

## Our learning

In our Geography lessons this term we will compare the changes in our coastal **environment** over time and investigate the changes in the **location** using maps. We will develop our knowledge of significant coastal landmarks and consider how sea defences are used to limit the impact of the loss of land in coastal areas. We will continue to develop our **locational** skills through our use of directional vocabulary. We will also consider where these places are on a personal, local and regional **scale**.



The Seven Sisters



Groins used as sea defenses in Eastbourne

## Information

The five longest rivers in the UK are the Severn, the Thames, the Trent, the Wye and the Great Ouse River.

The River Ouse is in East Sussex however this is a different river to the Great Ouse. The River Rother and Cuckmere River also flow through East Sussex.

Rivers and streams flow towards the sea.

Erosion happens at the coast through wind, the sea and weather changing the way the land looks.

Waves are formed by wind moving across the surface of the water.

Tides are caused by the moon's gravitational pull on the water on Earth.

Maps used grid references. A six figure grid reference gives more accurate locational information.



Under Cliff Walk, Brighton



Sea defenses at Galley Hill, Bexhill



Beachy Head, Eastbourne

## Vocabulary

**Coastal erosion**-the process of destruction of land by wind, water, or other natural process.

**Tides**- the rising and falling of the sea (high tide/ low tide)

**Sediment**- layers of rocks left from the flow of a river

**Coast**- the land near the sea

**Regional**- relating to the characteristics of an area (or region)

**National**- relating to the characteristics of a country (or nation)

**Scale**- relating to maps and the actual distance on the ground

**Sea defences**- ways of protecting land from being flooded or worn away by the sea