

GET READY TO STUDY A LEVEL GEOGRAPHY

If you are planning to study A Level Geography with us in September, please review this document and complete the required activities. Please bring the completed activities with you at induction.

FAQ

What specification will I study?

You will be studying the Pearson Edexcel A Level Geography specification.

Use the weblink or QR code to read about the specification and you can also view past papers to see what the assessment looks like.

[Edexcel A level Geography \(2016\) | Pearson qualifications](#)



How many lessons will I have a week?

You'll have 4 lessons a week, each lesson is 1 hours and 5 minutes

Who can I contact if I have a question about this subject?

Trisha Marsden: T.Marsden@barnsley.ac.uk

What subjects go well with Geography?

Geography links well with maths and sciences (Physics, Chemistry and Biology) as well as with English Literature, English Language, Politics, Law, Economics, History, and Sociology

What grades should I have?

In addition to the general sixth form entry requirements, learners must have grade 5 or above in GCSE Geography, Maths and English Language.

WHAT WILL I STUDY?

Year 12	Topic 1: Tectonic Processes and Hazards Topic 2: Landscape Systems, Processes and Change – a choice of either 2A Glaciated Landscapes and Change or 2B Coastal Landscapes and Change	Topic 3: Globalisation Topic 4: Shaping Places – a choice of either 4A Regenerating Places or 4B Diverse Places
	Physical Systems and Sustainability	Human Systems and Geopolitics
Year 13	Topic 5: The Water Cycle and Water Insecurity Topic 6: The Carbon Cycle and Energy Security	Topic 7: Superpowers Topic 8: Global Development and Connections – a choice of either 8A Health, Human Rights and Intervention or 8B Migration, Identity and Sovereignty

Choice options will be: 4A Regenerating Places and 8A Health Human Rights and Intervention.

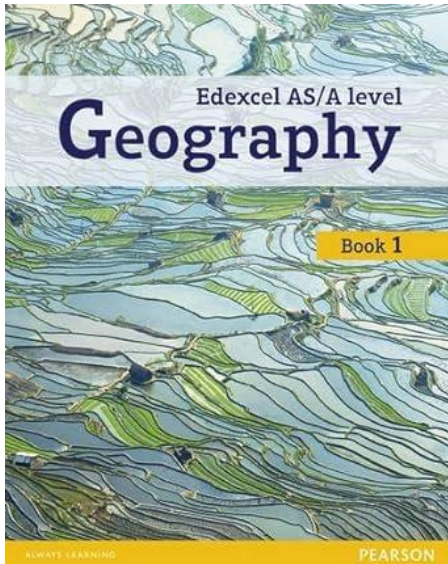
You will need to complete four compulsory field work days in order to support the completion of your NEA (Non Examined Assessment) which is 20% of your marks.

WHAT WILL I NEED?

To study the course you will need the following equipment:

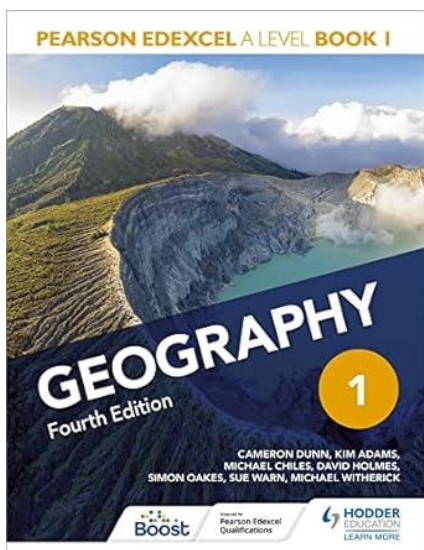
- A folder with dividers
- Lined paper
- Pens and pencils
- Highlighters
- A ruler
- A Calculator

Once at college you will be provided with a digital copy of the following text book.



Edexcel GCE Geography AS Level Student Book
by [Lindsay Frost](#) (Author), [Viv Poinon](#) (Author), [Lauren Lewis](#) (Author),

The textbook below is also recommended for year 1 of A level Geography.



These can be purchased from an online retailer such as Amazon or bookshops such as Waterstones. Financial support is available for those who qualify.

FIND OUT MORE

These activities are to help broaden your understanding of the subject in preparation for studying this subject at an advanced level.

Careers	Geography careers: what jobs are linked to studying geography? (icould.com) Royal Geographical Society - Why you should study geography (rgs.org)
Social Media	Pearson Geography (@Edexcel_Geog) / Twitter A Level Geography (@A_level_geog) / Twitter
YouTube	you tube edexcel a level geography - Bing video
Further Reading / Useful websites	A Level Geography A Level Geography - Internet Geography 🔗 Free Edexcel A Level Geography Revision Seneca (senecalearning.com) Homepage National Geographic Geography News -- ScienceDaily

INDUCTION TASK

THIS WORK IS DUE FOR:

**Your First Lesson. Please
ensure you bring it with
you!!**

**If there are any questions about this
work, you can email Trish Marsden.**

T.Marsden@barnsley.ac.uk

Read the Articles which follow and answer the questions which relate to them.

Task 1:



European Commission



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KEY MESSAGES

Severe impacts of inaction 

Global warming is driving sea-level rise and intensifies coastal storms, resulting in more frequent flooding. If no action is taken, coastal flood impacts will be severe.

Significant benefits of mitigation and adaptation

Mitigation and adaptation could avoid around 95% of the damages that would be seen with no action.

95% of damages can be avoided

Investing now in coastal protection will have very large (and growing) benefits in the long term.



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About PESETA IV

The JRC PESETA IV project aims to better understand the biophysical and economic consequences of climate change. It does this by using projections of climate change for Europe from several climate models along with a set of climate change impact models. The project covers several sectors that are relevant to society and the natural environment, such as freshwater, agriculture, and coasts.

ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/peseta-iv

Climate change and coastal flooding

Around one third of the EU population lives within 50 km of the coast. Extreme sea levels in Europe could rise by as much as one metre or more by the end of this century. Without climate mitigation and coastal adaptation measures, annual damage from coastal flooding in the EU+UK could increase sharply from 1.4 €billion nowadays to almost 240 €billion by 2100. Around 95% of these impacts could be avoided through moderate mitigation combined with raising dykes where human settlements and economically important areas exist along the coastline. The extent to which adaptation can lessen the effects of coastal flooding and at what cost is sensitive to the investment strategy adopted.



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Current effects of coastal flooding


Damage from coastal flooding in the EU+UK currently amounts to 1.4 €billion annually, which is equivalent to around 0.01% of current GDP. Almost half of this damage is shared by two countries: the UK (0.4 €billion annually) and France (0.2 €billion annually). Around 100,000 people are exposed to coastal flooding every year (Figure 1).

	Present	High emissions		Moderate mitigation	
		No adapt	Adapt	No adapt	Adapt
Damage (€ billion/year)	1.4	239	23	111	12
People exposed (million/year)	0.1	2.2	0.8	1.4	0.6

Figure 1. Annual damage and population exposed to coastal flooding for EU+UK in present and by 2100 under two emissions scenarios, with and without adaptation respectively. For adaptation, dykes are raised to a level of protection that maximises their economic benefit.

Impacts of coastal flooding without adaptation

Damage from coastal flooding is projected to rise sharply with global warming for all EU countries with a coastline, and the UK, if current levels of coastal protection are not raised. Annual damage grows to 239 €billion (0.52% of the EU+UK GDP projected for 2100) and 111 €billion (0.24% GDP) by 2100 under a high emissions scenario and a moderate mitigation scenario respectively.



Joint Research Centre

The largest absolute damages are projected for Germany, Denmark, France, Italy, the Netherlands and UK (Figure 2). For some countries, the damage represents a considerable proportion of future national GDP, e.g. 4.9% (Cyprus), 3.2% (Greece) and 2.5% (Denmark) by 2100 (high emissions). Although damage from coastal flooding is around 50% lower with mitigation compared with high emissions, it is still significantly greater than at present. This means appropriate adaptation measures are needed to lessen the effects of future climate change along the EU coastline.

