

# The Spring Partnership Trust– Knowledge Organiser

<b>Geography Focus</b>	<b>Coasts</b>	<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Autumn</b>
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<b>What? (Key Knowledge)</b>	
Ocean processes	Waves are created by the movement of air across the sea. Tides are created by the gravitational pull of the moon.
How are coastal land forms formed	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.
What are coasts	Coasts are where the land meets the ocean. This can take different forms such as beach (sand, shingle, pebble) and cliffs.
Land use and economy	Coastal areas attract tourism, and residential areas. Coastal erosion can threaten land use, and so beach protection measures, such as rock armour, groynes, and sea walls, are created.
Maps	Children can use a range of maps, including OS, and aerial photographs to identify and describe coasts.
Global issue	Ocean plastic, and beach litter. Beaches are becoming poisonous habitats due to human activity.

<b>What? (Key vocab)</b>	
<b>Spelling</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Coast	The area where the land and sea meet.
Beach	A low lying area where the land meets the sea, made up of fine, loose sediment
Cliff	A high altitude area where the land meets the sea, made of hard rock
Erosion	The process where material is removed from the land
Headland	An area of land protruding into the sea.
Bay	And area of sea protruding into the land
Longshore drift	The process through which sediment is moved across a beach.
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
Ocean plastic	Plastic which has been littered and pollutes the seas and coasts.

## Diagrams and Symbols

1. Large crack, opened up by hydraulic action

2. The crack grows into a cave by hydraulic action and abrasion

3. The cave becomes larger

4. The cave breaks through the headland forming a natural arch

5. The arch is eroded and collapses

6. This leaves a tall rock stack

7. The stack is eroded forming a stump

### Formation of Headlands and Bays

**Phase 1**

Soft rock | Hard rock | Soft rock | Hard rock | Soft rock

← Wave direction

← Wave direction

← Wave direction

**Phase 2**

Soft rock | Hard rock | Soft rock | Hard rock | Soft rock

← Deposition in sheltered bay

## Possible experiences

- Compare and contrast different coastal regions
- To model, using clay, the different coastal formations.
- Model bays and headlands in the classroom with rocks and sand.
- Using maps and aerial photos to describe coastal areas
- Children to design their own method of preventing coastal erosion. Can do this practically using sand and water in the classroom.
- School trip to the beach, to identify landforms and complete fieldwork.