

Paper 1. Section C: Physical and coastal landscapes in the UK

| Key idea | Detail to understand | Lesson | Unit end | Mocks |
|---|--|--------|----------|-------|
| 3.1 The UK has a range of diverse landscapes. | a. An overview of the location of major upland/lowland areas and river systems. | | | |
| 3.2 The coast is shaped by a number of physical processes. Coastal processes: | a. Wave types and characteristics. | | | |
| | b. Weathering processes – mechanical, chemical | | | |
| | c. Mass movement – sliding, slumping and rock falls | | | |
| | d. erosion – hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition | | | |
| | e. transportation – longshore drift | | | |
| | f. deposition – why sediment is deposited in coastal areas. | | | |
| 3.3 Distinctive coastal landforms are the result of rock type, structure and physical processes. | a. How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms. | | | |
| | b. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion – headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks. | | | |
| | c. Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition – beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars. | | | |
| | d. An example of a section of coastline in the UK to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition. | | | |
| 3.4 Different management strategies can be used to protect coastlines from the effects of physical processes. | a. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: hard engineering – sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groynes | | | |
| | b. The costs and benefits of the following management strategies: soft engineering – beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration | | | |
| | c. Managed retreat – coastal realignment | | | |
| | d. An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK to show: the reasons for management, the management strategy and the resulting effects and conflicts. | | | |

