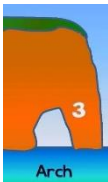
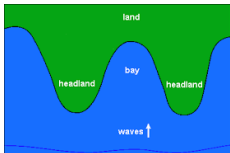
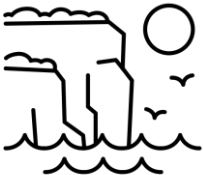
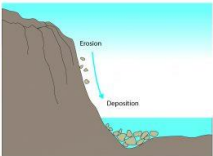


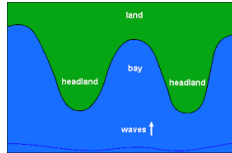
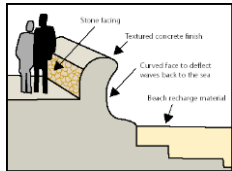


Geography Knowledge Organiser – Year 6

Coasts - Should we respect our coasts?



Vocabulary	Definition	Picture
arch	The third stage of erosion, creating a complete gap	
bay	An area of sea protruding into the land	
cave	The second stage of erosion, creating a hole that has a back	
coast	Where the land meets the sea	
deposition	Where waves set down material (e.g. sand that it has been carrying)	

Vocabulary	Definition	Picture
erosion	When something is worn away by natural processes. (e.g. waves wear away the coastline)	
headland	An area of land protruding into the sea	
sea defence	Measures put in place to prevent coastal erosion and longshore drift	
stack	The fourth stage of erosion, creating a stand-alone pillar	
stump	The fifth stage of erosion, leaving only a little bit of land left	



Geography Knowledge Organiser – Year 6

Coasts - Should we respect our coasts?



Key Knowledge Facts

Calshot is a coastline located in Hampshire, in the South of England, near Southampton

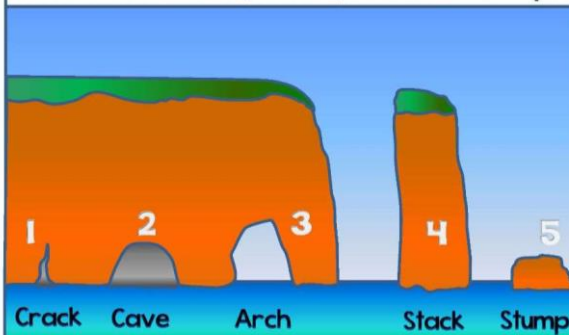
The favourite coastal areas to visit include Whitby (North Yorkshire), St Ives (Cornwall), Cromer (Norfolk) and Worthing (West Sussex).

The coast is where the land meets the sea. The UK has 17,800km of coastline and includes cliffs, rocky shores, sand and shingle beaches, sand dunes, mudflats and saltmarshes.

I know that when erosion occurs, a crack becomes a cave, a cave becomes an arch, an arch becomes a stack and a stack becomes a stump.

Coastal Erosion

Formation of Caves, arches, stacks and stumps



- 1 Waves attack rock face using hydraulic action and abrasion. Crack is formed.
- 2 Over time, crack is enlarged to form cave.
- 3 Cave is widened and deepened and pushes through the headland to form a natural arch.
- 4 Undercutting and weathering lead arch to collapse leaving a stack.
- 5 Weathering and erosion wear stack down to a stump.

The main coastal areas in the UK



Protecting the coastline



Sea walls are the usual way to keep the sea out. They are often curved, to reflect the waves away.



You could build **revetments**, which are a bit like fences. The waves batter them instead of the cliffs.



Rock armour (big rocks) soaks up the waves' energy. It slows down the erosion of cliffs, and sea walls.



Groynes help, because they stop sand being carried away. Sand absorbs some of the waves' energy.



You could build an artificial **reef** of rocks out at sea, so that the waves break earlier, away from the beach.



You could even add more sand or shingle to a beach, to build it up. This is called **beach nourishment**.

Headlands and bays

Formation of Headlands and Bays

