

# Chesswood Y3 Geography — We are Town Planners



## Key Knowledge

### What I Should Already Know

- Simple compass directions -north, south, east and west (Key Stage 1)

### What is Geography?

**Geography** is the study of physical features of the Earth and how human activity is affected by this and affects this.

**Physical Geography** examines the nature and environment and with it, natural hazards and their effects.

**Human Geography** studies the effects of our activities on the planet.

### What do Town Planners do?

Town planners design and construct places we live, work, and play – thinking very carefully about all of our needs.

**Settlements** are places where people have decided to live. In order to live in the settlement, they need to include key features—people, buildings including essential and non essential.

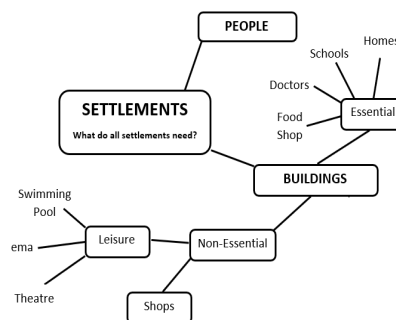
Essential buildings include homes, schools, food shops and doctors.

Non essential buildings include theatres, cinemas and leisure centres.

Settlements include **isolated dwellings**, **hamlets**, **villages**, **towns** and **cities**.



Isolated dwelling, hamlets and villages are found in **rural areas**. Towns and cities are found in **urban areas**.



## Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
<b>Settlement</b>	Where people have decided to live. Where people have decided to live.
<b>City/cities</b>	Large settlements—usually have lots of amenities and sometimes a cathedral too.
<b>Town</b>	Medium sized settlement—thousands of people with
<b>Village</b>	Small settlements - with population of a several hundred
<b>Hamlet</b>	Tiny settlements—collection of houses often centred around
<b>Isolated Dwelling</b>	Settlement containing one or two houses. These tend to exist in rural areas and may include farms, farm buildings and
<b>Dwelling</b>	a shelter (such as a house) in which people live
<b>Urban</b>	An area where many people live and work close together. It is where buildings are close together. <b>Urban</b> is the opposite of rural, where farm lands and nature are. <b>Urban</b> areas are usually cities and towns.
<b>rural</b>	<b>Rural</b> areas are areas which are not towns or cities. They are often farming areas. These areas are sometimes called "the country" or " <b>countryside</b> ". ... <b>Rural</b> is the opposite of urban.
<b>Human</b>	Built or created by humans
<b>physical</b>	The natural parts of our world
<b>features</b>	Interesting or important parts

Worthing is a town

Chesswood school environment has many human features around it — road, footpath, pedestrian crossing, yellow zigzag lines, postbox, street lights, houses, urban park.

