

Exam Board	Questions/focus points	Key Ideas/Context	Lesson
<p>WJEC</p> <p>AS Level UNIT G2 Changing Human Environments</p> <p>Theme 2 : Investigating settlement change in MEDCs</p>	<p>2.1 What are the distinctive features of settlements?</p> <p>2.2 How does the social and cultural structure of settlements vary and why?</p> <p>2.3 What are the issues of the inner city?</p> <p>2.5 How is the rural urban fringe changing and why?</p> <p>2.6 How are rural settlements changing and why?</p>	<p>The urban-rural continuum. The distinctiveness of places - perceptions of places/local areas.</p> <p>Patterns of intra-urban migration The reasons for counter-urbanisation and reurbanisation.</p> <p>The reasons why regeneration is considered appropriate including deindustrialisation, dereliction.</p> <p>The pressures on green belts from recreation, retailing and business/ office parks and government housing targets, bypasses and ring road developments. Evaluation of the impact of changes.</p> <p>Second homes; homes for local employees and retirement; employment; retailing and service provision. The changing social profile of settlements. The social impacts of the changing rural economy.</p>	<p>Lesson 1 Where has the concrete gone?</p>
<p>A2 Level UNIT G4 Theme 4: Sustainable Cities</p>	<p>4.3 What attempts have been made to find sustainable solutions to problems faced by cities?</p> <p>4.4 How sustainable are cities?</p>	<p>Strategies to deal with: transport and communications; disparities in wealth; areal extent; quality of environment.</p> <p>Critically assess attitudes towards the sustainability of cities</p>	<p>Lesson 2 Where should the concrete go?</p>

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<p>OCR AS level Unit F762: Managing Change in Human Environments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Managing urban and rural change <p>Key Concepts: <i>Urban and rural landscapes consist of a variety of interdependent and interconnected activities and processes, change over time and space and will vary dependent on their location and have certain characteristics and result from a variety of factors</i></p> <p><i>Change in urban and rural areas will produce a variety of impacts</i></p> <p><i>Urban and rural change results in opportunities and challenges</i></p>	<p>What are the social and economic issues associated with urban and rural change?</p> <p>What are the environmental issues associated with urban and rural change?</p> <p>How can urban and rural areas be managed to ensure sustainability</p>	<p>Urban growth and decay can lead to a variety of social and economic issues in urban areas. The problems of managing the growing demand for services. Structural change can lead to economic and social differences within and between rural areas.</p> <p>Urban and rural change can put increasing pressures on the environment including: traffic congestion; atmospheric pollution; water pollution; urban dereliction; waste disposal.</p> <p>Sustainable management requires an understanding of the dynamic nature of social/economic/political processes in urban and rural areas.</p> <p>The sustainable development of urban and rural areas requires a careful balance of socio-economic and environmental planning.</p>	<p>Lesson 1 Where has the concrete gone?</p> <p>Lesson 2 Where should the concrete go?</p>

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<p>EDEXCEL AS level Unit 2 Geographical Investigations Topic 3: Unequal Spaces Managing rural inequalities Managing urban inequalities Topic 4 Rebranding Places Time to rebrand Rebranding strategies</p>	<p>How can we manage rural inequality and improve the lives of the rural poor? How successful have particular schemes been?</p> <p>What strategies can be used to combat inequality in urban areas? How successful have particular schemes been?</p> <p>How places re-invent and market themselves by regeneration and re-imaging to attract work, residents and visitors.</p> <p>Who are the ‘rebranding players’ and what strategies exist for places to improve themselves</p>	<p>Examining the main problems and barriers to equality including lack of access to affordable housing, local employment and basic services.</p> <p>Town planning initiatives and sustainable communities</p> <p>Investigating the different types of rebranding and re-imaging and their purpose. Examining why rebranding is needed because of, for example the spiral of decline, loss of industry and population change.</p> <p>Rebranding for a sustainable future.</p>	<p>Lesson 1 Where has the concrete gone?</p> <p>Lesson 2 Where should the concrete go?</p> <p>Lesson 2 Where should the concrete go?</p>
<p>A2 level Contested Planet Topic 6: The Technological Fix?</p>	<p>Technology may have a direct role in overcoming global environmental issues, such as global warming and land degradation – but technological fixes may not be feasible or desirable.</p> <p>The question of whether increasing technology use and an environmentally sustainable future can be reconciled</p>	<p>Examining technological fixes proposed to solve global problems and setting these against criteria such as those for environmental sustainability.</p> <p>Examining whether technology will always lead to waste and pollution, or if it can be developed within a more sustainable model</p>	<p>Lesson 2 Where should the concrete go?</p>

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<p>AQA A2 level Unit 3 GEOG3 Contemporary Geographical Issues The Human Options: World cities - Economic development and change related to urbanisation.</p>	<p>Contemporary urbanisation processes</p> <p>Urban decline and regeneration within urban areas</p> <p>Retailing and other services</p> <p>Contemporary sustainability issues in urban areas</p>	<p>Urbanisation: characteristics, causes and effects. Suburbanisation; Counter-urbanisation; Re-urbanisation: characteristics, causes and effects.</p> <p>Planning and management issues.</p> <p>Characteristics and causes of urban decline. Urban regeneration: gentrification, property-led regeneration schemes, partnership schemes between local and national governments and the private sector.</p> <p>The decentralisation of retailing and other services – causes and impacts. The redevelopment of urban centres – impacts and responses.</p> <p>Transport and its management: the development of integrated, efficient and sustainable systems.</p>	<p>Lesson 1 Where has the concrete gone?</p> <p>Lesson 2 Where should the concrete go?</p>

In addition all of the specifications require the following elements

- Interpretation and Analysis of a variety of types of image, graphs, charts, data and other resources
- Use of primary and secondary sources to investigate geographical processes and their effects - environmental quality, photo panoramas, Goad maps, residential quality, neglect and dereliction, housing, employment, health and census data.
- Map work at a variety of scales, land-use maps
- Use of GIS and other modern technology
- Be able to identify and analyse potential conflicts
- Be able to consider a range of options concerning the management of geographical issues and understand the decision making processes
- Be able to recognize and define an issue, consider evidence from a range of viewpoints and establish criteria for evaluation of the issue
- Research into issues to extend understanding, including fieldwork to investigate characteristics and processes of change