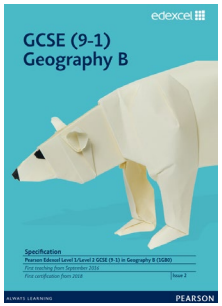

Shenfield High School GEOGRAPHY Edexcel B GCSE

Component 2: UK Geographical Issues (*Paper 2 code: 1GB0/02)

Topic 4: The UK's evolving physical landscape

Sub-topic 4A: Coastal change and conflict

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Topic 5: The UK's evolving human landscape

Case Study - Dynamic UK cities.

Topic 6: Geographical investigations

One physical fieldwork investigation

One human fieldwork investigation

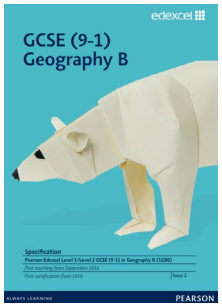
Specification	https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/GCSE/Geography-B/2016/specification-and-sample-assessments/specification-gcse-l1-l2-geography-b.pdf
PMT resource	https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/gcse-edexcel-b/uks-evolving-physical-landscape/

Topic 4A: The UK's evolving physical landscape

Enquiry question: Why does the physical landscape of the UK vary from place to place?		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
4.1 Geology and past processes have influenced the physical landscape of the UK	The role of geology				
	Past tectonic and glacial processes (glacial erosion and deposition) in the development of upland (igneous and metamorphic rocks) and lowland (sedimentary rocks) landscapes.				
	Characteristics and distribution of the UK's main rock types:				
	• sedimentary (chalk, carboniferous limestone, clay)				
	• igneous (granite)				
	• metamorphic (schists, slates)				
4.2 A number of physical and human processes work together to create distinct UK landscapes	Why distinctive upland and lowland landscapes result from the interaction of physical processes:				
	• weathering and climatological				
	• post-glacial river				
	• slope processes				
	Why distinctive landscapes result from human activity (agriculture, forestry, settlement) over time				

Integrated skills:		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
Photograph analysis of common glacial, fluvial and coastal landscapes and features					
Using simple geological cross-sections to show the relationship between geology and relief					
Locating key physical features (uplands, lowland basins, rivers) on outline UK maps					
Recognition of physical and human geography features on 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps.					
Enquiry question: Why is there a variety of distinctive coastal landscapes in the UK and what are the processes that shape them?		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
4.3 Distinctive coastal landscapes are influenced by geology interacting with physical processes	• Geological structure (concordant/discordant, joints and faults)				
	• Rock type (hard/soft rock)				
	• Erosional landforms (headlands and bays, caves, arches, cliffs, stacks, wave cut platforms)				
	How geological structure and rock type influence erosional landforms in the formation of coastal erosion				
	• UK climate (seasonality, storm frequency, prevailing winds)				
	• Marine (destructive waves)				
	• Sub-aerial processes (mass movement, weathering)				
	How UK climate, marine and sub-aerial processes are important in coastal landscapes of erosion as well as the rate of coastal retreat.				
	• Sediment transportation (longshore drift)				
	• Deposition processes (constructive waves)				
	• Coastal landforms (spits, beaches and bars)				
	How sediment transportation and deposition processes influence coastal landform on coastal landscapes of deposition.				
4.4 Distinctive coastal landscapes are modified by human activity interacting with physical processes	• Human activities (development, agriculture, industry, coastal management)				
	How human activities have direct or indirect effects on coastal landscapes.				
	How the interaction of physical and human processes is causing change on one named coastal landscape including the significance of its location.				

Integrated skills:		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
Explore the kinds of questions capable of being investigated through fieldwork					
Calculation of mean rates of erosion using a multi-year data set					
Use of BGS Geology maps (paper or online) to link coastal form to geology					
Recognition of coastal landforms on 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps.					
Enquiry question: What are the challenges for coastal landscapes and communities and why is there conflict about how to manage them?		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
4.5 The interaction of human and physical processes present challenges along coastlines and there are a variety of management options	Why there are increasing risks from coastal flooding (consequences of climate change on marine erosion and deposition, including an increased frequency of storms and rising sea level) and the threats to people and environment.				
	• Hard engineering (groynes and sea walls)				
	• Soft engineering (beach replenishment, slope stabilisation)				
	• Sustainable approaches ('do nothing' and 'strategic realignment' linked to Integrated Coastal Zone Management)				
	Why there are costs and benefits to, and conflicting views about, managing coastal processes by hard engineering and by soft engineering as well as more sustainable approaches.				
Integrated skills:		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
Explore the kinds of questions that can be investigated through fieldwork					
Use of 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps, and GIS, to investigate what is threatened by rapid erosion					
Use of simple cost-benefit analysis to investigate coastal defence options					
Use of 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps, and GIS, to investigate the impact of policy decisions.					



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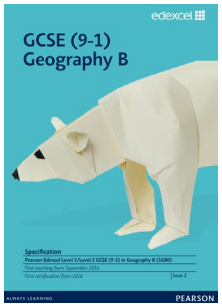
Internetgeography	https://www.internetgeography.net/edexcel-b-the-uks-evolving-physical-landscape/
Quizlet	Geography GCSE Edexcel B - Topic 4: The UK's evolving physical landscape - Geology Flashcards | Quizlet

Topic 4B: River processes and pressures

Enquiry question: Why is there a variety of river landscapes in the UK and what are the processes that shape them?		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
4.6 Distinctive river landscapes have different characteristics formed by interacting physical processes	• Channel shape (width, depth)				
	How river landscapes contrast between the upper courses, mid-courses and lower courses of rivers and why channel shape, valley profile, gradient, discharge, velocity and sediment size and shape change along the course of a named UK river				
	• Erosion (hydraulic action, abrasion, attrition and solution)				
	• transport (traction, saltation, suspension and solution)				
	• Depositional processes in river landform formation (meanders, interlocking spurs, waterfalls, flood plains, levees and oxbow lakes, deltas)				
	The interaction of erosion, transport and depositional processes in river landform formation.				
	• Physical factors (geology, soil type, slope, drainage basin shape, antecedent conditions)				
	Influence of climate, geology and slope processes on river landscapes and sediment load and how storm hydrographs and lag-times can be explained by physical factors				

4.7 River landscapes are influenced by human activity interacting with physical processes	• Human activities (urbanisation, land-use change, deforestation)				
	How human activities change river landscapes which alter storm hydrographs.				
	How the interaction of physical and human processes is causing river flooding on one named river , including the significance of its location.				
Integrated skills:		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
Explore the kinds of questions that can be investigated through fieldwork					
Use 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps to determine valley cross-section from contour lines					
Use of BGS Geology maps (paper or online) to link river-long profiles to geology					
Recognition of river landforms on 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps					
Drawing simple storm hydrographs using rainfall and discharge data.					
Enquiry question: What are the challenges for river landscapes, people and property and how can they be managed?		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
4.8 Some rivers are more prone to flood than others and there is a variety of river management options	• River flooding (increased frequency of storms and land-use change)				
	Increasing risks from river flooding and the threats to people and environment.				
	• Hard engineering (flood walls, embankments, flood barriers)				
	• Soft engineering (flood plain retention, river restoration)				
	Costs and benefits of managing flood risk by hard engineering and by soft engineering.				
Integrated skills:		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
Explore the kinds of questions that can be investigated through fieldwork					
Use of simple cost-benefit analysis to investigate river management options					
Use of 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps, and GIS, to investigate the impact of policy decisions.					



