Walk On Water

St. Paul's C of E VA Primary and Nursery School

Geography Curriculum Coverage Year 6

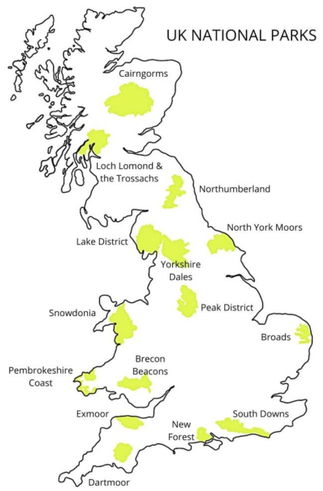
National Parks





With God ALL THINGS ARE possible MATTHEW 19:26

Key Vocabulary
area of natural beauty
cove
cultural Heritage
economy
elevation (high and low)
environment
estuaries
glacial
harbour
heathland
heritage
moorland
mountainous
National Park
port
protected area
sustainability
topographical
tor
tourism
vegetation



Lake District

The Lake District is located in the North West of England in a county called Cumbria. England's largest National Park and covers 2 362 square kilometres made up of lots of mountains and lakes and 26 miles of coastline and estuaries.

Physical Features

Mountains: very mountainous and is famous for its mountains. Home to the highest mountain in England - **Scafell Pike**.

Lakes: Over fourteen lakes. Lake District's volcanic rock does not allow water to seep away. High rainfall, combined with the extra deep glacial valleys, means that the valleys are able to store large volumes of water.
Location in England which has the most rain: Seathwaite. Average annual rainfall is 3552mm (355.2cm or 3.5m).This creates the large lakes. Lake District is home to:

- deepest lake in England - **Wastwater**
- largest lake in England - **Lake Windermere**

Woodland: Many wooded areas in the lake district (areas with many trees). These provide habitats for native English wildlife.

Wildlife: Red squirrel is an endangered animal which can be found in the Lake District. Home to other rare wildlife including: red deer, the Peregrine falcon, Arctic Char fish and Britain's onlynesting pairs of Golden Eagles and Ospreys.

Climate Change: Due to climate change, the planet is warming up— hotter and drier summers, more extreme weather and warmer winters. The Lake District has recently faced some
extreme weather. Extreme weather can damage the local environment:

- damage to woodland during stormy weather, affecting woodland habitats
- certain species of plants may not survive due to the changing weather
- drying of peat (which keeps carbon in the soil), releasing carbon into the atmosphere
- falling water levels in the lakes during the warmer months.
- In the heavy rains of November 2009, Windermere Lake rose 157cm.

Human Features

Tourism: **Tourism** is very important - they have over 16 million visitors every year who come to walk, cycle, run, boat or just to lookat the amazing scenery. Tourism is the main source of income for Lake District economy. Tourism brings great benefits to the area: visitors spend money on accommodation, food, drink and leisure activities and indirectly supportother businesses such as wholesalers and the building trade.

Communities: 40,000 people live within the boundaries of the National Park. Those who live in the Lake District National Park, and call it their permanent home, face challenges too:

- Locals whose incomes are directly linked to tourism, such as hotel owners, rely on visitors coming to the park throughout the year.
- During the busier summer months, parking can become an issue for many local people.
- As the Lake District National Park is such a beautiful place, people want to buy holiday homes here. However, this pushes the house prices up inthe area, making it very difficult for local people to own their own property.
- Currently around 15% of the homes in the Lake District are holiday homes. This means that many houses aren't occupied for most of the year,having a negative impact on local shops and businesses.

Pembrokeshire

Pembrokeshire located in South Wales. UK's only fully coastal National Park.
One of the smallest of the UK's National Parks

Physical Features

Coast: Home to beautiful beaches, cliffs, harbours and coves. Length of the Pembrokeshire coastline is 420km.
300km coast path, which people can walk along.
Home to more Blue Flag beaches than any other county in the country.

Wildlife: Unspoiled and untouched by modern living and farming—provides an ideal home to many native species thathave disappeared from other parts of the UK.
Birds: choughs, skylarks, stonechat choose the coastal heathland to make their home.
Bats and many bird species hunt along the lines of twisting hedgerows as they are rich with wildflowers.
Atlantic grey seals give birth on the shores and dolphins and porpoises play in the water.
Some animals visit certain times of the year: basking sharks, orcas, blue sharks, sunfish, various jellyfish, turtlesand Risso's dolphins.

Human Features

Tourism: Pembrokeshire is a popular destination for tourists - unspoiled scenery, beautiful landscape and abundant wildlife.
Range of activities: relaxing sandy beaches, kayak up the Daugleddau Estuary or go coasteering along the rugged coastline. Other visitors take pleasure from conquering the Pembrokeshire Coast Path National Trail or from seeing an elusive bird or animal.
Visitors are of great benefit to Pembrokeshire and tourism is an important part of the local economy—the money they spend can help protect and enhance the scenery and wildlife of the area, while jobs are created to cater for visitors' needs.

