

Geography

Summer Independent Learning Year 11 - 12 Summer 2022.

| | Focus | Task number | Task summary | Checklist – tick when done |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------|--|----------------------------|
| Compulsory | Coastal management – Paper 1 | 1a | Research 6 different coastal hard engineering strategies and create a detailed table to evaluate them | |
| Compulsory | Coastal management – Paper 1 | 1b | Create a case study profile of the coastal town of Heysham, Morecambe Bay in Lancashire | |
| Recommended | Hazards – Paper 1 | 2a | 3 natural hazards + examples. What responses did the places have to reduce the impacts of these hazards? | |
| Recommended | Hazards – Paper 1 | 2b | Create a case study profile of either a volcanic or seismic event you have studied at GCSE. | |
| Compulsory | Changing Places – Paper 2 | 3a | Special place – create a spider diagram or mind map about a place that is special to you. | |
| Compulsory | Changing Places – Paper 2 | 3b | Mini case study of London, use this clip to help you explore the multicultural nature of London | |

Self-check your knowledge and understanding?

How confident are you in what you have produced? Do you understand your work?

Coasts compulsory task understanding checklist. Upon completion of all tasks in Section 1 and 2 -

| | |
|---|--|
| I can explain and evaluate different methods of coastal management. | |
| I can describe and give reasons for sea defences in Heysham, Morecambe Bay. | |
| I can recall key facts about the coastal management case study. | |
| <u>My work is A Level ready; a range of ideas are explained and developed in detail; keywords/vocabulary is accurately used throughout; it has clear headings and sub-headings.</u> | |

Hazards recommended task understanding checklist-

| | |
|---|--|
| I can explain the concept of a natural Hazard. | |
| I am able to explain the difference between a geophysical, atmospheric and Hydrological Hazard. | |
| I can explain how one volcanic or one seismic event will have different impacts: primary/secondary, environmental, social, economic, political. | |

Changing Places compulsory task understanding checklist-

| | |
|--|--|
| I can explain the concept of place and space. | |
| I am able to explain what places might mean to different people and how this can vary. | |
| I understand that places can change over time and how places can be connected to other places. | |
| I can explain and find evidence of multiculturalism and how this might change the character of a place. | |
| I can explain what makes a place great and how this is reflected for my local place. | |
| My work is A Level Ready: a range of ideas are explained and developed in detail; keywords are accurately used throughout; it has clear headings/sub-headings; presentation is something to be proud of. | |

Further reading & watching – totally optional:

- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episode/p099f5jj/greta-thunberg-a-year-to-change-the-world-series-1-episode-1>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/group/p06rrnkm> Travel the world with Simon Reeve – Piracy in the Maldives? Climate change in Australia? Migration in Greece?
- Brown, L. (2017) The Volcano, Montserrat and Me: Twenty years with an active volcano
- Dorling, D. (2015) Inequality and the 1% - Verso
- Florida, R. (2017) The new urban crisis gentrification, housing bubbles, growing inequality and what we can do about it – Oneworld
- Gore, A. (2013) The Future: Six Drivers of Global Change – Random House
- Lovelock, J (2010) The Vanishing Face of Gaia; A final warning
- Marshall, T. (2018) Divided: Why We're Living in an Age of Walls, Elliot and Thompson Ltd
- Marshall, T. (2015) Prisoners of Geography, Elliot and Thompson Ltd
- Pickerill, J. (2016) Eco-Homes: People, Place and Politics.
- Thunberg, G. (2019). No One Is Too Small to Make a Difference - Penguin



COASTS

Task 1 a and b - Coastal Management – Human intervention in coastal landscapes

Coastal management is defence against flooding and erosion, and evaluating the techniques that stop erosion to protect land. Coastal zones occupy less than 15% of the Earth's land area, while they host more than 45% of the world population. Traditional approaches to coastal flood and erosion risk: hard and soft engineering. Sustainable approaches to coastal flood risk and coastal erosion management: shoreline management/integrated coastal zone management.

What do I have to do?

- Your independent learning is **to research 6 different coastal hard engineering strategies** – provide a description of how the management work within the coastal system and research the effectiveness (advantages and disadvantages) of these different methods.
- Create a **case study profile** of the coastal town of **Heysham, Morecambe Bay in Lancashire** as this is an illustrative example of the use of hard engineering. It includes a mix of traditional hard engineering strategies with a mix of more sustainable management methods. See the next page.

How do I do it?

- Use the following tables as a guide to help you organise your research and work.
- This should take you approximately 3-4 hours.
- You can present your case study profile in any way you want but it will need handing in within your first week of lessons.
- Use *some* of the suggested resources at the bottom of this page

Why do I have to do it?

A Level geography is about being able to investigate and learn new theories and concepts. An A Level geographer needs to be able to think holistically and apply theory to real life.

