

## Year 10 Geography Unit 4 Overview – UK Coastal Landscapes

### AQA GCSE Geography Paper 1- Living with the Physical Environment



#### You will learn about:

- Different coastal processes
- Formation of erosional and depositional landforms
- Different strategies to protect the coastline

#### You will be able to:

- Use case studies/examples to explain processes.
- Carry out research.
- Use and create graphs/diagrams/maps to describe information.
- Use literacy (PEEL and PEAL).

<p><b><u>Lesson Overview:</u></b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Formation and types of waves</li> <li>2. Weathering and mass movement</li> <li>3. Erosion processes and landforms</li> <li>4. Transportation processes and depositional landforms</li> <li>5. Case study of a UK Coastline: <b>Swanage</b></li> <li>6. Coastal Defences- Hard v Soft Engineering.</li> <li>7. Coastal Management Case Study: <b>Holderness</b></li> </ol>		<p><b><u>Key Words:</u></b></p> <p><b>Backwash</b> – water that rolls back down the beach after the wave has broken</p> <p><b>Bar</b> - a ridge of sand or shingle which forms across the mouth of a river.</p> <p><b>Beach replenishment</b> - sand added to the beach to replace sand washed away.</p> <p><b>Concordant coastline</b> – a coastline with one type of rock type</p> <p><b>Constructive waves</b> - Construct or 'build' the coast because deposition is greater than erosion.</p> <p><b>Destructive waves</b> – take away the sediment, they have a weak swash and a strong backwash. Erosion is greater than deposition.</p> <p><b>Discordant coastline</b> – a coastline with alternating bands of hard and soft rock</p> <p><b>Fetch</b> - the distance over which the wind has blown</p> <p><b>Gabions</b> - large steel or stainless steel mesh cages filled with rocks.</p> <p><b>Groyne</b> - low wall or timber barrier built out into the sea from a beach</p> <p><b>Longshore drift</b> - how sand and other material is carried parallel to the shore in a zigzag fashion by waves</p> <p><b>Revetments</b> - wooden Structures placed in front of a cliff which allows waves to break before they reach the cliff.</p> <p><b>Rock armour/rip rap</b> - large boulders, of 10 tonnes or more, are piled up along the shoreline to form a type of sea wall.</p> <p><b>Sand dunes</b> - small ridges or hills of sand found at the top of a beach, away from the usual reach of the waves.</p> <p><b>Sea wall</b> - concrete wall built to protect the coast from coastal erosion</p> <p><b>Spit</b> - an extended stretch of beach that projects out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end.</p> <p><b>Swash</b> – the water that washes up a beach</p> <p><b>Tombolo</b> - a spit connecting an island to the mainland</p> <p><b>Weathering</b> – sub-aerial processes which breakdown rock in situ (in place) e.g. physical, chemical and biological.</p>				
<p><b><u>Suggested reading</u></b></p> <p>Fiction-</p> <p>Lord of the Flies by William Golding</p> <p>Treasure Island by Robert Louis Stephenson</p> <p>Jaws by Peter Benchley</p> <p><i>Non-fiction articles available on showbie</i></p>		<p><b><u>Cross curricular:</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SMSC:</b> develop a critical understanding of how humans interact with coastlines and how different communities have different opinions on how to manage the coastal zone.</li> <li>• <b>Literacy:</b> using key geographical terms, PEAL to write well balanced explanations and comparisons. Accurate SPAG.</li> <li>• <b>Numeracy:</b> to analyse trends in data, reading and drawing pie charts, bar graphs.</li> </ul>				
Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection