



## KS5 A-level Human Geography: Topic Tracker for Y13 Mocks

	ject: Geography		
Wh	at the specification is asking for:	Case-studies/ groups of note	$\checkmark$
1	3.2.2.1 The nature and importance of places		
	The concept of place and the importance of place in human life and experience.		
	Insider and outsider perspectives on place.		
	Categories of place:		
	<ul> <li>near places and far places</li> <li>experienced places and media places.</li> </ul>	Glastonbury	
	Factors contributing to the character of places:		
	<ul> <li>Endogenous: location, topography, physical geography, land use, built environment and infrastructure, demographic and economic characteristics.</li> <li>Exogenous: relationships with other places.</li> </ul>		
	3.2.2.1 Relationships and connections		
	The impact of relationships and connections on people and place with a particular focus on:		
	either changing demographic and cultural characteristics		
	or economic change and social inequalities.		
	<ul> <li>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 from local to global.</li> </ul>	Totnes Town Movement	
	<ul> <li>The characteristics and impacts of external forces operating at different scales from local to global, including <b>either</b> government policies <b>or</b> the decisions of transnational corporations <b>or</b> the impacts of international or global institutions.</li> </ul>	Devonport	
	<ul> <li>How past and present connections, within and beyond localities, shape places and embed them in the regional, national, international and global scales.</li> </ul>	Bourneville	





3	<ul> <li>3.2.2.2 Meaning and representation</li> <li>The importance of the meanings and representations attached to places by people with a particular focus on people's lived experience of place in the past and at present.</li> <li>How humans perceive, engage with and form attachments to places and how they present and represent the world to others, including the way in which everyday place meanings are bound up with different identities, perspectives and experiences.</li> <li>How external agencies, including government, corporate bodies and community or local groups make attempts to influence or create specific place-meanings and thereby shape the actions and behaviours of individuals, groups, businesses and institutions.</li> <li>How places may be represented in a variety of different forms such as advertising copy, tourist agency material, local art exhibitions in diverse media (eg film, photography, art, story, song etc) that often give contrasting images to that presented formally or statistically such as cartography and census data.</li> <li>How both past and present processes of development can be seen to influence the social and economic characteristics of places and so be implicit in present meanings.</li> </ul>	Amsterdam Ford, Detroit	
4	<b>3.2.2.3 Quantitative and qualitative skills</b> Students must engage with a range of quantitative and qualitative approaches across the theme as a whole. Quantitative data, including the use of geospatial data, must be used to investigate and present place characteristics, particular weight must be given to qualitative approaches involved in representing place, and to analysing critically the impacts of different media on place meanings and perceptions. The use of different types of data should allow the development of critical perspectives on the data categories and approaches.		
5	3.2.2.4 Place studies		





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	<b>Local place study</b> exploring the developing character of a place local to the home or study centre.	Lace Market, Nottingham	
		Nottingnam	
	Contrasting place study exploring the developing		
	character of a contrasting and distant place.	Detroit, USA	
	Place studies must apply the knowledge acquired		
	through engagement with prescribed specification		
	content and thereby further enhance understanding of		
	the way students' own lives and those of others are		
	affected by continuity and change in the nature of		
	places. Sources must include qualitative and quantitative		
	data to represent places in the past and present.		
	Both place studies must focus equally on:		
	people's lived experience of the place in the past and at		
	present		
	and either		
	changing demographic and cultural characteristics		
	or		
	economic change and social inequalities.		
	Suitable data sources could include:		
	e statistics such as consus data		
	statistics, such as census data		
	• maps		
	geo-located data		
	<ul> <li>geospatial data, including geographic information</li> </ul>		
	systems (GIS) applications		
	<ul> <li>photographs</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>text, from varied media</li> </ul>		
	audio-visual media		
	artistic representations		
	oral sources, such as interviews, reminiscences, songs		
	etc.		
	3.2.3.1 Urbanisation		
	Urbanisation and its importance in human affairs. Global	The Tower of David,	
	patterns of urbanisation since 1945. Urbanisation,	Caracas	
	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.		
		London Docklands	
	Urban change: deindustrialisation, decentralisation, rise	Development	
	of service economy.	Hulme City Challenge	
		Enterprise Zones	
	Urban policy and regeneration in Britain since 1979.	Partnership Schemes	
		raturership schemes	





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2	3.2.3.2 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.	London Sao Paulo
	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.	
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3	3.2.3.3 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.	
4	3.2.3.4 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.	
5	3.2.3.5 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.	Enfield





6	3.2.3.6 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	Singapore
7	3.2.3.7 Other contemporary urban environmental	
•	issues	
	Environmental problems in contrasting urban areas:	
	atmospheric pollution, water pollution and dereliction.	Bangkok Manchester
		Manchester
	Strategies to manage these environmental problems.	
8	3.2.3.8 Sustainable urban development	
	Impact of urban areas on local and global environments.	
	Ecological footprint of major 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	
9	3.2.3.9 Case studies	
	<b>Case studies</b> of two contrasting urban areas to illustrate	
	and analyse key themes set out above, to include:	
		Mumbai
	• patterns of economic and social well-being	Birmingham
	<ul> <li>the nature and impact of physical</li> </ul>	
	environmental conditions	
	with particular reference to the implications for	
	environmental sustainability, the character of the study areas and the experience and attitudes of their	
	populations.	
	populations.	

