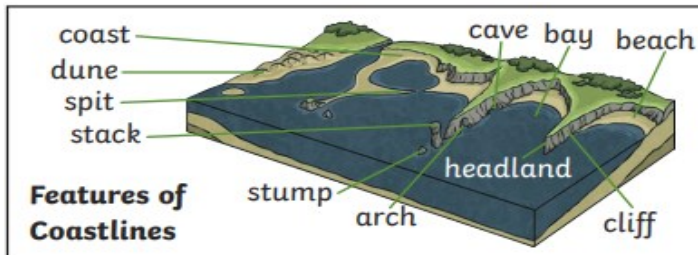


What should I already know?

The basic geographical vocabulary used to refer to: key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley, vegetation, season and weather

**Vocabulary—Features of a Coastline**

Arch	The waves eventually break right through the headland, creating an arch.
Bay	An area of sea protruding into the land.
Beach	A low lying area where the land meets the sea, made up of fine, loose sediment.
Cave	When waves force their way into cracks in the cliff face.
Cliff	A high altitude area where the land meets the sea, made of hard rock.
Coast	The area where the land and sea meet.
Dune	Ridges or mounds of loose, wind-blown sand.
Headland	An area of land protruding into the sea.
Spit	A coastal landform, a depositional ridge, or an embankment of sediment.
Stack	A geological landform consisting of a steep and often vertical column or columns of rock in the sea.
Stump	Erosion causes the stack to collapse, leaving a stump .

Bays and Headlands

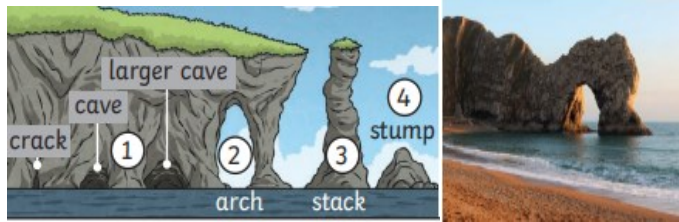
Where there is harder and softer rock, the softer rock will erode more quickly and can form bays. The harder rock erodes more slowly and can form headlands surrounding bays.

**What knowledge will I know about coasts by the end of the project?**

- Waves are created by the movement of air across the sea.
- Tides are created by the gravitational pull of the moon.
- The sea's waves lead to hydraulic action and erosions of the land.
- The land is made up of different rocks, some hard some soft, leading to bays and headlands.
- Further erosion leads to cracks, caves, arches, stacks and stumps.
- Coasts are where the land meets the ocean - this can take different forms such as beach and cliffs.
- Coastal erosion can threaten land use and so beach protection measures, such as rock armour and seawalls, are created.
- Ocean plastic, and beach litter. Beaches are becoming poisonous habitats due to human activity.

Arches, Stacks and Stumps

Softer or weak sections of the rock are eroded more easily. 1. Over time, waves cause cracks to open forming caves. 2. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through causing an arch to form. 3. The top of the arch can weaken and may collapse into the sea leaving a stack. 4. Over time, the stack will erode leaving a small stump of rock.

**Spits**

Formed by deposition. 1. The tide carries eroded material along the coastline. 2. Deposits form a long, thin sandy area of land. 3. Changing winds may cause the spit to form a hook shape. 4. Mud flats develop on the inland side of the spit.

**Vocabulary**

Abrasion	When pebbles grind along a rock platform. Over time the rock becomes smooth.
Acidic	A chemical substance, usually a liquid, which reacts with other substances to form salts. Some acids burn or dissolve other substances that they come into contact with.
Attrition	When rocks that the sea is carrying knock against each other. They break apart to become smaller and more rounded.
Border/ Boundary	The outer part or edge of a region or country that divides it from another.
Deposition	When material/sediment is moved and dropped off in a different place.
Dissolve	When a solid substance mixes with a liquid to make a solution.
Erosion	When natural materials are worn away and transported to a different place.
Hydraulic action	The weight of a wave crashing on a cliff face, pushing the air in cracks and caves, under pressure, to force open the crack/ cave.
Longshore drift	The process through which sediment is moved across a beach.
Weathering	The process of wearing away rocks by the weather.

Changing Landscapes

Landscapes can change over time for many different reasons:

- New houses/buildings and roads are built
- Old buildings are demolished or updated
- Areas of land may be cleared for farming or building. Some landscapes are important and there are things in place to stop development such as:
 - Listed buildings
 - National/country Parks
 - Green belt/conservation areas
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - World Heritage Sites