

# Geography- Year 5

## Should we save Happisburgh?


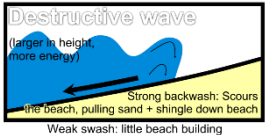



Big Idea – Physical geography changes and people have to adapt or find expensive/innovative ways to adapt.

### What should I already know?

- The location of Norfolk as a coastal county
- Some ways in which humans and the physical environment relate to each other (natural hazards, tourism etc)
- River processes from Year 4
- The term and causes of 'erosion'

### What will I know by the end of this unit?

<p>Recognise Happisburgh and its geographical features</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Locate Happisburgh and the reasons for it's vulnerability</li> <li>• Using aerial photographs and historical maps, analyse the impact of years of coastal erosion</li> </ul>
<p>Coastal processes</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compression, hydraulic action, attrition and abrasion</li> <li>• Understand how Long shore drift is impacted by these processes</li> <li>• How does this lead to coastal erosion?</li> </ul>
<p>Sea defences</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Revetments, sea walls, groynes, gabions, rip rap, rock armour,</li> <li>• Recognise the benefits and drawbacks of both soft and hard engineering solutions</li> <li>• Cost/benefit analysis</li> </ul>
<p>The reasons both for and against saving Happisburgh</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be able to justify both sides of the debate from different stakeholders perspectives</li> </ul>

beach	a narrow, gently sloping strip of land that lies along the edge of an ocean, lake, or river
cliff	a mass of rock that rises very high and is almost vertical, like a wall
cost benefit analysis	an analysis that takes into account the costs of a project and its benefits to society, as well as the money it generates.
erosion	The process by which soil and rock is removed from one area of the Earth through natural causes such as wind, water, and ice and transported elsewhere
gabions	a basket or cage of rocks that is sometimes placed along shorelines to fight coastal erosion.
long shore drift	Sediment and other material is carried up the beach at an angle
pebbles	small usually rounded stones, especially when worn by the action of water
reefs	a chain of rocks or coral or a ridge of sand at or near the surface of water
revetments	sloping structures built on embankments or shorelines, along the base of cliffs, or in front of sea walls to absorb and dissipate the energy of waves in order to reduce coastal erosion
sea defence	walls, breakwaters and other measures designed to prevent coastal erosion.
shingle	coarse, rounded rock material; fragments such as pebbles and gravel
tourism	when people travel from where they live to another place for pleasure or relaxation.
village	small settlements with a small number of houses for a few hundred people
weathering	the breakdown of rocks at the Earth's surface, by the action of rainwater, extremes of temperature, and biological activity.