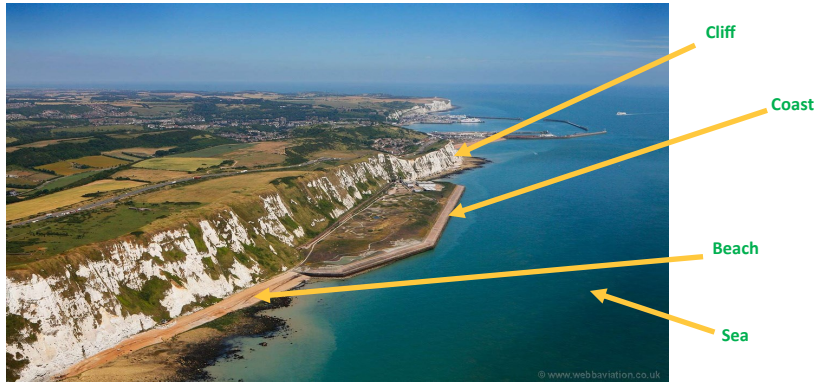


Year 1: COASTLINES

PHYSICAL AND HUMAN FEATURES:

Aerial photographs of coastlines can be used to identify both physical and human geographical features

Physical Features (Ones which are natural)



Human Features (Ones which are made by people)



BEACHES:



There are two types of beaches - sandy beaches and pebble beaches.

Both sand and pebbles have been created by water hitting the land and eroding it.

The strength of the waves in the area determine whether the beach is sand or pebble. Stronger waves cause more erosion so create sand.

FEATURES OF COASTLINES:

The closest sea to Barnsley is the North Sea.

An urban area on the coast is called a harbour and this is where ships and boats can dock.



Lighthouses are used along the coast to protect ships and boats from crashing into the cliffs and rocks beneath the water

At the coast there can be steep drops where cliffs meet the sea or ocean.

KEY VOCABULARY:



BEACH: a pebbly or sandy shore by the sea



CLIFF: a steep rock face at the edge of the sea



COAST: the part of land joining or near to the sea.



COASTLINE: the land along the coast



DOCK: an enclosed area of water in a port for the loading and unloading of ships



HARBOUR: an area on the coast where ships may moor in shelter



OCEAN: a very large expanse of sea



PORT: a town or city with an harbour



RIVER: a large amount of fresh water flowing towards an ocean, sea, lake or another river.



SEA: the expanse of salt water that covers most of the Earth's surface



URBAN: an area with high numbers of buildings e.g. a town or city.