Task 1a

Create a table or mind map *based* on the table below, explaining how each strategy protects the coasts, often each strategy is large scale and costs a significant amount of money. Your task is to **independently research the specific purpose of each strategy and the effectiveness** within the coastal system. **Detailed paragraphs not one-word answers.**

| Technique | Description | Advantage | Disadvantage | Approximate Cost |
|----------------------|-------------|-----------|--------------|------------------|
| Groynes | | | | |
| Sea Walls | | | | |
| Cliff drainage | | | | |
| Rock armour/rip rap | | | | |
| Gabions | | | | |
| Off-shore breakwater | | | | |

Task 1b

Create a case study profile of the material you have learnt on **Hard engineering: Heysham**. Be creative in your presentation of this case study. It *must* include the following information:

1. Background information – Why do Heysham and Morecambe need protecting?
2. The council has selected 'Hold the line' management. Explain this strategy and why they have selected this.
3. What Council is in charge of this management?
4. What type of management schemes does Heysham and Morecambe use? Suggest why each strategy has been used in each location.
5. How many phases were in this comprehensive improvement scheme and when did the programme take place?
6. Extension - Suggest how these strategies will be challenged by future sea level rises – how future-proof is the hard engineering in Heysham?

Coastal management, and hard and soft engineering approaches are topics that are well resourced in books and online. Here are a sample of resources suitable for A Level Geography:

<http://www.alevelgeography.com/coastal-protection-and-management-hard-engineering/>

<https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/reference/coastal-protection-hard-engineering>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-england-lancashire-27676639>

<https://www.brainscape.com/flashcards/hard-management-case-study-coastal-town-o-6692822/packs/9755863>

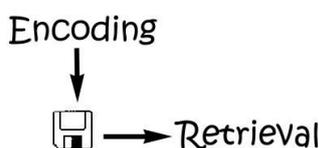
<https://www.lancaster.gov.uk/planning/engineering/wave-reflection-wall-replacement-project>



Take it further task?

Now you have acquired new knowledge on coastal management and applied to a specific location can you retrieve this information ready for your first assessment?

Lets find out... **Scan the QR code** to see if you can retrieve the key facts about Morecambe and Heysham. A level Geography you need to be place specific when answering exam questions!





Part 2: Strongly recommended content. Natural Hazards

Complete the task below, use some of the suggested reading material and websites to support your learning.

- a) Name the three types of natural hazards, and give examples of each. What responses did the places have to reduce the impacts of these hazards? You can use this clip or your own research: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xYSH-95VILc>
- b) Create a case study profile of either a volcanic or seismic event you have studied at GCSE, use the template below to ensure you *research it in enough detail* – you will need to go beyond your GCSE class notes. (Suggested examples Mount St Helens, Monserrat, the Japanese Tsunami or Nepal earthquake.)

| Task 2b | |
|--|--|
| Name of Hazard Tectonic setting- Type of plate boundary (Diagram) Development of country Magnitude of event | Location- Map |
| Impacts on People eg Death toll, Number of homes destroyed etc | Impacts on the economy (money) Cost to economy/ Building damage/Aid needed |
| Impacts on the environment (Physical and human) Loss of habitat/Physical impacts (Flooding, wildfire, landslide etc) | Response- How was this event managed on a local, national or international scale? |

Suggested support material

- <https://www.tutor2u.net/geography/collections/a-level-notes-physical-hazards>
- http://www.coolgeography.co.uk/A-level/AQA/Year%2013/A_Level_Revision.htm
- <https://www.physicsandmathstutor.com/geography-revision/a-level-aqa/hazards/>
- https://timeforgeography.co.uk/videos_list/plate-tectonics/

Part 3 compulsory task - Changing Places

Place differs to the abstract notion of space because places have meaning to people. Space becomes place as we get to know it better. For many, the most familiar example of place is their home, where they feel most attached and can be themselves. As a geographer, you need to look at the different aspects or multidimensionality of place. In its simplest way, place is a location with meaning



Two important geographers:

Doreen Massey (c1994) a geographer engaged with the theorisation of place stated that '*Places are not simply bounded locales where people gather...places are made of flows and movements and the myriad of interlinkages and interdependencies among places. They are simultaneously local and global, their social, cultural and economic relations stretched out across the globe, shaped by structural processes but retaining local particularities*'. **Yi Fu Tuan** (1977) contrasts place with the allied concept of space, stating that '*place is security*' while '*space is freedom*' suggesting that while space is infinite, place is bounded, identifiable and something to which humans can become emotionally attached.

Complete the part 3 tasks a, b and c below, use some of the suggested reading material and websites to support your learning.

- a) **Special place** – create a spider diagram or mind map about a place that is special to you. Consider the questions below to add detail to your answer:
1. Name a place that is special to you. Where is this special place? What is your special place like?
 2. How would you describe it to someone else? Why is it special/ important to you?
 3. Is this place special to anyone else? Is it special to everyone? Why/not?
 4. How has your place changed over time? Why might this be?
 5. If you had to summarise the character of your place in just 5 words, what would they be?

- b) **Mini case study of London**, use this clip to help you explore the multicultural nature of London.

Write paragraphs using the questions below

https://timeforgeography.co.uk/videos_list/cities/multiculturalism-london/

1. How is London multicultural? What evidence can you find? Quantitative (numerical) or Qualitative (non-numerical) data?
2. Explain what the term 'Windrush generation'.
3. How did Brixton become to have a strong West Indian culture? How is this reflected in the 'changed character' of Brixton?
4. The West Indian community often suffered ethnic or racial discrimination. Give examples of this. How did this then develop social cohesion within the community?
5. You are an outsider (most probably unless you are from there) to Brixton, how would you feel about visiting this place? Do you think it would be a positive experience? Negative? How comfortable would you feel? Why?