

Key learning:

A **compass** is a tool for finding direction. A simple compass is a magnetic needle mounted on a pivot, or short pin. The needle, which can spin freely, always points north. The pivot is attached to a compass card. The compass card is marked with the directions.

The **eight points of a compass** are: Starting with north, the eight points of the compass are: north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south-west, west and north-west.

A **map** is a **two-dimensional drawing of an area**. Maps can show the countryside, a town, a country, a continent, or even the whole world. It shows the relationship between places and all features on a map can be seen. A map is drawn on a small scale.

**Plans** give detailed information about small areas. Some details may be hidden from view. A plan is often drawn on a large scale.

Year 4 Spring Term

Geography: New Places  
Smugglers



Key concepts:

**Environment** - understanding the location of coves within Dorset.

**Scale** - understanding the size of England to other countries in the world.

**Interaction** - Looking at how the physical and human elements of a place impact on each other.

**Location**- Finding the exact location of the coves on a map and a globe. To locate Southern England on a world map.

**Distribution** - Recognising the pattern of the physical and the human features on a coastline.

Key skills:

Use plans and maps using symbols and keys for orienteering.  
Make plans and maps using symbols and keys.  
Use globes, maps, plans at a range of scales [i.e. following a route on a map]

Key words:

settlements, harbour, cove, coast, trade, environment, plan, map, symbols, ordnance survey, compass, direction, erosion, fieldwork.

Place:



This is West Bay. This was popular because of the caves where smugglers could hide and so could the contraband.

Key facts:

- The Dorset coast was used for smuggling between 1700 and 1830.
- Smuggling began when Edward 11 was king.
- Isaac Gulliver (1745–1822) was an English smuggler based on the South Coast.
- Access to the sea alongside caves to hide in made the coastline a popular place to smuggle.

Smugglers had to be good sailors as the conditions at sea could be treacherous. The vessels used became larger so that more contraband could be transported.



Smuggling ships were often painted black as were the sails. This was to make them less noticeable when arriving at the coastline.  
The men on the land had to communicate to the smugglers in the ships whether it was safe to land.  
Sometimes last minute changes to the landing had to ensure that they were not caught.  
The person who was responsible for the call for safe landing was the spotsman.

A spotsman knew the coastline extremely well. He knew every creek, every cave, every feature on the land. He was responsible for the safe landing of the contraband and its crew. Using a light, he would warn the crew to sail to another point along the coastline or to land quickly because the coast was clear.

What I have learned so far:  
I have learned to use aerial photographs, maps ( including Google Earth) and a compass to help locate places and know that places have different physical and human characteristics ( yr 1). I understand that activity is influenced by land ( castles in yr 2) and that land is influenced by activity. I have learned that coastal areas have changed over time ( yr 2 with Anning) and that our local area is famed for fossils along the Jurassic Coast. I know that significant moments in time can impact land ( yr 3 Roman invasion and WW2) and human behaviour. I have learned in each year that I can impact the environment.
