

Scheme of Learning: KS4 – Year 11

Topic Sequence:

1	2
Resource management	Rivers and coasts

Topic Overview:

To complete the AQA GCSE specification, year 11 students will finish with the rivers and coast unit. This will question 3 and 4 of paper 1. This is the final section of the “living in the physical world” unit and centres around how different human and physical processes shape the land and coastlines of the UK. The unit will cover the diverse upland and lowland landscapes of the UK, the physical processes that shape rivers and coastlines, the distinctive landforms that are created from these processes and strategies that are designed to manage the effects of these physical processes. There are 3 units to choose from in this section of the GCSE. We have considered our geographic location in Hampshire and the appropriateness of studying rivers and coasts and **not glaciers**. Therefore students can complete miss this question in their exam (question 5).

Lesson Sequence:

The topic is divided into 3 main areas. These are UK physical landscapes, rivers and coasts. Firstly we identify the different upland and lowland areas of the UK and consider how geology and physical processes have created these diverse landscapes. We use examples of upland areas such as the North-West Highlands in Scotland and lowland areas such as the Fens in East of England.

To begin the river unit, we identify the different features of a river basin. Then we investigate the Bradshaw model, which shows how a river can change as you move from source to mouth. Next we will investigate the reasons for these changes and start to link to difference processes such as transportation, erosion, deposition and weathering. After this we consider how these processes help to create different distinctive landforms in the upper, middle and lower course of a river. Some of these landforms include waterfalls, V-shaped valleys and meanders, all of which are found along our example, the River Tees. Next we start to focus on the physical and human causes of flooding and how the shape of a storm hydrograph can change, depending on the natural and human characteristics of the area surrounding a river. Finally we investigate how the threat of flooding can be managed through soft and hard engineering. This links us to our Boscastle case study.

Next we focus on coastal environments and how constructive and destructive waves can help to shape our coastlines. We then look at how the waves and weather can further shape our coastlines through weathering, erosion, deposition and transportation. These processes help to create distinctive landforms such as coves, headlands, bays, spits and beaches. We then look at how the process of longshore drift can help to create depositional landforms such as spits, bars and tombolos. Finally we end the unit investigating soft and hard coastal management strategies and consider their use in areas such as Medmerry (managed retreat) and the Holderness coastline.

Sequence of Lessons:

1	UK Landscapes
2	The Bradshaw Model
3	River processes
4	Erosion Landforms
5	Erosion and depositional landforms
6	Lower course landforms
7	Hydrographs
8	Causes of flooding
9	Flood management
10	Boscastle
11	Waves
12	Weathering and mass movement
13	Coastal processes
14	Erosional landforms
15	Longshore drift
16	Coastal Management
17	Revision
18	Assessment

Topic Resources:

Knowledge Map:	Rivers and coasts	Any other Resources:	Revision guide
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Assessment:

Knowledge:	15 question knowledge test
Application of Knowledge:	45 marks related to application of knowledge

Supportive Reading:

Any supported reading listed here	