

Year 3 Topic: Settlements

**Sustainability**

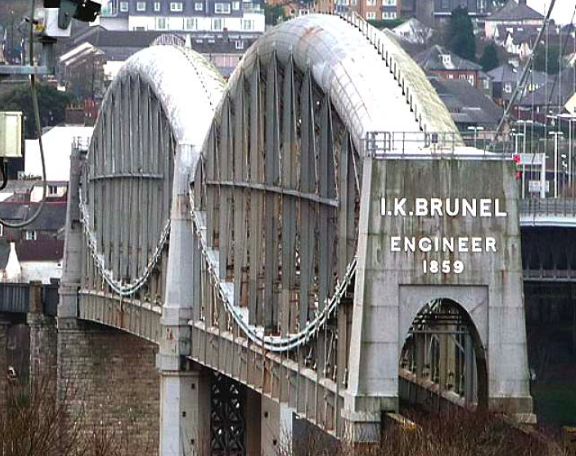
This topic will link to our **‘sustainability’** driver, as we find out about how settlements have been developed to help us to survive.

**Key questions:**

* **What is a settlement?**
* **Why do settlements develop in particular locations?**
* **When were UK settlements built? Where? Who by?**
* **How is land used in different settlements?**
* **Why are transport links so important?**
* **How are settlements recorded on a map?**

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| **Vocabulary** | |
| **Settlement** | A place where people live and sometimes work. |
| **Urban** | An area where a large amount of people live near to each other. |
| **Rural** | The countryside. |
| **Suburban** | The outer parts of a city. |
| **Population Density** | The amount of people in a particular area. |
| **Conurbation** | A really big, urban area is called a conurbation. This is where the city gets so big that it connects with other nearby towns and cities to form a huge urban area. |
| **Annotation** | A note to offer explanation. |
| **Landmark** | An object or feature of an area, e.g. school, church. |
| **Scale** | The relationship between the distance on a map and the distance on the ground. |
| **Agriculture** | Farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals. |
| **Forestry** | Areas of land covered by forest. |
| **Protected Land** | Areas of land reserved for protecting nature. |
| **Coastal** | An area of land close to the sea. |
| **Freshwater** | Naturally occurring water (e.g. lakes) |
| **Trade** | The action of buying and selling goods and services. |
| **Atlas** | A book of local or worldwide maps |
| **Industrial** | An area of land developed as a site for factories and other industrial businesses |
| **Leisure** | A building (or group of buildings) designed to provide facilities for a range of leisure pursuits |
| **Transport links** | Connections between different geographical areas by way of transport |

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| **Key Facts and Information** | | |
| **What is a Settlement?** | Settlements are **places** where people live and sometimes work. They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many **facilities** there are. Facilities are places where certain things happen, for example, schools for education, parks for playing or shops for selling things. |
| **Settlement Features** | When early settlers looked for a site to begin their settlement, they looked for some of the following features to make their lives easier:   * flat land, to make building easier and safer * local raw materials, e.g. wood and stone, to build homes * a local water supply for drinking, washing, cooking and transport * dry land, so that people could build on areas that don’t flood * a defendable site, e.g. a hilltop or river bend, to protect from attackers * good farm land with fertile soils, so people could grow crops * shelter, e.g. to protect from bad weather * transport links, eg a ford or low crossing point of a river |

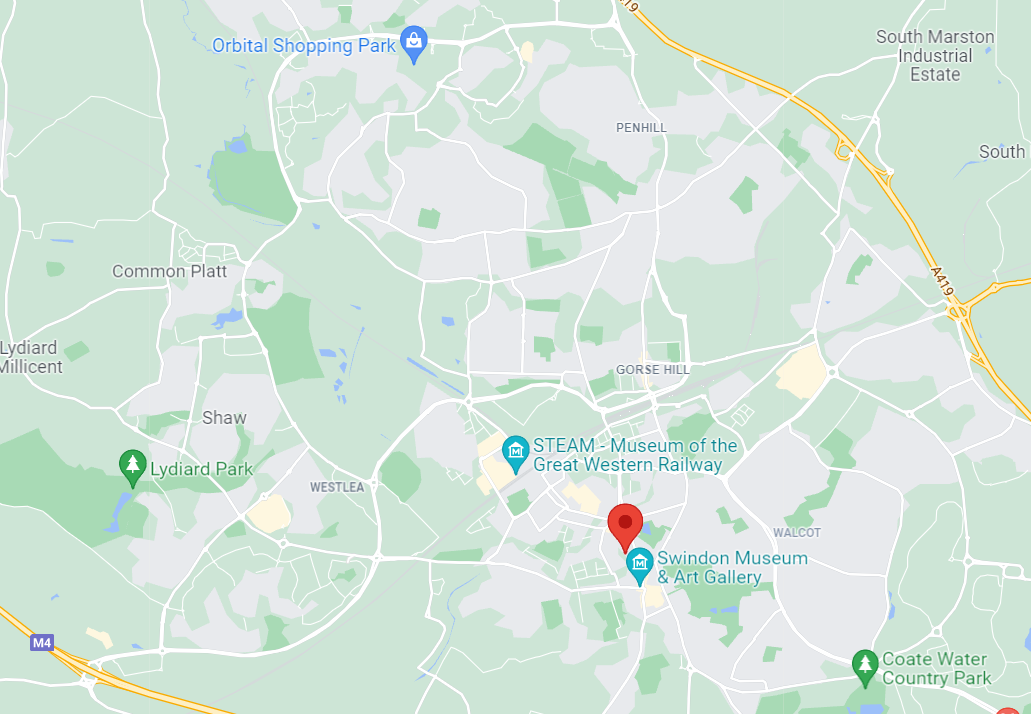


**Did you know that one of the newest settlements in the UK is Ebbsfleet? It was recognised in 2014!**

**Did you know that the oldest settlement in the UK is Amesbury? It was developed around 88820 BC!**

**Maps of the Blunsdon Village settlement:**





**What is important when choosing a new settlement site?**

