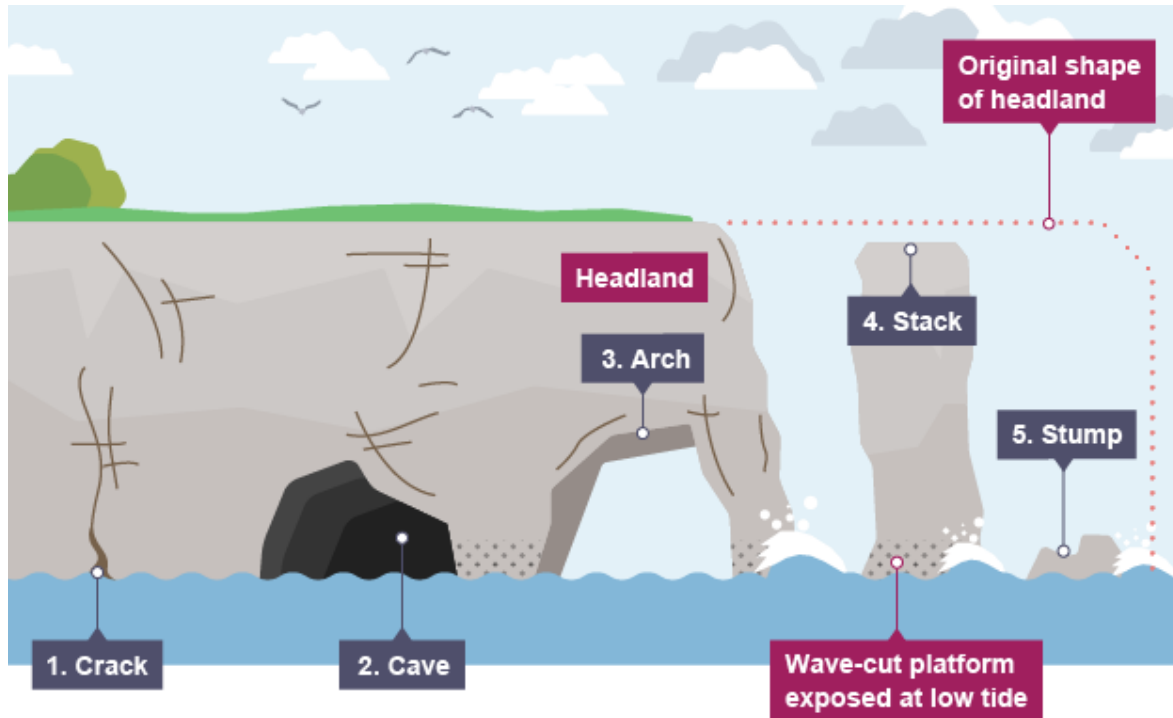


Geography Knowledge Organiser: What is the coast around Britain like?

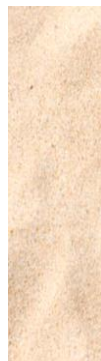
Year 4

A coast is the area where land meets the ocean.



Shingle Beach

- Steep
- Hard to walk on
- Shell collecting and skipping stones
- Less crowded



Sand Beach

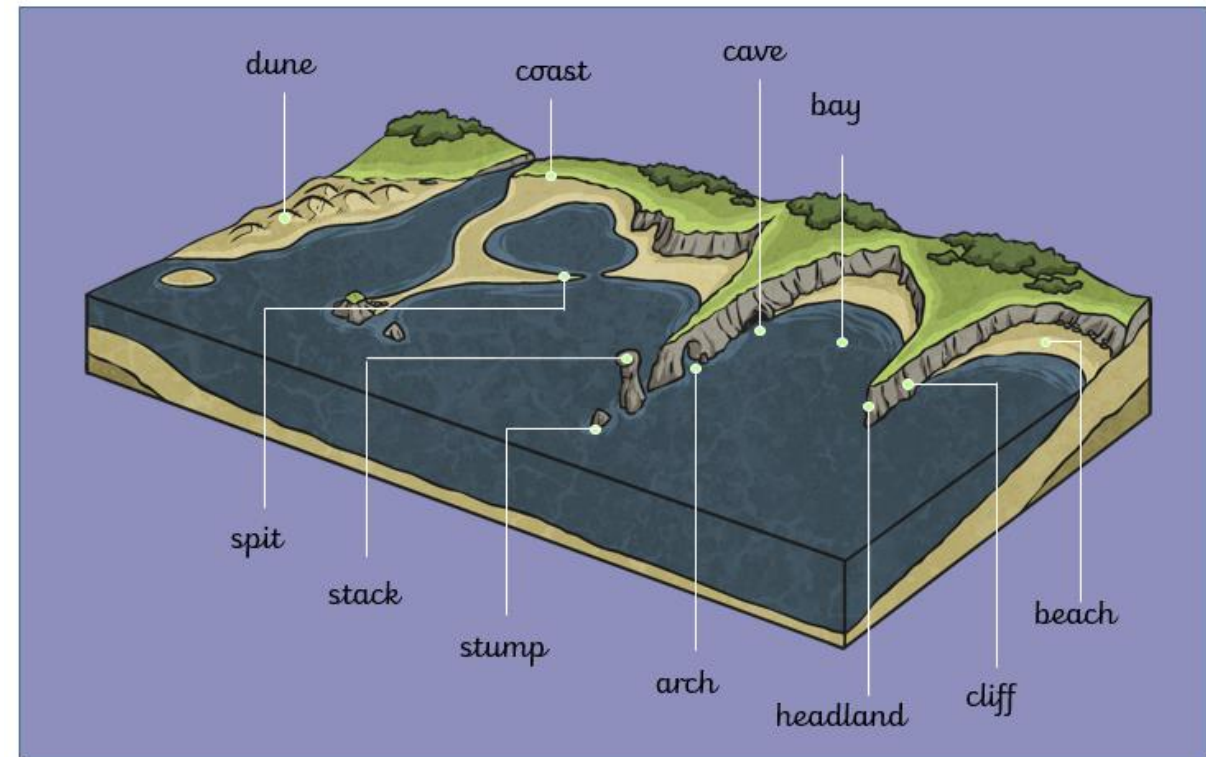
- Gentle slope
- Soft to walk on
- Building sandcastles, sunbathing
- More crowded

Coastlines are formed and changed by two processes:

Erosion landforms are areas that are **worn away** by waves and weather conditions.

Deposition landforms are areas are **built up** by materials brought in by the sea.

Coastal Features



Key Vocabulary

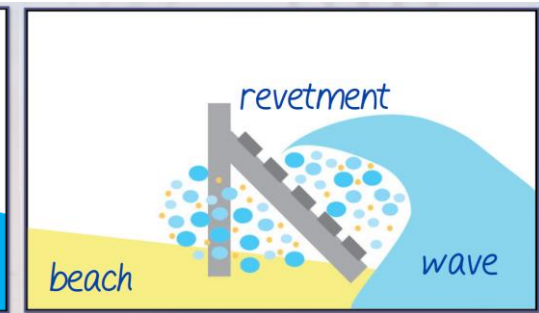
Cliff	A steep rock face close to the edge of the sea (Physical)
Beach	Land by the edge of the sea, usually covered with sand or small stones (Physical)
Bay	A place where the coast bends inwards and sea fills the space (Physical)
Pier	A structure for people to walk along that is built out into the sea (Human)
Harbour	A place by the seaside where boats can stay safely in the water (Human)
Crack	Over time, the force of the waves and the grinding action caused by materials in the water, such as sand, cause small cracks to open up in the cliff.
Cave	As the water forces itself into the cracks, they continue to grow in size, eventually forming caves.
Arch	If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through to the other side of the cliff, causing an arch to form.
Stack	As erosion continues, the base of the arch gets wider. This can weaken the top of the arch, causing it to collapse into the sea, leaving behind a stack (column of rock).
Stump	Over time, the stack will erode, causing it to fall and leave a small stump of rock behind.

Coastal Management Methods

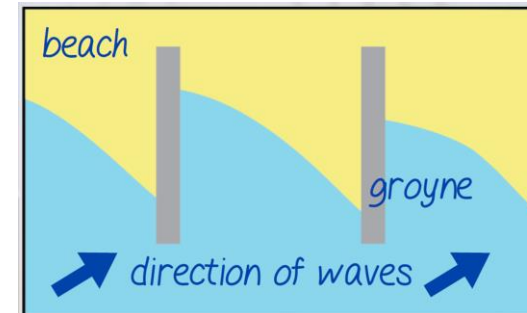
Coastal management methods are ways to protect the beach and nearby areas from being eroded away by the sea or getting flooded.



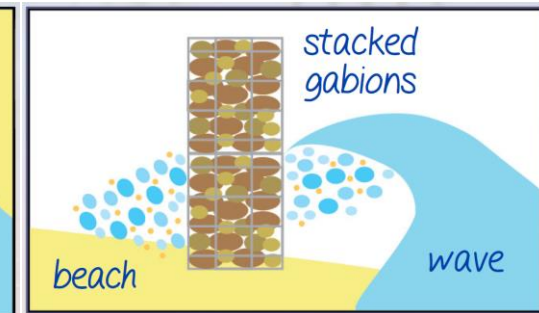
Sea Wall



Revetment



Groyne



Gabion