

Are all settlements the same?



Activate Prior Knowledge

EY

- Talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things
- Make observations of the environment and explain why some things occur and talk about changes
- Use everyday language to talk about positions and distance to solve problems
- Draw information from a simple map

KS1

- Name the seven continents and five oceans
- Human and physical geography of the local area and another non-European country
- Know the four seasons of the UK, what weather means and how different parts of the world experience different weather conditions often caused by their location.
- Know the Equator is an imaginary line around the middle of the Earth
- Using locational language and the compass points (N, S, E, W) to describe the location of features on a map and plan routes

Links to Future Learning

- Locating key human features in countries studied.
- Identifying significant environmental regions on a map.
- Using maps to show the distribution of the world's climate zones
- identifying the location of the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) and explaining its significance.
- Using longitude and latitude when referencing location in an atlas or on a globe.
- To know the Prime/Greenwich Meridian is a line of longitude which goes through 0° and determines the start of the world's time zones.
- Accurately using 4 and 6-figure Grid References to locate features on a map in regions studied.
- Planning a journey to another part of the world using six figure grid references and the eight points of a compass.

Overview

This term in geography, children will explore different types of settlements, learning to describe their key characteristics and purposes. They will identify and examine the human and physical features of the local area, considering why these features are located where they are. Additionally, they will investigate how land use in the local area has evolved over time. Expanding their perspective, children will study land use in New Delhi, comparing it to their own locality to understand similarities and differences in settlement patterns and land use across diverse locations.

Essential Knowledge

Locate some cities in the UK.

Describe the difference between villages, towns and cities.

Identify features on an OS map using the legend.

Describe the different types of land use.

Follow a route on an OS map.

Discuss reasons for the location of human and physical features.

Locate some geographical regions in the UK.

Identify and begin to offer explanations about changes to features in the local area.

Describe the location of New Delhi.

Identify some human and physical features in New Delhi.

State some similarities and differences between land use and features in New Delhi and the local area.

Hook into a Book



What is a settlement?

How is land used in my local area?

How does land in New Delhi compare with my local area?

How has my local area changed over time?

Can I explain the location of features in my local area?

How is land used in New Delhi?



Are all settlements the same?

Settlements are communities where people live.

Types of settlement:



Land use

How communities use land.



residential land
Land used for houses and apartment blocks.



transportation
A way of getting something from one place to another.



agricultural land
Land used for farming, cattle and crops.



commercial land
Land used for buildings aimed at making money.



recreational land
Land which has buildings providing fun activities.

Settlement patterns

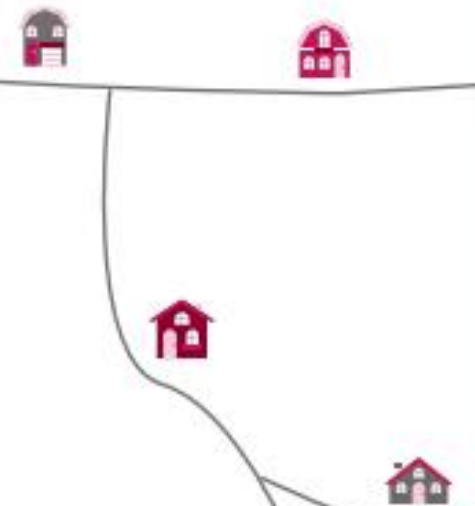


linear
Arranged in a straight line.



nucleated
Formed around a central area.

dispersed
Spread out over a wide area.



Key Vocabulary

change - to make something or someone different.

development - when something **changes** or improves.

eastings - the vertical lines running from the top to the bottom, the number increasing eastwards.

facilities - buildings or services that are made or used for a particular purpose.

grid reference - a location on a map, which is found using the **northing** and **easting** numbered lines.

hierarchy - a way of ranking and organising things or people.

migration - movement of people from one place to another, this can be temporary or permanent.



London, England.

Cities

Cities are larger than any other type of settlement and can contain millions of people. They are very busy and have lots of buildings and services such as hospitals, universities, offices, transport links and sports facilities.



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Kilmarnock Town, Scotland.

Towns

Towns are larger than villages and can contain thousands of people. They have many houses and a wide variety of buildings and services, such as schools, shops and transport stations.



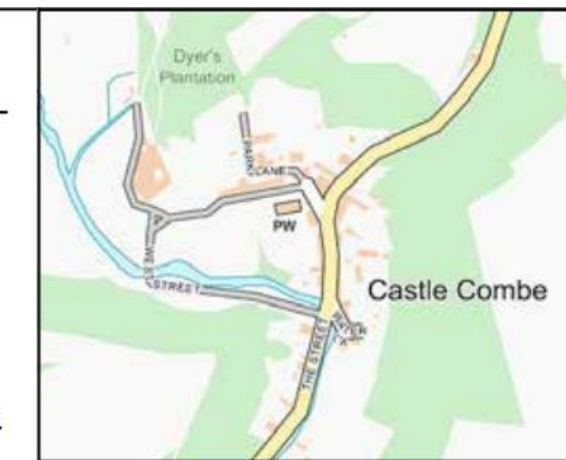
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Castle Combe, the Cotswolds.

Villages

Villages are small settlements containing up to a couple of hundred people. They usually have a small selection of buildings and services, such as a primary school, shop, doctor's surgery and village hall.



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