

Geography

Year 10: Coastal Landscapes in the UK

Assessment Opportunities	Literacy/Reading opportunities	CEIAG Links
<p>During each topic students complete a mid-unit knowledge test based on the unit knowledge covered. Students also complete an end-of unit assessment which includes key vocabulary, knowledge questions, geographical and extend writing.</p> <p>During the year, students complete a mid-year and end-of year assessment which assesses students on all content covered.</p>	<p>Tier 2 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in <i>italics</i>.</p> <p>Tier 3 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in bold.</p> <p>Reading opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning.</p> <p>Extended writing opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within this SOL (highlighted in yellow).</p>	<p>Use of satellite images.</p> <p>Use of different forms of maps and mapping tools.</p> <p>Links to environmental management made throughout topic – how do we protect and manage coastal environments?</p> <p>Environment and agriculture Science/ environmental management/ Engineering/ decision making</p>

Curriculum vision:

“Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners.”

UNIT TITLE: Coastal Landscapes in the UK

<p>Estimated Lesson Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The geography of the UK 2) What do waves do? 3) How do coastal processes work? 4) How doe coastal processes work? 5) Diagnostic/therapies 6) The Holderness Coastline 7) Formation of headlands and bays 8) Formation of sea stacks 9) Formation of wave-cut platforms 10) Formation of spits and bars 11) Diagnostic/therapies 12) Formation of sand dunes/characteristics 13) Coastal management strategies 14) Costs/benefits of coastal management 15) Assessment Snapshot 	<p>Assessment</p> <p>Lesson 5 – Diagnostic/therapies (KB2) Lesson 11 – Diagnostic/therapies (KB2, KB3) Lesson 14 – Assessment Snapshot (KB1, KB2, KB3, KB4)</p> <p>Practice Exam Questions</p> <p>Lesson 8 – Explain how coastal processes lead to the formation of sea stacks (4 marks) Lesson 10 – Explain how coastal processes lead to the formation of spit (4 marks) Lesson 14 – ‘Hard management strategies are more effective for protecting the coastline’ To what extent do you agree with this statement? (6 marks)</p> <p>Skills Coverage</p> <p>OS1-11: Ordnance Survey Maps P1 – compare maps with photographs P2 – Photographs: use and interpret ground, aerial and satellite photographs P3 – Describe physical landscapes from photographs P4 – Draw sketches from photographs P5 – Label and annotate diagrams, maps, graphs, sketches and photographs.</p>
<p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<p>Knowledge Stands/Links to Previous Learning</p> <p>Geomorphic change:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.4 Why is Anglesey’s coastline dramatic? – How different coastal processes work to change the landscape • 8.2 How has the shape of Snowdonia changed over time? – erosion and weathering processes and their role in forming unique landscapes
<p>Specification Content</p>	<p>Teaching List – Key words in bold <i>Tier 2 words in Bold/italics</i></p>
<p>An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems.</p>	<p>KB1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The names and location of upland areas of the UK including major mountain regions ○ The names and location of lowland areas of the UK ○ Location of major rivers in the UK
<p>Wave types and characteristics.</p> <p>Coastal processes:</p> <p>weathering processes – mechanical, chemical mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls</p>	<p>KB2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The characteristics of destructive and constructive waves ○ The role of prevailing wind and fetch in wave size and formation. ○ Weathering processes of freeze-thaw and carbonation. ○ Processes of mass movement: sliding, slumping and rockfall.

<p>erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition transportation – longshore drift deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ How erosional processes work: hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition. ○ How longshore drift works along the coastline ○ Reasons why deposition happens (shallow water, reduced velocity, increased load).
<p>How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks.</p> <p>Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars.</p> <p>An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition.</p>	<p>KB3</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The different rock types found along The Holderness coastline ○ How rock type leads to discordant and concordant coastlines. ○ How different coastal processes lead to the formation of headlands and bays, cliffs, wave-cut platforms and saves, arches and stacks. ○ How coastal processes lead to the formation of beaches, sand dunes and spits and bars. ○ The characteristics of sand dunes including types of dune and salinity. ○ The characteristics of features found along The Holderness coastline.
<p>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</p> <p>hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration managed retreat – coastal realignment.</p> <p>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show:</p> <p>the reasons for management the management strategy the resulting effects and conflicts.</p>	<p>KB4</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Definitions of hard and soft management ○ The different types of coastal management (see list, left). ○ The costs and benefits of each strategy ○ An overview of coastal management in Hornsea ○ Conflicts existing within Hornsea: local business, tourism industry, homeowners.