

# What will our coastline look like in 20 years time?

**National Curriculum objectives:** Pupils should be taught:

To name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (incl. ...coasts) and land-use patterns: and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

To describe and understand key aspects of physical geographies, including: coasts.

To describe key aspects of human geography, including: the distribution of natural resources including energy

## Knowledge:

- Hedon is a small town in East Yorkshire in England close to the Holderness Coast Line. The nearest city is Hull, which is the location of Siemens, a leading engineering and technology services company. The wind turbine blade manufacture takes place on their Hedon Road site. Why is location important for the wind turbine renewable energy fields offshore along the Holderness coast? Consider economic activity and trade links this brings to our area.
- What is a coast? It is where the land meets the sea.
- What are managed/unmanaged beaches? A beach where humans are attempting to control coastal erosion by using sea defences such as rock armour, sea wall, rip rap, and gabions./A beach which has been left to the natural processes of coastal erosion, caused by longshore drift and the weather.
- Identify coastlines and named coastal features around the British Isles.
- How do weathering and humans cause coastal erosion?
- What are the different stages of erosion? How do these change coastlines over time?
- How do humans impact coastal erosion? Humans use the coast for leisure, tourism, trade and transportation. This has a negative effect by causing pollution, speeding up the process of erosion and affecting the economy of the area.
- Human life is affected when: living near the coast due to coastal erosion. Many homes, businesses and livelihoods have been lost due to the eroding coastline. One example of this is making it impossible to sell your house.

## Key vocabulary

**Arch:** A natural opening eroded out of a cliff face

**Abrasion:** Where pebbles grind along a rock platform

**Attrition:** Where rocks in the sea knock into each other and become smaller and rounded.

**Bay:** A body of water partially surrounded by coastline

**Backwash:** The movement of a wave down a shore.

**Beach:** A beach is a narrow, gently sloping strip of land that lies along the edge of an ocean, lake, or river.

**Cave:** Or cavern is a natural opening in the earth, large enough for an exploration.

**Cliff:** A vertical or nearly vertical rock exposure.

**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.

**Landform:** Features on the Earth's surface that is part of the terrain.

**Long shore drift:** The transportation of sand and pebbles along the coast by waves.

**Transportation:** The movement of eroded material up and down, and along the coast.

**Erosion:** The gradual destruction of land by the sea.

# Year 6 - Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser

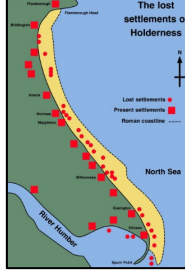
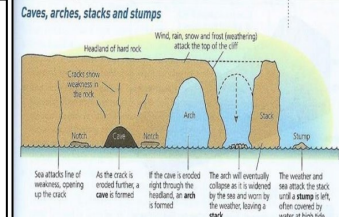
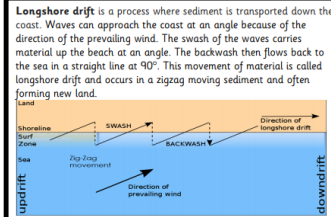


## What should I already know?

- Our local area, extending to the UK and beyond.
- Some human and physical characteristics and know about some key topographical features and land use patterns in the UK.
- Some key aspects of physical geography e.g. rivers, the water cycle and some key aspects of human geography e.g. Hull as a port, economic activity and trade links.

## Geographical skills and enquiry:

- Suggest questions for investigation e.g. how does erosion impact on land use?
- Use a variety of primary and secondary sources of evidence.
- Collect evidence unaided and consider larger scales of places/contrast with distant places.
- Analyse evidence and draw conclusions e.g. debate advantages and disadvantages of types of land use e.g. coastal hotels and increase of tourism v pressure this creates on coastal erosion.
- Confidently use atlases (incl. index and contents), OS maps, online maps, maps with different scales
- Begin to draw own thematic maps or sketch maps using own symbols e.g. changes in outline or features of coastline.



**Groyne:** A low wall or sturdy barrier built out into the sea from a beach to prevent long shore drift.

**Headland:** A narrow part of the coast that juts out into the sea.

**Sea defence:** Human measure taken or built to protect parts of the coastline from erosion.

**Sediment:** The name given to material that is broken down by erosion. E.g. rocks, pebbles, sand.

**Spit:** an extended stretch of beach material that projects out to sea and is joined to the mainland at one end.

**.Stack:** a geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea near a coast, formed by wave erosion

**Stump:** Erosion causes an arch to collapse, leaving the pillar of hard rock standing away from the coast—the stack. Eventually, erosion will cause the stack to collapse, leaving a stump.

**Swash:** The movement of a wave up a shore.

**Tides:** The regular rise and fall of sea levels.

**Tourism:** the business of encouraging and supporting people visiting places where they do not live.

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

**Weathering:** Wear away or change the appearance of rocks/cliffs by the long exposure to the atmosphere, water or biological organisms.

