

Coasts

Year: Two
Term: Summer

Prior knowledge for teachers

The children will now have a good understanding of the UK and its countries and the surrounding seas.

They will know that the world is made up of large land masses called continents and these are surrounded by five oceans. They will have studied human and physical features in their immediate environment and those of the local area.

In this topic we will be identifying and describing geographical features of the coast, using simple vocabulary. They will be using aerial maps to recognise and describe these features. The children will be continuing to use their compass directions to explore routes of coastal towns as well as using simple grid references to locate places and features of interest.

Key vocabulary

- **Attractions** - A place which draws visitors by providing something of interest.
- **Beach** - A pebbly or sandy shore.
- **Cliff** - A very steep, vertical, or overhanging face of rock or earth.
- **Harbour** - A place on the coast where ships may moor in shelter, especially one protected from rough water.
- **Human features** - Human activity that has affected the earth's surface, e.g. bridges, settlements.
- **Ocean** - One of the 5 largest areas of salt water in the world.
- **Physical features** – Natural features of a location, e.g. a beach, a river.
- **Pier** - A structure built out into the water as a place for boats to dock, for people to walk or to protect or form a harbour.
- **Port** - A port is a place where boats can come and go to load and unload their supplies/people.
- **Rock pools** - A pool of water among rocks, typically along a shoreline.
- **Sand dunes** - A dune is a mound of sand formed by the wind, usually along the beach or in a desert.
- **Sea** - A large area of salty water that is part of an ocean.
- **Seaside** - A place by the sea.
- **Vegetation** - The plant life that is found in an area.

Year 2 – Coasts

Geography - Know that geography is the study of places and the relationships between people and their environments

Question –What makes a coastal settlement different to an inland settlement?

Fieldwork opportunities

	Key geography Knowledge	Key geography skills
Week 1 (Retrieval)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that there is one global ocean that is often divided into five distinct oceans and locate them on a world map and globe: the Pacific Ocean, the Atlantic Ocean, the Indian Ocean, the Southern Ocean and the Arctic Ocean Know that the Pacific Ocean is the largest body of water on Earth Know that seas are smaller bodies of water than oceans that are often partly surrounded by land and that other bodies of water include rivers and lakes Know that the UK is surrounded by: The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea and The Atlantic Ocean. Know how to locate these bodies of water on a labelled map. 	<p><u>To know and understand places</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can name and locate on a map the seaside town studied. <p><u>To understand geographical patterns and processes</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can identify and describe the key features of a location in order to say whether it is a city, town, village, coastal or rural area.
Week 2	<p>Introduction to coasts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that locations along the coast are often locations for people going on holiday as many people enjoy relaxing on the beach Know that one of the closest sea-side to Wolverhampton is Weston- Super Mare – locate on a UK map with Wolverhampton (N, S, E, W). Know that where the land meets the sea is called a coast and when seen on a map this can be called a coastline; (know how to identify this on an OS map) know that at the coast there can be steep drops where cliffs meet the sea or ocean and that there can be beaches where the land meets the sea or ocean. Know that there are sandy beaches and pebble beaches, which depends on the strength of the waves in an area Know that the sand and pebbles on a beach have been created by the water hitting land and eroding it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use simple geographical vocabulary to refer to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Physical geography, including: beach, cliff, coast, mountain, sea, ocean, vegetation Human geography, including: port and harbour <p><u>To organise and communicate geographically</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can use compass directions (North, South, East and West).
Week 3	<p>Physical and human features</p> <p>A visit to Poole Harbour - KS1 Geography - BBC Bitesize</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the human and physical features of a seaside. Identify which are human and which are physical. Physical – beach, sea, cliffs, cave, rock pools, sand, bay Human – pier, promenade, harbour, shops, lighthouse, houses, port. Label features on an aerial photograph. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can devise a simple map, using and constructing basic symbols in a key.
Week 4	<p>Weston-Super Mare</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can ask and answer simple questions when investigating different places and environments.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know that not all features taught (session above) are in every seaside resort in the UK. Show examples of seaside resorts with less features. ● Know the physical and human features found at Weston-Super Mare using aerial map and images. ● Using an aerial view photograph children to create a map of the area using simple OS symbols for features studied. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● I can use aerial photographs and plan perspectives to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features. ● I can use simple grid references (A1, B1).
Week 5	Grid references <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know how to use simple grid references to identify taught features of the seaside. ● Use OS maps of seaside towns to locate features using simple grid references. 	
Week 6	Seaside resort – St Ives case study <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know St Ives is located in Cornwall, South West of England. ● To ask questions about St. Ives – features that might be present. ● Know how to use N, S, E, W to create a route through St. Ives visiting main attractions/ features of interest to the children. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Question: What makes a coastal settlement different to an inland settlement? 	