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| **Alderley Edge Community Primary School** |
| **TOPIC: CONTRASTING LOCALITY ~ PENSARN** | **Strand: Place Knowledge / Human and Physical Geography** | **Year 6** |

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| **What should I already know?** |
| * The village I live in is called Alderley Edge, which is in Cheshire.
* There are villages and towns in Cheshire but none are coastal.
* Cheshire is in England, which is a country. England, which is in the United Kingdom, is in the continent of Europe.
* The capital cities of the four countries that make up the United Kingdom and their characteristics.
* The surrounding seas of the United Kingdom.
* Land-use patterns in the local area and how they have changed over time.
* The terms urban and rural and use them to describe areas of the UK.
* How to locate places using four figure grid references.
* How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map.
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| Largest **cities** of the UK (by **population**)**\*** |
| **City** | **Approximate****Population** |
| Greater London  | 8,674,000  |
| Greater Manchester  | 2,756,000  |
| West Yorkshire  | 2,282,000  |
| North East  | 1,957,000  |
| Glasgow  | 1,804,000  |
| Liverpool  | 1,525,000  |
| Cardiff  | 1,505,000  |
| *\*Office for National Statistics -* ***Population*** |

Newcastle

London

Cambridge

Manchester

Plymouth

Bristol

Liverpool

Birmingham

Cardiff

Pensarn Harbour

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| **Geographical Skills and Fieldwork** |
| * Use aerial photographs to compare Alderley Edge in Cheshire and Pensarn in Gwynedd. What is the same? What is different?
* Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
* Study physical maps of Wales and label them to show the different regions. Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns of Wales.
* Explain how the human geography of a Wales (such as Llandudno or Ffestiniog) has changed over the years.
* Carry out landuse surveys of Pensarn and map, draw comparisons with Alderley Edge
* Study tourism and migration patterns of Wales. Research which parts of Wales generate the most tourism and explain the reasons why.
* Create a Venn diagram to compare similarities and differences between a Cheshire and a Gwynedd.
* Analyse, interpret and plot graphs that show variations in temperatures across the year in different parts of British Isles including Cheshire and Gwynedd
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| **What I will know by the end of the unit?** |
| * The main areas of human, physical and economic geographical features of Pensarn and contrast to Alderley Edge
* Create a key using symbols to show what different features are.
* Study Ordnance Survey **topographical** maps to plot land use patterns and features of **counties** of the UK
* Research how the **population** of Alderley Edge has changed over time. Present this in a graph. Compare this to a similar graph showing the **population** of Pensarn.
* Compare **urban** and **rural** areas using six-figure grid references.
* Compare different sources for **population** numbers. Which is the most reliable? Why is it hard to measure **population?**
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| **Vocabulary**  |
| architecture  | planning, designing, and constructing buildings.  |
| canyon  | a long, narrow valley with very steep sides  |
| 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  |
| compass points  | any of the [main](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/main) points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, south-east, south-west  |
| continent  | a very large area of land that consists of many **countries**. Europe is a **continent**.  |
| cottage industry | Business or manufacturing carried on in peoples homes |
| elevation  | The **elevation** of a place is its height above sea level  |
| empire  | a number of individual nations that are all controlled by the government or ruler of one particular country  |
| equator  | an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth at an equal distance from the North Pole and the South Pole.  |
| export  | goods that are sold to other countries  |
| fertile  | rich in nutrients to support the growth of many plants  |
| human feat.  | features of land that have been impacted by human activity  |
| metropolis  | largest, busiest, and most important city in a country or region  |
| migration  | movement from one place to another in order to settle there  |
| peninsula  | a piece of land almost surrounded by water  |
| physical feat.  | natural features of land  |
| precipitation  | rain, snow, or hail  |
| temperate  |  a place which is [never](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/never) [extremely](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/extremely) [hot](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/hot) or extremely [cold](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/cold)   |
| tourist  | a person who is visiting a place for pleasure and interest, especially when they are on holiday.  |
| trade  | the activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services  |
| tropics  | parts of the world that [lie](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/lie) between two lines of [latitude,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/latitude) the Tropic of [Cancer,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/cancer) 23½° north of the [equator,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/equator) and the Tropic of [Capricorn,](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/capricorn) 23½° south of the equator. The **tropics** have a humid climate, where the weather is hot and damp.  |
| weather  | the condition of the [atmosphere](https://www.collinsdictionary.com/dictionary/english/atmosphere) in one area at a particular  |



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| **Features of Alderley Edge and Pensarn Harbour** |
|  | **Human** | **Physical** |
| **Alderley Edge** | Cheshire has many villages (such as Alderley Edge) and towns (such as Macclesfield). The main city is Chester Main Industries: Cheshire has many farms and is famous for the farming trade – Cheshire potatoes, dairyNatural Resources: Cheshire has salt mines Cheshire is famous for Cheshire CheeseHistorically Macclesfield was famous for silkOther industries include science (Astra Zenica), construction and lesiureAldelrey Edge grew as a settlement due to the development of the railway in Victorian England and relocation of mill owners  | Main rivers include the Mersey and Dee. River Bollin, in Wilmslow, is a tributary to the River Mersey into the Irish Sea  Cheshire has a lot of sandstone which is minedHighest point – Shining Tor on the border with DerbyshireThe landscape is green as there are many fields.  The climate is mild. The summers are warm and the winters are cool. Cheshire's natural hazards include floods |
| **Pensarn Harbour** | Major Industries: farming, tourism, slate mining, cottage industriesAgricultural Products: lamb, beef, poultryNatural Resources: timber, wind farms, slateMajor Exports: slate, lamb, Language: Welsh / English | Size: much smaller than Alderley Edge Continent: Europe Land: mountainous (Snowdonia National Park) and coastal Highest Point: Mount Snowdon, 1085Climate: oceanic, temperate and cool Major Cities: CARDIFF (capital) Swansea; BangorMajor Landforms: Snowdonia Mountain Range Major Bodies of Water: Irish Sea |