

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	New Skills
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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

Features of a constructive wave

Smaller wave height & Less frequent

Weak backwash carries away little sediment

Strong swash moves sediment up the beach

Gives gentler beach profile

Features of a destructive wave

Larger wave height & More frequent

STRONG backwash carries away LOTS of sediment

Weak swash moves little sediment up the beach

Steep angle of strike SCOURS material away

This can build STEEP beaches

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.

