

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
12	<p><b>Topic: Changing Spaces, Making Places</b></p> <p><b>Miss Diver</b></p> <p>Defining place vs space Demographic, socio-economic, cultural, political, built and natural characteristics shaping place identity Past and present connections shaping place identity How shifting flows of people, money and investment shape place identity How and why people perceive places differently How emotional attachment influences behaviour in a place How globalisation and time-space compression influence sense of place Formal and informal representations of place and how these contrast Social inequality; its causes, measurements and spatial distribution The causes and consequences of, and players involved in, structural economic change The role of government in reducing and creating social inequality How architects, planners, governments, organisations and local community groups shape places The causes and consequences of, and players involved in, rebranding</p> <p><b>Topic: Coasts</b></p> <p><b>Miss Crossley/Mr Heydinger</b></p> <p>How can the coast be viewed as an open system. The physical influences on coastal landscapes systems. The various sources of coastal sediment: How are coastal landforms developed? How do geomorphic processes impact the coastline? How are distinctive landforms predominately influenced by erosion? How are distinctive landforms predominately influenced by deposition? Case study of a <u>low energy</u> coastline (Global) – The Nile Delta: Case study of a <u>high energy</u> coastline (National) – North Yorkshire coast: How landforms in emergent landscapes are influenced by falling sea levels due to a cooling climate. Modification of landforms by processes associated with current (Flandrian Transgression) and future sea level changes. How landforms in submergent landscapes are influenced by rising sea levels due to a warming climate, Case study of a <u>managed</u> coastline (National) – Sandbanks, Poole. Case study of an <u>economic</u> use of a coastline (Global) – Mangawhai to Pakiri coastline, New Zealand. Exam techniques and practice.</p>		<p><b>Topic: Climate Change</b></p> <p><b>Miss Diver</b></p> <p>Methods used to reconstruct past climate How climate has changed in the past and the natural causes of this Evidence of the world warming since the late 19<sup>th</sup> century Reasons why humans have increased greenhouse gas emissions, and how this is balanced around the world The greenhouse effect and how this has been enhanced The climate change debate, including the influence of government, international organisations and media Climate modelling, including the carbon cycle, feedback loops and future emissions scenarios Impacts of climate change Mitigation and adaptation strategies</p> <p><b>Topic: Food</b></p> <p><b>Miss Crossley/Mr Heydinger</b></p> <p>Defining what it means to be food secure and understanding that the concept of food security is built on three pillars of food access, food availability and food use. Current trends in global food security using data such as undernourishment and hunger statistics and the Global Food Security Index. The physical conditions required for growing food including, air, climate, soil and water. How food production methods vary from intensive to extensive and subsistence to commercial. Globalisation of the food industry creates a number of opportunities and issues The social, economic and political factors affecting food security such as land ownership systems, competition and land grabbing and how these vary from place to place. Theoretical positions on food security including Malthusian and Boserupian scenarios. Regions, countries and people whose food security is most at risk across the development spectrum. The physical and human causes of desertification and how this changes ecosystems to increase risks to food security. How climate change is leading to increasing frequency of extreme weather events such as wild-fire, El-Nino, floods, and drought which can affect food production. How water scarcity can exacerbate food production issues. How tectonic hazards can influence food production and distribution. Food production methods used by indigenous people in the environment threats to the indigenous groups food security. How attempts to increase food production and security can impact the physical environment. How food security issues impacts people.</p>		<p><b>Topic: Independent Investigation</b></p> <p>A piece of coursework undertaken through fieldwork and write-up, including the following sections:</p> <p>Introduction, including a literature review Methodology Presentation of data, including the use of GIS Analysis of data, including statistical techniques Conclusion Evaluation</p>	

		<p>The opportunities between countries to ensure food security including: agricultural trading policies, the role of the World Trade Organization and appropriate aid.</p> <p>Investigate the role and responsibilities of difference organisations influencing the global food system.</p> <p>The effectiveness and sustainability of a range of techniques that exist to improve food security from large-scale technological techniques down to small-scale bottom up and appropriate approaches.</p>	
13	<p><b>Topic: Independent Investigation</b></p> <p>A piece of coursework undertaken through fieldwork and write-up, including the following sections:</p> <p>Introduction, including a literature review</p> <p>Methodology</p> <p>Presentation of data, including the use of GIS</p> <p>Analysis of data, including statistical techniques</p> <p>Conclusion</p> <p>Evaluation</p>	<p><b>Topic: Earth's Life Support Systems</b></p> <p><b>Miss Diver</b></p> <p>The importance of water and carbon for life on earth</p> <p>The key stores and processes in the water and carbon cycles</p> <p>Case study of the Amazon rainforest, including stores and processes of the water and carbon cycles and the human and physical factors affecting these</p> <p>Case study of the Arctic tundra, including stores and processes of the water and carbon cycles and the human and physical factors affecting these</p> <p>Dynamic equilibrium in these cycles</p> <p>How land use changes, water extraction and fossil fuel combustion impact the cycles</p> <p>Positive and negative feedback loops within the cycles</p> <p>Short- and long-term changes to the water and carbon cycles</p> <p>The methods of and importance of monitoring the water and carbon cycles</p> <p>Interdependence between the water and carbon cycles</p> <p>Global management strategies to protect the water and carbon cycles</p>	<p><b>Revision and exam practise</b></p>
<p><b>Topic: Global migration</b></p> <p><b>Miss Crossley/Mr Heydinger</b></p> <p>Spatial patterns in numbers, composition and direction of international migrants flows</p> <p>The relationship between patterns of international migration and development</p> <p>The impact of migration between countries</p> <p>How global migration causes inequalities, conflicts and injustices</p> <p>Changes to global migration in the 21<sup>st</sup> century</p> <p>Case study of migration in an LIDC, EDC and AC</p>	<p><b>Topic: Human Rights</b></p> <p><b>Miss Crossley/Mr Heydinger</b></p> <p>Understanding what human rights are</p> <p>Spatial patterns of human rights issues and factors that influence these patterns</p> <p>Factors explaining global variations in gender inequalities, and a case study of India to show these factors</p> <p>How human rights violations cause conflict</p> <p>The institutions, treaties, laws and norms that protect human rights</p> <p>The global governance of human rights and the consequences of this</p>		