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| **What will we be learning?****Local Coasts** **& Fieldwork** | **Why this? Why now?**The focus in Year 7 is **SCALE**. In our previous topic we focussed on our physical landscape of the cryosphere across different countries. Now in this topic we will be looking at what happens in our physical landscape on a local scale by investigating our local coastline. |
| **What will I learn?**

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| **Lesson Question** | **Date** | **Retrieval Practice** |
| 1. What are **coastlines** and why are they **different**?
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| 1. What are the different types of **wave**?
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| 1. What are the **processes** that shape the coastline?
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| 1. How do **transportation & deposition** create **landforms**?
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| 1. How does coastal **erosion** create **landforms**?
 |  |  |
| 1. How do we **manage and protect** the coastline?
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| 1. How can we **investigate** our local coast?
 |  |  |
| 1. How can we **present and analyse** our fieldwork findings?
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| **What opportunities are there for wider study?****Links in School**: We study Coasts again at GCSE (UK Physical Landscapes) and at A Level (Coastal Systems & Landscapes). We develop Fieldwork Skills further in Y8: Living World, at GCSE (Swanage Paper 3) and A Level (NEA Coursework).**Careers:** Hydrologist, Engineering, Leisure & Tourism, Environment Agency, Urban Planning **Brilliant Websites for Revision & Wider Study:** * <https://www.ordnancesurvey.co.uk/mapzone/>
* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z6j6fg8/revision/3>
* <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3jbdmn/revision/2>
* <https://www.internetgeography.net/geographical-skills/cartographic-skills-os-maps/>

**How will I be assessed?**You will be assessed by answering map skills related questions in your End of Year exams.We will be also be investigating Hengistbury Head through some local fieldwork. This will involve explaining the theory behind our investigation, the methodology of how we collected our data and how we have presented this to analyse our conclusions. |
| **Key Words:****Coastline:** The area where the land meets the sea.**Geology:** The type of rocks that make up the land, affecting how quickly the coast erodes.**Beach:** A landform made of sand, pebbles, or shingle found along the coast.**Waves:** Movements of water caused by the wind blowing across the sea.**Swash:** The movement of water up the beach after a wave breaks.**Backwash:** The movement of water back down the beach toward the sea.**Fetch:** The distance over water that the wind blows to create waves.**Constructive Wave:** A gentle wave that builds up the beach by depositing material.**Destructive Wave:** A strong wave that erodes the beach by removing material.**Erosion:** The wearing away of land by the sea.**Hydraulic Action:** Waves crash into rocks and force air into cracks, breaking the rock apart.**Abrasion:** Rocks and pebbles carried by waves grind against the coast like sandpaper.**Attrition: R**ocks in the sea smash into each other and break into smaller, smoother pieces.**Solution:** When minerals in rocks dissolve in seawater.**Transportation:** The movement of material (like sand or pebbles) by the waves.**Longshore Drift:** The zig-zag movement of material along the coast by waves hitting the shore at an angle.**Deposition:** Waves drop material it has been carrying, building up beaches or landforms.**Landforms:** Natural features of the landscape, such as beaches, spits, bars and arches.**Management:** Ways to protect the coast from erosion and flooding.**Hard Engineering:** Man-made structures like sea walls or groynes built to protect the coast.**Soft Engineering:** Natural or less damaging methods like beach nourishment or planting vegetation to protect the coast..**Fieldwork Terms****Methodology:** The way you plan and carry out your investigation.**Sampling:** Choosing a small part of the area to study so you can collect data.**Data Presentation:** Showing your results using graphs, charts, or maps.**Data Analysis:** Looking at your results to find patterns or trends.**Conclusion:** A summary of what you found out from your fieldwork. |