The Ellesmere Port C of E College

Geography

Part of the Frank Field Education Trust

KS5 Curriculum Plan 2022-23

Year 12

TOPIC	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
	Paper 2 Global Systems And Governance			*Paper 2 Contemporary Urban Environments Urbanisation*	
	Marketing and production Factors accelerating globalisation Issues with unequal flows & unequal power relations Trade /agreements/relationships and patterns Nature & role of TNCs—Apple World trade in food commodity Global governance Concept of global commons Antarctica Governance of Antarctic			Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945. Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence. emergence of megacities and world citie.. Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy. Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979. Urban characteristics in contrasting settings. Physical and human factors in urban forms. 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-chemical pollution. Pollution reduction policies. Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs.	
Skills	**During their A-level course students should:** understand the nature and use of different types of geographical information, including qualitative and quantitative data, primary and secondary data, images, factual text and discursive/creative material, digital data, numerical and spatial data and other forms of data, including crowd-sourced and 'big data' collect, analyse and interpret such information, and demonstrate the ability to understand and apply suitable analytical approaches for the different information types undertake informed and critical questioning of data sources, analytical methodologies, data reporting and presentation, including the ability to identify sources of error in data and to identify the misuse of data communicate and evaluate findings, draw well-evidenced conclusions informed by wider theory, and construct extended written argument about geographical matters. AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions and change, at a variety of scales (30 – 40 %). AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues (30 – 40 %). AO3: Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: • investigate geographical questions and issues • interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence • construct arguments and draw conclusions (20 – 30 %).				
Key Vocab	Globalisation, Global systems, global governance, capita, core regions, periphery regions, aid, foreign direct investment, repatriation of profits, remittance, labour, high level service, global marketing, geopolitics, protectionism, trading blocs, transnational corporation, glocalisation, norms, global agencies, global commons, global agencies.			Urban morphology, BRIC Brownfield site Burgess model CBD Comparison Goods/Services: Convenience Goods/Services Cultural diversity Cycle of Deprivation Deindustrialisation Deprivation Economic migrant Edge cities Ethnic segregation Function Green belt High-order goods/services HIC Hoyt Model LIC Low-order Goods/Services MINT Multiplier effect NIC NIMBYism Population density Quality of Life Redevelopment Shanty Town Slum Social segregation Squatter settlements Sustainable cities. Under employment Urbanisation Urban sprawl Well being World city	

Year 12	TOPIC	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
	Knowledge	Nature and form of different natural hazards. Classification of natural hazards. Factors affecting hazard perception. Impacts of hazards and human responses (Park Model, Hazard Management Cycle). Earth's structure and its internal energy source. Plate tectonic theory. Processes and landforms at different types of plate boundaries. Magma plumes. Distribution of volcanic activity. Magnitude, frequency regularity and predictability of volcanic activity. Impacts of volcanic activity (primary/secondary) (environmental, social, economic, political) Responses to volcanic activity (short term, long term) Managing the risk of volcanic activity. Recent example of volcanic activity (impacts/responses)	Different forms of seismic hazards. Global distribution of seismic hazards. Magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability of earthquakes. Impacts of earthquakes (primary, secondary) (environmental, social, economic, political) Responses to earthquakes (short term, long term) Managing the risk of earthquakes. Recent example of earthquake (impacts/responses) Characteristics and causes of tropical storms. Hazards resulting from storms. Distribution of tropical storms. Magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability of tropical storms. Tropical storm impacts (primary/secondary), (environmental, social, economic, political)	Two recent tropical storm events (HIC, LIC) – impacts and responses. Nature and characteristics of wildfires. Causes of wildfires(human and natural) Impacts of wildfires (primary, secondary) (environmental, social, economic, political) Responses to wildfires (short term, long term) Managing the risk of wildfires. Recent example of a wildfire event (impacts/responses) Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK. Case study at a local scale of a specific place in a hazardous setting.	The coast as a physical system. Characteristics of coastal landscapes. Sources of energy at the coast. High and low energy coastlines. Sediment sources, cells and budgets. Geomorphological processes at the coastline. Marine processes.	Landforms and landscapes of coastal erosion. Landforms and landscapes of coastal deposition. Landscape and development of estuarine mudflats and saltmarshes. Isostatic, eustatic and tectonic sea level change. Coastlines of emergence and submergence and their associated landforms. Impact of recent and predicted climate change on coasts.
	Skills	**Students will be able to achieve the following assessment objectives:** •AO1: Demonstrate knowledge and understanding of places, environments, concepts, processes, interactions and change, at a variety of scales (30–40%). •AO2: Apply knowledge and understanding in different contexts to interpret, analyse and evaluate geographical information and issues (30–40%). •AO3: Use a variety of relevant quantitative, qualitative and fieldwork skills to: •investigate geographical questions and issues •interpret, analyse and evaluate data and evidence •construct arguments and draw conclusions (20–30%).				
	Key Vocab	Nature and form of different natural hazards. Classification of natural hazards. Factors affecting hazard perception. Impacts of hazards and human responses (Park Model, Hazard Management Cycle). Earth's structure and its internal energy source. Plate tectonic theory. Processes and landforms at different types of plate boundaries. Magma plumes. Distribution of volcanic activity. Magnitude, frequency regularity and predictability of volcanic activity. Impacts of volcanic activity (primary/secondary) (environmental, social, economic, political) Responses to volcanic activity (short term, long term) Managing the risk of volcanic activity. Recent example of volcanic activity (impacts/responses)	Seismicity, tsunami, magnitude, frequency, focus, epicentre, mitigation, retrofitting, liquefaction, ground rupture, storm surge, preparedness, prevention, adaptation.	Wildfire, El Nino, retardant, pyrophytic vegetation.	Dynamic equilibrium, inputs, outputs, flows/transfers, feedback, erosion, fetch, mass movement, weathering, backshore, foreshore, offshore, constructive waves, destructive waves, backwash, swash, wave refraction, longshore drift, tides, sediment budget, sediment cell, sub-aerial processes, hydraulic action, wave quarrying, attrition, solution, geology, concordant coastline, discordant coastline, freeze-thaw action, biological weathering, chemical weathering, mass movement, landslide, rockfall, mudflow.	Headland, bay, wave-cut notch, wave-cut platform, geo, blow hole, ridges, runnels, berms, spits, tombolos, bars, barrier beaches, sand dunes, salt marshes, halophytes, eustatic change, fjord, isostatic change, raised beaches, ria, dalmatian coast, relict cliff.

