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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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |