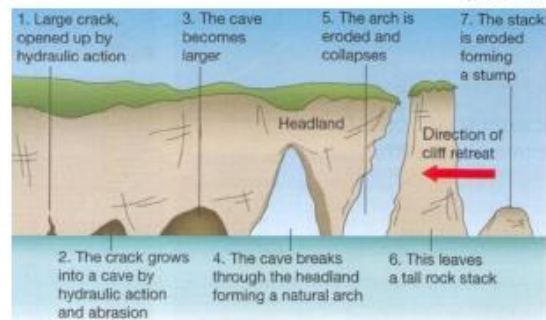


Marston Thorold's Primary School Knowledge Organiser

Summer Term 1 Subject Geography - **What do we know about our Coastlines?** Year Group 5/6



Vocabulary		
Word	Picture	Definition
coast		The part of land adjoining or near the sea.
cliff		A steep rockface.
erosion		The process of which a surface is gradually destroyed through the action of the wind, rain etc.
tide		The alternate rising and falling of the sea.
bay		A broad inlet of the sea where the land curves inwards.
cave		A natural underground chamber.
headland		A narrow piece of land that projects from the coastline into the sea.
arch		A wave-eroded passage through a small headland.
stump		A pillar of rock which exists offshore from a cliff.
wave		A large body of water curling into an arched form.



Strategies to Protect Coastlines From Erosion

Hard Engineering

1. Sea Walls

Made out of hard material (e.g. concrete) to reflect waves back out to sea. **Pros** – prevents coastal erosion and flooding. **Cons** – expensive to build and maintain. Can cause greater erosion downdrift due to waves reflecting off sea-wall.

2. Rock Armour

Large rocks dumped to absorb and reflect wave energy. **Pros** – allows material to be deposited. **Cons** – expensive. Boulders need to be transported long distances (e.g. from Norway).

3. Gabions

Wire cages filled with rocks to form a wall. **Pros** – cheaper and easier than many other management strategies. **Cons** – the wire cages corrode over time. Can be considered to be ugly structures.

4. Groynes

Wooden/stone fences built at right-angles to the coast. **Pros** – traps material transported by longshore drift. **Cons** – can be costly. Can cause greater erosion downdrift.

Soft Engineering

1. Beach Nourishment and Reprofiling

Sand/shingle/pebbles shifted up the beach profile. **Pros** – creates wider beaches which reduces erosion and flooding. **Cons** – constant maintenance needed, especially after extreme weather/high tides.

2. Dune Regeneration

Creating/restoring sand dunes through beach nourishment or planting vegetation to stabilise sand. **Pros** – provides a barrier between land and sea. **Cons** – often limited to small areas as nourishment is expensive.

3. Managed Retreat

Coastal Realignment Removal of sea defences to allow the formation of salt marshes. **Pros** – cheap and easy. No maintenance. Prevents erosion and flooding elsewhere. **Cons** – salt can alter ecosystems. Land and buildings will be lost – compensation cost could be high.