# Y3 Geography — We Town Planners

## Key Skills

### Maps Skills

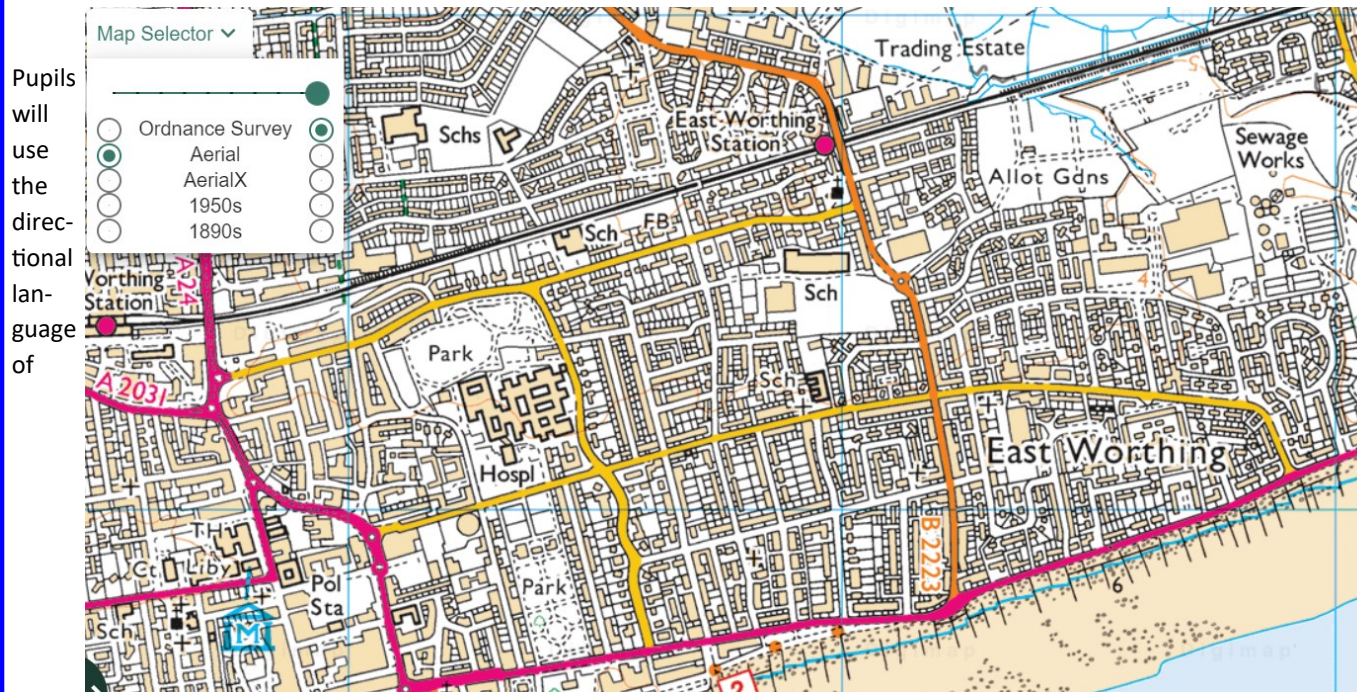
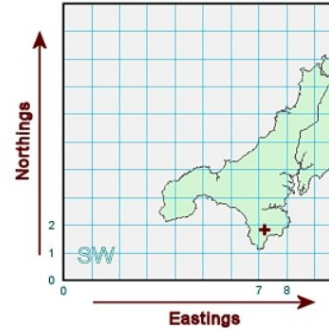
The **Ordnance Survey (OS)** is an organisation that have been mapping Great Britain since 1791.

Explorer maps and their online equivalent (the Raster) are used by walkers, cyclists and outdoor sports enthusiasts.

**Scale:** a map scale shows how much you would have to enlarge your map to get the actual size of the piece of land you are looking at. Maps come in many different scales depending on what they are used for. Explorer maps have the scale 1:25000. This means 1cm on the map corresponds to 25,000cm in real life.

The blue lines on the map are called **Eastings** and **Northings**. On the Explorer/Raster maps, they are 4cm or 1km apart.

**Map Symbols:** represent real objects such as roads, railway stations, footbridges and important buildings such as schools.

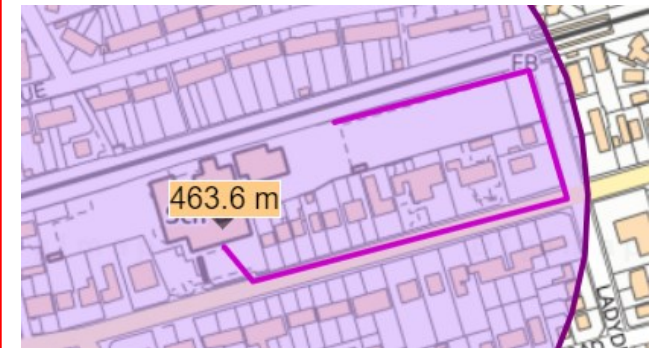


Pupils will use the directional language of

## Fieldwork

### The Local Area

- Length: 463.6m km
- Location: Chesswood Road



### Fieldwork in the local area

Before you go, you will **draw a sketch map** of the route you are walking. On your trip, you will label the key features you will see: roads, footpath, houses....We will be trying to identify what features you would find around a school (pedestrian crossing, parking restrictions (zig-zag lines), car park, signs, bins...)

### Key Ordnance Survey Symbols

