

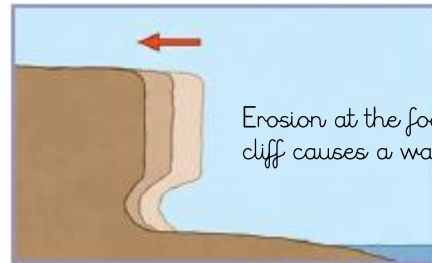
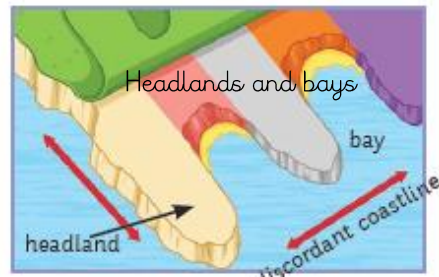


Key Vocabulary and Spellings

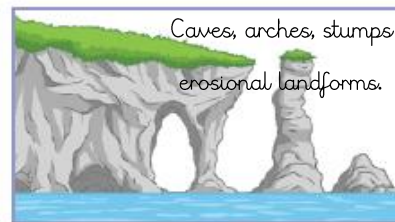
1	arch	Caves continue to erode until they break through the headland creating arches.
2	cave	Hydraulic power and abrasion enlarge cracks in headlands creating caves.
3	deposition	Constructive waves deposit more material than they erode.
4	erosion	When water, wind or ice wears away land through processes such as attrition, abrasion and hydraulic power
5	groynes	A low wall or sturdy barrier built out into the sea from a beach to limit the movement or erosion and drifting.
6	headlands	A coastal landform, a point of land usually high and often with a sheer drop, that extends into a body of water.
7	mass movement	The shifting of loose rocks down a cliff. Includes sliding slumping and rock falls.
8	mechanical weathering	Changes in temperature of water causes rocks to break.
9	chemical weathering	Water reacts with minerals in rocks causing rocks to break.
10	sea wall	A wall or embankment erected to prevent the sea encroaching on or eroding an area of land.
11	shingle	Small to medium sized pebbles on a beach.
12	stack	Erosion will continue to weaken the rock supporting the arch until it collapses forming a stack.
13	stump	Continuing erosion will lead to the collapse of the stack, leaving a stump.
14	transportation	Material is moved along the coast.

Key Investigations

1	What is a coast?
2	How do waves shape coastal environments?
3	How does human activity affect coastal environments?
4	What is a beach? Where are sand and shingle beaches located?



Erosion at the foot of a cliff causes a wave cut notch.



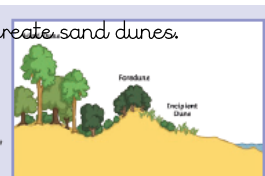
Caves, arches, stumps and stacks are all erosional landforms.

Wind carries sand deposited by longshore

Incident Dune - grass covered and changing drift up the beach to create sand dunes.

Foredune - larger vegetation and more stable

Hind Dunes - established soils, large vegetation, little affect from ocean spray/winds



Top 5 Topic Facts

1	In the UK no one lives more than 80 miles (130 km) from the seashore
2	The UK coastline is one of the longest in Europe.
3	There are many different types of coast. They may be sandy, rocky, muddy, or covered in shingle. Some have steep cliffs that are buffeted by waves, while others are broad stretches of land that alternate between being wet and dry as the tides go in and out.
4	Living by the sea allowed people to trade with travellers from overseas. Coastal communities often have diverse cultures and foods, which reflect the wide variety of peoples that have visited their shores.
5	The coastline is constantly changing ; even the gentlest of ripples constantly reshape coastlines in small ways, a few grains of sand at a time.