

Hyde Park Junior School - Geography

Topic: Comparing Plymouth and Calstock

Year: 5

Strand: Human Geography

Enquiry Question: Where would you prefer to live and why?

Key information

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.

Types of settlement

A **hamlet** is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.

A **village** is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.

A **town** is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.

A **city** is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.

What is an Ordnance Survey map?

Ordnance Survey is Britain's mapping agency. O.S. maps show human and physical features of the environment:

- Contour lines to show land height, hills, valleys.
- Rivers, grassland, forest, marsh, lakes, etc.
- Features such as canals, bridges, footpaths, buildings and roads.

O.S. maps are particularly useful for anyone wishing to navigate on foot, such as long-distance walkers.



Human and Physical Geography

Human and physical features are things that you can see all around you.

Physical features are for example, seas, mountains, and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.

Human features are for example, houses, roads and bridges are things that have been built by people.

Key Vocabulary

urban	relating to a town or city.
urbanisation	the increase in the percentage of people living in cities.
settlement	a place where people live, which can be categorised into villages, towns, and cities.
settlement pattern	the shape and spacing of settlements, settlements might be linear (such as following the path of a road or river), dispersed (such as a number of farms), or nucleated (such as a densely settled village or town).
rural	relating to the countryside.
land use	the increase in the percentage of people living in cities
inner city	an area next to the city centre. Many inner-city areas are characterised by older and often terraced housing, although a number have been recently redeveloped with more modern buildings.
function	the main activities or purpose of a settlement. E.g. residential, industrial, commercial and recreational.
service industry	work such as retail, administration, education, healthcare or tourism
housing types	such as terraced, semi-detached, detached, flats or bungalows

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Questions	Start of unit:	End of unit:
1. What are the different types of settlement?		
2. Which services might you find in a settlement?		
3. How might settlements change over time?		
4. Can you give any examples of symbols used in Ordnance Survey maps?		
5. Can you explain how human actions can affect an environment?		