

**Curriculum Drivers:** Awesome Memories, Discovery, Happiness

**GARP/GASP:** How has tourism in Scarborough increased diversity in the town?

**Subject:** Geography

**Cross-curricular links:** English - Song of The Dolphin Boy

**Learning Journey**

**Lesson 1**  
LO: To understand what a coast is and how it is used

**Lesson 2**  
LO: To identify the features of a coastline and how they are formed

**Lesson 3**  
LO: To understand the impact of erosion on a coastline over time

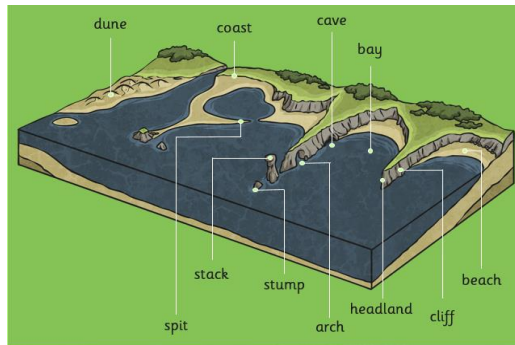
**Lesson 4**  
LO: To understand different coastal management strategies and their impact

**Lesson 5**  
LO: To know how changes in land use will affect people and the environment

**Lesson 6**  
LO: To understand the human and physical geographical similarities and differences of two

**Core Knowledge and Key Visuals**

A coast is where the land meets the sea.



Miami Beach, Florida, USA



Scarborough, Holderness Coast, Yorkshire

**Features of a coast line**



These are some examples of coastal management strategies. These are used to protect the coast from erosion.



Erosion is when land is worn away by water. Overtime coastlines change due to this process. This maps shows whole towns that have been lost due to erosion of the land.

- Disciplinary Concepts**
- Fieldwork
  - Geographical Skills

- Substantive Concepts**
- Human and Physical Geography
  - Locational Knowledge

Vocabulary		
<b>A coast</b> is where the land meets the sea.	<b>A coastline</b> is the land along a sea.	<b>Erosion</b> is when land is worn away by water.
<b>Settlements</b> are where people live.	<b>Land use</b> is used to describe the human use of land.	<b>Tourism</b> is when people travel from where they live to another place for a break.
<b>Human features</b> are things that have been built by humans.	<b>Physical features</b> are natural and have not been made by humans.	The <b>economy</b> is the way people spend money and the way people make money.