KS5: Year 12

Key knowledge: Urbanisation Urbanisation and its importance in human affairs. Global patterns of urbanisation since 1945. 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. Urban forms Contemporary characteristics of mega/world cities. 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. Social and economic issues associated with urbanisation Issues associated with economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas. Strategies to manage these issues.		**Key knowledge:** Urban climate The impact of urban forms and processes on local climate and weather. 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 drainage 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.		**Key Knowledge:** Urban waste and its disposal 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. Other contemporary urban environmental issues Environmental problems in contrasting urban areas: atmospheric pollution, water pollution and dereliction. Strategies to manage these environmental problems. Sustainable urban development Impact of urban areas on local and global environments. Ecological footprint of 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. Case studies Case studies of two contrasting urban areas to illustrate and analyse key themes set out above, to include: •patterns of economic and social well-being •the nature and impact of physical environmental conditions	
Pupils will be able to: Urbanisation Use maps and graphs to describe the changing patterns of urbanisation since 1945. Outline the importance of urbanisation in human affairs. Describe and explain the processes of urbanisation, suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation, urban resurgence using detailed place based examples. Locate the megacities and world cities, and explain their characteristics and their role in global and regional economies. Outline the processes associated with urbanisation and urban growth. Describe and explain the urban change processes of deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise of service economy. Urban forms Describe urban characteristics in contrasting settings. Outline the physical and human factors in urban forms. Describe & explain the spatial patterns of land use, economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas, and the factors that influence them. Research and present information about a range of new urban landscapes. Describe and explain the social and economic issues associated with urbanisation including: economic inequality, social segregation and cultural diversity in contrasting urban areas. Explain the strategies used to manage these issues.	**Key Vocabulary:** Urbanisation Urban growth Millionaire city Megacity Metacity World city Suburbanisation Counter-urbanisation Resurgence Deindustrialisation Decentralisation Economic inequality Social segregation Cultural diversity Gentrification Fortress development Edge city Cultural Heritage Post-modern	**Pupils will be able to:** Urban climate Explain the impact of urban forms and processes on local climate and weather, including: the urban heat island effect, changes to precipitation frequency and intensity, the development of fog and thunderstorms, the effects of urban structures and layout on wind speed, direction and frequency, the impact on air quality - particulate and photo-chemical pollution. Assess pollution reduction policies. Urban drainage Describe how urban surfaces affect catchment characteristics. Explain the issues associated with catchment management in urban areas. Describe and explain how sustainable urban drainage systems (SUDS) operate. Evaluate the pros and cons of a specific river restoration and conservation project. Include the aims of the project; attitudes and contributions of parties involved.	**Key Vocabulary:** Venturi effect Particulate Photo-chemical Catchment SUDS Baffle Albedo effect	**Pupils will be able to:** Urban waste and its disposal Describe the different sources of waste. Explain how different waste components and waste streams relate to economic characteristics, lifestyles and attitudes. Evaluate the environmental impacts of different approaches to waste disposal. Compare incineration and landfill approaches to waste disposal. Other contemporary urban environmental issues Outline the environmental problems in contrasting urban areas: atmospheric pollution, water pollution and dereliction. Evaluate the strategies to manage these environmental problems. Sustainable urban development Explain how urban areas impact local and global environments. Investigate the ecological footprint of major urban areas. Outline the dimensions of sustainability: natural, physical, social and economic. Describe the features of sustainable cities and the concept of liveability. Explain the contemporary opportunities and challenges in developing more sustainable cities. Outline a range of strategies for developing more sustainable cities. Case studies Produce case studies of two contrasting urban areas to illustrate and analyse key themes set out above, to include: the patterns of economic and social well-being and the nature and impact of physical environmental conditions.	**Key Vocabulary:** Waste streams Incineration Submergence Landfill Liveability
Assessment: Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions		**Assessment:** Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions.		**Assessment:** Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions.	
Enrichment Opportunities:		**Enrichment Opportunities:** Residential fieldwork in South Wales, Birmngham urban fieldwork		**Enrichment Opportunities:** Solihull and rural-urban fringe fieldwork	

Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
Key knowledge: Systems in physical geography: systems concepts and their application to the water and carbon cycles. Global distribution and size of major stores of water. Processes driving change in the magnitude of these stores over time and space. Drainage basins as open systems – inputs and outputs. Concept of water balance. Runoff variation and the flood hydrograph. Changes in the water cycle over time. Global distribution, and size of major stores of carbon. Factors driving change in the magnitude of these stores over time and space. Changes in the carbon cycle over time. The carbon budget and the impact of the carbon cycle upon land, ocean and atmosphere, including global climate.		**Key knowledge:** The key role of the carbon and water stores and cycles in supporting life on Earth. The role of feedbacks within and between cycles and their link to climate change and implications for life on Earth. Human interventions in the carbon cycle designed to influence carbon transfers and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Case studies of Amazon Rainforest & River Exe catchment. Coastal Systems & Landscapes Systems in physical geography: systems concepts and their application to the development of coastal landscapes. The concepts of landform and landscape and how related landforms combine to form characteristic landscapes. Sources of energy in coastal environments: winds, waves (constructive and destructive), currents and tides. Low energy and high energy coasts. Sediment sources, cells and budgets. Geomorphological processes. Distinctively coastal processes.		**Key Knowledge:** Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal erosion. Origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal deposition. Estuarine mudflat/saltmarsh environments and associated landscapes. Eustatic, isostatic and tectonic sea level change. Coastlines of emergence and submergence. Origin and development of associated landforms. Recent and predicted climatic change and potential impact on coasts. The relationship between process, time, landforms and landscapes in coastal settings. 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. Case study of the Holderness Coast & the Sundarbans.	
Pupils will be able to: Describe and explain systems concepts and their application to the water and carbon cycles. To include: inputs, outputs, energy stores/components, flows/transfers, positive/negative feedback, dynamic equilibrium. Describe the global distribution and size of major stores of water – lithosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere and atmosphere. Describe and explain the processes driving change in the magnitude of these stores over time and in space, including flows and transfers: evaporation, condensation, cloud formation, causes of precipitation and cryospheric processes, at hill slope, drainage basin and global scales with reference to varying timescales involved. Describe and explain drainage basins as open systems – inputs and outputs, to include precipitation, evapotranspiration and runoff; stores and flows, to include: interception, surface, soil water, groundwater and channel storage; stemflow, infiltration overland flow and channel flow. Explain the concept of water balance. Describe and explain the causes of runoff variation and explain how it affects the flood hydrograph. Describe and explain the changes in the water cycle over time to include natural variation including storm events, seasonal changes and human impact including farming practices, land use change and water abstraction. Describe the global distribution, and size of major stores of carbon – lithosphere, hydrosphere, cryosphere biosphere, atmosphere. Describe, explain and examine the factors driving change in the magnitude of these stores, over time and in space, including flows and transfers at plant, sere and continental scales. Photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, combustion, carbon sequestration in oceans and sediments, weathering. Describe and explain photosynthesis, respiration, decomposition, combustion, carbon sequestration in oceans and sediments, weathering. Describe, explain and examine the changes in the carbon cycle over time, to include natural variation (including wild fires, volcanic activity) and human impact (including hydrocarbon fuel extraction and burning, farming practices, deforestation, land use changes). Describe the carbon budget and examine and explain the impact of the carbon cycle upon land, ocean and atmosphere, include global climate.	**Key Vocabulary:** Inputs Outputs Stores/components Flows/transfers Positive feedback Negative feedback Dynamic equilibrium Lithosphere Hydrosphere Cryosphere Atmosphere Hydrological cycle Drainage basin Precipitation Evaporation Transpiration Evapotranspiration Infiltration Percolation Groundwater Surface runoff (Overland flow) Interception Stem flow Water table Aquifer Watershed Throughflow River regime Flood hydrograph Base flow Carbon cycle Carbon stores Carbon sequestration Photosynthesis Respiration Decomposition	**Pupils will be able to:** Explain the key role of the carbon and water stores and cycles in supporting life on Earth with particular reference to climate. Assess the relationship between the water cycle and carbon cycle in the atmosphere. Examine the role of feedbacks within and between cycles and their link to climate change and implications for life of Earth. Examine and assess the human interventions in the carbon cycle designed to influence carbon transfers and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Examine a case study of a tropical rainforest setting to illustrate and analyse key themes in water and carbon cycles and their relationship to environmental change and human activity. Examine a case study of the River Exe to illustrate and analyse the key themes above, engage with field data and consider the impact of precipitation upon drainage basin stores and transfers and implications for sustainable water supply and/or flooding. Coastal Systems & Landscapes Describe and explain systems in physical geography: systems concepts and their application to the development of coastal landscapes – inputs, outputs, energy, stores/components, flows/transfers, positive/negative feedback, dynamic equilibrium. Examine the concepts of landform and landscape and explain how related landforms combine to form characteristic landscapes. Describe and explain sources of energy in coastal environments: winds, waves (constructive and destructive), currents and tides. Describe and explain low energy and high energy coasts. Describe and explain sediment sources, cells and budgets. Describe and explain geomorphological processes: weathering, mass movement, erosion, transportation and deposition. Describe and explain 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. .	**Key Vocabulary:** Combustion Fossil fuels Oceanic carbon pump Carbon sink Carbon source Weathering Atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO_2) Methane (CH_4) Greenhouse effect Anthropogenic activities Carbon budget Carbon footprint Land use change Feedback loops Constructive waves Destructive waves Currents Tides. High energy coasts Low energy coasts. Sediment sources Sediment cells Sediment budgets. Weathering. Mass movement. Hydraulic action Wave quarrying Abrasion (corrasion) Cavitation Solution Attrition. Traction Suspension Longshore drift (littoral drift) Sub-aerial weathering Mass movement	**Pupils will be able to:** Describe and explain the origin and development of landforms and landscapes of coastal erosion: cliffs and wave cut platforms, cliff profile features including caves, arches and stacks; and examine the factors and processes in their development. Describe and explain the 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. Examine the factors and processes in their development. Describe and explain estuarine mudflat/saltmarsh environments and associated landscapes. Examine the factors and processes in their development. Describe and explain Eustatic, isostatic and tectonic sea level change. Examine the major changes in sea level in the last 10 000 years. Describe and explain coastlines of emergence and submergence. Describe and explain the origin and development of associated landforms: raised beaches, marine platforms; rias, fjords, Dalmatian coasts. Describe and explain recent and predicted climatic change and assess the potential impact on coasts. Examine the relationship between process, time, landforms and landscapes in coastal settings. Examine an assess the human intervention in coastal landscapes. Describe, explain and assess the traditional approaches to coastal flood and erosion risk: hard and soft engineering. Examine sustainable approaches to coastal flood risk and coastal erosion management: shoreline management/integrated coastal zone management. Examine The Holderness Coast case study to illustrate and analyse fundamental coastal processes, their landscape outcomes and engage with field data and challenges represented in their sustainable management Examine a case study of a contrasting coastal landscape beyond the United Kingdom – The Sundarbans - to illustrate and analyse how it present risks and opportunities for human occupation and development, and evaluate human responses of resilience, mitigation and adaptation.	**Key Vocabulary:** Wave-cut platforms. Simple spits Compound spits Tombolos Offshore bars Barrier beaches and islands Sand dunes. Mudflats Saltmarshes. Eustatic sea level change. Isostatic sea level change. Tectonic sea level change. Emergence Raised beaches Marine platforms. Submergence Rias Fjords Dalmatian coasts Coastal barrages Rip Rap Groynes Gabions Revetments Managed retreat Shoreline management plans (SMP) Integrated coastal zone management (ICZM). Resilience Mitigation Adaptation
Assessment: Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions.		**Assessment:** Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions		**Assessment:** Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions	
Enrichment Opportunities:		**Enrichment Opportunities:**		**Enrichment Opportunities:**	

