

# Geography Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – Local and Coastal



Key Vocabulary	
<b>Climate</b>	The weather conditions in an area in general.
<b>Economy</b>	The system of making and trading things of value.
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where people live.
<b>Latitude</b>	Distance measured in degrees north or south of the earth's equator.
<b>Longitude</b>	Distance measured in degrees east or west from an imaginary line that goes from the North Pole to the South Pole
<b>Constructive Waves</b>	Frequently breaking, long and low waves found on gentle beaches. Swash is stronger than the backwash meaning they build up the beach.
<b>Destructive Waves</b>	Infrequently breaking, high waves found on steep beaches. Backwash is stronger than swash meaning they destroy the beach.
<b>Swash</b>	The forward movement of a wave up on to the beach.
<b>Backwash</b>	The backward movement of the water down a beach when a wave has broken
<b>Hydraulic Action</b>	Waves hit the cliff creating a lot of pressure and eroding them away. Air is trapped in the cracks of the rock on the cliff face.
<b>Attrition</b>	The knocking together of pebbles in the sea, making them gradually smaller and smoother.
<b>Abrasion</b>	Sand and pebbles being thrown against the cliff face by the sea scrape off bits of rock on the cliff face using a 'grazing' motion.
<b>Solution</b>	The dissolving of rocks such as limestone and chalk.
<b>Erosion</b>	The process that breaks things down.
<b>Deposition</b>	When the sea loses energy it drops the material it has been carrying. This occurs on coastlines that have constructive waves.
<b>Longshore drift</b>	The movement of material along the shore by wave action.



## Slindon

Slindon is one of the most beautiful **villages** in **West Sussex**. Nestling in the foothills of the **South Downs**, Slindon is charming and unspoilt, with **brick and flint houses** surrounded by **beech woods, farms and open downland**. The **population** of Slindon is about **500**, divided between homes both north and south of the A29.

This is a place of history – from saints to smugglers, from **Churches** to a **duck pond**, from an **Elizabethan mansion** to an ancient cattle pound. It also boasts perhaps the best claim to be the birthplace of **cricket** – a memorial of bat, ball and wicket bears witness to this fact.

Slindon is a haven for ramblers, dog walkers and horse riders; in the Spring, the **bluebell woods** are a joy to explore, whilst in the autumn people from all over the world come to see the famous **pumpkin display**. With 2,000 sunshine hours yearly, Slindon's **climate** is amongst Britain's best.

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## Old Harry Rocks

A cave and a stack (Old Harry Rock) has been eroded from the chalk headland.



## Headlands and Bays

Formed along a discordant coastline, where resistant rock forms headlands (Ballard Point and Durlston Head) and softer rock erodes to form bays (Studland Bay and Swanage Bay).



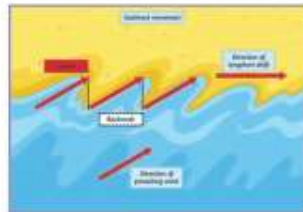
## Jurassic Coast

The **Jurassic Coast** is a World Heritage Site on the English Channel coast of southern England. It stretches from **Exmouth** in East Devon to **Studland Bay** in Dorset, a distance of about 96 miles.



**Longshore drift** – material is moved along the coast:

- waves travel in the same direction as the prevailing wind and hit the coast at an angle (swash);
- material is carried back down the beach at a right angle (backwash);
- material zig-zags along the coast.



## Chesil Beach

The Dorset coast has many features of coastal erosion:

A 30km tombolo (a type of bar which connects an island to the mainland) which encloses Fleet Lagoon.

## Key Knowledge

- To explore local climate zones
- To identify hills in the local area
- To explore economic activity in the locality and surrounding areas
- To investigate local settlement types
- To relate a map of Slindon to knowledge of the area
- To identify the position and significance of latitude and longitude
- To identify the variety of landscapes associated with coastlines focussing on the Jurassic Coast
- To describe coastal erosion, deposition and longshore drift
- To investigate the changes that occur at the coast every day e.g. tides and waves
- To investigate the impact of plastic on our oceans and coastlines
- To explore the importance of scales used to create atlases, globes and maps as well as how to use them

## Key Texts:

