Geography

UK Settlements Year 6

Remember when

The UK (Year 1) Hull (Year 2) counties (Year 3) Hull docks (Year 5)

Rivers (Year 5) Sticky knowledge

- -I know how to locate features using 6-figure grid references
- -Settlements are connected via roads, motorways, railways and water ways
- -Cities grow as people move near to cities for work
- -Milton Keynes was a small village but developers built a new town there because it was close enough for people to work in London but there weren't enough houses in London
- -Town planners collect data to inform developers how to make the area a better place to live
- -I can use map skills to design a town

Key vocabulary

Settlement
Grid reference
Develop
Town planner
Village
Town
City
New town
Features

Connected
Research
Ordance survey
maps
Symbols
Road
Motorway
Railway
Waterway
Transport route

Transport route Housing estate

National curriculum

Locational knowledge

- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

Place Knowledge

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America
 Geographical skills and fieldwork
- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

	Title/ focus	Lesson outline
Lesson 1	LO: To locate and identify features of different settlements SK: I know how to locate features using 6-figure grid references	Remember when? - Recap the different settlements and their features. Year 3 Counties.
		Teach pupils how to use 6-fig grid references.
		Activity -
		WTS - Look at a small section of a village identifying features and locate them with adult support.
		EXS - Use an example of a local village, town and city to identify these features and locate them using 6-fig grid references.
		GDS – As above and write a few sentences about the different settlements. What are they and how do their features differ from each other?
Lesson 2	LO: To know how settlements are connected	Recap OS map symbols, particularly to identify different transport routes (different roads, railways, stations, tube, airports, ferry routes)
		Use maps to identify towns, cities, villages, hamlets in the area and other counties. How are the towns, cities and villages connected?
	SK: Settlements are connected via roads, motorways, railways and water ways	Use OS maps and symbols to identify the types of roads, waterways, railways etc that connect them.
		Are there any patterns to how villages connect to towns, towns to cities? How is England connected to other countries in the UK and the world?
		Activity –
		WTS – Look at train lines, what cities can you get to from Hull?
		EXS - Pick 2 cities in the UK, write directions how to get from one to the other, including mode of transport.

		GDS – As above and can they find an alternative route/mode of transport.
Lesson 3	LO: To understand how settlements can change over time SK: Cities grow as people move near to cities for work	The growth of cities
		Look at time hop interactives and historical maps to research the growth of London.
		Why has the city grown? What was the land used before? What is it used for now? Use map symbols and grid ref to help them.
		How is London connected to its surrounding suburbs and the rest of the country?
		Activity –
		Everyone - Complete a table, London 20 years ago compared to London now.
		WTS – Use pictures of London then and now. Put them into the correct place in the table.
Lesson 4	LO: To understand how towns can be developed and how they change over time	New towns – Complete a study of Milton Keynes.
		Use historical maps to identify how the town was developed. Understand why it was built and how it has grown since. What was the land used as before and what is the land use now?
		How is Milton Keynes connected to its surrounding settlements and nearest cities?
	SK: Milton Keynes was a small village but developers built	Activity -
		WTS – Complete sentences with missing key words to describe how Milton Keynes has changes over time.
	a new town there because it was	EXS – Write sentences to explain how Milton Keynes has changed over time.
	close enough for people to work in London but there weren't enough houses in London	GDS – As above and write a route to Milton Keynes from Hull.
Lesson 5	LO: To understand how settlements are developed and why	How are new towns / new housing estates designed? What do they need to include in the planning?
		Look at large housing developments. How do they decide where they are positioned? How do they decided what to include? Do they build the same size house or a variety?
	SK: Town planners collect data to inform developers	Look at some plans from different builders, what do they have in common?
		Activity -
	how to make the area a better place	Discuss key features of a housing estate. Identify the features on a map of a new housing estate.
	to live	Extension – Why do you think these features have been included on the housing estate?
Lesson 6	LO: To be able to design a new town based on research	Recap everything, they have learnt over this topic.
		Activity –
	SK: I can use map skills to design a	Design their own town – Consider where it would be positioned in the UK, the size, amenities etc. draw a map of their new town showing how it would be connected to other towns and cities.
	town	WTS – Given pictures of amenities to arrange on the map.
		Extension – Identify on a map of the UK where their new town would be located and explain why.