

New Year 12 Summer Work – Geography

Paper 1 – Topic 1.1 Landscape Systems – 1.1.1 Option A Coastal Landscapes

Download and read the Geofile Online article titled **Coastal Systems: Waves, Tides, Sediments, Cells (575)**.

Complete the tasks set out below using the article. The aim is to explore some of the theory that will be taught at the start of Year 12 Geography.

Coastal Systems

Outline the physical variables and human influences on coastal systems.

Physical Variables	Human Influences

Explain how wave refraction occurs and what coastal landforms it influences.

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Explain how a wave changes as it approaches the shore.

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Explain how seabed topography influences how a wave breaks.

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Compare the key features of constructive/spilling and destructive/plunging waves.

Constructive/Spilling Wave Features	Destructive/Plunging Wave Features

Explain how spring and neap tides are formed.

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Sediment Cells

Define sediment/littoral cells (use the DEFRA definition).

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[illegible]

Preparation work for Unit 2.1 – Changing spaces, making places.

Summer work to prepare for this unit provides you with the opportunity to explore your local place.

Please read and highlight the information below – keep this sheet safe – it will be needed in September.

‘Place’ is one of the most important terms used by geographers, allowing an exploration of the characteristics that shape a place and make it meaningful. A-Level Geography starts with a study of place and how places are changing. Everyone’s local place is different and unique. When we say ‘local’ we are referring to a small-scale area - it could be an entire village in rural Wiltshire/Hampshire/Dorset, or it could be a specific town or city such as Salisbury.

What characteristics make up the identity of a place?

When we discuss place identity, we are referring to the objective features in an area that combine to create a meaningful place. We usually explore place identity using the six categories of the place profile, which are detailed below:

There are 6 characteristics that make up the identity of a place.

1. **Built environment:** How old are the buildings? What style of housing dominates? Are there any major built structures? How dense are the buildings? What infrastructure (roads, railways, etc.) exists?
2. **Natural environment/ physical geography** What green spaces are there? Are there any protected natural environments? What is the geology and relief like? Are there any waterways?
3. **Demographics:** How many people live there? What is the age structure? Dominant gender? What is the ethnic make-up of the population?
4. **Socio-economic:** Type of jobs that people do? What is the unemployment rate? Average income? Education levels? Average cost of housing?
5. **Cultural:** Are there any facilities for specific groups (e.g. religious, international groups, etc.). Sporting clubs? Local traditions or events?
6. **Political:** Which political party is in power here? Does it differ from the national political party? Are there local groups such as resident associations or heritage groups?

It is the inter relationship of all these factors which give the greatest understanding of what a place is like.

Start a word document and write the title:

“Which characteristics are the most significant in influencing the place identity of _____?”

(Insert the place name you choose to investigate in the space – remember this could be Salisbury or could be the town or village in which you live).

1. Write a brief introduction of where your place is. It would be a good idea to include a map (see the example below).

Introduction:

Alderbury is located to the SE of Salisbury, in the county of Wiltshire in S England.



2. **Demographic characteristics of my local area:**

1. Click on the following website. [Find a geographic area - ONS](#)
2. Type “Salisbury” or the name of your local place into box:

Search by area name or postcode

For example, “Titchfield” or “PO15 5RR”

3. Click on Custom Profiles.

Facts and figures for Toxteth



Custom profiles

Build a custom area profile for Toxteth using Census 2021 data.



Census maps

View Census 2021 data for Liverpool on a map.



Changes over time

Read how Liverpool has changed since the 2011 Census.



