

Pye Bank CE Primary DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 6

Why is our coastline changing? (Flamborough Head)

GEOGRAPHY

KEY VOCABULARY

- Cliff:** A steep, high rock face that runs along the shoreline.
- Erosion:** The gradual destruction and removal of rock or soil in a particular area by rivers, the sea, or the weather.
- Harbour:** An area of the sea at the coast which is partly enclosed by land or strong walls, so that boats can be left there safely.
- Port:** A town by the sea or on a river, which has a harbour.
- Pier:** A platform sticking out into water, usually the sea, which people walk along or use when getting onto or off boats.
- Promenade:** The road by the sea where people go for a walk.
- Resort:** A place where tourists go to spend their holidays.
- Sea Wall:** A wall built along the edge of the sea to stop the sea flowing over the land or destroying it.
- Sediment:** Solid material such as sand and pebbles that is carried by a river or the sea.
- Shoreline:** The edge of a river or the sea.
- Stack:** A steep column of rock in the sea, near the coast, formed by wave erosion.
- Stumps:** When erosion causes a stack to collapse it leaves a stump.
- Tide:** The cycle of the rising and falling of the sea level, caused by gravitational pull.

Caves, Arches, Stumps and Stacks.

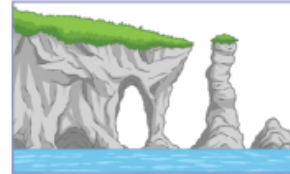
Headlands are normally made of resistant rock which do not erode easily, but cracks can develop into caves, arches and stacks.

Caves – hydraulic power and erosion enlarge cracks in headlands creating caves.

Arches – caves continue to erode until they break through the headland creating arches.

Stacks – erosion will continue to weaken the rock supporting the arch until it collapses forming a stack.

Stumps – continuing erosion will lead to the collapse of the stack, leaving a stump



STICKY KNOWLEDGE

1. Coasts are where the land meets the sea; they form natural boundaries. . They are continually being shaped by the sea or ocean that meets them and are affected over longer periods of time by sea level change.
2. The coast is traditionally a good place to settle: most major cities are located on the coast. It's where trade from other countries arrives and goods are exported abroad.
3. Places on coasts that offer safe and easy access for ships can become harbours and ports. Many jobs, from tourism to fishing, are located at coastal resorts and villages.
4. The UK's coastline is well over 6,000 kilometres long.
5. The UK's coastline varies dramatically ranging from calm, sheltered coves to tall, rocky cliffs.

LOCATIONAL KNOWLEDGE

Coastlines in the UK



Flamborough Head

Flamborough Head is located in North Yorkshire. It is the headland that forms the most northerly point of the Holderness Coast. The most striking aspect of Flamborough Head are the white chalk cliffs that surround it. The chalk lies in horizontal layers, formed from the remains of tiny sea creatures millions of years ago. The Holderness Coast is made up of soft boulder clay which is eroding away at 1.5 – 2.5 metres a year. As a result of erosion, Flamborough Head has many caves and arches, as well as a few stacks.



Physical features of a coastline



Stack



Arch



Shoreline

Human features of a coastline



Harbour



Pier



Port



Promenade