PLC: Hazards

Unit criteria	Review 1			Review 2			Review 3		
	☺	😐	☹	☺	😐	☹	☺	😐	☹
Nature, forms and potential impacts of natural hazards (geophysical, atmospheric and hydrological).									
Hazard perception and its economic and cultural determinants.									
Characteristic human responses – fatalism, prediction, adjustment/adaptation, mitigation, management, risk sharing – and their relationship to hazard incidence, intensity, magnitude, distribution and level of development.									
The Hazard Management Cycle.									
Earth structure and internal energy sources. Plate tectonic theory of crustal evolution.									
Destructive, constructive and conservative plate margins. Characteristic processes: seismicity and vulcanicity. Associated landforms: young fold mountains, rift valleys, ocean ridges, deep sea trenches and island arcs, volcanoes.									
The nature of vulcanicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of volcanic hazard. Spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency, regularity & predictability of events.									
Impacts of volcanic events.									
Short and long-term responses to volcanic events									
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent volcanic event.									
The nature of seismicity and its relation to plate tectonics: forms of seismic hazard. Spatial distribution, randomness, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of hazard events.									
Impacts of seismic events									
Short and long-term responses to seismic events									
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by a recent seismic event.									
The nature of tropical storms and their underlying causes. Forms of storm hazard. Spatial distribution, magnitude, frequency, regularity, predictability of hazard events.									
Impacts of tropical storms.									
Short and long-term responses to tropical storms.									
Impacts and human responses as evidenced by two recent tropical storms in contrasting areas of the world.									
Nature of wildfires. Conditions favouring intense wild fires. Causes of fires: natural and human agency.									
Impacts of wildfires									
Short and long-term responses to wildfires									
Impact and human responses as evidenced by a recent wild fire event.									
Case study of a multi-hazardous environment beyond the UK to illustrate and analyse the nature of the hazards and the social, economic and environmental risks presented, and how human qualities and responses such as resilience, adaptation, mitigation and management contribute to its continuing human occupation.									
Case study at a local scale of a specified place in a hazardous setting to illustrate the same features as the previous case study									