



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Three Knowledge Organiser – Autumn Term One - Geography: Coasts

Lesson One LI: I know how to locate and name the oceans and seas surrounding the UK on a globe, in an atlas and on maps. Things I will remember: The UK is surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, and the English Channel.	Lesson Two LI: I know how to describe coastal areas Things I will remember: - The White Cliffs of Dover (made up of chalk and flint) a feature of the South East coast of England. - There are shingle beaches at the bottom of the White Cliffs of Dover along the coast. - The Port of Dover is a man-made harbour along the coast where ferries come to take people to and from Calais in France.	Lesson Three LI: I know how coasts are formed Things I will remember: - Coasts are always changing due to erosion and deposition. - Erosion is when the waves break off pieces of rock which, over time, form coastal features such as caves and arches. - Deposition is when the eroded rock is tossed around by the waves and broken down and deposited on the ground as pebbles or sand.
The UK is surrounded by the North Atlantic Ocean, the North Sea, the Irish Sea, and the English Channel. The North Sea borders Scotland, Belgium, Netherlands, France, Denmark, Norway and Germany. The English Channel is found between England and France. The Irish Sea is between England, the Isle of Man, Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland. The North Atlantic Ocean is next to Europe, Africa and North/South America.   	A coast is a strip of land that meets the sea or the ocean. The coast can be made of rock, gravel, sand or mud. Coasts have many different features, such as beaches, harbours and cliffs. The White Cliffs of Dover The cliffs, on both sides of the town of Dover in Kent, are over 100 metres high and stretch for eight miles (13 km). The White Cliffs of Dover are mainly made up of soft, white chalk with bands of flint running through it. The White Cliffs are a popular tourist destination. On clear days, many people enjoy taking walks on the grassy clifftops as it provides them with a lovely view of France over the English Channel. The cliffs are home to a variety of rare animals, including skylarks and peregrine falcons. At the bottom of the cliffs are shingle/pebbly beaches. The Port of Dover is a man-made harbour where ferries arrive to take people across the English Channel to and from France. When you cross the English Channel from France to Dover on a ferry, the White Cliffs are the first thing you see. 	Coasts are always changing because the sea is always moving. Waves can be caused by storms, movement under the sea, and the pull of the Moon's gravity. The rising and falling of sea levels along coasts are called tides. There are two main processes involved in the shaping of coastlines: Erosion As powerful waves crash against the rocks on the shore, the rocks can be eroded. This erosion causes pieces of rock to fall off. Erosion helps create caves and arches on the coastline. Over time, waves cause cracks to open in the coastline. If there is a cliff, the cracks can form caves. They can leave headlands of harder rock extending into the sea. If a cave forms in a headland, it may break through to the other side, causing an arch to form. The top of the arch can weaken and collapse into the sea, leaving a stack. Over time, the stack can erode, leaving a small stump of rock. Waves erode softer rock on the coast into bays, where the land curves inwards. Deposition Pieces of rock that have fallen off are then tossed around by the waves and broken down into rounded stones and sand. These pieces are carried by the water to more sheltered parts of the coastline, where the calmer, slower waves deposit the stones and sand. These deposits can form long beaches and sand dunes. 
Key Vocabulary		
The Atlantic Ocean borders Europe English Channel North Sea Irish Sea	coast harbour English Channel shingle chalk port ferry France Calais Dover Kent White Cliffs clifftop	erosion deposition rock waves beaches arches caves sand dunes pebbles stump stack



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Lesson Four

LI: How to locate Blackpool on a map of the UK and explain why it is a popular tourist destination

Things I will remember:

- **Blackpool is a large seaside town located on sandy coast by the Irish Sea.**
- **Tourists visit Blackpool to see the tower, spend time on the beach, eat fish and chips and walk along the promenade.**

Some coastal areas are protected because of their natural beauty, the animals and plants found there and their importance for scientists. Some coastlines that are further away from houses and businesses are unspoilt and can be visited by walkers.



Some cities and towns have been built on coasts. One example of this is the town of Blackpool, in North West England. Blackpool is a large seaside resort and town in Lancashire, located on a sandy coast by the Irish sea.



Blackpool has lots of tourist attractions and activities on offer, including a theme park, three piers, and fish and chip shops. As Blackpool is a very popular place to visit, there are many types of accommodation, such as hotels or B&Bs, where visitors can stay. The coast has a number of promenades and footpaths so people can explore the area.



The man-made sea walls are an important sea defence against erosion and flooding.



Along the Fylde coast, from Blackpool South Shore to a town called St Anne's there are many sand dunes. They're an important natural sea defence and a rich wildlife habitat.



Lesson Five

LI: I know to help protect sea life from plastic pollution and persuade others to do the same

Things I will remember:

- **Drains lead to the ocean.**
- **Always put your litter in a bin and recycle.**

Plastic is all around us. Most of us use it every day. It's a really useful material that has transformed all our lives, but unfortunately our used plastic is getting into the ocean. It can end up causing all sorts of problems for sea life and marine mammals. But how does our plastic waste end up littering the ocean?



Plastic waste can last for hundreds of years. By working together and doing our bit, we

all have an important role to play in reducing this plastic problem.

Even if you live hundreds of miles away from the sea, the plastic you use can still make its way into the ocean. As much as 80% of the plastic in our seas comes from land sources. What does this mean? The plastic is not necessarily thrown directly into the sea, but it still ends up there.

- Plastic rubbish is really light and it can be blown off landfill sites or rubbish bins, it then enters drains and rivers and makes its way to the ocean.
- Plastic litter dropped on the street doesn't stay there. Rain and wind can carry plastic waste into streams and rivers or into the drains – from there it travels to the ocean.
- Some plastic products, like cotton buds, are often flushed down the toilet and find their way to the sea. However, these products don't break down in water and should not be flushed down the toilet.
- Even washing our clothes can release tiny microfibrils of plastic from fabrics that can easily be washed down the drain to the sea.

Spread the word - drains lead to the ocean. Always put your litter in a bin and recycle.

Key Vocabulary

Tourists hotels promenade Blackpool Tower Beach
Theme Park Fish and Chips
Sea defences flooding sand dunes sea wall

Recycle plastic waste litter waste microfibrils
Pollution sea life marine mammals