

# Geography Knowledge Organiser

## UK Coastal (comparison study)

Yr 5/6

## Main Foci: Place Knowledge / Human and Physical Geography

### What should I already know?

- The UK is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.
- England, Scotland and Wales are an island.
- Northern Ireland is the northern part of Ireland, which is a different island to the West of the other UK countries.

### What will I know about Coastal Regions

- Name and locate counties in the UK, which are on the coast.
- Name and locate major cities of the UK also finding both Whitby and Swanage as well as other seaside resorts e.g. Blackpool, Skegness, Hunstanton, Brighton, Bournemouth.
- Name and locate the regions within the UK; recognising where we are in relation to the sea and plotting out Anglia, Midlands, South West, South East, North West, North East.
- Locate and describe the human and physical features of a UK county.
- Compare and contrast two different UK Seaside towns.



### Key Vocabulary

Aerial Map  
Ordnance Survey  
Scale  
Ratio  
Small scale  
Large scale  
Detailed  
Distance  
Bar  
Direction  
Symbols  
Key/legend  
Grid Reference  
Mile  
Kilometre  
Longitude  
Latitude  
Compass  
Contour  
Erosion  
Deposition  
Cliffs  
Headland  
Bays  
Sheltered bays  
Longshore drift  
Sand dunes  
Spits  
Sand ridge  
Sea Wall  
Rock Armour  
Gabions  
Groynes  
Jurassic Coast  
World Heritage Site

### Key Knowledge

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 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 Ordnance Survey and aerial photographs to identify and describe coasts.
Map Symbols	Instead of using words, maps use symbols to label real-life features and make them clearer. These can be small pictures, letters, lines or coloured areas to show features like camp-sites, youth hostels or bus stations.
Scale on maps	Most maps have a scale, which helps us to work out distances on maps. This is given by the scale statement (e.g. 1:25,000) and/or by showing a scale bar.
Global issue	Ocean plastic and beach litter. Beaches are becoming poisonous habitats due to human activity.

### Physical Features

#### Erosional Landforms

- Headlands and Bays – When a coastline is made up of different types of rock, they will erode at different speeds. The less resistant rock is eroded faster, forming a bay. The more resistant rock is eroded slowly, forming headlands at either side of the bay.
- Cliffs and Wave-cut Platforms – Waves cause most erosion at the foot of cliffs creating a wave-cut notch. The rock above will eventually collapse and the cliff will retreat, leaving a wave-cut platform in front of the cliff.
- Headlands – Normally made of resistant rock which do not erode easily, but cracks can develop into caves, arches and stacks.

#### Depositional Landforms

- Beaches – Sheltered bays, where deposition of sediment often leads to the formation of sandy beaches.
- Cliff erosion – high energy waves, could lead to the formation of a pebble beach with a steep gradient.
- Sand dunes – wind carries sand deposited by longshore drift
- Spits – form a sharp bend in the coastline as the longshore drift takes the sediment out to sea forming a long sand ridge.

### Human Features

- Seaside resorts are positioned in places according to the physical features such as the beach, the sea, cliffs and caves.
- Human features found at the seaside might include the pier, the promenade, a lighthouse and a fairground.
- Ports, Harbours, Quays and wharfs are all places for boats of various sizes to dock.
- Coastal towns are used for different land-use e.g. tourism, fishing, ports

### Geographical Skills

- Select a map for a purpose
- Use aerial photographs to compare places Whitby and Swanage in the UK. What is the same? What is different?
- Describe locations in the UK using the eight **compass points**.
- Explain the differences between the different scaled map
- Know what detail would be expected in a given scaled map
- Identify and describe how the **physical** features affect the human activity within a location.
- Study physical maps of the UK and label them to show the different regions. Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns.
- Explain how the **human geography** of Coastal regions in both Whitby and Swanage has changed over the years.
- Study **human land-use** patterns of both areas.
- Make links between information extracted from the map
- Create charts, graphs and diagrams to compare similarities and differences with the two locations and reasons for these.
- Combine information to provide details on an area or region
- Interpret information on land use to future developments

