

Environment & Sustainability

Being a Geographer

As much of inner London is in a bowl, it used to be very prone to flooding.

There were major floods in 1953. They has a huge impact on business and tourism as people could no longer visit due to the damage it caused. The Thames Flood Barrier was built to stop flooding happening again.

Transport around London is a major environmental issue. London has tried to reduce the number of vehicles in the city by introducing the congestion charge and by having a very good public transport system.

United Kingdom

London is located in the South-East Region of England.

Greater London is a county and a region.

There are two cities inside Greater London: the City of London and the city of Westminster and many smaller sections called boroughs. There are 32 boroughs of London.

Population= approx. 9 million people

Climate:

Temperature (average): 18 degrees in the summer, 5 degrees in the winter

Rainfall (average): 5cm in the summer, 6cm in the winter

Sunlight hours (average): 16 hours in the summer and 7 hours in the winter.

Maps of London over time

1600s



1700s



1800s



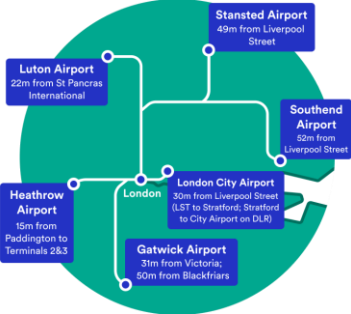
1900s



Europe & the rest of the world

London has four international airports. Heathrow and Gatwick are the major ones, then Luton and Stansted.

This is both a reflection and a cause of it being a major international city.



Economy & Trade

London is a place where people can trade and make money. It historically became a big city for two main reasons:

1. London’s position as a place where ships could dock
2. The Thames could be bridged it

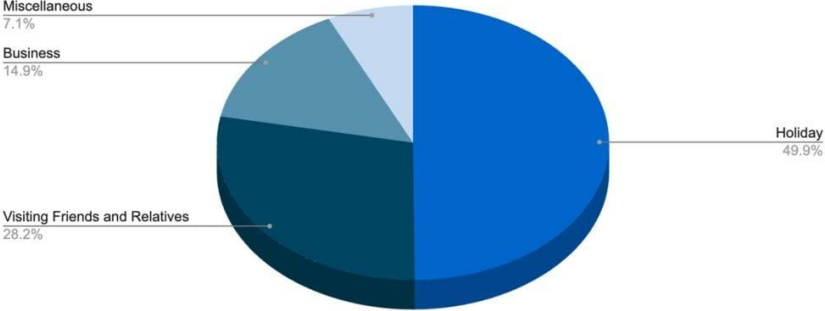
The docks declined as bigger ships needed bigger ports .

In the 1980s the docklands were transformed into one of the world’s leading finance centres and some of its most iconic buildings are in the docklands. Docklands went from being one of the poorest to one of the richest areas in London and the world.

London is a world centre for business and finance – over a million people travel into London Every day to work there. Many work in the business/finance worlds but many also come to make one of London’s other big industries work – tourism. Very little of London’s economy is linked to the river now, other than tourism.

London’s extensive transport network is vital to its success as a centre for business and tourism.

What were the main reasons why people visited London in 2022?



Reason	Percentage
Holiday	49.9%
Visiting Friends and Relatives	28.2%
Business	14.9%
Miscellaneous	7.1%

What do we know already:

Y1- London is the capital city of England and the United Kingdom. 9 million people live there. Capital cities are built next to water. The King of England lives in London. London has an underground train system. The River which flows through London is called the River Thames.

Y4- Human and Physical features of Rome (Y4)



Colosseum



Trevi Fountain



Pantheon



Saint Peter's Basilica



Y5- The counties surrounding London
The boroughs and cities of London
Geographic facts about London
e.g. population, number of visitors, climate
Landmarks of London and their location along the River Thames

What's next:

- Land use in London and the main location of these e.g. areas of leisure, attractions, financial district, government, residential
- How London has changed in size and use over time
- London transport systems and how to travel around London
- Research into why people travel to London
- Geographical features of London compared to Rome

Vocabulary

Tier 1

bridge	location
Capital city	River Thames
landmark	visitors

Tier 2

- attraction-** A place of interest where people might visit
- boundary/ border-** where two counties or regions or countries meet.
- borough** – A town or district within a city.
- county** – A region has been divided into smaller parts *e.g. Northamptonshire*
- defence** – Something that provides protection.
- environmental issue** - a problem that harms the Earth, its natural places (like forests, oceans, and air), and the plants and animals that live there, often caused by human actions
- green belt** – An area of open land around town or city that is protected from development.
- human features-** things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.
- industry-** A group of businesses that sell similar things.
- land use-** how humans use the land due to human need e.g. farming, shops, leisure, residential.
- mouth of the river-** the place where a river enters another river, sea, ocean or lake
- physical features** Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
- population** – Total number of people who live in one place.
- region**– A geographical area. There are 12 regions in the UK.
- residential** – Where people live.
- settlement** – A place where people live and sometime work. Also a place where people establish a community.
- Source of the river-** where the river begins

Tier 3

- City of London** – Known as ‘The City’. Historic financial district in London.
- City of Westminster** – A London borough with city status.
- Greater London** – The area which contains all London boroughs.
- Home counties-** This is the name given to the counties around London (Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Essex, Hertfordshire, Kent, Surrey).
- The Underground (tube)** – Underground railway system in London.