

Pye Bank CE Primary DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 5

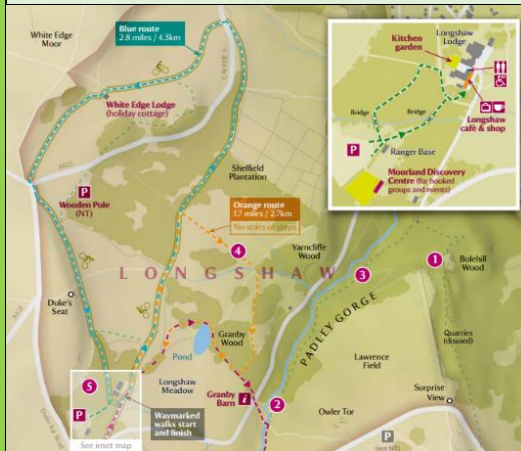
What is a moorland environment like?

GEOGRAPHY

KEY VOCABULARY

- Confluence:** The point where two or more bodies of water meet.
- Conservation:** Saving and protecting the environment.
- Deposition:** Dropping off of materials when the river runs out of energy.
- Environment:** The natural surroundings of person, place, plant or animal.
- Erosion:** Wearing away and breaking down of river beds and banks.
- Meander:** A large bend in a river.
- Mouth:** The place where a river flows into the sea.
- River Bed:** The floor of a river channel.
- River Source:** The place where a river or stream begins.
- Tributary:** A stream or river that flows into a larger one.
- Transportation:** Movement of sediment (small rocks) downstream.
- Topographic Map:** A map that shows in detail the physical features and contour of the land.

LONGSHAW ESTATE



Longshaw Estate is part of the Peak District National Park and the Eastern and Burbage Moors sit on the fringes of Sheffield. It is a wonderful place to discover spectacular views, ancient woods, parklands and heather moorland. Burbage Brook runs through the estate

and many tourists visit here. The main estate is maintained by the National Trust.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

1. A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards and ocean, sea, lake or another river.
2. A river can change its shape over time through the process of erosion.
3. Contour line on a map show the shape/height of the land. They are usually brown/orange in colour.
4. A moorland environment is an open landscape that is predominantly covered in heather. It is maintained by humans and is used for farming.

RIVER PROCESSES



A river is a natural flowing watercourse, usually freshwater, flowing towards and ocean, sea, lake or another river. There are many rivers around the world: the

longest river in the world is the River Nile in Egypt and the longest river in the UK is the river Severn. Sheffield has 5 main rivers: Sheaf, Don, Rivelin, Loxley and Porter. Every river starts at a source, usually high in the mountains or hills. Rivers are split into three main parts: upper course, middle course and lower course. A river's

journey ends at the mouth of the river where it may join a sea, lake or large body of water. A river can change its shape by the process of erosion where the river bed and bank are worn down and broken away. This sediment is then transported downstream and deposited at another place in the river.



MOORLAND ENVIRONMENT

Moorland generally refers to open upland landscapes that is dominated by heather and maintained through human management. Heather is a purple flowered plant and moorland is generally used for hill farming. There is more heather moorland in the Isles of Britain and Ireland than anywhere else in the world. A wide range of plants and animals live in this environment.



SHOWING HEIGHT ON A MAP

There are three ways to show height on a map:

1. Layer shading where areas of different heights are shown using different colours. A key is used to show how high the land is.
2. Spot heights are where the exact height of a place above the ground is measured and written onto a map.
3. Contour lines are lines on a map which join up places of the same height. Everywhere along a contour line is the same height. Contour lines are usually coloured brown/orange on a map.

Circular contour lines which increase in height show a hill.
Contour lines which are far apart show flatter land.
Contour lines that are close together show steeper land.