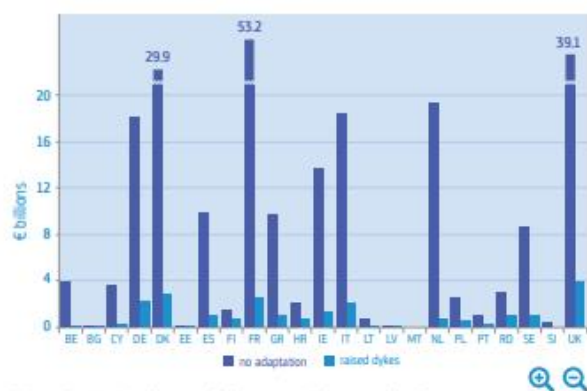


Figure 2. National annual damage without and with adaptation (high emissions by 2100).

Adaptation options to coastal flooding

There exists a range of adaptation measures to reduce future flood risk in coastal areas. These include natural (dunes) and artificial (dykes) structures, beach nourishment, forecasting and warning systems, flood proofing of infrastructures, and ultimately retreat from high-risk areas. Nature-based solutions, such as oyster beds, wetlands and salt marshes, create multiple benefits in addition to flood protection, such as increasing CO₂ storage, restoration of biodiversity, and offer recreational opportunities. They can also grow over time through the trapping of sediments. However, the projected rises in sea level extremes are so pronounced along Europe's coastlines that where human life may be at risk and high density, and where high value conurbations exist, the use of hard defence elements (dykes) will likely be unavoidable.



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Reducing impacts with adaptation

If dykes are raised along EU+UK coastlines, to a level of protection for each section that maximises their economic benefit (avoided flooding) relative to their cost, then annual flood damage could be reduced significantly relative to no adaptation (Figure 2). Under the high emissions and moderate mitigation scenarios in 2100, the damage is reduced by 90% (216 €billion/year) and 89% (97 €billion/year), respectively. Likewise, fewer people would be exposed to coastal flooding. Moderate mitigation combined with adaptation could avoid around 95% of the economic impacts that would be seen with no mitigation and no adaptation action.

The average annual cost of adaptation for the EU+UK over the period 2020-2100 is 1.9 €billion/year in the high emissions scenario and 1.3 €billion/year in the mitigation scenario. The UK, Germany and France have the highest adaptation costs because of higher construction costs and amounts of coastline where additional protection is required. The average annual cost of additional coastal protection is about two orders lower than the estimated reduction in annual flood losses by the end of the century. This means that investing now in coastal protection will have very large (and growing) benefits in the long term.

The costs and benefits of raising dykes varies strongly between coastal segments in Europe. In urbanised and economically important areas the benefits of raising dykes tend to be several times the costs, which is the case for 19% and 23% of the European coastline under moderate mitigation and high emissions, respectively. However, for the rest of Europe's coasts, additional protection against coastal inundation is neither needed nor economically beneficial. This can be either because natural barriers will sufficiently safeguard against the projected rise in sea level extremes in areas with steep morphology, or because costs of raising dykes outweigh the benefits, which can happen in sparsely populated areas and along complex, winding coastlines.

Approach

Contact information: Michalis I. Voudoukas, JRC Disaster Risk Management Unit.

Projections of sea level rise, waves, storm surges and tides under a high emissions scenario (RCP8.5) and moderate mitigation scenario (RCP4.5) respectively, were used to estimate extreme sea levels up to 2100.

These were used to generate flood inundation maps from which population exposure and damage were estimated using depth-damage functions. Future changes in population and economic activities are from the ECFIN 2015 Ageing Report.

