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| Physical landscapes in the UK: Coastal landscapes | Red | Amber | Green | have notes and named examples | revised | completed practice questions |
| Destructive wave characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Constructive wave characteristics |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mechanical weathering  -freeze thaw  -salt weathering |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Chemical weathering  -carbonation |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Biological weathering |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mass movement  -sliding  -slumping  -rock falls |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erosion  -hydraulic power  -abrasion  -attrition |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Transportation (long shore drift) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Deposition |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Geological structure and rock type |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Erosional landforms  -headlands and bays  -cliffs and wave cut platforms  -caves, arch, stack, stump |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Depositional landforms  -beaches  -sand dunes  -spits  -bars |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Named example: Dorset coast line |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Hard engineering (costs and benefits)  -sea walls  -rock armour  -gabions  -groynes |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Soft engineering (costs and benefits)  -beach nourishment  -cliff reprofiling  -dune regeneration |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Managed retreat |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Coastal management example: Rottingdean  -Reasons for scheme  -The management strategy  -Effects and conflicts |  |  |  |  |  |  |