

Subject Theme Overview

Year 6

Charlton Kings Junior School



Subject Geography **Theme** Coasts – Living on the Edge; Coastal Localities: Stackpole, Wales

Term Summer

What should I already know?

Learnt in Key Stage 1:

- Vocabulary linked to the coast such as **beach**, **cliff**, coast, ocean, sea, harbour

Learnt during previous Geography theme on Rivers:

- That **erosion** means to wear away
- That **deposition** means to put down or drop

What should I know by the end of the unit?

- Around the edge of the UK, where the land meets the sea, are found *coastlines* which are some of the most varied in the world.
- Two such coastlines can be found in Pembrokeshire and Holderness – these coastlines contrast greatly with the first being formed from much harder types of rock whereas the second is formed from much softer types of rock, increasing the rate at which erosion can take place.

- Along some of these contrasting coastlines, different types of coastal protection, such as sea walls, riprap and groynes, are needed to prevent these areas being eroded at a much quicker rate, which can destroy homes and affect tourism and industry, such as on the Holderness Coast.

- The coastline, which lies on the edge of Pembrokeshire National Park on the South West coast of Wales, is where Stackpole Outdoor Learning Centre can be found. As there is resistant rock on this coastline, this area has many interesting rock formations and coastal features such as caves, arches and stacks. Children have an opportunity to see first-hand the features which have been learnt during our work on coasts.

- The physical geographical features of Stackpole will be compared to Tenby, a more tourist-orientated town close by. We will learn about the human geographical features of Tenby and how it differs from the more natural setting of Stackpole.

- Using the South Pembrokeshire OS Landranger map, these locations will be found making use of both four-figure and six-figure grid references.

- Comparing near-by villages which have steeper slopes that descend into valleys, contour lines on the OS Map can be used to determine how steep the hills and slopes are in this locality.

- In comparison to the locality of Charlton Kings, which lies on the edge of the Cotswolds, there are similarities and differences between these areas.

Locational Knowledge

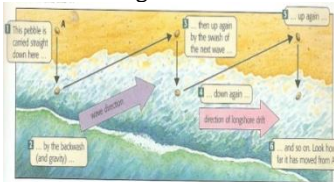
- Name and locate counties and cities of the UK, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers)

Geographical Features

Physical features of a coastline



Longshore drift



Coastal Protection



Sea walls

Riprap



Groynes – slowing Longshore drift
Stackpole



Geographical Skills and Enquiry

- Investigate places with more emphasis on the larger scale contrasting local and distant places
- Use atlases to find out about other features of places. (e.g. terrain/relief diagrams, coastal regions and weather patterns) including OS maps
- Use a scale to measure distances
- Analyse and interpret climatic data

Key Vocabulary

erosion	a process where land material is worn away
deposition	a process where land material is placed elsewhere
waves	waves are created when wind blows over the sea
longshore drift	eroded material is carried by the waves along the coastline in a direction parallel to the shoreline
headland	land that juts out into the sea made of stronger rock
bay	a smooth curve of coast between two headlands
beaches	an area of sand or small stones, deposited by waves
dunes	wind blows off the sea and creates hills of dry sand
cliff	a high wall of rock where the land meets the sea
cave	cracks in the headland are enlarged by the action of the sea and gradually form an opening in the rock
arch	the curved structure is left when the sea erodes the inside of a cave away
stack stump	a pillar of rock left standing in the sea when the top of an arch collapses; a collapsed or eroded stack
resistant	a word to describe a type of rock that does not erode easily
coastal protection	methods of slowing down the speed at which erosion and the power of waves can wear away a coastline
sea wall	made out of stone or concrete and placed at the bottom of the cliff or land they are going to protect from the sea
groynes	made out of rock or wood and built at a right angle to the beach, running from the land into the sea
riprap	big rocks piled up beneath a cliff or at the top of a beach
locality	an area surrounding a specific place
climate	different types of weather typical to a certain area
grid reference	a group of numbers used to find places on a map
contour lines	Curved lines on maps that show different height levels
relief	the actual slopes, hills and gradients of a landscape
tourist	a person who visits a place but does not live there permanently
indigenous	a person who resides in a certain place for most of the time