

Living in the UK today: 1.1 - LANDSCAPES OF THE UK

1.1.1 The physical landscapes of the UK have distinctive characteristics.

Overview of the distribution of areas of upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes.

1.1.1.1 Map of the major upland, lowland and glaciated landscapes of the UK.

Overview of the distinctive characteristics of landscapes including their geology, climate and human activity.

1.1.1.2 The geology, climate and human activity associated with lowlands.

1.1.1.3 The geology, climate and human activity associated with uplands.

1.1.1.4 The geology, climate and human activity associated with glaciated landscapes.

1.1.2 There are a number of geomorphic processes which create distinctive landscapes.

The definitions of the main geomorphic processes creating distinctive landscapes.

1.1.2.1 Mechanical weathering.

1.1.2.2 Chemical and biological weathering.

1.1.2.3 Mass movement – sliding and slumping.

1.1.2.4 Erosion (abrasion, hydraulic action, attrition, solution) and transport (traction, saltation, suspension, solution).

1.1.2.5 The relationship between energy, velocity and erosion, transportation and deposition.

1.1.3 Rivers create a range of landforms which change with distance from their source within a river basin.

The formation of river landforms

1.1.3.1 Overview of the long profile.

1.1.3.2 V-shaped valleys and interlocking spurs.

1.1.3.3 Waterfalls and gorges.

1.1.3.4 Meanders and oxbow lakes.

1.2.3.5 Floodplains.

1.1.3.6 Levees.

1.1.4 There are a range of landforms within the coastal landscape.

The formation of coastal landforms

1.1.4.1 Headlands and bays.

1.1.4.2 Cave, arches, stack and stumps.

1.1.4.3 Beaches and spits.

1.1.5 Landscapes are dynamic and differ depending on their geology, climate and human activity.

Case study of the Afon Ogwen river basin.

1.1.5.1 The geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate.

1.1.5.2 The landforms and features associated with the case study.

1.1.5.3 How human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.

Case study of North Wales coastal landscape,

1.1.5.4 The geomorphic processes operating at different scales and how they are influenced by geology and climate.

1.1.5.5 The landforms and features associated with the case study.

1.1.5.6 How human activity, including management, works in combination with geomorphic processes to impact the landscape.

Living in the UK today: 1.2 PEOPLE IN THE UK

1.2.1

Overview of the UK's current major trading partners to include principal exports and imports.

1.2.1.1 What does Britain import?

1.2.1.2 What does Britain export?

1.2.2 The UK is a diverse and unequal society which has geographical patterns.

Understanding of the UK's geographical diversity.

1.1.2.1 Patterns of employment, average income and access to broadband.

1.1.2.2 Patterns of life expectancy, educational attainment, ethnicity.

1.2.3 There are different causes and consequences of development within the UK.

The causes of uneven development within the UK.

1.2.3.1 Geographical location and economic change – core and periphery.

1.2.3.2 The significance of infrastructure and government policy.

1.2.3.3 **Case study** of Salford Quays: economic growth and decline.

1.2.4 The UK's population is changing.

Changes in the UK's population structure from 1900 to the present day, including its changing position on the Demographic Transition Model.

1.2.4.1 The Demographic Transition Model.

1.2.4.2 UK's population structure from 1900 to the present day

An understanding of the causes of, and the effects and responses to an ageing population.

1.2.4.3 Causes and the effects of an ageing population.

1.2.4.4 UK responses to an ageing population.

1.2.4.5 Outline flows of immigration into the UK in the 21st century including an overview of the social and economic impacts on the UK.

1.2.4.6 Immigration into the UK in the 21st century.

1.2.4.7 The social and economic impacts on the UK.

1.2.5 There are causes for and consequences of urban trends in the UK.

Overview of the causes for contrasting urban trends in the UK.

1.2.5.1 What do we mean by suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation.

Outline of the social, economic and environmental consequences of contrasting urban trends in the UK, including suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation.

1.2.5.1 What are the social, economic and environmental consequences of suburbanisation?

1.2.5.2 What are the social, economic and environmental consequences of counter-urbanisation?

1.2.5.3 What are the social, economic and environmental consequences of re-urbanisation?

1.2.6 Cities have distinct challenges and ways of life, influenced by its people, culture and geography.

Case study of one major city in the UK.

1.2.6.1 The city within its region, the country and the wider world.

1.2.6.2 Migration (national and international) and its impact on the city's growth and character.

1.2.6.3 The ways of life within the city, such as culture, ethnicity, housing, leisure and consumption.

1.2.6.4 Contemporary challenges including housing availability, transport provision and waste management

1.2.6.5 Sustainable strategies to overcome one of the city's challenges.

Living in the UK today: 1.3 ENVIRONMENTAL CHALLENGES

1.3.1 The UK has a unique climate for its latitude which can create extreme weather conditions.

How air masses, the North Atlantic Drift and continentality influence the weather in the UK.

1.3.1.1 Britain's location in Europe and the five air masses that affect it.

1.3.1.2 The influence of the North Atlantic Drift on UK weather and climate.

How air masses cause extreme weather conditions in the UK, including extremes of wind, temperature and precipitation.

1.3.1.3 How do the air masses affecting Britain create extremes of weather.

1.3.2 Extreme flood hazard events are becoming more commonplace in the UK.

Case study of Storm Desmond: a UK flood event caused by extreme weather conditions.

1.3.2.1 Causes of the Storm Desmond including the extreme weather conditions

1.3.2.2 Effects of the Storm Desmond on people and the environment

1.3.2.3 The management of the flood event at a variety of scales.

1.3.3 Humans use, modify and change ecosystems and environments to obtain food, energy and water.

Overview of how environments and ecosystems in the UK are used and modified by humans.

1.3.3.1 The mechanisation of farming to provide food.

1.3.3.2 Commercial fishing to provide food.

1.3.3.5 Reservoirs and water transfer schemes to provide water.

1.3.4 There are a range of energy sources available to the UK.

Renewable and non-renewable energy sources.

1.3.4.1 What are renewable and non-renewable sources of energy?

1.3.4.2 The contribution of renewable and non-renewable sources to energy supply in the UK.

1.3.3.3 Wind farms to provide energy.

1.3.3.4 Fracking to provide energy.

1.3.5 Energy in the UK is affected by a number of factors and requires careful management and consideration of future supplies.

Changing patterns of energy supply and demand in the UK from 1950 to the present day, and how changes have been influenced by government decision making and international organisations.

1.3.5.1 Changing patterns of energy supply and demand in the UK from 1950 to the present day, and

1.3.5.2 How have changes been influenced by government decision making and international organisations.

Strategies for sustainable use and management of energy at local and

1.3.5.3 Sustainable energy at a local scale.

1.3.5.4 Sustainable energy on a UK national scale.

The development of renewable energy in the UK and the impacts on people and the environment.

1.3.5.5 How can solar energy impact on people and the environment?

1.3.5.6 How can HEP generation impact on people and the environment?

How could and should non-renewable energy contribute to the UK's future energy supply?

1.3.5.7 The pros and cons of non-renewable energy use in the UK in the 21st century

Economic, political and environmental factors affecting UK energy supply in the future.

1.3.5.8 What are the factors that influence decisions about the UK energy mix?