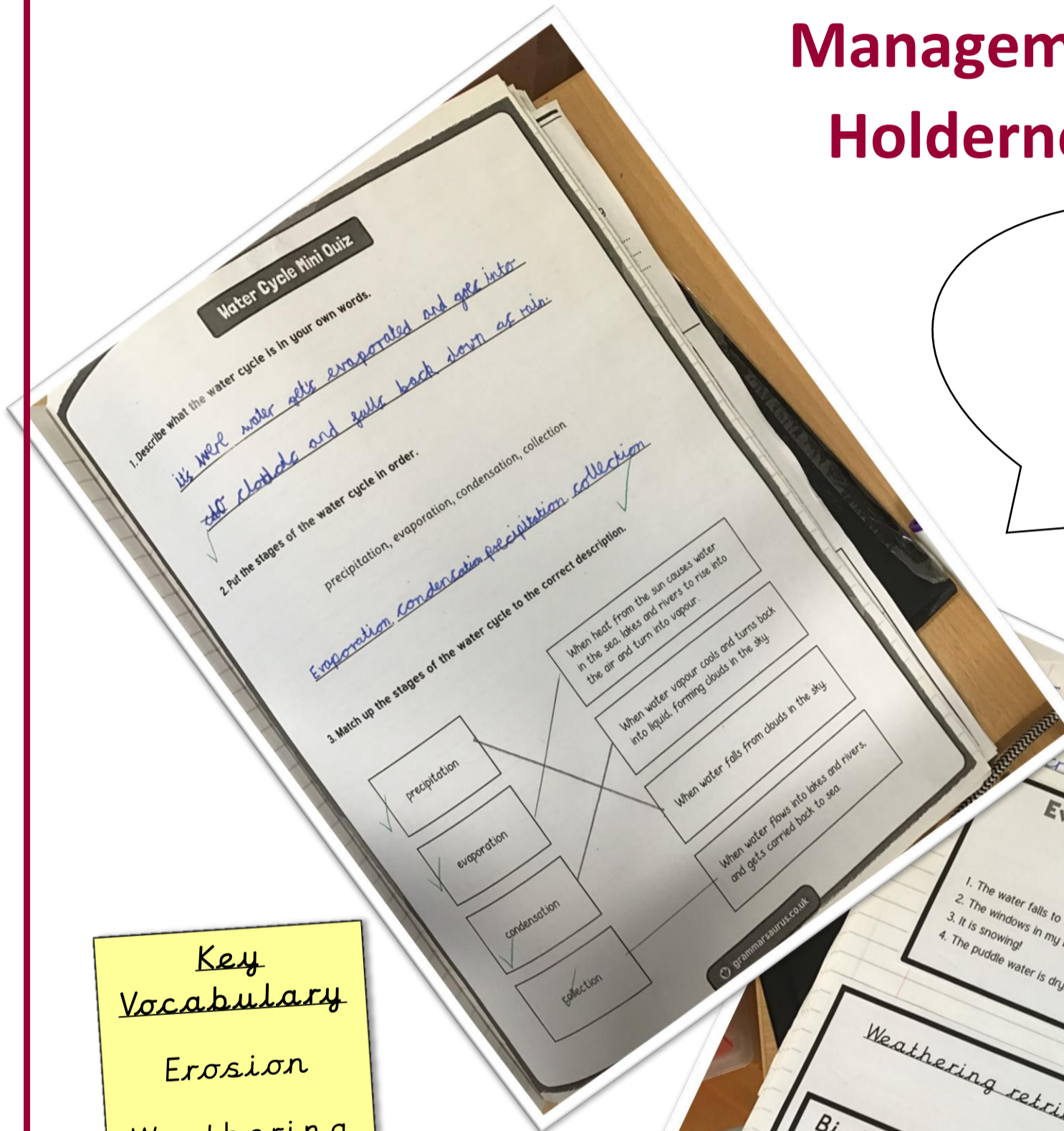


# BLACKROD PRIMARY SCHOOL

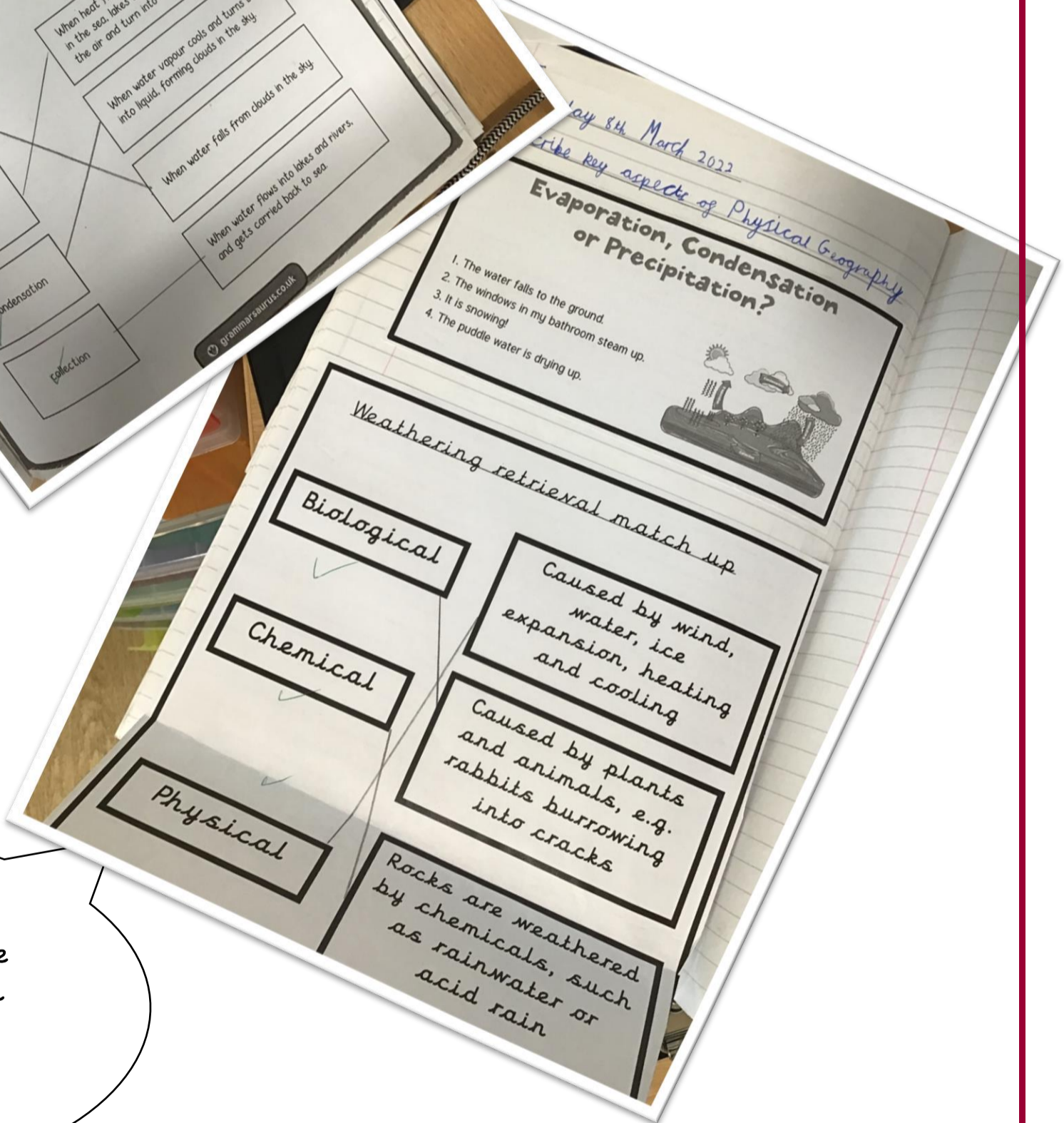
## Spring Project Reflections

### Geography: Water Cycle & Erosion: Coasts and Management (The Holderness Coast)



G/CGI describing key aspects of:  
Physical geography - the water cycle.

- Key Vocabulary
- Erosion
  - Weathering
  - Chemical
  - Physical
  - Biological
  - Water Cycle



G/IP5 using a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.

# BLACKROD PRIMARY SCHOOL

G/IPS asking and answering geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

<p><b>Physical Weathering</b></p> <p>What do you notice about the level of the water in the bottle?</p> <p><i>It freezes the ice expands.</i></p>	<p><b>Chemical Weathering</b></p> <p>What happened to the powder when you added the vinegar?</p> <p><i>The powder started to gloop up.</i></p>
<p><b>Biological Weathering</b></p> <p>Has the rock been damaged in each picture?</p> <p><i>weight of people made a dent in the steps. tree roots cracked the pavement. moss made the rock erode away.</i></p>	<p><b>Erosion</b></p> <p>What happened when you blew across the surface of the sand?</p> <p><i>Some sand eroded away.</i></p> <p>What happened when you poured water through the sand?</p> <p><i>the water flowed down the sand.</i></p>

**GOLDEN THOUGHT**

What information has stuck with me?

