

Year 5/6: What do we know about our local coastline?

FAMOUS COASTLINES IN THE UK:



GIANTS CAUSEWAY

Northern Ireland

The Giant's Causeway is an area of about 40,000 interlocking basalt columns, the result of an ancient volcanic fissure eruption.



JURASSIC COAST

England

It is England's first and only natural World Heritage Site. The site is a 95 mile stretch of the south coast in Exmouth.



FIFE COASTLINE

Scotland

The Fife Coastal Path stretches from North Queensferry, in the south of Fife, stretching for 150 km to the Tay Bridge.



PEMBROKESHIRE

Wales

The length of coastline 420km and it is the only UK National Park which is primarily designated for its coastal landscape.

WHAT DO WE ALREADY KNOW?

A beach is the land at the edge of a lake, ocean, or other body of water.

There are 5 major oceans of the world: Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, Arctic and Southern Ocean and the United Kingdom is surrounded by the Irish Sea, North Sea, English Channel and is part of the Atlantic Ocean.

A river starts at the source and ends at the mouth.



WEATHERING & EROSION:

Erosion is where natural materials are worn away and transported by environmental features such as water, wind and ice.

Weathering is the process of wearing away rocks by the weather. There are three different types of weathering:

Biological weathering (caused by animals and plants), **Chemical weathering** (caused by acidic rain) and **Physical weathering** (caused by water getting into rocks).

KEY VOCABULARY:



ARCH: A curved structure made out of stone or brick.



EROSION: Wearing away of the earth's surface by wind or water.



ACIDIC: A chemical substance which reacts with others to form salts.



HEADLAND: A high piece of land that sticks out into a body of water.



CAVE: A natural hole or hollow in the earth.



SPIT: An extended stretch of beach.



COASTLINE: The outline or shape of a coast.



STACK: Landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column.



DEPOSITION: The act of depositing something, or the thing deposited.



STUMP: A part left over after the rest has been broken.



DISSOLVE: To melt or become liquid.

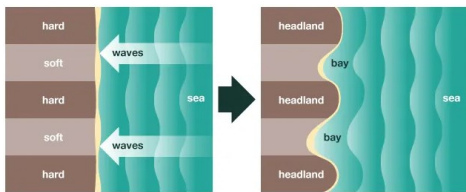


WEATHERING: Is the wearing down or breaking of rocks while they are in place.

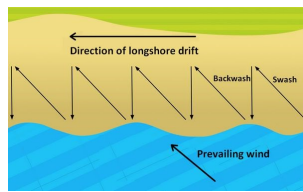


DUNE: A mound or hill of sand built up by the action of wind.

PHYSICAL PROCESSES:



HEADLAND AND BAY: Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will erode more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.



LONGSHORE DRIFT: Is the process through which sediment is moved across a beach.

SPITS: are formed by deposition. The tide carries eroded material along the coastline. Deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.



FEATURES OF A COASTLINE:

