## Are all coastal locations the same?

## What should I already know?

The key features of living in a sea side town including those of Bognor Regis. Some of the features of the British coastline.

The importance and impact of Grace Darling in British history.

The function and importance of lighthouses.

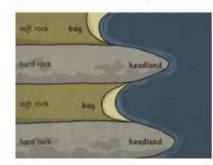
The importance of staying safe at the coast.

To help me answer the BIG questions I will learn the following words	
Word	Definition
Erosion	The wearing away and removal of land
Deposition	The settling of material, such as sand, carried by waves or currents
Tide	The change in level of the sea during the day
Longshore Drift	The natural movement of sand along a beach
Groynes	A fence built out onto a beach to stop the natural drift of sand
Shingle	A term used for pebbles on a beach
Headland	The parts of the coast that stand out into the sea.
Sand spit	A long, often curved deposit of sand formed where the coast turns
	sharply or there is an estuary
Weathering	The breakdown of rocks where they are
Stack	A rock tower eroded away from a cliff on the coastline

## To help me answer the BIG question I will be learning...

- to use aerial photographs to recognise landmarks and basic human and physical features,
- compare the human and physical geographical features
- the natural process of longshore drift and how it affects coastlines around the world
- why humans seek to manage their environment through the addition of sea defences

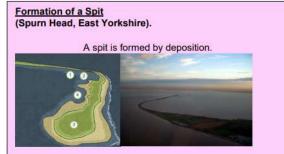
## **Bay and Headland**



If a coastline is made of sections of harder and softer rock, these will erode (wear away) at different speeds when attacked by waves.

Where the softer rock has eroded more quickly, bays form.

The harder rock erodes more slowly, and forms headlands surrounding bays.



- The tide carries eroded material along the coastline coast.
- 2. The deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land.
- Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape.
- 4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.