KS5: Year 13

Autumn Term		Spring Term		Summer Term	
Key knowledge: The nature, concept & importance of places in human life and experience. Insider and outsider perspectives on place. Near & far places, experienced v media places. Factors contributing to the character of places: Endogenous and exogenous factors. The ways in which: relationships and connections, meaning and representation, affect continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place and the ways in which students' own lives and those of others are affected. The impact of relationships and connections on people/place with a focus on: either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities. How the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales. The characteristics and impacts of external forces (local to global). How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales. The importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people. How we perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how we present them. How external agencies, including government, corporate bodies and community or local groups try to influence or create specific place-meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviour. Representation of place that often give contrasting images to that presented formally. How both past and present processes of influence the meaning & characteristics of place. A range of quantitative and qualitative approaches to be investigated. Local place study exploring the developing character of a place. Contrasting place study exploring the developing character of, and people's past and present lived experience in, a contrasting and distant place. To also include either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities.		**Key knowledge:** Dimensions of globalisation. Factors in globalisation. Economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world. Issues associated with interdependence. International trade and access to markets Global features and trends in the volume and pattern of international trade and investment. Trading relationships and patterns between large, highly developed economies and smaller, less developed economies. Differential access to markets & its impacts on economic and societal well-being. The nature and role of transnational corporations (TNCs). World trade in at least one food commodity or one manufacturing product. The geographical consequences of global systems to specifically consider how international trade and variable access to markets underly and impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe. The emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in regulating and reproducing global systems. Issues associated with attempts at global governance. interactions between the local, regional, national, international and global scales are fundamental to understanding global governance. The concept of the 'global commons' and the need to protect them. Antarctica as a global common. Threats to Antarctica & governance of it. The role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica. The impacts of globalisation.		**Key Knowledge:**	
Pupils will be able to: Explain the nature, concept & importance of place in human life and experience. Explain insider and outsider perspectives, near & far places, experienced v media places. Outline what is meant by endogenous and exogenous factors. Explain how relationships and connections, meaning and representation, affect continuity and change in the nature of places and our understanding of place and the ways in which students' own lives and those of others are affected. Assess the impact of relationships and connections on people/place with a focus on: either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities. Explain how the demographic, socio-economic and cultural characteristics of places are shaped by shifting flows of people, resources, money and investment, and ideas at all scales. Outline the characteristics and impacts of external forces (local to global). Explain how past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales. Outline the importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people. Explain how we perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how we present them. Evaluate how external agencies, including government, corporate bodies and community or local groups try to influence or create specific place-meanings and shape the actions and behaviour. Explain how representation of place can often give contrasting images to that presented formally. Describe & explain how both past and present processes of influence the meaning & characteristics of place. Use and evaluate a range of quantitative and qualitative approaches to place studies. Assess Shirley's (local case study) and Spitalfields/Brick Lanes (distant case study) developing character & people's past and present lived experience. Include either changing demographic and cultural characteristics or economic change and social inequalities in both places.	**Key Vocabulary:** Locale Sense of place Insider Outsider Endogenous Exogenous Positionality Character Meaning Representation Attachment Socio-economic Global institutions Corporate bodies Formal Informal Qualitative Quantitative	**Pupils will be able to:** Outline the dimensions and factors of globalisation and the form and nature of economic, political, social and environmental interdependence in the contemporary world. Explain the Issues associated with interdependence including how: unequal flows promote stability, growth and development but can cause inequalities, conflicts and injustices. Explain how unequal power relations enable some states to drive global systems to their own advantage, while others are only able to respond or resist in a more constrained way. Assess the trading relationships and patterns between large, highly developed economies, emerging major economies & less developed economies. Explain how differential access to markets associated with levels of economic development and trading agreements has impacts on economic and societal well-being. Evaluate the nature and role of transnational corporations (TNCs) – Apple case study. Describe the pattern of world trade in at least one food commodity – bananas. Analyse and assess the geographical impact of global systems - how international trade and variable access to markets impacts on students' and other people's lives across the globe. Outline the emergence and developing role of norms, laws and institutions in global systems. Describe & explain the issues associated with attempts at global governance. Outline the concept of the 'global commons'. Explain that the rights of all people to sustainable development must also acknowledge the need to protect the global commons. Outline the contemporary geography of Antarctica to demonstrate its role as a global common and its vulnerability to global economic pressures and environmental change. Outline the threats to Antarctica. Evaluate the developing governance of Antarctica. Assess the role of NGOs in monitoring threats and enhancing protection of Antarctica. Assess the geographical consequences of global governance for citizens and places in Antarctica and elsewhere (including us). Critically assess & evaluate the impacts of globalisation.	**Key Vocabulary:** Marketing Interdependence Stability Injustices Conflict Geopolitical events Differential access Linkages Commodity Norms NGO Integration Stability Global governance Global commons Qualitative Quantitative	**Pupils will be able to:**	**Key Vocabulary:**
Assessment: Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions.		**Assessment:** Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions.		**Assessment:** Final exams	
Enrichment Opportunities: Clone town fieldwork		**Enrichment Opportunities:**		**Enrichment Opportunities:**	

KS5: Year 13

Autumn Term

Key knowledge:

Nature, forms and potential impacts of natural hazards.
Hazard perception and its economic and cultural determinants.
Characteristic human responses to hazards 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.
Destructive, constructive and conservative plate margins. Characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity.
Associated landforms.
Magma plumes and their relationship to plate movement.
The nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of volcanic hazard.
Spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability of hazard events.
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political.
Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation.
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by the eruptions of Mount Etna.

