

Unit 1: Physical Landscapes in the UK - Coasts	RED/AMBER/ GREEN
Section C: Physical landscapes in the UK	
<i>Coastal landscapes in the UK:</i>	
Wave types and characteristics	
<i>Coastal processes:</i>	
• weathering processes - mechanical, chemical	
• mass movement - sliding, slumping and rock falls	
• erosion - hydraulic power, abrasion and attrition	
• transportation - longshore drift	
• deposition - why sediment is deposited in coastal areas	
How geological structure and rock type influence coastal forms	
Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from erosion - headlands and bays, cliffs and wave cut platforms, caves, arches and stacks	
Characteristics and formation of landforms resulting from deposition - beaches, sand dunes, spits and bars	
An example of a section of coastline in the UK (<i>Swanage</i>) to identify its major landforms of erosion and deposition	
<i>The costs and benefits of the following management strategies:</i>	
• hard engineering - sea walls, rock armour, gabions and groyne	
• soft engineering - beach nourishment and reprofiling, dune regeneration	
• managed retreat - coastal realignment	
<i>An example of a coastal management scheme in the UK (<i>Lyme Regis</i>) to show:</i>	
• the reasons for management	
• the management strategy	
• the resulting effects and conflicts	