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| Place and locational Knowledge | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
| Human/physical and environmental knowledge | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:* Italy (Rome)
* Norway (Oslo)
* Australia(Canberra)
* Mexico (Mexico City)

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over timeCounties and cities:* Yorkshire (Sheffield, Leeds, Hull, Barnsley)
* Kent (Canterbury)
* Dorset (Lyme Regis)

River:* Severn
* World ( Rio Grande)

Coast: * South Coast
* North West

Hills:* Pennines

Position of:* Equator

Northern and southern Hemisphere | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:* Spain (Madrid)
* USA (Washington D.C)
* Russia (Moscow)
* Brazil (Brasília)

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over timeCounties and cities:* Norfolk (Norwich)
* Cornwall (Truro)
* Derbyshire (Derby)

River:* Trent
* World (Amazon)

Coast: * Yorkshire and Humberside
* South West

Hills:* Southern Uplands

Position of:* Arctic and Antarctic circle

Tropics of cancer and Capricorn | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:* Greece (Athens)
* China (Beijing)
* Egypt (Cairo)
* Canada (Ottowa)

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over timeCounties and cities:* Lincolnshire (Lincoln)
* Buckinghamshire (Milton Keynes)
* Cumbria (Carlisle)

River:* Thames
* World (Nile)

Coast: * North West coast
* Thames estuary

Hills:* Grampian mountains (Ben Nevis)

Position of:* Longitude

latitude | Locate on a map; find out about environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities in:* Poland (Warsaw)
* Japan (Tokyo)
* India (New Delhi)
* Argentina (Buenos Aires)

Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over timeCounties and cities:* Essex (Chelmsford)
* Northumberland (Alnwick)
* Gloucestershire (Gloucester)

River:* Tyne
* World (Ganges)

Coast: * North East
* South East

Hills:* Cambrian Mountains

Position of:Prime/Greenwich meridian and time zones. |
| Field work |
| Highlighting show areas covered during the unit |
| **Big Question** | **What do coasts around the world look like?** | **How do we use our coasts?** | **How do we protect our coasts?** | **What is the best way to manage our coasts?** |
| Fieldwork | Coast features seen | Seaside resort features | Erosion examples | Management strategies |
|  | Identify physical features of a coast * cliff,
* beaches,

1* dunes,
* headland,
* bay
 | Uses of coasts – how are different coasts used for different purposes?* Ports- fishing and transport routes.
* Lighthouses

1* Castles/vantage points
* Wildlife conservation areas
 | Focus places to study:* Formby coastline – north west uk
* Thames estuary -erosion and defences Thames Barrier

1 | * Fossil fuels - Renewable energy – windfarms – Dogger Bank and Sofia offshore windfarms (North East UK)

1 |
|  | What do different coasts look like? * White cliffs of Dover – chalk cliffs
* St Abbs, Northumberland, - rocky outcrops and bays
* Chesil beach, Dorset, - shingle beach

2* Southport Beach, Lancashire - sand
 | How can coasts benefit/disadvantage people who live near by?* Flooding
* Weather

2* Transport links
* Food
* Invasions (link to historical settlement issues)
 | Erosion – * crack, caves, arch, stack, stump,

2* Cliff erosion -undercut -rock soft and hard creates headlands and bays through waves hitting them
* Longshore drift

3* Human erosion – walking erodes footpaths, cliff edges, sand dunes
 | Hard engineering - what should we use to protect our coast?* Sea walls – concrete walls at the foot of a cliff - Reflect energy back to the sea

2+ protect base of cliff+ promenades to walk along-can be broken down and eroded-expensive* Rock Armour – large boulders at foot of a cliff – break waves and absorb energy

+cheaper than sea walls and easy to maintain+ can be used for fishing-look different – don’t fit in-rocks expensive to transport* Gabions – rocks in mesh cages

+cheap+absorb wave energy-not very strong-look unnatural* Groynes – wooden or rock structures built out at right angles inot the sea.

3+builds a beach – encourages tourism+trap sediment caused by longshore drift-starves beaches further down the coast line making erosion greater elsewhere-look unattractive |
|  | How beaches are formed * Materials carried by the sea are deposited due to the tides – sand, shingle (narrower and steeper beaches)

3* Sand dunes – a raised area or ridge of sand piled up by the wind
 | Human and physical features of coasts – piers etc* Map land use in
* Torquay – south West
* Withernsea – Yorkshire
* Cleethorpes – Lincolnshire (used to be Humberside)

3 |
|  | How do people enjoy the coasts? * Swimming,
* surfing,
* fishing
* Sunbathing
 | Healthy beaches – pollution* Plastics in the oceans: <https://www.wwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/2019-08/WWF_Oceans_and_Plastics_KS2_Handbook.pdf>

4* Chemicals running off the land – farming
* Sewage
 | Protection* Coastal defences- Sea walls and revetments (cheaper: lets some water and sediment through, absorbs some energy) Gabion is a type of revetment – metal baskets with rocks

4* Tides- flooding
* Groynes- stops sand being washed along the beach

3(Can be seen at Cleethorpes) | Soft engineering* Beach nourishment – pump sand in to build up an existing beach

+blends in+ larger beaches = more tourists-needs constant replacing-sand has to be shipped in* Reprofiling – sediment redistributed from lower to upper parts of beach

+cheap and simple+reduces energy of waves-only works when wave energy is low-repeated continuously* Dune nourishment – Maram grass planted to stabilise dunes and trap sand (dune grass can be seen in Cleethorpes)

4+cheap+Natural looking-Damaged by storm waves- Areas zoned off from the public* Offshore Reefs – old tyres and cement placed parallel to coast to encourage waves to break offshore – reduces energy of wave so causes less erosion

+natural marine ecosystem only partlt disrupted+ dunes allowed to stabilise onshore+rocks create new marine habitat-boat navigation hazard-eyesore at low tide-can stop some recreational activities eg jet skis. |
|  | Changes over time to coasts- dynamic environment – * Lyme Regis– link to Mary Anning
* Much of Beach eroded away

4* clay cliffs are vulnerable to erosion
* landslides
* much of town built on unstable cliffs
 | Tourism – is it a benefit?* Jobs, increased pollution – three focus towns

5* Torquay – south West
* Withernsea – Yorkshire
* Cleethorpes – Lincolnshire (used to be Humberside)
 |
|  | Coastal areas in different parts of the world* Italy - Amalfi

5* Norway - Bergen
* Australia – Aireys Inlet, Victoria
* Mexico- Tulum
* Compare human and physical features to those from the featured places in the UK.
 | Compare land use to that in:* Spain - Barcelona
* USA - Provincetown
* Russia - Sochi
* Brazil – Barra Grande
 | Compare to coastal areas and erosion in:* Greece – Mykonos – losing the Port of Naxos by 2100 due to sea level rise

4* China – Shandong-
* Egypt – Alexandria -inland pollution
* Canada – Pelly Island – more waves and storms eroding cliffs, thawing permafrost breaks off the land.
 | Compare to coastal areas and strategies used in :* Poland – Hel Peninsula – longshore sediment management
* Japan – Katoku beach – campaign against the seawall project.

5* India – Pondicherry- a port was built westward of the beach, made the beach disappear.
* Argentina – Buenos Aires- groynes were constructed on the coastline with no plan, stopped the longshore sand supply, reduced beaches.
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