The level of adaptation (i.e. height in cm of raising dykes) was determined for each section of coastline by identifying the raised height that maximises the sum over the project lifetime (up to 2100) of the costs and benefits associated with the investment, assuming discount rates of 5% (Cohesion Fund countries) and 3% (other Member States). The costs were calculated as the sum of national-level capital investment costs to raise dykes and maintenance costs. The benefits are the damage avoided by increasing the dyke height, calculated as the difference between future damage with and without raised dykes respectively.

For all PESETA IV publications - <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/peseta-iv>

1. Explain why protecting our coastlines is so important?

2. What is GDP?

3. Explain why damage from coastal flooding is predicted to rise?

4. Evaluate the strategies used to adapt to coastal flood risk

Task 2 -Why was the Haiti Earthquake so catastrophic?

'Disasters are not natural. We – humanity and society – create them and we can choose to prevent them.' – Ilan Kelman

In January 2010, Haiti was struck by one of the deadliest earthquakes of the 21st century. Over 200,000 people were killed and more than a million were made homeless. Why did this hazard have such devastating consequences? The 7.0 magnitude earthquake was not the most powerful experienced this century, but it hit the least economically developed country in the Americas, and so poverty is usually cited as the reason for the huge number of deaths. However, not only does this oversimplify a complex situation, it also obscures some of the root causes of Haiti's vulnerability, which need to be unpicked in order to understand this disaster more fully.

Prior to gaining independence in 1804, Haiti was a French **colony** known as Saint-Domingue. It was the most profitable colony in the world, generating vast amounts of wealth for France through the labour of almost half a million enslaved African people. After a long and bloody revolution, Haiti became the first free Black **republic** in the world; however, France refused to accept this and demanded compensation for their losses. Haiti was indebted for decades, at times spending up to 80 per cent of its national budget on repayments, until the debt was finally settled in 1947. This crippled Haiti's economy and hugely undermined its capacity for economic growth and effective governance. With such heavy debts, the island nation struggled to invest in basic infrastructure such as clean water, sanitation, education and healthcare, which has led to long-term vulnerability to disasters.

Since its independence, Haiti has been subject to continued foreign interference, corruption and political instability, all of which have added to its vulnerability. A key issue was the temporary disbanding, in 1995, of the Haitian military, which had previously played a key role in disaster management. However, the responsibility for managing disasters, and the skills and knowledge to do it, were not transferred to other public institutions, such as the Haitian National Police, leading to a significant reduction in hazard resilience. Furthermore, with little seismic activity in the country's recent history, there was no earthquake preparedness programme, and there was little education about earthquake risk. Rapid population growth and significant rural–urban migration meant that the capital city, Port-au-Prince, was overcrowded and struggling to provide for its citizens. Buildings were constructed rapidly and without consideration of the potential for seismic activity. Pierre Fouche, an earthquake engineer from Haiti, said, 'One of the biggest problems too is that in the country, we

do not even have a national building code.’ It is for this reason that over 50 per cent of hospitals were destroyed or damaged in the earthquake, further compromising the emergency response.

The international response to the disaster was also disorganised and there was a lack of coordination with the Haitian government and local **non-governmental organisations (NGOs)**. A key reason for this was that the earthquake caused a section of the UN headquarters in Haiti to collapse killing over 100 employees, including the top UN official, his deputy and the acting police commissioner. Many people commented on the militarisation of international aid, with the USA thought to be prioritising security measures such as troops and weapons over **humanitarian aid** such as food, water and shelter because of fears about potential social and political unrest.

Today, many promises to ‘build back better’ remain unkept. Despite pledges of around US\$13 billion of aid, only half was delivered, and much of that failed to reach those in most need. Arguably, the biggest failure of the aid operation was the outbreak of cholera in October 2010 introduced by UN soldiers. It spread swiftly because of problems with water quality, sanitation and hygiene, resulting in over 10,000 deaths over the next decade and making recovery even more difficult.

