

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)

Year 4 Science - Water Cycle

Year 4 - European Study



New Knowledge:

- The North West of England and Wales is situated near the coast – where the land meets the Irish Sea.
- Erosion is when nature such as ice, water, and wind causes rocks and soil to break apart, but it can also be caused by people.
- 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).
- When the sea loses energy, it drops (deposits) the material it has been carrying. This is known as deposition.
- Beaches are the most common depositional landform (where material has been transported from elsewhere on the coastline and deposited to form a beach).
- Erosional landforms include headlands, bays and caves.
- People can protect coastal areas by sticking to designated footpaths, taking litter home with them, evading wildlife habitats etc.
- Llandudno is a coastal town in North Wales.
- 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
- There are many human features of the Llandudno coastline, e.g. Victorian pier, Great Orme Tramway, Great Orme cable cars, Victorian promenade.
- Tourism is an important part of the economy in Llandudno.
- Topography is the study of the forms and features of land surfaces.
- Ordnance Survey maps are covered in a series of faint blue lines that make up a grid. The lines have numbers accompanying them that allow you to accurately pinpoint your location on a map using a grid reference.
- You can use 4-figure coordinates to locate features.
- A grid reference is a series of numbers. All the numbers going across the face of the map, (left to right), are called eastings (this is because they are heading eastward), and all the numbers going up the face of the map from bottom to top are called northings (because they are heading in a northward direction).
- When giving a 4-figure grid reference you should always give the eastings number first and the northings number second.
- There is a grid reference tool on digital map making.