

Subject Specific Vocabulary

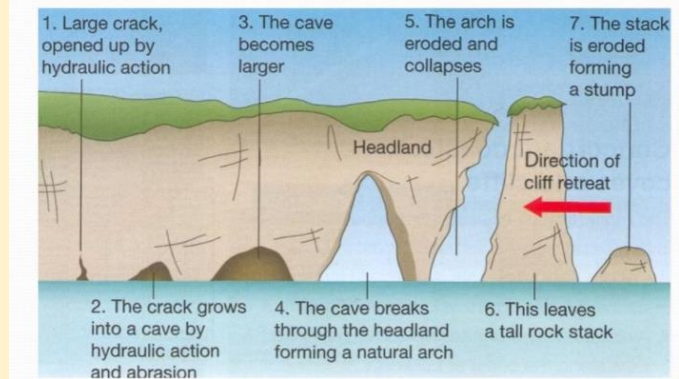
Coast	A coast is where land meets the sea.
Tide	The rising and falling of the sea in a particular place.
Bay	An inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards, usually with a beach
Headland	An area of hard rock where land sticks out into the sea either side of a bay.
Spit	A spit is a section of beach that is connected to the mainland and grows out into the sea.
Stack	A tall piece of rock standing alone in the sea.
Beach	A narrow sloping strip of land caused by the sea dropping sediment and material.
Cliff	A cliff is a mass of rock that is almost vertical and rises high above the ground.
Human features	Man made features along the coast that are not natural.
Physical features	Natural features that have developed.
Coastal erosion	The wearing away of the coast by the sea.
Sediment	The material that is dropped after water has carried it.
Deposition	When the sea loses energy, it drops the sediment and material it is carrying.
Hydraulic action	The process when waves crash against cliffs forcing air into cracks causing the rock to break apart.

Year 6 Geography Coasts

Sticky Knowledge about Mountains

- In the UK no one lives further than 80 miles away from the coast.
- Britain has one of the largest coastlines in Europe and is constantly changing due to erosion. This is called coastal retreat.
- Coastal settlements were created to help trade.
- Tides are created by the gravitational pull of the moon and sun.
- Constructive waves deposit more material than they erode while destructive waves erode more material than they deposit.
- Long shore drift erodes a beach by moving material down the beach in a zig zag motion.
- Coastal defences are installed to protect the land from erosion.
- The British coastline provides vital habitats with some of Europe's largest bird colonies.
- The process of:

CAVES, ARCHES, STACKS & STUMPS



Exciting Books



Place knowledge Mountains

The Yorkshire Coast

- Known as the Jurassic coast due to the fossils discovered
- Coastal settlements/resorts (Scarborough, Bridlington, Filey, Whitby, Hornsea, Withernsea, Robin Hood's Bay)
- Flamborough head – beauty spot and lighthouse
- Spur point



Fieldwork Trip to Filey.

Year 6 Geography - Coasts

Prior Learning

- Children will know the difference between human and physical geographical features.
- Children will be familiar with human features located at the coast (Year 4 Coastal topic).
- Children will be familiar with the term erosion and deposition (Year 5 Rivers topic).
- Children will be familiar with Ordnance Survey (OS) maps and using 6 figure grid reference to locate places and key features.
- Children will be familiar with the problem of plastic pollution (Science week)

Core Learning/Skills

- Children will use atlases, maps and digital mapping to locate significant coastal settlements and features.
- Children will be able to describe the topographical features of the Yorkshire coast.
- Children will understand geographical similarities between the Yorkshire Coast and similar regions in Europe, including a region closer to the equator.
- Children will extend their understanding of OS symbols, contours and six figure grid references.
- Children will explain the key physical processes that occur at the coast (erosion) as well as how coastal features are formed.
- Children will describe why coastal settlements developed and how they are changing due to coastal erosion.
- Children will use fieldwork skills (diagrams, digital photos and observations and measure) to investigate the Filey coast looking for signs of erosion and coastal retreat.
- Children will evaluate the pros and cons of living in a coastal settlement.
- Children will sketch maps representing an accurate visual representation of a place visited.
- Children will understand the importance of renewable energy.