In August 2021, people worried history would repeat itself when a 7.2 magnitude quake hit Haiti, killing over 2,200 people. Although the earthquake was more powerful than the one in 2010, it struck in a less populated area, otherwise the damage could have been on the scale of the previous disaster. What is devastating for many is the fact that 11 years after the 2010 earthquake, Haiti remained unprepared. A radio presenter based in Port-au-Prince said, ‘We haven’t learned the lessons from 2010. It’s scary to realise.’ As the international community mobilised, aid agencies vowed to learn from previous mistakes, but Haitians remained wary. Marjorie Modesty, a community leader in Haiti, claimed, ‘We don’t like international aid but it’s not like we have a choice... The [international NGOs] do what they want, not what we need. They ignore the communities, the leaders, and the needs of the communities.’

There is no doubt that a key factor behind Haiti’s vulnerability is its physical geography. As a multiple hazard zone, the country is susceptible to earthquakes, tropical storms and landslides. However, socio-economic and political factors increase Haiti’s risk dramatically. It used to be the most profitable colony in the world; how did it become the least economically developed country in the western hemisphere? Some argue that Haiti’s vulnerability is down to ‘environmental racism’,

where people of colour suffer disproportionately from hazards and natural disasters as a result of inequality and structural injustices based on race. What is clear is that there needs to be significant change to enable Haiti to reduce its vulnerability and face future hazards with increased resilience.

However, it is worth remembering the words of Ilan Kelman on this topic: 'No vulnerability is inevitable... Because we humans create vulnerability, sometimes deliberately and sometimes unwittingly, there is much we can do to reduce it.' Over the last century, we have made enormous progress in tackling disasters and reducing human suffering. Change is possible in Haiti.

Key words

Colony: an area under the political control of another country.

Republic: a form of government where a country is ruled by the elected representatives of its people.

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs): these are usually non-profit or charitable organisations working to address socio-economic or political issues.

Humanitarian aid: short-term help providing basic needs such as food, water and shelter, in order to save lives.

1. Read the article above and complete the table below to identify the human and physical factors which lead to the Haiti disaster

Human Factors	Physical Factors

Answer the following 12 mark question:

Assess the extent to which the Haiti disaster of 2010 was a result of physical factors.

Use the following prompts to help structure your answer:

- **When was the earthquake and how many deaths did it cause?**
- **What were the physical factors affecting the impact?**
- **What were the human factors affecting the impact?**
- **Overall, was the disaster mainly as a result of human or physical factors?**

Task 3:

Read the following article and complete the tasks below it.

Is globalisation going into reverse?

Over the last few decades, the world has become more interconnected than ever before. As globalisation has accelerated and become more prevalent, it has brought about significant and fast-paced change for people, economies and natural environments across the world. Between 1980 and 2010, global trade grew faster than ever before, increasing by almost 35 times. This surge came alongside significant job creation and the generation of huge amounts of wealth. Some theorists, known as hyperglobalists, suggested that this intensification of global interconnectedness would lead to a truly integrated and borderless world, in which trade would be unhindered and capital would flow freely. However, on the contrary, this era of rapid globalisation seems now to be coming to an end. Anti-globalisation sentiment has been growing because of rising awareness of the socio-economic and environmental costs of globalisation. Although globalisation has generated vast wealth, the money is not equally distributed, and while it has led to a technological revolution, it has had a devastating impact on the environment.

According to the *Economist*, 'Globalisation has slowed from light speed to a snail's pace in the past decade.' Following the global financial crisis of 2008, economies across the world shrank, resulting in depressed wages, **austerity measures**, and a rise in political instability. People and governments began turning their backs on globalisation. Rising discontent was evident, with more and more people claiming that globalisation had a negative impact on their jobs and communities.

In 2016, globalisation faced two significant setbacks. First came the Brexit vote, where 52 per cent of UK voters opted to leave the EU. The slogan for the Vote Leave campaign was 'take back control', promoting the view that the UK needed to step away from greater integration in order to regain its **sovereignty**. Brexit marked the first major retreat from globalisation since the Second World War, prompting speculation that this was a sign that globalisation had reached its limits. The then Prime Minister, Theresa May, commented in 2017 that 'talk of greater globalisation can make people fearful. For many, it means their jobs being outsourced and wages undercut.'

