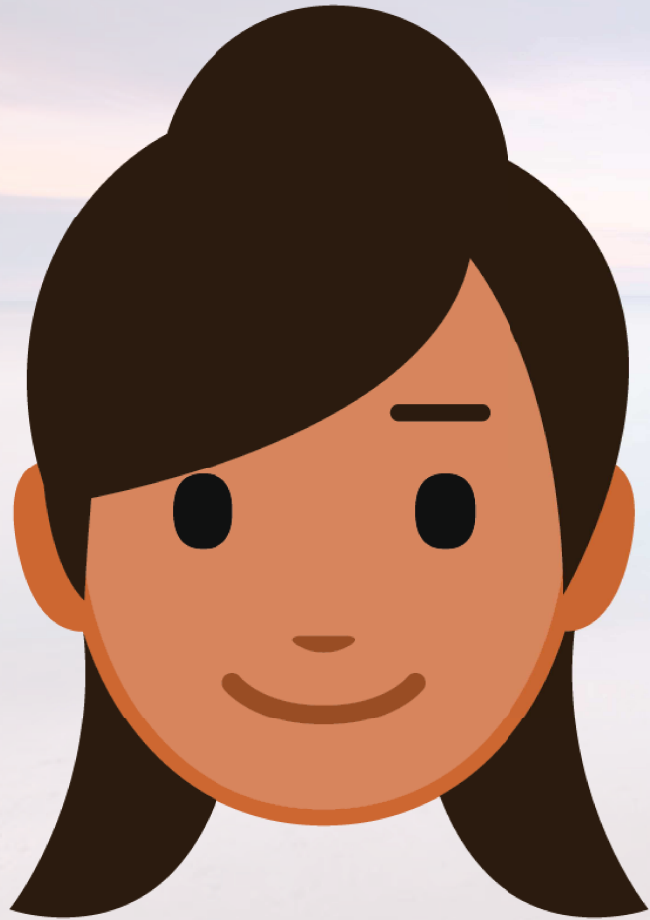


Investigating Coasts

Learning Objective:

To find out what coasts are and how they are formed.



What is a
coast?

Think of a definition then
discuss your ideas.

Which coastal areas in the UK have you been to?

Can you find them on this map?

What were they like?



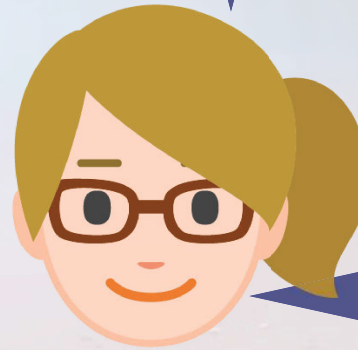
BACK

Year 3 Geography

NEXT



Which coastal areas in Europe have you been to?



Can you find them on this map? What were they like?

BACK

Year 3 Geography

NEXT



Which coastal areas around the world have you been to?

[BACK](#)

Year 3 Geography

[NEXT](#)



Which coastal
areas around
the world have
you been to?

BACK

Year 3 Geography

NEXT

Coastal areas are constantly changing.
All coastal areas are different.

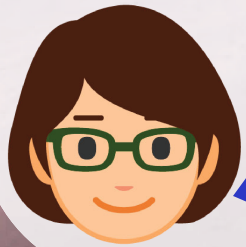


Some areas are worn away
by waves and weather
conditions. These are called
erosion landforms.



Some areas are built up by
materials brought in by the
sea. These are called
depositional landforms.

Erosion landforms, such as cliffs and headlands, are created when the waves wear away the rock and when weather conditions weaken the rock and break it down. The type of erosion landform created depends on the type of rock.



Why do you think this is?

Cliffs of Flamborough, East Riding of Yorkshire



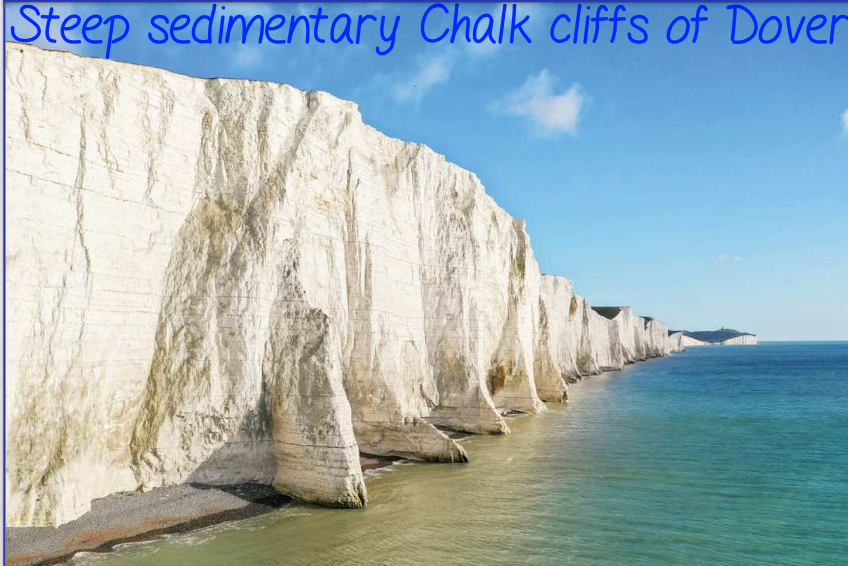
Cliffs of Hartland Point, Devon



Different types of rocks create different cliffs.



Steep hard, Granite cliffs of Porthcurno



Steep sedimentary Chalk cliffs of Dover

Caves and a wave cut platform in the chalk cliffs of Flamborough



Layers of grey shale and sandstone in the sloping cliffs of Hartland Point



BACK

Year 3 Geography

NEXT



Luskentyre Beach,
Isle of Harris

Holywell Bay, Cornwall



Perranporth Beach,
Cornwall

Depositional landforms, like beaches and dunes, are created when the sea deposits sand, rocks and other sediment onto the shore through waves and tidal action. The wind then blows this sediment inland to create a beach. Beaches are constantly changing due to the effects of weather, wind and tides.