*When water freezes it expands.*

Wednesday 9th March  
G/IPS Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of Mablethorpe

- 1000 years ago the land looked different to what it is now.
- Towns got lost by sea many houses were lost in Hyde, Newsham and Holton in the Holderness coast.

*Coastal erosion can happen over night.  
Coastal erosion The cliffs along the Holderness coast is made of boulder clay.*

*Strong winds create longshore drifts.  
The cliffs are also prone to slumping.*

*Holderness coast in the north east of England.  
I has only 4km inland.*

*Boulder clay is very crumbly rock it is very shaggy when it is wet it is like mud.  
Water can make boulder clay even squasher and denser quicker.*

*Heavy rain and storms make the erosion even worse.  
Longshore drift is where the water takes pebbles and boulder clay along in the water.*

G/IPS • Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.

**Flamborough Head**

Geology: CHALK

Names of coastal features here include: *cliffs, arches and stacks*

Processes of erosion occurring here are: *hydraulic action, abrasion and solution*

**Bridlington**

Geology: BOULDER CLAY

Name two types of sea defences here:  
1. *stone sea wall*  
2. *wooden groynes*

Why do you think money has been spent on building sea defences here?  
Explain your answer: *so the town doesn't get destroyed by the sea to get tourist attraction!*

**Coasts: Case Study**  
**The Holderness Coast**

The Holderness Crayfish is made up of soft material called BOULDER CLAY and they deposited during the last glacial period - it is very easily eroded.

**Mablethorpe**

Geology: BOULDER CLAY

A decision was made to build sea defences at Mablethorpe in 1991. Why do you think this decision was made?  
*so the water doesn't get to the town*

The cliff face has been sloped here, why is this a good thing?  
*its not a great risk to do down the waves!*

**Spurn Point**

Name this feature: SPIT

Is this a feature of coastal erosion or deposition?  
*erosion & deposition*

Where has the material come from to make Spurn Point?  
*along the coast from further north*

How has this material been moved along the coast?  
*wind*

**Easington**

Geology: BOULDER CLAY

Why is it important to protect this section of the coast?  
*so they can get natural gas and its is a economic part of the holderness coast.*

**Great Cowden**

Geology: BOULDER CLAY

Is the cliff at Great Cowden being eroded quickly or slowly?  
*rapidly!*

The Groynes at Mablethorpe are trapping sediment that would otherwise make its way to Great Cowden, will this make erosion at Great Cowden faster or slower?  
*stone groynes quicker!*

# BLACKROD PRIMARY SCHOOL

G/IP6 naming and locating geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Monday 14 March  
G/IP5 Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.

Sean and Yvonne's house will soon end up in the sea.

The insurance won't pay them or insure them.

They are in danger of the house because it got lost in the sea and they will be homeless.

G/IP6 Name geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics

Trucks can't get to them. They have had to stop doing their business on the farm. They have lost animals from the cliffs into the sea.

They think that the defence at mappleton has caused the erosion at their farm. Their house is getting closer to the sea.

The sea is taking away the land from the cliff in big chunks.

**SUPER WORK**

Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> March  
Writing a letter

Charlotte Nixon  
Blackrod Primary School  
Manchester Road  
BL6 55Y

Council chambers  
Great Coudon  
North Yorkshire  
NY20 1GC  
Tuesday 15<sup>th</sup> March

Dear Council,

I am writing to you because of what is happening at Great Coudon. <sup>Two</sup> people called Yvonne and Shaun Mars. They do not get very much sleep at all. What would you like if you did not get much sleep?

Shaun and Yvonne have had to leave their job and soon it will be their home.

G/IP1 Ask and answer geographical questions about the physical and human characteristics of a location.

I think erosion is when something natural wears away. Does erosion only happen with soft rock? How long does it take something to get eroded?

The Holderness coast is in the north east of England. It is the most erodable coastline in Europe. The cliffs are made of boulder clay which is very soft and has eroded very quickly.

G/IP5 Use a range of resources to identify the key physical and human features of a location.

lots of land has been eroded from the time the romans lived there.

Some places have made sea defences like groynes, sea walls and wooden barriers.

Lots of towns and villages have been lost because of the sea.

## Learning links

Coastlines - coastal erosion - KS2 Geography - BBC Bitesize  
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/education/clips/zdqyqk7>