

# Geography

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality geography education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to understand about diverse places, people, resources and natural and human environments. Together with a deep understanding of the earth's key physical and human processes, we will provide children with explanations of how the earth's features are shaped over time. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about geography.

## UK Study - Coasts

Summer 2

### Igniting Prior Knowledge:

Year 3 (UK Regional Study - The Water Cycle/Rivers)

- Physical Features or topographical features are made naturally (mountains, rivers, waterfalls etc)
- Human features are made by humans (buildings, bridges, monuments, canals)
- The rocks and sand are worn away/moved by the water and the weather
- Rivers begin at a source in the mountains/hills and run down, through towns, villages, cities and countryside, getting bigger as they travel. The river meets the sea at the estuary/mouth.
- Rain comes from the clouds in the form of precipitation. The water runs off into the sea and evaporates due to the sun's heat. It forms condensation, due to the temperature change and forms clouds.
- Water pollution is the process by which sources of water such as lakes, rivers and oceans become contaminated, usually as a result of human activity.



### Key Vocabulary:

- Erosion
- Deposition
- Valley
- Contour
- Headland
- Stack
- Stump
- Physical
- Human
- Topography

### New Knowledge:

The North West of England and Wales is situated near the coast – where the land meets the Irish Sea. We live near the Wirral Peninsula and its many beaches. e.g. New Brighton, West Kirby, Thurston, Hoylake. Erosion is when nature such as ice, water, and wind causes rocks and soil to break apart.

Erosion can be caused by nature or can be caused by people.

When the sea loses energy, it drops (deposits) the material it has been carrying. This is known as deposition.

Coastlines are constantly changing and reshaping. Coastal environments are very varied and in a constant state of change: some parts of the coast are being worn away (erosional landforms) and that some parts are being built up (depositional landforms).

A coastline is formed and shaped by the waves eroding and moving the rock.

Erosional landforms include headlands, bays, caves, arches, stacks, stumps.

Human activity can also cause erosion of the coastline. Discuss with the children how building on a cliff can increase the likelihood of cliff instability and slope failure (e.g. Holbeck Hotel in Scarborough which collapsed into the sea in June 1993).

There are different strategies for coastal management (e.g. cliff-face armouring, groynes, artificial harbours, sea walls, doing nothing). There are advantages and disadvantages of each strategy.

People can protect coastal areas by sticking to designated footpaths, taking litter home with them, evading wildlife habitats etc.

Beaches are the most common depositional landform (where material has been transported from elsewhere on the coastline and deposited to form a beach).

You can use an Ordnance Survey map to identify the two main types of beach – sand and shingle.

Llandudno is a coastal town in North Wales.

Llandudno is effectively a bowl with the existing sea defences acting as the rim; this means that if water does pass over the defences (due to wave overtopping or high water levels) or through the defences (due to a breach) the water will flow into the town.

A headland is a narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea.

The Great Orme is a headland located in Llandudno and is made of limestone – it provides homes for a variety of birds.