

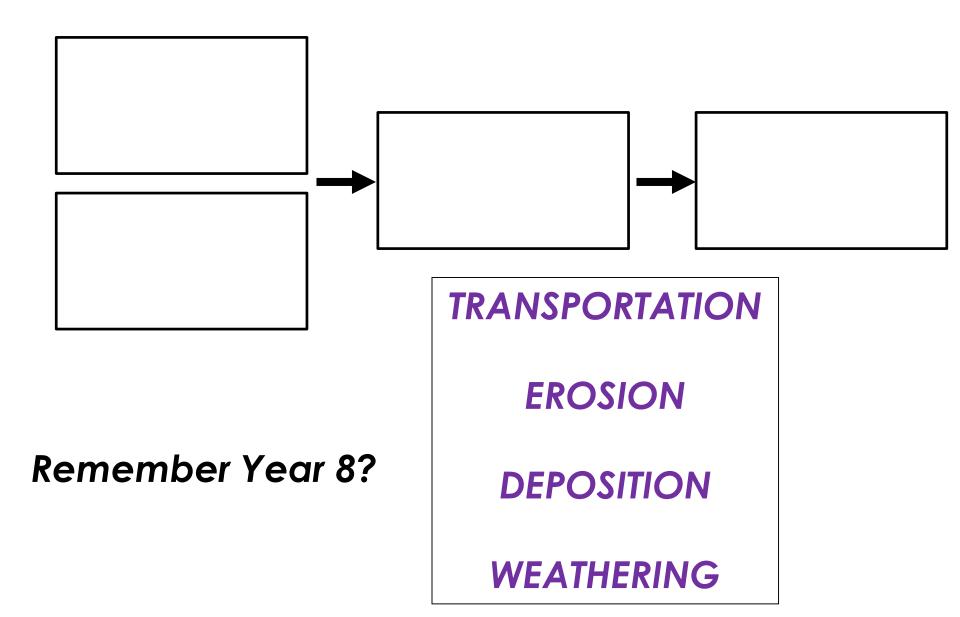
Learning objective:

- **Examine** the influence of sub-aerial processes

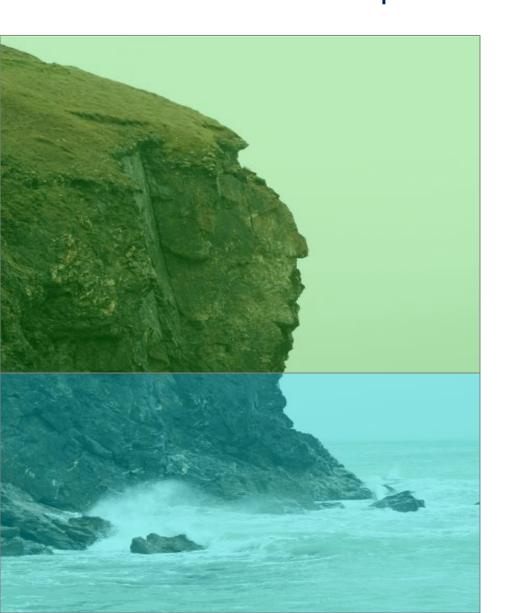
## Learning Outcomes:

- Compare sub-aerial with marine processes
- Explain types of weathering
- Assess how mass movement occurs and the effects it can have

## The coastal system...



## Sub – aerial processes are to do with... Whereas, marine processes are to do with...



#### Sub – Aerial Processes

(weathering):

- Rain
- Temperature
- Animals
- Plants

#### **Marine Processes:**

(erosion):

- Corrasion
- Attrition
- Solution
- Hydraulic Action



## Weathering on the coast

Weathering is:





"Weathering is the break up of rocks by changes in the weather – rainfall and temperature. They are also broken up by plants and animals."







How can the weather cause this to happen?



