

What are the topographical features of the UK?

Geographical Concepts

Retrieval

Rights Respecting Schools



Place Physical



Year 1
Year 2



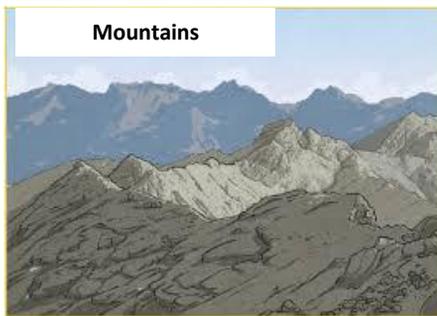
Where?



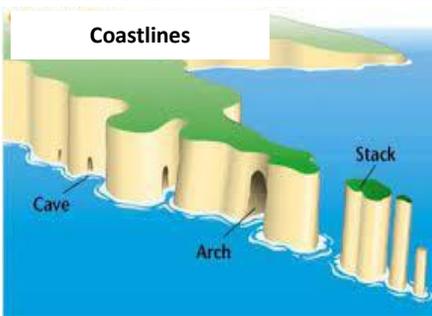
Key Vocabulary

County	a territorial division and a unit of local government in some countries
Region	an area of land that has common features.
City	a city is larger than a town – usually with a population of over 100,000 people
Coastline	the line that forms the boundary between the land and the ocean.
Mountain	usually steeper than a hill and are generally over 600 metres high

Physical Processes



Mountains



Coastlines



Rivers

A river continues to grow bigger further in its course, as other rivers join it. These other rivers are known as tributaries.

What?

1. The UK is in **Europe**. North of France and West of Sweden, Norway and Denmark.
It is the **12th largest country in Europe**.
There are around **67 million** people living in the UK – this is not evenly distributed among the 4 countries.
England has the **largest population**. **4/5 people** live in **towns** or cities but only **1/5 live in rural areas**.



4. The difference between a hill and a mountain is not always clear and there is no set definition for the difference. **Hills** are generally **smaller** than **mountains**. Mountains are usually steeper than hills too and have a **distinct summit**. **Topographical maps** show the natural features of a region, such as **hills and mountains**.



2. The UK is split into **counties**. The counties of England are **territorial divisions of England that have many different purposes**, such as local government.
Each county has its **own council** which is responsible for functions such as education, sanitation, social services and emergency services in their own county.
The counties of England can be split into **different regions** to help locate them.



5. The **coastline** is the area where the **land meets the sea**. Britain has **12,429km of coastline**.
Seas are usually areas where the water and land meet and are partially enclosed by land. Seas are also smaller than oceans.
The coastlines around the UK are very varied. Some beaches are **sandy** while others are **pebbly**, some **cliffs** are **chalky** while others are **rocky**.
coastal stack. **Stacks** are formed when wind and water wear away part of the headland (a narrow piece of land that projects from a coastline into the sea) causing erosion. This leaves a single column of rock in the sea.



3. **Towns** are **urban areas** with a name, boundaries and its own government. A **town is generally larger than a village but smaller than a city**. A town can only be called a city if it is granted this status by the king or queen. In the past, a city could only be a city if it had a cathedral.



A **river** is a **large natural stream** of water flowing in a channel to the sea, a lake or another channel. Rivers always **start** their journey at a **SOURCE**. The source is always in an area of high altitude and can come from a natural spring or from where water gathers. The water then starts running down the hill or mountain until it reaches the sea. Rivers run very quickly at the beginning of their journey but then slow down as they reach flatter land.
The River Severn is the longest river in Britain



