



	Term 1		Term 2		Term 3	
<b>Key focus</b>	Coastal systems and landscapes	Hazards	Changing places	Hazards ongoing	Contemporary urban environments	Hazards ongoing
<b>Purpose of the scheme</b>	To introduce students to a range of coastal zones, which are dynamic environments in which landscapes develop by the interaction of winds, waves, currents and terrestrial and marine sediments. The operation and outcomes of fundamental geomorphological processes and their association with distinctive landscapes are readily observable.	This topic focuses on the lithosphere and the atmosphere, which intermittently but regularly present natural hazards to human populations, often in dramatic and sometimes catastrophic fashion. By exploring the origin and nature of these hazards and the various ways in which people respond to them, students are able to engage with many dimensions of the relationships between people and the environments they occupy.	This topic focuses on people's engagement with places, their experience of them and the qualities they ascribe to them, all of which are of fundamental importance in their lives. Students acknowledge this importance and engage with how places are known and experienced, how their character is appreciated, the factors and processes which impact upon places and how they change and develop over time. Through developing this knowledge, students will gain understanding of the way in which their own lives and those of others are affected by continuity and change in the nature of places which are of fundamental importance in their lives.		This topic focuses on urban growth and change which are seemingly ubiquitous processes and present significant environmental and social challenges for human populations. The section examines these processes and challenges and the issues associated with them, in particular the potential for environmental sustainability and social cohesion. Engaging with these themes in a range of urban settings from contrasting areas of the world affords the opportunity for students to appreciate human diversity and develop awareness and insight into profound questions of opportunity, equity and sustainability.	
<b>Pre read (suggested)</b>	BBC news Holderness coast, coastal erosion, 2013 storm and impact on Spurn Point	BBC news hazards, Guardian Hazards.	Research Stylo shoes, Jowett Cars and International Harvester		SUDs, Pollution reducing policies Bradford (Clean air zone) and Telegraph & Argus	
<b>Key knowledge and skills</b>	Students will learn; Coasts as natural systems, Systems and processes, Coastal landscape development, Coastal management	Students will learn; The concept of hazard in a geographical context, Plate tectonics, Volcanic hazards, Seismic hazards, Storm hazards, Fires in nature, Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK and Case study at a local scale of a specified place in a hazardous setting	Students will learn; The nature and importance of places, Changing places – relationships, connections, meaning and representation, Relationships and connections, Meaning and representation and Place studies		Students will learn; Urbanisation, Urban forms, Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation, Urban climate, Urban drainage, Urban waste and its disposal, Other contemporary urban environmental issues and Sustainable urban development,	



<p><b>Key words/ vocabulary</b></p>	<p>Geomorphological processes: weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition. Distinctively coastal processes: marine: erosion – hydraulic action, wave quarrying, corrasion/ abrasion, cavitation, solution, attrition; transportation: traction, suspension (longshore/littoral drift) and deposition; sub-aerial weathering, mass movement and runoff. Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal erosion: cliffs and wave cut platforms, cliff profile features including caves, arches and stacks; factors and processes in their development. Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal deposition. Beaches, simple and compound spits, tombolos, offshore bars, barrier beaches and islands and sand dunes; factors and processes in their development. Estuarine mudflat/saltmarsh environments and associated landscapes; factors and processes in their development. Eustatic, isostatic and tectonic sea level change: major changes in sea level in the last 10,000 years. Coastlines of emergence and submergence. Origin and development of associated landforms:</p>	<p>Hazard perception and its economic and cultural determinants. Characteristic human responses – fatalism, prediction, adjustment/adaptation, mitigation, management, risk sharing – and their relationship to hazard incidence, intensity, magnitude, distribution and level of development. The Park model of human response to hazards. The Hazard Management Cycle. Earth structure and internal energy sources. Plate tectonic theory of crustal evolution: tectonic plates; plate movement; gravitational sliding; ridge push, slab pull; convection currents and seafloor spreading. Destructive, constructive and conservative plate margins. Characteristic processes: seismicity and volcanicity. Associated landforms: young fold mountains, rift valleys, ocean ridges, deep sea trenches and island arcs, volcanoes. Forms of volcanic hazard: nuées ardentes, lava flows, mudflows, pyroclastic and ash fallout, gases/acid rain, tephra. Forms of seismic hazard: earthquakes, shockwaves, tsunamis, liquefaction, landslides. Forms of storm hazard: high winds, storm surges, coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides.</p>	<p>Near places and far places Experienced places and media places. Factors contributing to the character of places: Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics. Exogenous: relationships with other places.</p>		<p>Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence. The emergence of megacities and world cities and their role in global and regional economies. Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes associated with urbanisation and urban growth. Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy. Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979. Spatial patterns of land use, economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas, and the factors that influence them. New urban landscapes: town centre mixed developments, cultural and heritage quarters, fortress developments, gentrified areas, edge cities. The concept of the post-modern western city. Issues associated with economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas. Urban temperatures: the urban heat island effect. Precipitation: frequency and intensity. Fogs and thunderstorms in urban environments. Wind: the effects of urban structures and layout on wind speed, direction and frequency. Air quality: particulate and photo-</p>	
-------------------------------------	--	--	---	--	--	--

	raised beaches, marine platforms, rias, fjords, Dalmatian coasts. Human intervention in coastal landscapes. Traditional approaches to coastal flood and erosion risk: hard and soft engineering. Sustainable approaches to coastal flood risk and coastal erosion management: shoreline management/integrated coastal zone management.				chemical pollution. Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs.	
<b>Exam board</b>	AQA					
<b>End point</b>	A-level Geography Paper 1 Physical Geography Paper 2 Human Geography					
<b>Assessment method</b>	Students will be assessed throughout Y12 and Y13. The external exam will occur at the end of Year13..					
<b>Wider reading / links / research</b>	Climate change, Coastal erosion, and management	Wildfires in Australia	UK changing from manufacturing economy to service economy		Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979.	
<b>Careers links</b>	Coastal engineer	Natural Hazards Research Engineer	Town planning		Yorkshire Water engineer	