

① How does the coastline change over time?

- ⇒ The wind and tide erode rock away as they move across it.
- ⇒ The softer the rock, the more quickly it is eroded. The coastline is made up of several different rocks, eroding at different speeds creating all the different land formations.
- ⇒ In some places, humans are working to prevent erosion by building 'coastal defences'. This is usually used to protect cities or human habitation.

② What is the coast of South West England like?

- ⇒ Because it is on the Atlantic Coast and therefore expose to extreme weather, there are plenty of examples of erosion (therefore beaches) and deposition, cliffs and rockfalls.
- ⇒ Mostly populated by small villages with some big towns and cities around suitable harbour sites.
- ⇒ Famous as a great site for finding fossils and the remains of animals from millions of years ago.

③ What are the natural features common to coastlines?

- ⇒ Beaches (sand and stone).
- ⇒ Cliffs formed by the erosion of the coastline.
- ⇒ Unusual rock formations formed by erosion,
- ⇒ Caves formed by erosion.
- ⇒ Mudflats
- ⇒ Huge wildlife populations drawn by abundance of food, water, nesting sites and land.

④ What other features and activities can be seen around the UK's coasts?

- ⇒ Ports used for the important and export of goods and the movement of people to the continent.
- ⇒ Harbours for the use of industries such as the fishing fleets which feed the nation and provide places for tourists to visit.
- ⇒ Beaches, cliffs and other sites of beauty for tourists to visit and enjoy (and all the hotels, restaurants and other businesses that support tourism).

⑤ How do British coastlines compare with other coastlines around the world?

- ⇒ Australian Coastline - generally Australia has a hotter climate and therefore more sandy beaches. The warm water means very different life off the coast of Australia too (e.g. Great Barrier Reef, larger sharks etc)
- ⇒ Antarctic Coastline - featuring massive ice shelves, glaciers and extreme cold temperatures, the Antarctic coastline is very different from the UK. Only around 5% of the Antarctic coastline is rock.

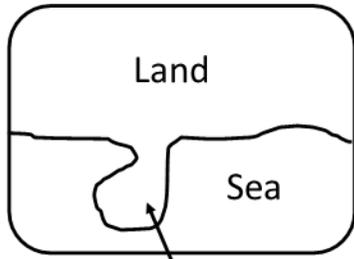
⑥ Which coastline would you choose to visit?

Core Vocabulary/Terminology

Strandline	A line of natural debris left by the sea at the highest point the tide comes into.
Coastline	The place at which a body of land meets the seas or ocean.
Cliff	A steep rock face, especially at the edge of the sea.
Natural features	Any feature of a landscape that occurred naturally.
Human features	Any feature of a landscape that has been created by humans or human action.
Industry	Businesses or organisations that manufacture, catch or produce goods for human use.
Economic Activity	An activities that involve the transfer of money or goods between people or businesses.
Peninsula	A piece of land that is almost totally surrounded by water.
Reef	A ridge of jagged rock, coral or sand just above or below the surface. Includes the Great Barrier Reef.
Coral	A small animal that lives in warm water and attaches itself to rock.
Bleaching	When coral becomes unhealthy it gets rid of all the algae that lives on it. The usually bright colours become white, and the loose algae can cause damage to other plant life.
Exporting/Importing	When a country sells goods of services to another country it is exported. When they buy goods or service they are imported.
Erosion	The process where wind, sea or other factors break down cliffs, beaches or other land masses.
Deposition	When sand or other materials are carried by moving water.

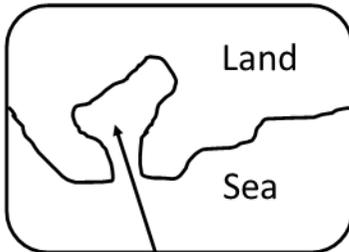


Geography Knowledge Organiser - Coasts



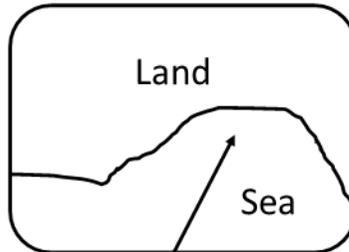
Peninsula

Land that is surrounded on almost all sides by water, except for a small piece which connects it to the land.



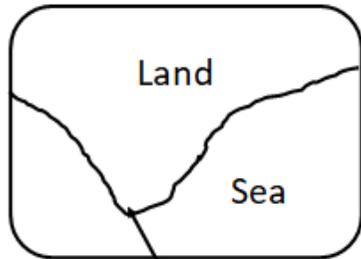
Harbour

An area connected to the sea that is always accessible to the sea. The land on most sides makes it safer during storms. These are good places to build towns and cities.



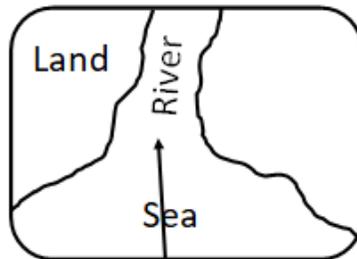
Bays

An area of land that has been eroded more quickly than the areas on either side, often because the rock there is softer. These are popular places for beaches and tourists.



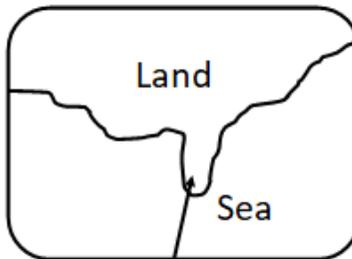
Headland

Where land sticks out into sea the furthest part is known as the headland. These can often be high cliffs and look stunning.



Estuary

Where a river meets the sea, it is called an estuary. The movement of water can be very dangerous and very fast in estuaries. They can also be very busy areas for ships entering into and out of the rivers.



Spit

A spit is a long sand bar that has formed in the water. They often occur where different tides push together bringing sand and sediment to a single point.

