

Year 8 Unit 4 Overview: Coasts

How should coasts be managed?



You will learn about:

- Waves and how they work
- Processes of erosion and deposition and the landforms created by these processes
- Coastal defences and management and a case study to examine the impact of these strategies
- Impacts of Tourism

You will be able to:

- Describe how waves are created and how they differ
- Make comparisons between places and views
- Investigate patterns in tourism and sustainability
- Use literacy (PEEL, PEAL), numeracy (graph skills, and map skills (OS maps)

<p>Lesson Overview:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waves- how do they work? 2. How do waves erode the coast? 3. How are landforms created by erosion? 4. How do waves transport material and create new land? 5. What is causing the problems on the Holderness coast? 6. How should the Holderness coast be managed? 	<p>Key Words:</p> <p>Backwash – water that rolls back down the beach after the wave has broken</p> <p>Bar - a ridge of sand or shingle which forms across the mouth of a river.</p> <p>Beach replenishment - sand added to the beach to replace sand washed away,</p> <p>Constructive waves - Construct or 'build' the coast because deposition is greater than erosion.</p> <p>Destructive waves – take away the sediment, they have a weak swash and a strong backwash. Erosion is greater than deposition.</p> <p>Ecotourism- small groups of tourists with minimum impact on the environment</p> <p>Fetch - the distance over which the wind has blown</p> <p>Gabions - large steel or stainless steel mesh cages filled with rocks.</p> <p>Groyne - low wall or timber barrier built out into the sea from a beach</p> <p>Longshore drift - how sand and other material is carried parallel to the shore in a zigzag fashion by waves</p> <p>Revetments - wooden Structures placed in front of a cliff which allows waves to break before they reach the cliff.</p> <p>Rock armour/rip rap - large boulders, of 10 tonnes or more, are piled up along the shoreline to form a type of sea wall.</p> <p>Sand dunes - small ridges or hills of sand found at the top of a beach, away from the usual reach of the waves.</p> <p>Sea wall - concrete wall built to protect the coast from coastal erosion</p> <p>Spit - an extended stretch of beach that projects out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end.</p> <p>Swash – the water that washes up a beach</p> <p>Tombolo - a spit connecting an island to the mainland</p>					
<p>Suggested reading</p> <p>Fiction books:</p> <p>The Secret of Spiggy Holes by Enid Blyton</p> <p>Floodland by Marcus Sedgwick</p> <p><i>Non-fiction articles available on showbie.</i></p>	<p>Cross curricular</p> <p>SMSC: using empathy when analysing the impact of erosion on different communities and developing an appreciation of the power of the sea.</p> <p>Literacy: inferring from sources of information, using PEEL, reading for meaning and analysis and using a range of geographical vocabulary accurately.</p> <p>Numeracy: wave count on fieldwork, use of statistics and analysing graphs. Interpreting graphs on tourism and predicting future trends.</p>					
Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection