

Year 4 - Summer

Geography Knowledge Organiser

Unit of work:

Coasts

Links to other year groups: Year 12 (Spring Term)

Key Vocabulary:

coast- the part of the land adjoining or near the sea.

shoreline- the line along which a large body of water meets the land.

formation - the action of forming or process of being formed.

erosion - the process of eroding or being eroded by wind, water, or other natural agents.

attrition- when material such as rocks and stones carried by waves hit and knock against each other wearing them down.

abrasion - the process of wearing something away.

coastal management- defence against flooding and erosion using coastal defences.

swash - The water washed up on a beach when a wave breaks.

backwash - The water running back down the beach after a wave has broken.

coastal deposition- is when the sea drops or deposits material.

longshore drift - the movement of material along a coast by waves which approach at an angle to the shore but recede directly away from it.

delta- formed when the supply of sediments to the coast by a river is faster than they are dispersed by waves, tides and the associated currents.

Hydraulic action- the erosion that occurs when the motion of water against a rock surface produces mechanical weathering.

Fieldwork- learning/research involving first-hand experience, which takes place outside the classroom.

Human Geographical Features:

We will discuss the effects of climate change and the rising temperatures causing ice caps to melt and water levels to rise.

We will explore coastal defences and the efforts humans are making to try and stop coastal erosion in the form of sea walls, revetments, gabions and groynes.

The children will understand that building on or near cliff edges can increase the risk of instability and therefore cause coastal erosion in the form of landslides. We will explore how people have lost homes and businesses.



Map / Key Places:

We will discuss coastlines around the UK, locating them on maps before examining the coastlines around Europe & the world.



We will look closely at the coastlines that surround us on the Wirral and what it means to be a peninsular.

The children will have the opportunity to partake in fieldwork at the coast, examining real world examples of erosion in New Brighton.



Physical Geographical Features:

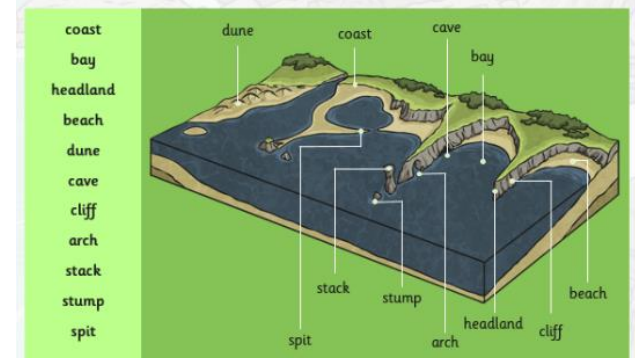
Coastal areas are constantly changing and all coastal areas are different.

Features of coastlines include: caves, arches and stack; they are formed by erosion landforms or depositional landforms.

We will find out how beaches and sand are formed - there two main types of beach: sand and shingle.



Features of Coastlines



Key facts/statistics:

The UK coast is over 32,000km long

The highest cliff is Beachy Head at 163m high

The longest shingle bank is Chesil Beach, Dorset - 29km long

At Holderness in Yorkshire the waves are washing away 1.5m of cliff each year.

Sequence of Lessons	
	Brief summary of lesson content
Lesson 1	To find out what coasts are and how they are formed.
Lesson 2	To find out about the physical features of coasts and the processes of erosion that affect them.
Lesson 3	To explore different strategies of coastal management.
Lesson 4	To explore different strategies of coastal management.
Lesson 5	To be able to use maps and secondary sources to research and describe coastal areas.
Lesson 6	To learn how changes in land use will affect people and the environment in different ways.
Lesson 7	Coasts fieldtrip