Next came the election of President Trump in the USA. Throughout his campaign he spoke out against globalisation, and in his inauguration speech he said, 'We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies and destroying our jobs.' He argued that globalisation 'has left millions of our workers with nothing but poverty and heartache', claiming that 'Americanism, not globalism' was the way forward. Trump's leadership presented significant challenges to globalisation as he put his 'America First' policy into action. The USA's traditional position as a champion of globalism was under threat as Trump withdrew the USA from **multilateral** treaties such as the UN's 2015 Paris Climate Change Agreement.

After this period of turmoil, the arrival of COVID-19 in 2020 sent more shockwaves through the global economy and exposed the fact that with greater economic integration comes greater vulnerability. As lockdowns disrupted supply chains across the world, increasingly companies decided to reorganise production to improve resilience. There were moves towards **re-shoring** and **regionalisation**, in the hope that shorter supply chains with a wider range of partners would help companies to respond more quickly to changing trends and disruptions. Governments largely worked alone to secure enough vaccines for their own populations, rather than calling for an international response to the global crisis. This further underlined the retreat from a desire to find global solutions to global problems.

What might the future hold? Will we see a shift from globalisation to '**slowbalisation**' as the trend towards **protectionism** and **isolationism** continues? Or will economic and political globalisation start to accelerate again, fuelled by increasing social and cultural integration, shared goals and a common approach to global problems? Challenges like recessions, tensions and conflicts, and natural hazards all have the potential to disrupt and slow down globalisation. On the one hand, the more integrated and interdependent countries are, the more vulnerable they are to this disruption. However, a counter argument is that when countries work together they are more powerful, and that only by working together can we tackle global crises like climate change.

Key words

Austerity measures: decisions taken by the government to reduce public spending.

Isolationism: a policy to remain separate from other countries and avoid political and economic agreements.

Multilateral: having more than two countries participate.

Protectionism: creating policies that aim to protect a country's businesses from foreign competition by restricting trade or imposing taxes on imports.

Regionalisation: when countries become more integrated on a regional rather than a global basis.

Re-shoring: when a company relocates a business process from overseas back to its home country

Slowbalisation: the deceleration of globalization.

Sovereignty: the authority of a state to govern itself, make its own laws and decisions and control its own borders.

1. What is a hyperglobalist?

2. What are their views (hyperglobalists) on globalisation?

3. Why has anti-globalisation sentiment started to grow?

4. What four events have led to the slowing down of globalisation and explain how they caused this

5. What is your view on the following (you MUST justify your opinion):

What might the future hold? Will we see a shift from globalisation to '**slowbalisation**' as the trend towards **protectionism** and **isolationism** continues? Or will economic and political globalisation start to accelerate again, fuelled by increasing social and cultural integration, shared goals and a common approach to global problems?

Task 4:

Read the following article and complete the tasks below it.

Battling the bulldozer in Toxteth, Liverpool

The media plays a key role in helping people to understand the world around them. Television programmes and newspaper articles can promote positive or negative perceptions of people and places and may well create or perpetuate stereotypes. The media has long presented Liverpool as a 'model of social strife, decline and despair', and the inner-city area of 'Toxteth in particular, bears a scarred image'. For many people, Toxteth is strongly associated with riots, crime and deprivation, and images in newspapers of row upon row of derelict housing have reinforced these negative perceptions. However, beyond the media image, Liverpool 8 (as the area is known locally) is home to a strong and diverse community that has fought hard to protect the character of Toxteth while it undergoes much-needed regeneration.

