



Knowledge Organiser	Subject: Geography	Topic: Investigating Coasts	Year: 3
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Key Knowledge

What are coasts? Coasts are where the land meets the ocean. This can take different forms such as beach (sand, shingle, pebble) and cliffs.

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.

Ocean processes: Waves are created by the movement of air across the sea. Tides are created by the gravitational pull of the moon.

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, groyne, and sea walls, are created.

Global issue: Ocean plastic, and beach litter. Beaches are becoming poisonous habitats due to human activity.

Maps: Children can use a range of maps, including OS, and aerial photographs to identify and describe coasts.

<https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/coasts/>

Being a Geographer/Key Skills Developed

A good geographer in Key Stage 2 will be able to:

- use more detailed maps and discuss human and physical characteristics of regions
- They will understand climate zones, mountains, volcanoes, the water cycle, rivers, types of settlement and natural resources and areas.
- They will use ICT, different types of maps, atlases, more complex compass directions, aerial photographs, as well as fieldwork and observational skills.

Multi-Disciplinary Skills

Environmental knowledge will be closely linked to science. A good geographer will be able to demonstrate an awareness of their physical and human world, and an understanding of environmental management and sustainability, this links closely to PSHE. They will understand the importance of their place within the world and the impact they may have through their actions, this links to Eco-schools, PSHE, Science and RE. The skills of cause and effect, impact and change, empathy and compassion will also be developed. Mapping skills will link closely to the use of co-ordinates in maths, as well as grid references in OS maps.

Coasts will incorporate Science, rocks and soils, habitats (Biomes) the importance of water, PSHE, climate change, pollution, and eco-schools.

Key Concepts

Place A construct that is defined in terms of what it is like, what happens there and how and why it is changing.

Space The location of points, features or regions in absolute and /or relative terms and the relationships, flows and patterns that connect and / or define them.

Environment The 'zoom lens' that enables us to view places from global to local levels.

Which is stronger, water or land?

Key Vocabulary	
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	An 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.



Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey						
Early Years	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
All About Me – To begin to identify similarities and differences. Positional Language. Local Walk.	Where do I live? Looking at the local environment and understanding the human impact of our locality.	Who Lives Here? To understand the different environments in the World and how people survive?	Investigating Coasts/Where does our food come from? Impact of location on human and physical features/survival.	Settlements To understand how land use/access to water impacts human geography.	Rivers The impact of rivers on people and the land.	Africa The human and physical aspects and impacts of Africa.