

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

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

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 when 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 help 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.

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

