



Subject	Geography	Theme	Coasts – Where the land meets the sea; Living on the Edge	Term	Spring 2
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What should I already know?
Learnt in Key Stage 1: - Vocabulary linked to the coast such as beach , cliff , coast, ocean, sea, harbour Learnt during previous Geography theme on Rivers: - That erosion means to wear away - That deposition means to put down or drop

What should I know by the end of the unit?
- Around the edge of the UK, where the land meets the sea, can be found <i>coastlines</i> which are some of the most varied in the world. - Along these contrasting coastlines, many different physical features are formed with waves having an important role to play. - Waves can cause three different kinds of erosion to wear away the land at the coast: hydraulic action , abrasion and attrition - <i>Coastlines</i> are made from different types of rock, some hard and some soft. Waves can erode softer rocks quicker than harder rocks and this leads to the formation of bays and headlands . - Cliffs are found along coastlines and they can be worn away by the three kinds of erosion , forming wave cut platforms at the base. - When cliffs jutting out as headlands are eroded, different features such as caves , arches , stacks and stumps can be formed. - While erosion takes place along some coastlines, deposition can happen at others – one coastline’s loss is another coastline’s gain. - Beaches are created when large pieces of rock are eroded from cliffs and then gradually worn away to become smaller rocks, then large pebbles which become smaller ones and finally wear to sand. - Along different areas of the coastline, this sand or small stone can be moved and deposited at other parts of the coast – this is a process known as longshore drift and can lead to the formation of spits and bars , sometimes with lagoons of sea water behind them. - Along some of these contrasting coastlines, different types of coastal protection, such as sea walls, riprap and groynes, are needed to prevent these areas being eroded at a much quicker rate which can destroy homes and affect tourism and industry.

Locational Knowledge
- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)

Geographical Features

Formation of Headlands and Bays

PHASE 1

Formation of Headlands and Bays

PHASE 2

Bays and Headlands

Physical features of a coastline

1. Large crack, opened up by hydraulic action
2. The crack grows into a cave by hydraulic action and abrasion
3. The cave becomes larger
4. The cave breaks through the headland forming a natural arch
5. The arch is eroded and collapses
6. This leaves a tall rock stack
7. The stack is eroded forming a stump

Caves, arches, stacks and stumps

Longshore drift

Geographical Skills and Enquiry
- Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale contrasting and distant places - Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. mountain regions, weather patterns) - Use a scale to measure distances - Confidently identify significant places and environments

Key Vocabulary	
erosion	a process where land material is worn away
waves	waves are created when wind blows over the sea
hydraulic action	when waves smash against the cliffs, it compresses the air trapped in cracks, causing the cliff to crumble
abrasion	when pebbles grind on rocks like sandpaper
attrition	when rocks being carried knock against each other
cliff	a high wall of rock where the land meets the sea
wave cut platform	a wide, gently sloping surface found at the base of the cliff and extends into the sea
headland	land that juts out into the sea made of stronger rock
bay	a smooth curve of coast between two headlands
cave	cracks in the headland are enlarged by the action of the sea and gradually form an opening in the rock
arch	the curved structure is left when the sea erodes the inside of a cave away
stack	a pillar of rock left standing in the sea when the top of an arch collapses
stump	a collapsed or eroded stack
deposition	a process where land material is placed elsewhere
beaches	an area of sand or small stones, deposited by waves
dunes	wind blows off the sea and creates hills of dry sand
longshore drift	eroded material is carried by the waves along the coastline in a direction parallel to the shoreline
bars	a thin barrier of sand that extends across a bay
lagoons	an area of shallow sea separated by a bar from the sea
spits	a narrow strip of land that changes direction as it extends out into the sea