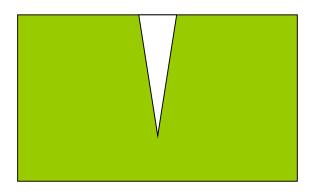
#### Can you remeber the type of weathering common here?



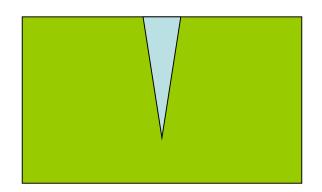
Why is freeze thaw weathering effective here?

Porous (contains holes) and permeable (allows water to pass through)

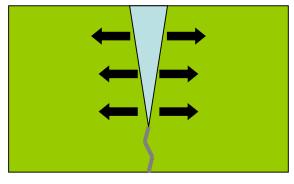
## Freeze – Thaw weathering



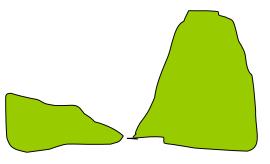
Rocks have many cracks.



Rain water fills the cracks.



Water freezes. Expansion causes stresses and cracks are enlarged. When the ice thaws, the crack contracts.



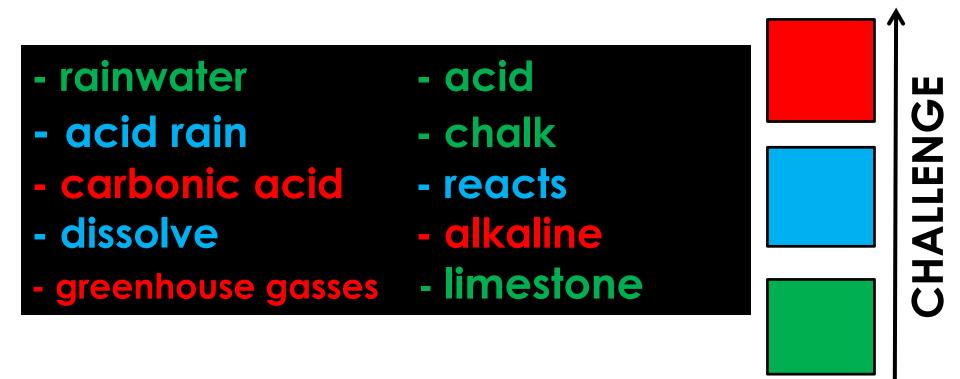
Repeated freezing and thawing happens. Rock fragments break off and collect as scree at the foot of the cliff.



# Explain how chemical weathering happens.



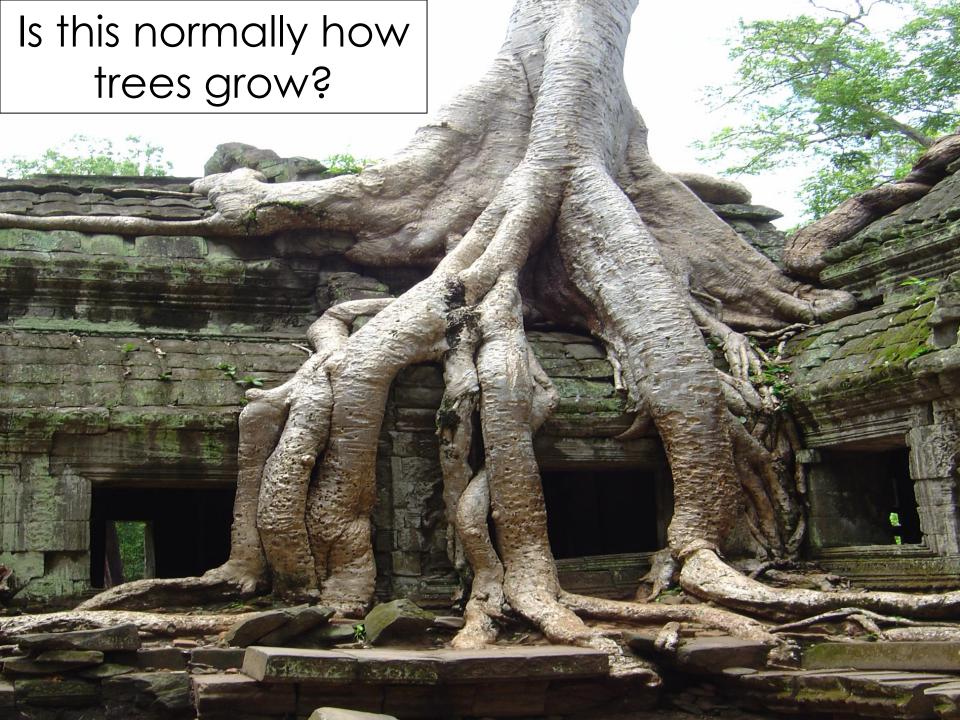
Try to include as many keywords from the list as you can.

