Year 11
Subject: Geography
Topic/Unit: UK Coastal landscapes & fieldwork
When: HT1

Huntington School
Learn and succeed

Overview: The aims of this unit are to develop an understanding of the geomorphological, biological and meteorological processes and features in different environments, and the need for management strategies governed by sustainability and consideration of the direct and indirect effects of human interaction with the Earth and the atmosphere. This unit is immediately followed by GCSE fieldwork units of human and physical geography which will be assessed in paper 3.

Why this? Why now? This unit teaches students the key geomorphological processes which will be used in their physical geography fieldwork which follows this unit. Students learn to apply the knowledge they learn to a real-life situation to make a decision regarding the effectiveness of coastal management at the Holderness coast. The skills that they acquire in the fieldwork will be taken further at A level in coastal investigations. They also conduct a piece of human geography fieldwork in Leeds to investigate the successes of the regeneration of Leeds as a follow on form the work on urban issues and challenges in UK cities.

Building on...building to: Year 7 coasts and geology introduce the idea that the physical makeup of the landscape is as a result of the processes and rock types present. This unit builds on that and considers the formation of landforms in detail. It focusses on the sustainable management of the landscape in an ever-changing physical environment. It leads to A Level geography where student consider a range of coastal environments and the processes which work to shape high and low energy environments. The skills acquired on the fieldwork are taken further at A Level where students are expected to conduct an individual fieldwork study.

Sequence summary:

- Coastal processes of erosion, transportation, deposition, weathering and mass movement
- The formation of distinctive coastal landforms formed by erosion and their characteristics
- The formation of distinctive coastal landforms formed by deposition and their characteristics
- The Holderness coast is managed by hard and soft engineering methods to protect it
- Fieldtrip to the Holderness coast to investigate effectiveness of hard engineering

Key Vocabulary:

- Erosion – The wearing away and removal of material by a moving force, such as a breaking wave.
- Deposition - Occurs when material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy.
- Longshore drift - The zigzag movement of sediment along a shore caused by waves going up the beach at an oblique angle(wash) and returning at right angles(backwash).
- Hard engineering - The use of concrete and large artificial structures by civil engineers to defend land against natural erosion processes.
- Soft engineering - Managing erosion by working with natural processes to help restore beaches and coastal ecosystems.

Assessments: Regular recall and retrieval tasks on whiteboards throughout each lesson to check understanding and dispel misconceptions. End of unit assessment exam questions from past papers.

Able and interested: Explore the possible impact of sea level rise on the coast Climate Central | Land below 1.0 meters of water. This resource uses an advanced digital elevation model for you to simulate global sea level rise and flood risk scenarios.

Inclusion, Personal Development and Wider Skills: Tasks are scaffolded to build confidence. Longer exam questions are explicitly broken down into sections

Homework and Independent Learning: Homework is set weekly. Tasks may include completing graphs, interpreting maps and graphs, creating revision material and answering exam questions.