



St Paul's Primary School, Newcastle. Glorifying Almighty God, and serving our community.

Investigating places		Investigating patterns		To Communicate Geographically	
Class: 4/5			Title: Erosion and Deposition: Rivers, coasts and management		
Topic summary: The Earth can be shaped by the action of water in rivers and at coasts. This is called erosion, transportation and deposition. Erosion is when rocks and soil are worn away, which puts lots of sand, mud, pebbles and silt into the river. Transportation is the moving of the eroded material. The force of the flowing water moves the mud, sand, pebbles and silt created by erosion. Deposition is the dumping of material. The sand, mud, pebbles and silt being transported by the river is eventually dropped as the river slows. Over time, erosion can cause cliffs to collapse and so the coastline needs to be managed. This is done by engineers building artificial structures which try to control natural processes. Each engineering strategy has its advantages and disadvantages.					
Geography Objectives		Unit of work end points			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.• Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features.• Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.• Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, including hills, mountains, cities, rivers, key topographical features and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.• Name and locate the countries of Europe and identify their main physical and human characteristics. <p>Describe key aspects of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Physical geography, including: rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes and the water cycle.• human geography, including: settlements and land use.		<u>Recap from (Year 3/4)</u>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and label the features of a river (e.g. source, meander, delta, estuary, reaches, river bed and banks, channel, tributaries, mouth)			
		<u>Rivers:</u>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the words erosion, transportation and deposition• Draw, label and describe the three stages of a river (e.g. youthful, middle-aged and mature)• Label the three stages of a river for each of the five primary rivers in Europe (Danube, the Volga, the Loire, the Rhine and the Elbe)• Draw and label the features of a meander, oxbow lake and a delta• Identify patterns in the relationship between the stages of a river and the amount of erosion and deposition that takes place.			
		<u>Coasts</u>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To know what a coast is• To draw and label the main physical features seen at a coast• To know what causes erosion at the coast• To describe the physical processes that create:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• caves• bays• headlands• arches• stacks• cliffs• beaches• Identify the similarities and differences in erosion and deposition in rivers and coasts• Demonstrate how waves erode coasts			
		<u>Management:</u>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the term natural physical process, giving examples• To know what an artificial structure is. Draw and label the following defences:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sea walls• Rock armour• Groynes.• Describe the purpose, advantages and disadvantages of each of these sea defences.• Explain why some sea defences are used even though they may not look attractive• To know where Holderness coastline is• To identify and label the sea defences used at the Holderness coastline• Explain why erosion is more prevalent at the Holderness coastline than at any other area in Europe			
		<u>Deeper learning:</u>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Do you agree? Speed of river flow and deposition are closely linked• Investigate coasts (in Europe) that have arches or stack			
Key vocabulary					
Erosion	The wearing away of rocks				
Transportation	The movement of rocks				
Deposition	The dumping of rocks				
Youthful	A river near its source				
Middle-aged	A river downstream from its source				
Mature	A river near its mouth				
Meanders	Bends and changes to direction in a river				
Ox-box lakes	Parts of a meander cut off from the rest of a river				
Delta	Where a river splits and spreads out into several branches before entering the sea				
Tourist destinations	Places to visit for a holiday				
Coastline	The land along the coast				
Natural physical process	Something that happens by nature				
Artificial structure	Things built by people				
Prevent	To stop something from happening				
Maintain	To look after something				