

Geography Knowledge Organiser Y5/6 – Local and Coastal



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



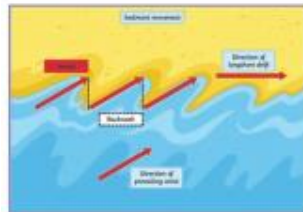
Chesil Beach

The Dorset coast has many features of coastal erosion:

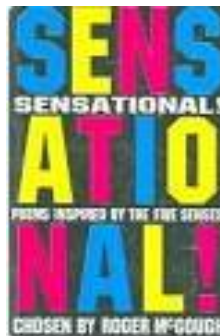
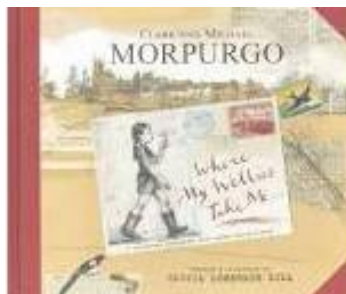
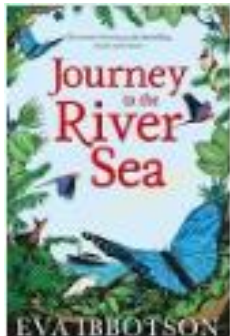
A 30km tombolo (a type of bar which connects an island to the mainland) which encloses Fleet Lagoon.

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.



Key Texts:



Assessment

- 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 use Google Earth to recreate a map of Slindon
- 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 understand 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