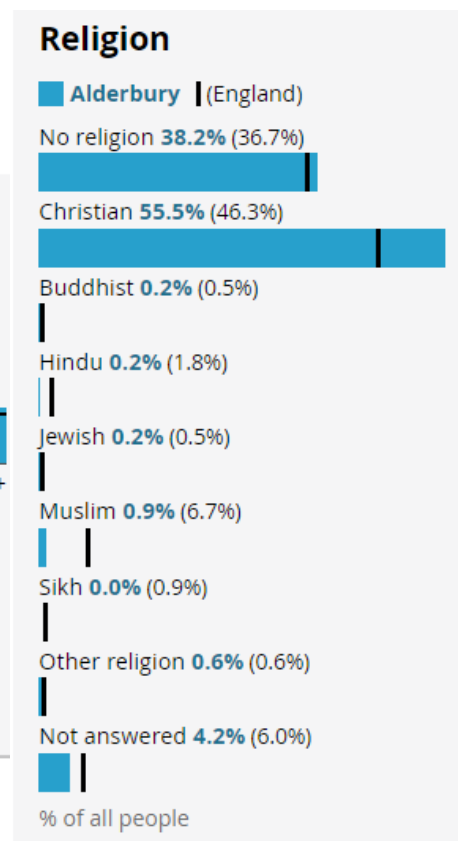
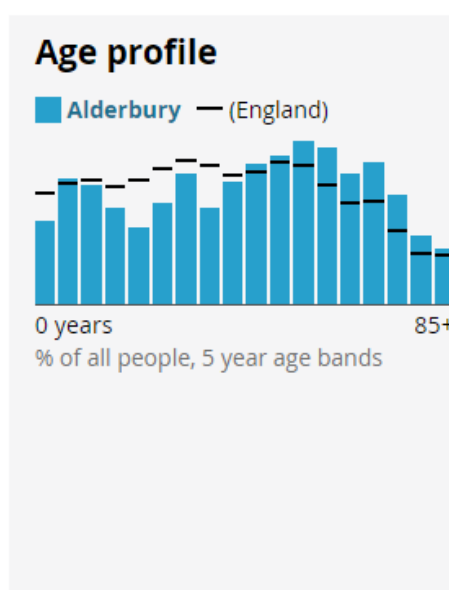
4. Select the boxes of Population, Age, Religion and Country of Birth.

Select topics

Type to filter

- ☒ Population 
- ☐ Accommodation type 
- ☐ Age profile 
- ☐ Central heating 
- ☐ Country of birth 

5. You will notice that a series of graphs appear at the top of the page that look like this:



6. Copy and paste them into your word document.
7. Under each graph write a few lines to describe what it tells you about the area.
8. New Subheading: **Socio Economic Characteristics of my local area.**
9. Select:
- a. Economic Activity Status.
 - b. Highest Level of Qualification.
 - c. Household Deprivation.
 - d. Tenure of Household.

Repeat stages 5-7 above.

10. Choose any 2-3 other graphs that you think are interesting. Decide what type of characteristic they are (cultural/demographic/socio economic etc.) and repeat stages 5-7 above.

11. Finally add some brief information about your local area under the following headings:

a. Built Environment.

b. Natural/Physical Environment.

You might want to use your own knowledge/photos/maps to support this part of your work – remember to add a reference for where the information came from.

Example:



Figure 2: Annotated photograph of the seafront at Whitley Bay. Photograph from Wikipedia.com.

Figure 2: Annotated photograph of the seafront at Whitley Bay. Photograph from Wikipedia.com. Built environment of Whitley Bay is dominated by a grid-like layout of streets with Victorian terraced houses. Although there are some newer housing estates such as in the west of the ward, where streets are more curving and homes have driveways and garages, most homes were built in

the early 20th century. These have very small front gardens with no space for driveways or garages. These can be seen in Figure 3.



Figure 3: An annotated photo of Bideford Gardens. Photo from Google StreetView.

Figure 3: There are no major roads that pass-through Whitley Bay, the most important one would be the A193 which is the seafront road. Public transport is mainly made up of the Tyne and Wear Metro line which connects Whitley Bay with central Newcastle and other areas in the region such as Newcastle Airport. There are two Metro stations in the ward: Whitley Bay and Monkseaton.