Year 3 Settlements and Land Use in the North West

|  |
| --- |
| Context: Since prehistory the settlements and land use of the UK have changed and will continue to changeConcepts: place, space, environment, scale, change |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Facts  | Vocabulary |
| 1. Settlements:
2. A place where people establish a community.
3. Settlements can vary in size from the very small (a house) to extremely large (a city)
4. They can be permanent or temporary.
5. Settlements start in different places for different reasons - protection , building materials, water for drinking, food and crops and flat land for building easily.
 | Image result for rural landscapeTransport – from Latin *transportare*, from *trans-* ‘across’ + *portare* ‘carry’.Rural landscapeImage result for urban landscape ukUrban landscapeMap of North WestImage result for map of north west england with townsMap of LancashireMotorways in NW |
| 1. Types of settlements:
2. Hamlet – this is a very small group of homes. There are unlikely to be any other facilities.
3. Village – larger than a hamlet and contains more facilities e.g. a few shops, a post office, a village hall and possibly a primary school and doctor’s surgery
4. Town – may contain tens of thousands of people and has a range of facilities e.g. shopping centres, railway stations, secondary schools and hospitals.
5. City – an area with large numbers of people which provide a very large range of specialised facilities e.g. universities, large hospitals and sports stadium
 |
| 1. Changing landscape:
2. Some local services in towns, such as shops, have closed over time and people rely more on shopping in supermarkets, out of town hypermarkets, or online.
3. Shops in towns and cities now face tough competition from shopping malls and internet shopping, and many local shops have vanished from our high streets.
 |
| 1. Definition of land use is the function of the land – what it is used for.
2. Land use varies from area to area.
3. In rural areas (countryside) land use can include forestry and farming.
4. In urban areas (towns and cities) land use could be housing or industry.
 |
| 1. Types of land use:
2. Residential - housing
3. Agricultural- farmland
4. Recreation – fun, non- essentials like parks
5. Transportation – roads, railways and airports
6. Commercial- businesses and factories
 |
| 1. North West Region of England: (land use)

a) Residential - nearly 40% of the population live in Greater Manchester, 21% in Lancashire, 20% Merseyside, 15% Cheshire and the rest in Cumbriab) Agriculture - Grazing Livestock which has the largest percentage followed by dairy farmingc) National parks - Lake District, Yorkshire Dales and Peak Districtd) Transportation – main airports – Manchester, Liverpool, main port – Liverpool, main railway stations –Crewe, Liverpool, Manchester, Carlisle, main motorways – M6, M62, M56, M60, M57 |
| 1. Physical geography of the North West:
2. Cumbrian mountains (Lake District) – the highest mountains in England, containing [Scafell Pike](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Scafell_Pike).
3. Rivers: Mersey, Derwent, Dee, Ribble
4. Lake District – England’s largest national park
 |
| 1. Human geography of the North West:
2. Third most populated region in the UK
 |
| Websites: Geographical association - settlements<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zx72pv4/articles/zrbvjhv> settlements |