

## Amazing Facts

- A coast is a strip of land that meets the sea or ocean. This land could be made of things such as rock, sand, mud or gravel.
- Britain has a wealth of diverse coastal landscapes including Durdle Door on the Jurassic Coast – one of the most iconic landscapes – and the geological wonder which is the Giants Causeway found on the north coast of Northern Ireland.
- The Giant's Causeway is an area of about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, the result of an ancient volcanic fissure eruption.
- Erosional landforms include headlands, bays, caves, stacks, stumps and arches.
- There are over 1,200 different species of animals and plants on British beaches.
- The UK is surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, Irish Sea, and the English Channel. It is a maritime nation, which means that the lives of people living here are connected with the sea.
- Erosion and deposition are the main processes that form coastlines.



## School Trip to Lepe Park



## The Big Picture

### What I should know:

- Year 6 – Tides are caused by attraction of the moon and sun
- Some names of significant UK coastlines and coastal regions
- Physical and human characteristics and attractions of a coastline (including wildlife)

### What I will know:

- Coasts are always changing, and physical features can be formed through erosion
- How the processes of erosion and deposition can form coastlines and coastal landforms
- How UK coastal regions vary

### Links to future topics:

- Year 7 – how coastlines are managed and protected from erosion

## Glossary

- Bay** – An area of the sea between two main headlands.
- Beach** – The land at the edge of a lake, ocean, or other body of water. A beach slopes gently toward the water and usually has sand or pebbles.
- Cliff** – A high, steep face of rock or earth.
- Coastal management/sea defences** – strategies to help stop erosion and protect coastal areas. Examples include groynes, breakwaters, and sea walls.
- Current** – A continuous and directed movement of water.
- Deposition** – New material is brought to the coastline by waves or the current and adds to the land (e.g., sand or rocks).
- Dune** – A mound of sediment formed by wind and wave action.
- Erosion** – Wearing away of the Earth's surface by wind or water.
- Groynes** – A man made structure built on the beach from wood, concrete, or large boulders. It traps sediment, stopping the beach being gradually moved away with the tidal action (a process known as longshore drift).
- High tide** – The highest point reached by the rising tide.
- Landform** – The Earth's topographic features, such as bays, caves, and spits, that have been formed by natural forces of movement like erosion.
- Longshore drift** – The process of sediment being transported along the coastline.
- Low tide** – The lowest point reached by each falling tide.
- Mudflat** – Areas of the coast sheltered from waves and where slow-moving tides gently lap over a flat expanse of fine mud.
- Shingle beach** – A beach that is made up of stones, pebbles, and other small rocks.
- Tide** – The recurring rising and falling of the water caused by the gravitational attraction of the moon and the sun.