



### What should I already know?

- Cinderford is a town and Gloucester is the nearest city. Gloucestershire is a county in England, which is a country.
- The uses of land in the UK and land-use patterns.
- The human and physical characteristics of the UK.
- The origin of early settlements and the basic requirements of a settlement.
- The eight points of a compass and how to use Digimaps.

### Geographical skills and fieldwork

- Use aerial photographs and Digimaps to identify and compare settlements.
- Identify and describe how the physical features affect the human activity within a location.
- Study physical maps of the UK and label them to show the different regions. Use this knowledge to explain the land-use patterns across the country.
- Explain how settlements and the human geography of the UK has changed over the years.
- Study and consider trade links and how these have developed over time.

### Features of the UK

#### Human

The UK has many villages, towns and cities. The capital city in the UK is London, built on the River Thames.

Transport in the UK is facilitated by road, air, rail, and water networks. The primary source of transport is through the use of roads and motorways.

More than 37 million tourists visit the UK each year, especially London, Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge.

The UK's main exports include oil, machinery, cars and pharmaceuticals.

The UK's main imports include food, vehicles, medicine, fuel and gas.

#### Physical

The physical geography of the UK varies greatly. England consists of mostly lowland terrain, with upland or mountainous terrain only found north-west of the country.

Scotland and Wales are mostly mountainous countries, with Ireland consisting of mostly hilly landscapes.

The UK also consists of lakes and rivers. The longest river is the River Severn, closely followed the River Thames which goes through London.



### Values

Challenge	What are the challenges of trade?
Commit	What do we have to commit to in order to trade sustainably?
Conquer	How will we conquer the challenge of climate change on trade?
Celebrate	What settlement and trade achievements do we still celebrate?

### Technical vocabulary

city	The largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. Sometimes has a cathedral.
export	goods that are sold to other countries.
fairtrade	Farmers and producers receive a fair price for the goods that they sell.
fuel	Materials such as coal, gas, or oil that is burned to produce heat or power.
hamlet	A small settlement without a church.
import	Good brought in from other countries.
manufactured products	Items that have been made from a raw materials.
port	A harbour area where ships load and unload goods or passengers
product	An item or material that is made or refined for sale.
rural	An area of countryside containing wildlife and few man-made features.
settlement	A place or region where people come to live.
town	A settlement larger than a village, with lots of houses, schools and shops.
trade	The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services
urban	An area containing lots of man-made features and people.
village	A settlement smaller than a town but containing houses and other buildings like a hall.
water source	A place from which water can be obtained.

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

When settlers came to the UK, there was much to consider when choosing the perfect spot including factors such as materials, water supply and flat, fertile land. Settlements all have a function such as serving as a port, market town or tourist resort. Each settlement has both a site and a location. A site refers to the land on which they build the dwelling and the location is the site in relation to other features nearby. Place names give us clues as to who first settled in an area and what it was like: places ending –cester were settled by Romans; places ending –ford were settled by Anglo-Saxons and places ending –Thorpe were settled by Vikings.