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|  **Alderley Edge Community Primary School** |
| **TOPIC: Somewhere to Settle** | **Strand: Location Knowledge**  | **Year 5** |

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| **What should I already know?**  |
| * The **country** I live in is called **England**.
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| * **England** is a country in the **United Kingdom** (**England,** Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland)
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| * There are 7 **continents** (including North America) and 5 **oceans**
 |
| * Names of different settlements – **village, town** and **city**
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| * **Physical** and **human** features of **settlements**
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| * History link to early settlers – Saxons and Vikings, Roman settlements and Stoneage
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| **Vocabulary**  |
| city  | a large **town**. Manchester is a **city**.  |
| climate  | the [general](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/general) weather conditions that are typical of a place  |
| coastal  | an area of land close to the sea  |
| country  | an area of land that is controlled by its own government.  |
| county  | a region of Britain or Ireland which has its own local government  |
| conurbation  | an extended urban area, typically consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of a central city e.g. Greater Manchester |
| commercial | used for businesses and offices |
| dispersed  | Spread out |
| dwelling | building where people live |
| domestic | Place where people live |
| farm  | an area of land used to produce crops or to breed animals and livestock.  |
| human features  | features of land that have been impacted by human activity  |
| hamlet | a small settlement, generally one smaller than a village, and strictly (in Britain) one without a church |
| industrial | Place used for manufacturing  |
| landscape  | everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, **rivers**, buildings, trees, and plants.  |
| leisure | for entertainment and activities |
| linear settlement | Long, narrow settlement with buildings along a main road or railway |
| nucleated | duilt around central locations |
| open spaces | Areas with no buildings – parks, fields |
| physical features  | natural features of land  |
| river  | a large, natural stream of fresh water that flows into the sea or a lake.  |
| rural | countryside |
| settlement | location where people have chosen to live or work |
| sea  | a large area of salty water that is part of an **ocean**   |
| town  | a large group of houses, shops and buildings where people live and work. **Towns** are larger than villages but smaller than cities. Alderley Edge is a **town**.  |
| urban | belonging to a town or city |
| village  | a small group of houses, perhaps with a few shops, that are often in the countryside. Alderley Edge is a **village**.  |

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| **What will I know by the end of the unit?**   |
| * What the early settlers needed to survive and what influences the choice of a location
* Different settlements including **hamlets** and **conurbations**
* How the names of settlements can tell you about their geography (physical and human)
* How land influences they type, size and nature of a settlement
* That the shape of the settlement is dependent on the physical geography e.g. **linear** , **nucleated** and **dispersed** settlements
* The different types of land use in a settlement – **open spaces, domestic, industrial, commercial, farming, leisure**
* To know how settlements are linked – road, rail, air, water
* To know the factors that influence settlement location today – where would you settle?
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| **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork**  |
| * Use aerial photographs, maps and OS maps to compare different settlements What is the same? What is different?
* Create land use maps using keys and symbols
* Research place names and use knowledge to make predictions of the origins of settlement link with history
* Use knowledge to make reasoned arguments and justify choices
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