Plans for regeneration are often controversial, and the launch of a National Government scheme in 2002 (called the Housing Market Renewal Initiative) certainly provoked mixed reactions. The scheme aimed to reduce **vacancy rates**, improve housing quality and tackle deprivation through large-scale programmes of demolition, redevelopment and refurbishment. Across England, nine areas were selected, totalling more than 800,000 dwellings in some of the most deprived neighbourhoods in the country. With large numbers of vacant properties in these areas, the government's view was that the supply of housing was outstripping demand and a reduction in the number of properties would help to resolve the issue. In Liverpool, large numbers of Victorian terraced houses were earmarked for demolition. These were to be replaced with fewer new-build, suburban-style houses that were thought to be more desirable for families. Several streets were chosen for demolition in the Liverpool 8 area.

Over 400 properties selected for demolition were in the so-called Welsh Streets. The terraced houses in these streets were originally built and lived in by Welsh workers, and each of the streets was named to reflect their Welsh heritage. They were designed by Welsh architect, Richard Owens, who relied on Welsh labourers to build over 4000 houses in the Toxteth area. Following the decision to demolish some of these houses, the battle to save the Welsh Streets began in 2004 when members of the local community, alongside organisations such as Save Britain's Heritage started

campaigning against the proposed demolition. The Welsh Streets Home Group claimed that the area was desirable and that there was a shortage of housing rather than a surplus, and the Liverpool Welsh Society also expressed concerns about the loss of heritage. Other residents were supportive of the refurbishment plans: 'People are still going to be living in the community, people are still being rehoused in the same area, but in better homes.'

Funding for the Housing Market Renewal Initiative was cut in 2011. During the period of uncertainty, many families faced with eviction were left with little choice but to accept a pay-out and leave. Those who stayed were often reluctant to invest in their homes as they didn't know if or when they might be forced to leave. Houses across the city lay empty for years as the debate continued on whether demolition or refurbishment was the best way forward. Meanwhile, the empty houses were 'tinned up and abandoned to the elements', and their condition continued to deteriorate. Further plans for demolition remained controversial, with the government Empty Homes Advisor, George Clarke saying that demolition should always be the last option and that the plans amounted to 'the social cleansing of an area not only currently occupied but very much in demand.' Others said that it wasn't possible to save the houses and that residents were being forced to live in poor conditions as they awaited a final decision. One local resident said, 'I wish... Save Britain's Heritage would keep their noses out because they don't know what the houses are like, they don't know the conditions and they obviously think more of buildings than they do of human beings and their health.' When demolition plans were cancelled again in 2015, another resident said, 'I was gutted for the community, it's just falling apart now. You get people dumping their rubbish here because they see it as a derelict area – but we still live here.'

Finally, in 2016, a plan was agreed, and work began to bring the Welsh Streets back to life. Several key players led the regeneration, including Liverpool City Council and private developers such as Placefirst. The aim was to refurbish the houses, retaining period features while also adding a modern feel by creating open-plan living spaces and knocking some of the houses together to create a mix of 2-, 3- and 4-bedroom houses. As one resident put it, 'They've gone from houses to homes. There's a really good sense of community that we have here. Everybody looks out for everybody else.' Save Britain's Heritage were thrilled that the 17-year battle to prevent 'needless and wasteful destruction' was a success. The organisation's director said, 'It's fantastic to see these houses brought back to life... The terraces have been updated and adapted, keeping the human scale and character of the 19th-century streets and celebrating this part of Toxteth's history.'

3. How and why might different players have differing views about plans for regeneration?

4. Why might George Clarke have referred to the demolition plans as 'social cleansing'?

5. Why might the regeneration project have led to gentrification? How might this affect the local community?

6. Why might it be important to involve the local community to achieve successful regeneration?

Task 5:

One of the units that you will study in the first year will be about the regeneration of places. I would like you to carry out a mini investigation about regeneration in your local area. This can be about the regeneration of Barnsley town centre or where you live. You should include:

What regeneration has taken place?

For this you could:

- ***take pictures which could be annotated to show examples of regeneration***
- ***research online local regeneration schemes***

How successful has the regeneration been? (

For this you could:

- ***provide annotated pictures to show evidence of success e.g. has it benefitted the environment? Are there better transport links?***
- ***ask people you know their opinion of the regeneration***
- ***research online and find news articles about the regeneration strategies that you have looked at***