flooding. Curved shape encourages erosion of beach deposits.
Rock armour	Cages of rocks/boulders absorb the waves energy, protecting the cliff behind.	Cheap. Local material can be used to look less strange. Will need replacing.

#### Soft Engineering Defences

Beach Nourishment	Beaches built up with sand, so waves have to travel further before eroding cliffs.	Cheap. Beach for tourists. Storms = need replacing. Offshore dredging damages seabed.
Managed Retreat	Low value areas of the coast are left to flood & erode.	Reduce flood risk. Creates wildlife habitats. Compensation for land.
Dune regeneration	Better for nature and habitats. No Knock-on effects. Looks better for tourists and locals	Less sturdy. More easily eroded. Reduce flood risk. Creates wildlife habitats.

### Skills and Enquiry

You need to be able to:

**Understand and make Inferences from photos**

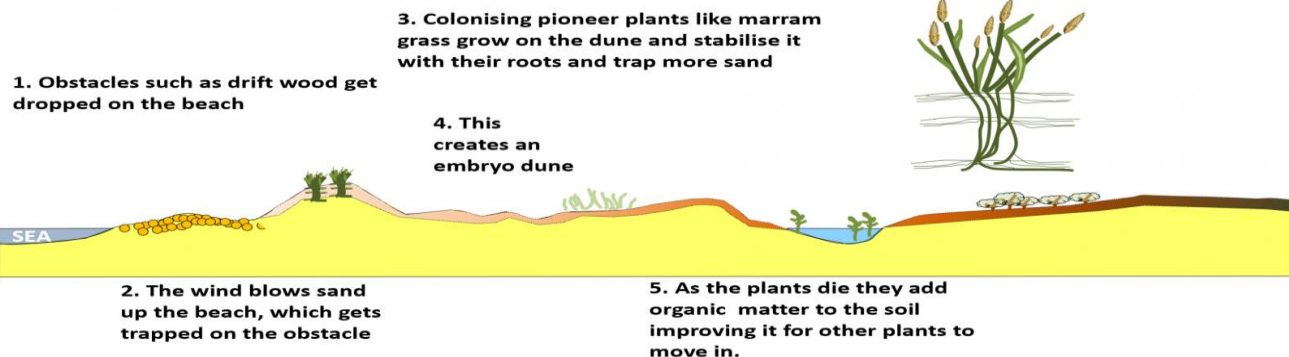
(Think about the GCSE Technique G – General Trend / C – Changes to the trend / S – Specific Data / E – Exceptions to the trend)

Analyze graphs

Draw conclusions from data

**Make a justified decision on what coastal management should be employed at Mappleton**

## How sand dunes are created



### The St Benet Biscop Geographer

At SBB we want you to develop geographical enquiry further by asking perceptive questions, thinking critically, weighing evidence and developing a perspective or judgment. As SBB Geographers you need to be aware of the impacts of your daily decisions and choices on both people and the environment. You will relate this to coasts in a range of places. This will enrich your knowledge of the regional community. You will be able to connect with coastal communities showing empathy and care for their situations.