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Specification	https://qualifications.pearson.com/content/dam/pdf/GCSE/Geography-B/2016/specification-and-sample-assessments/specification-gcse-l1-l2-geography-b.pdf
PMT	Edexcel Geography GCSE: The UK's Evolving Human Landscape - PMT

Topic 5: The UK's evolving human landscape

Enquiry question: Why are places and people changing in the UK?		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
5.1 Population, economic activities and settlements are key elements of the human landscape	• Urban core and rural (population density and age structure, economic activities and settlement)				
	• Government policies (via enterprise zones, investment in transport infrastructure, regional development)				
	Differences between urban core and rural and how UK and EU government policies have attempted to reduce them.				
5.2 The UK economy and society is increasingly linked and shaped by the wider world	• Population geography (numbers, distribution, age structure				
	Why national and international migration over the past 50 years has altered the population geography of the UK and how UK and EU immigration policy has contributed to increasing ethnic and cultural diversity.				
	Why the decline in primary and secondary sectors and the rise of the tertiary and quaternary sectors in urban and rural areas has altered economic and employment structure in contrasting regions of the UK.				
	Why globalisation, free-trade polices (UK and EU) and privatisation has increased foreign direct investment (FDI) and the role of TNCs in the UK economy.				

Integrated skills:		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
Use and interpretation of UK population pyramids form different time periods					
Use of census data sets to understand changes to the UK's population					
Use of Eurostat to investigate FDI and immigration to the UK.					
Case Study – Dynamic UK cities					
Enquiry question: How is ONE major* UK city changing? To be studied in the context of ONE major city in the UK.		**Basic K&U**	**General K&U**	**Thorough K&U**	**Exam ready**
5.3 The context of the city influences its functions and structure	Significance of site, situation and connectivity of the city in a national (cultural and environmental), regional and global context.				
	The city's structure (Central Business District (CBD), inner city, suburbs, urban-rural fringe), in terms of its functions and variations in building age and density, land-use and environmental quality.				
5.4 The city changes through employment, services and the movement of people	Causes of national and international migration that influence growth and character the different parts of the city (age structure, ethnicity, housing, services, culture).				
	Reasons for different levels of inequality, in employment and services, education, health in the different parts of the city.				
5.5 The changing city creates challenges and opportunities	How parts of the city have experienced decline (de- industrialisation, de-population): de-centralisation (out-of-town shopping centres, retail and business parks), e-commerce, developments in transport.				
	How parts of the city have experienced economic and population growth (sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, financial and business services, investment by trans-national corporations, gentrification/studentification, culture and leisure).				
5.6 Ways of life in the city can be improved by different strategies	How regeneration and rebranding of the city has positive and negative impacts on people (increased population, environmental quality and economic opportunities).				
	Strategies aimed at making urban living more sustainable and improving quality of life in the city (recycling, employment, green spaces, transport, affordable and energy-efficient housing).				

Case Study (continued)		Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
5.7 The city is interdependent with rural areas, leading to changes in rural areas	The city and accessible rural areas are interdependent (flows of goods, services and labour), which leads to economic, social and environmental costs and benefits for both.				
	Why a rural area has experienced economic and social changes (counter-urbanisation, pressure on housing, increased leisure and recreation and population change) due to its links with the city.				
5.8 The changing rural area creates challenges and opportunities	The challenges of availability and affordability of housing, decline in primary employment, provision of healthcare and education and how they affect quality of life (IMD) for some rural groups (elderly and young people).				
	New income and economic opportunities are created by rural diversification (farm shops, accommodation, leisure activities) and tourism projects, but these may have environmental impacts.				

Integrated skills:	Basic K&U	General K&U	Thorough K&U	Exam ready
Explore the kinds of questions capable of being investigated through fieldwork.				
Using census data sets to compare areas within inner cities.				
Use of 1:25000 and 1:50000 OS maps to identify different land use types.				
Using crime and IMD databases to investigate the extent of inner-city problems.				

Topic 6: Geographical investigations

The experience of fieldwork helps students to develop new geographical insight into two of the contrasting environments studied in Topics 4 and 5 of this component.

Students must carry out fieldwork and research as part of their investigations. Fieldwork must be outside the classroom and school/college grounds. It does not have to take place in the UK necessarily but the examination for this Paper will always treat fieldwork within the context of the UK.

Students must carry out two investigations in Topic 6 that link to Topics 4 and 5. One investigation in a physical environment either *Investigating coastal change and conflict* or *Investigating river processes and pressures*. And a second investigation in a human environment from either *Investigating dynamic urban areas* or I*nvestigating changing rural areas.*