

Coasts (A coast is the edge of the land where it meets the sea or ocean)

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

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

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: Gabion 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.

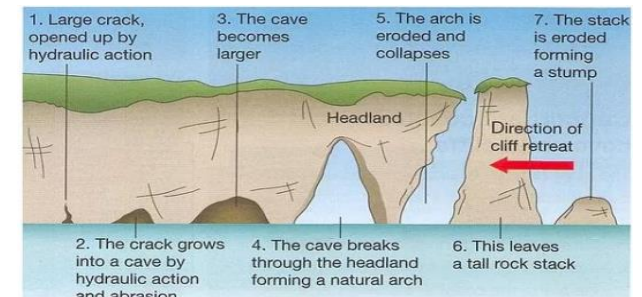
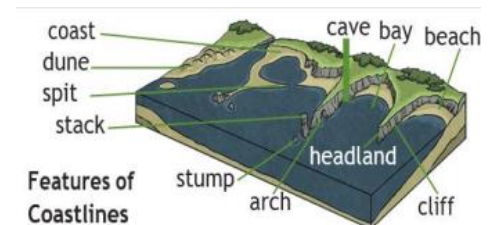
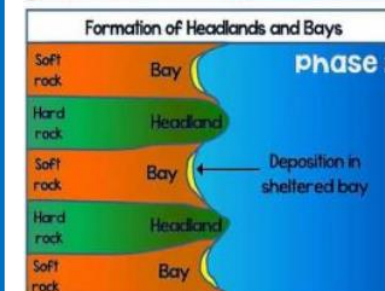
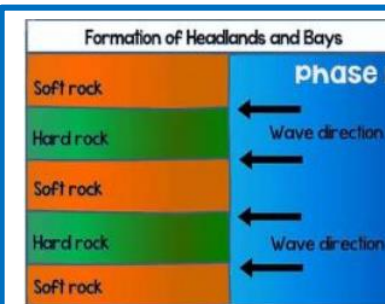
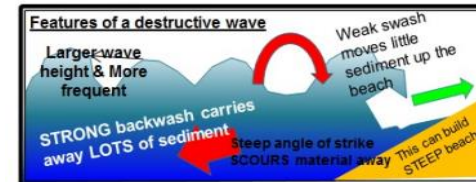
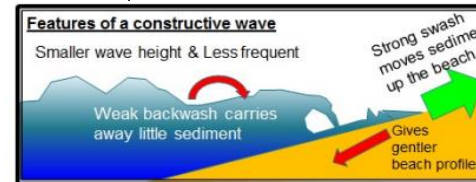
Undercut: Where the lower part of a cliff is eroded often causing the cliff to collapse.

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.

Pictorial representations



Longshore drift

