

### Moss Park Key Knowledge

1. Britain has a long coastline
2. Some cities and towns have been built on coasts
3. Some seaside towns have been developed for tourists e.g. Benidorm
4. Coasts have many different physical features such as beaches, cliffs, islands and caves
5. The fishing industry has declined over recent years, so new ways to boost the economy have been made including tourism
6. Blackpool is a large seaside resort and town about 1 hour drive from us it has human features such as tourist attractions, accommodation, promenades and amusement parks

### 5 words to remember

**case study:** an example of a location and its history

**development:** how a location changes over time

**Northern Hemisphere:** the area of the world north of the equator

**tourism:** travelling for fun or holidays

**trade:** buying and selling products, especially overseas to other countries, traditionally using ships alone, but also now by air

Write a description of what you would see from aboard a boat looking at a busy harbour in south-west England. Consider human and physical factors.

What is tourism like in Antarctica? How might this be different from England? Are there any considerations tourists should make before deciding to go?

How do coastlines in the **Northern Hemisphere** 50° north of the equator (top pictures) compare to Antarctica at around 53° south (bottom pictures)?



Simple buildings support the fishing boats and workers.

Wide, sandy beaches and a coastline with farmland have a few buildings in places away from resorts and harbours.

Average temperatures range from +30°C to -10°C.

There is limited wildlife.



Simple buildings support the tourist boats and workers.

It is below 0°C for 8 months of the year (April to November) and rarely gets above 1.5°C or below -5°C.

Snow melts and then quickly forms again. The sea is frozen for much of the year.

Wildlife includes seabirds, penguins and seals that feed in the surrounding waters.