Pupils will be able to:	**Key Vocabulary:**
Describe, explain and examine the nature, forms and potential impacts of natural hazards (geophysical, atmospheric and hydrological). Explain hazard perception and examine its economic and cultural determinants. Describe and explain characteristic human responses – fatalism, prediction, adjustment/adaptation, mitigation, management, risk sharing and examine their relationship to hazard incidence, intensity, magnitude, distribution and level of development. Describe and explain the Park model of human response to hazards. Describe and explain and The Hazard Management Cycle. Describe and explain the earth structure and internal energy sources. Describe, explain and examine the Plate tectonic theory of crustal evolution: tectonic plates; plate movement; gravitational sliding; ridge push, slab pull; convection currents and seafloor spreading. Describe and explain destructive, constructive and conservative plate margins. Describe and explain the characteristic processes of seismicity and vulcanicity. Describe and explain the formation of associated landforms: young fold mountains, rift valleys, ocean ridges, deep sea trenches and island arcs, volcanoes. Describe and explain the nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of volcanic hazard: nuées ardentes, lava flows, mudflows, pyroclastic and ash fallout, gases/acid rain, tephra. Describe and explain spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability of hazard events. Describe, explain and compare impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political. Describe, explain and examine short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation. Describe, examine and assess the impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent volcanic event.	Natural hazard Geophysical hazard Atmospheric hazard Hydrological hazard Hazard perception Fatalism Prediction Adjustment/adaptation Mitigation Resilience Risk sharing Magnitude Park Model Hazard Management Cycle Tectonic plates Gravitational sliding Ridge push Slab pull Convection currents Sea-floor spreading Destructive plate margin Constructive plate margin Conservative plate margin Seismicity Young fold mountains Rift valleys Ocean ridges

Assessment:

Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions.

Enrichment Opportunities:

Spring Term

Key knowledge:

The nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics.
Forms of seismic hazard.
Impacts: primary/secondary; environmental, social, economic, political. Short and long-term responses; risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard.
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by the Boxing day Tsunami, Indonesia.
The nature of tropical storms and their underlying causes.
Forms of storm hazard.
Spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of hazard events.
Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political. Short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard.
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by Hurricane Katrina and Cyclone Nargis
Nature of wildfires. Conditions favouring intense wild fires.
Causes of fires: natural and human agency. Impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political.
Short and long-term responses; risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard. Impact and human responses as evidenced by the Alberta wildfire
Case study - Haiti. Case study of flooding in Keswick.

Pupils will be able to:	**Key Vocabulary:**
Describe and explain the nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of seismic hazard: earthquakes, shockwaves, tsunamis, liquefaction, landslides. Describe and explain the spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of hazard events. Describe, explain and assess impacts of seismic hazards: primary/secondary; environmental, social, economic, political. Short and long-term responses. Examine and evaluate the risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation. Describe, examine and assess the impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent seismic event. Describe and explain the nature of tropical storms and explore their underlying causes. Examine , describe and explain forms of storm hazard: high winds, storm surges, coastal flooding, river flooding and landslides. Describe the spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity and predictability. Describe, explain and assess the impacts of storm hazards: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political. Describe, examine and assess the short and long-term responses: risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation. Describe, examine and assess the impacts and human responses as evidenced by two recent tropical storms in contrasting areas of the world. Describe and explain the nature of wildfires. Examine, describe and explain the conditions favouring intense wild fires: vegetation type, fuel characteristics, climate and recent weather and fire behaviour. Describe, examine and explain the causes of fires: natural and human agency. Describe explain and assess the impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political. Short and long-term responses; risk management designed to reduce the impacts of the hazard through preparedness, mitigation, prevention and adaptation. Describe, examine and assess the impact and human responses of a recent wild fire event. Examine the Haiti case study of a multi-hazardous environment to illustrate and analyse the nature of the hazards and the social, economic and environmental risks presented, and how human qualities and responses such as resilience, adaptation, mitigation and management contribute to its continuing human occupation. Examine a case study of flooding in Keswick to illustrate the physical nature of the hazard and analyse how the economic, social and political character of its community reflects the presence and impacts of the hazard and the community's response to the risk.	Deep sea trenches Island arcs Magma plumes Vulcanicity Nuées ardentes Lava flows Mudflows Pyroclastic flow Ash fallout Gases/acid rain Tephra Magnitude Regularity Predictability Primary/secondary impacts Environmental Social Economic Political Risk management Shockwaves Tsunamis Liquefaction Landslides Tropical storms Storm surges Coastal flooding River flooding Landslides Wildfires Multi-hazardous environment Flooding Community response

Assessment:

Retrieval tests, oracy peer assessments, past exam paper questions.

Enrichment Opportunities:

Summer Term

Key Knowledge:

Pupils will be able to:	**Key Vocabulary:**
Assessment: Final exams	

Enrichment Opportunities: