

# Alverton School Geography Knowledge Organiser Years 5 and 6 - Coasts

## What we already know.

The continents and oceans of the world.  
 The UK is divided into four countries.  
 The UK is an island and there are different bodies of water around it: English Channel, North Sea, Irish Sea and Atlantic Ocean.  
 Where the land meets the sea is called the coast and the features of a coastal region.  
 There are 5 oceans  
 Great Britain is an island with many coastal settlements.

## Key Vocabulary

Deposition	The process where material transported by the sea is put down.
Erosion	The process that wears away the coastline and makes coastal features.
Constructive wave	Small, less powerful waves that help build up beaches.
Destructive wave	Large waves that heavily erode beaches
Attrition	When rocks smash together creating smoother, more rounded pebbles..
Abrasion	When waves pick up stones and smash them against the cliff.
Hydraulic action	When waves force air into cracks in the rock causing it to break off.
Longshore drift	How waves move material along a beach.
Hard engineering	Using rocks, concrete or timber to prevent erosion.
Soft engineering	Using natural resources to prevent erosion.
Intertidal	The area between high and low
Gravitational pull	The pull from the Sun and the Moon which cause tides.

## Super Six

The coast is the area where the land meets the sea. Settlements have sprung up along the coasts for different reasons. These include industry, tourism, farming, transport, fishing and industry.

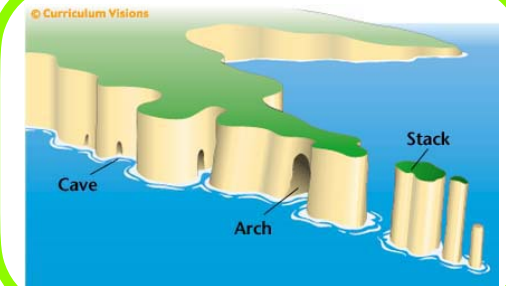
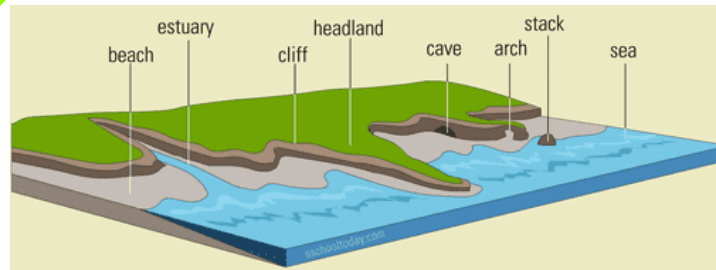
The tides are the rise and fall of the ocean. They are caused by the gravitational pull of the Sun and Moon as well as the rotation of the Earth.

Waves are caused by the wind moving across the surface of the water. Their size depends on the strength of the wind and the distance they have travelled. They can be constructive or destructive.

Most coastal features reformed by erosion and deposition. Bays, caves, stacks and arches are formed by erosion. Beaches are formed by deposition. Erosion can affect settlements.

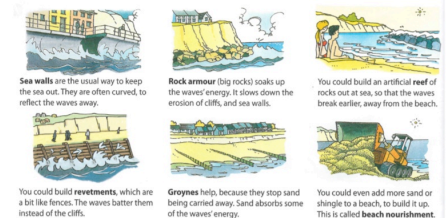
Humans try to protect coastlines with hard and soft engineering. Sea walls, groins, rock armour and revetments are all examples of hard engineering. Beach nourishment and sand dune regeneration are soft engineering.

Digital mapping software can be used to compare and contrast locations and investigate how locations have changed over time.



Types of coastal settlement.

## Protecting the Coastline



UK's tallest mountains