Year 13	TOPIC	LP1	LP2	LP3	LP4	LP5
		Paper 2 Contemporary Urban Environments Urbanisation	***Paper 2 Changing Places***			
	Knowledge	Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945. Urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence. emergence of megacities and world citie.. Economic, social, technological, political and demographic processes Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy. Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979. Urban characteristics in contrasting settings. Physical and human factors in urban forms. 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-chemical pollution. Pollution reduction policies. Urban precipitation, surfaces and catchment characteristics; impacts on drainage basin storage areas; urban water cycle: water movement through urban catchments as measured by hydrographs. Issues associated with catchment management in urban areas. The development of sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS). River restoration and conservation in damaged urban catchments with reference to a specific project. Reasons for and aims of the project; attitudes and contributions of parties involved; project activities and evaluation of project outcomes. Urban physical waste generation: sources of waste - industrial and commercial activity, personal consumption. Relation of waste components and waste streams to economic characteristics, lifestyles and attitudes. The environmental impacts of alternative approaches to waste disposal: unregulated, recycling, recovery, incineration, burial, submergence and trade. Comparison of incineration and landfill approaches to waste disposal in relation to a specified urban area. Impact of urban areas on local and global environments. Ecological footprint of major urban areas. Dimensions of sustainability: natural, physical, social and economic. Nature and features of sustainable cities. Concept of liveability. Contemporary opportunities and challenges in developing more sustainable cities. Strategies for developing more sustainable cities.	What is place? Categories of place—insiders/outsiders Clone towns Shifting flows Relationships and connections Detroit Near place—Ellesmere Port Far place—Salford Quays Place meaning and representation Rebranding—Liverpool			
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	Key Vocab	Urban morphology, BRIC Brownfield site Burgess model CBD Comparison Goods/Services: Convenience Goods/Services Cultural diversity Cycle of Deprivation Deindustrialisation Deprivation Economic migrant Edge cities Ethnic segregation Function Green belt High-order goods/services HIC Hoyt Model LIC Low-order Goods/Services MINT Multiplier effect NIC NIMBYism Population density Quality of Life Redevelopment Shanty Town Slum Social segregation Squatter settlements Sustainable cities. Under employment Urbanisation Urban sprawl Well being World city	Location, Locale , Place .Perception of place , Placemaking , Sense of place , Localism , Regionalism , Nationalism Clone Town , Homogenised , Glocalisation , Belonging Transition Town movement , NIMBY Insider , Positionality , Experienced places , Character , Agents of change Endogenous factors , Exogenous factors , Infrastructure			