

Coasts

Key Question/What will I learn by the end?

Lesson sequence

- Know that a coast is the part of land adjoining or near to the sea.
- Know that coastal areas are constantly changing due to natural and human factors.
- Know the different types of coastline which can be found in the UK
- Know about erosion and weathering
- Use appropriate maps/resources to locate places and features
- Read and draw maps including OS grids

Prior Knowledge/ concept links/ vocabulary already known

- Water cycle
- Map reading, use of atlases
- Erosion
- Knowledge of different types of rock

KS2- how does this unit link to the different types of geography (human, physical, environmental?)

- Coast, coastal erosion and protection, abrasion, long-shore drift, transformation
- Human Geography – distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals, water

Sticky learning

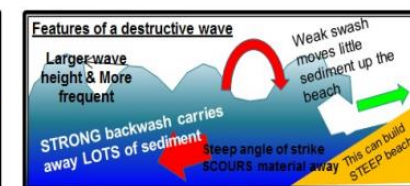
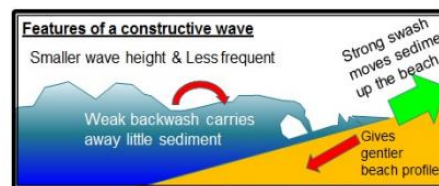
New Knowledge

- Identify coasts and understand how these have changed over time.
- Know that coastal areas are constantly changing due to natural and human factors.
- Know the different types of coastline which can be found in the UK
- Know the process of weathering
- Learn about different erosion landforms: headlands, arches, stacks and sea caves

New Skills

- Select the appropriate map/resource to locate places, features and information in support to answer their geographical questions.
- Using grid references and OS maps
- Use field work skills to investigate an issue and communicate the outcome of their research

Pictorial representations



Key Vocabulary

Coastline: The outline of a coast where the land meets the sea.

Deposition: When material being transported by the sea is dropped due to the sea losing energy.

Transportation: The movement of eroded material up and down, and along the coast.

Erosion: The gradual destruction of land by the sea.

Groyne: A low wall or sturdy barrier built out into the sea from a beach to prevent longshore drift.

Headland: A narrow part of the coast that juts out into the sea.

Sediment: The name given to material that is broken down by erosion. E.g. rocks, pebbles, sand.

Tides: The regular rise and fall of sea levels.

Undercut: Where the lower part of a cliff is eroded often causing the cliff to collapse.

Longshore drift: The transportation of sand and pebbles along the coast by waves.

Swash: The movement of a wave up a shore.
Backwash: The movement of a wave down a shore.
Sea defence: Measures put in place to prevent coastal erosion and longshore drift.

Tourism: the business of encouraging and supporting people visiting places where they do not live.