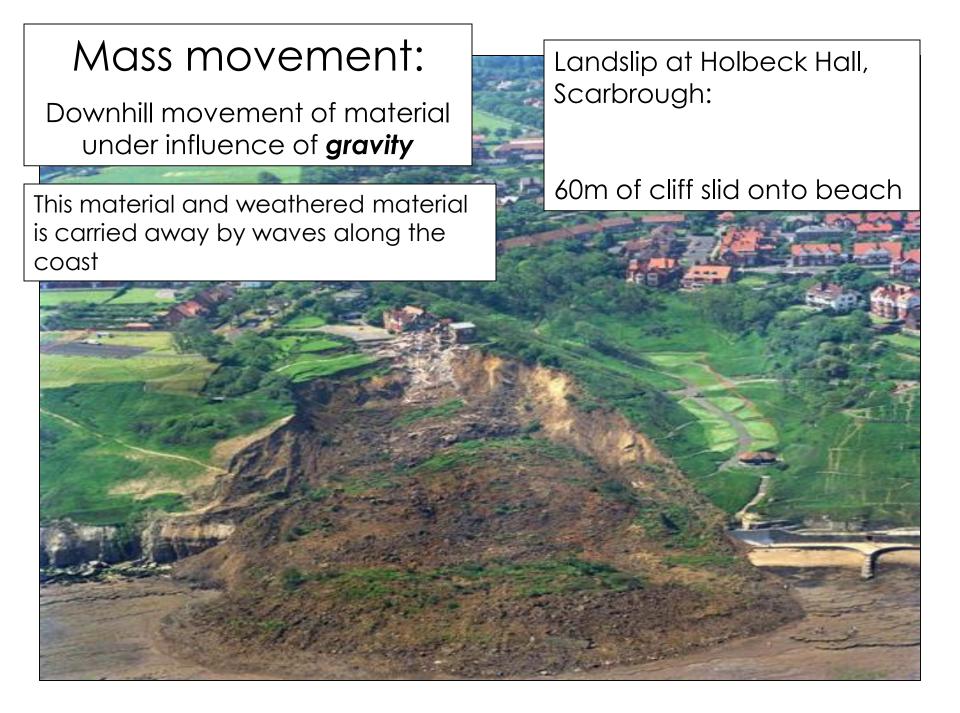


Chemical weathering is caused by the action of rainwater.
Rainwater contains small amounts of acid that attacks alkaline rock such as...

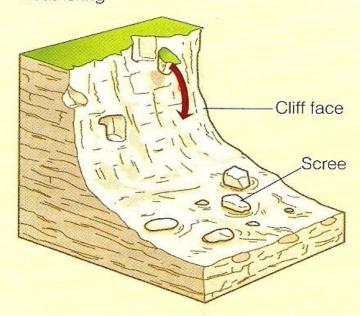
### Peer Assessment

Chemical weathering is caused by the action of rainwater. Rainwater contains small amounts of acid that attacks alkaline rock such as limestone and chalk. The acid is called carbonic acid (H<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>) and is made when CO<sup>2</sup> reacts with rainwater as it falls. This causes the rocks to be dissolved by rainwater. Acid rain makes rainwater more acidic than normal and is caused by greenhouse gasses dissolving in water found in clouds.

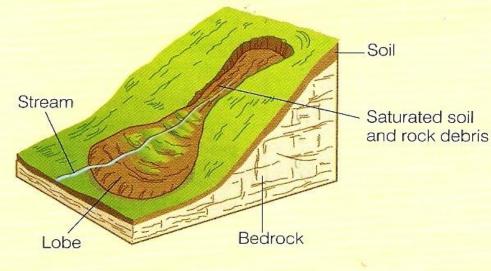




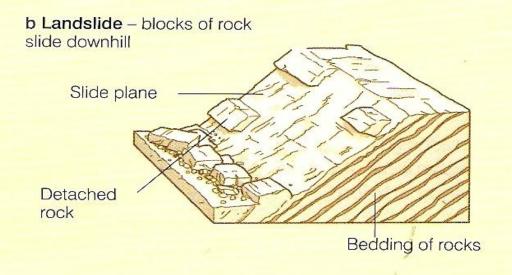
a Rockfall - fragments of rock break away from the cliff face, often due to freeze-thaw weathering



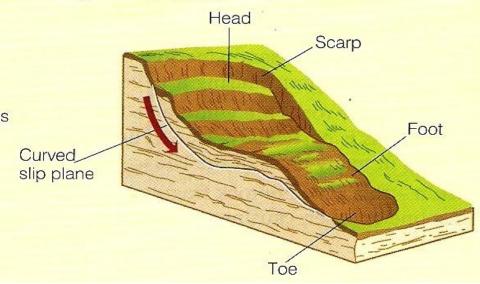
c Mudflow – saturated soil and weak rock flows down a slope



#### Types of mass movement at the coast



d Rotational slip – slump of saturated soil and weak rock along a curved surface



## Define mass movement. (2 marks)

The downward movement of loose material (1) under the influence of gravity (1). It may rapidly transform the coast / cliffs (1) via sliding / slumping / rockfalls (1).

Sketch this photograph, then <u>describe</u> the process of <u>mass movement</u> and <u>suggest</u> the causes.

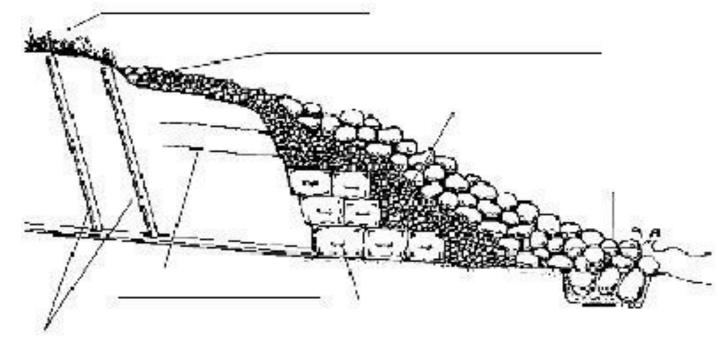


#### Since the landslip occurred, the cliff has been strengthened at a cost of over £1.5 million.

- (a) the slope where the landslide occurred has been made **flatter** the flatter it is, the less likely it is to give way
- (b) new **vegetation** has been planted (a salt-resistant type) to stabilise the cliff top
- (c) **drainage pipes** have been dug into the cliff to help rainwater drain away rather than collecting on top of the impermeable clay layer in the cliff
- (d) a layer of large rocks have been put at the toe (base) of the cliff this is **rock armour** to protect the base of the cliff from wave action it has been cemented into place
- (e) the cliff has been infilled with a layer of **small rocks** to allow the rainwater to pass through easily
- (f) permeable **geotextile bags** filled with clay from the original landslide have been packed against the slope

(g) **geotextile sheets** (a special type of strong plastic which lets the water through) have been

placed within the cliff







Odd one out?