Communities: Know that around 22,000 people live within the Pembrokeshire National Park.

Key Information

Geography of UK
We live in England, which is a country in the **UK**. The UK is located in the continent of **Europe**.Know that 4 countries make up the UK: **England, Wales, Scotland** and **Northern Ireland**. People from England are known as **English**, people from Scotland are known as **Scottish**, people from Wales are known as **Welsh** and peoplefrom Ireland are known as **Irish**.
The UK is surrounded by: **The North Sea, The English Channel, The Irish Sea** and **The Atlantic Ocean**.

Some maps contain varying colours to show high and low areas of land - a key is used to show how high the land is.
Understand the **topographical** map of the UK. The topography of an area impacts on its landscape and **environment**.
Scotland, Wales, Northern and Western England have areas of high **elevaion** - these areas are **mountainous**.
The South and West of England are areas of low **elevation** (flatter areas of lowland).

The UK has 15 **National Parks** - a protected area because of its wildlife, beautiful countryside or cultural **heritage**: 10 national parks in England, 3 in Wales and 2 in Scotland.
Some parks (such as the Lake District National Park) welcome visitors so that everyone can enjoy these **areas of natural beauty**.
Locate these National Parks on a map of the UK and identify some features of National Parks in the UK.

	Lake District	Pembrokeshire
Size	The largest National Park	One of the smallest of the UK's National Parks
Landscape	Mountains, lakes and woodlands	Beaches, coastal paths and rivers
Wildlife	Red squirrels, red deer, the Peregrine falcon, Arctic Char fish and Britain's only nesting pairs of Golden Eagles and Ospreys.	Rare birds such as choughs, skylarks and the stonechat. Bats, Atlantic grey seals, dolphins, porpoises, basking sharks, orcas, blue sharks, sunfish, various jellyfish, turtles and Risso's dolphins.

Tourism

National Parks attract many tourists each year. There can be both positive and negative impacts of tourism:

Positive	Negative
Tourists spend money which supports local shops and businesses. The improved transport services for the tourists also benefits the locals. Some of the money made from tourism can go back into conserving the National Park. Jobs are created for local people.	Increased litter and pollution can occur. Traffic congestion is common at holiday time. Footpath erosion is caused by high numbers of tourists Local environments and habitats can be damaged by high numbers of visitors. Work within the tourist industry is seasonal.

Sustainable Tourism: National Parks are trying to encourage tourism that will have less of an impact on the environment, this is called **sustainable tourism**. People are encouraged to think carefully about their visits and the impact this could have on the local environments.

Ways in which we can all support sustainable tourism:

- Learning about the people and the culture of the place being visited.
- Being environmentally friendly while on holiday.
- Supporting a local charity while on holiday.

National Curriculum

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding beyond the local area to include the United Kingdom and Europe, North and South America. This will include the location and characteristics of a range of the world's most significant human and physical features. They should develop their use of geographical knowledge, understanding and skills to enhance their locational and place knowledge.

Pupils should be taught to:

Locational knowledge

- locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities
- 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 time
- identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night)

Place knowledge

- understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America

Human and physical geography

- describe and understand key aspects of:
  - physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle
  - human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use the eight points of a compass, four and six-figure grid references, symbols and key (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world Geography
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

High Elevation National Parks			**Low Elevation National Parks**		
National Park	Location	Features	National Park	Location	Features
Scotland					
Cairngorms	North-East Scotland	UK's largest National Park and UK's highest mountain range. It contains the highest mountain in Scotland and the UK - Ben Nevis.			
Loch Lomond and The Trossachs	North-West Scotland	Lochs, forests and mountain ranges. Home to the largest lake in the UK - Loch Neagh.			
England					
Lake District	North-West England	High mountains and deep glacial lakes. Contains the highest mountain in England - Scafell Pike.	New Forest	South England	Woodlands, wild heathlands and roaming ponies.
Northumberland	North-East England	Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather. It contains a famous monument: Hadrian's Wall	South Downs	South England	White cliffs, rolling green and gold hills, ancient woodland and lowland heaths.
North York Moors	North-East England	Wide open moorland, covered in purple heather with a coastline along the North Sea.	The Broads	South-East England	UK's waterland National Park with over 200km of waterways, over a quarter of the UK's rarest wildlife.
Peak District	Central England	A contrasting landscape made up of rugged, rocky moorlands and grassy limestone dales.			
Yorkshire Dales	North England	Heather-covered hills and rolling green valleys.			
Dartmoor	South-West England	Wild open moorlands, iconic granite tors. Heather-covered moors, wooded valleys and many rivers			
Exmoor	South-West England	Expansive moorlands, woodland valleys, rolling hills and dramatic coastline.			
Wales					
Brecon Beacons	South Wales Inland	Mountain ranges, hills and valleys.	Pembrokeshire Coast	South Wales	Limestone cliffs, golden beaches and hilly volcanic headlands. UK's only fully coastal National Park.
Snowdonia	North Wales Inland	Mountain ranges, hills and valleys. It contains the highest mountain in Wales - Mount Snowdon.			