CYCLE A KS2 Term 5- How is land used in the UK?	
Overview- **NATIONAL- Geographical Unit-** What are the different parts of the UK? What do you know about our capital city? How is living in rural communities different to urban communities? What parts of the Uk are used for farming and why?	
KS1 Prior Knowledge	**KS2 National Curriculum Objectives**
• Geography is the study of places - The location of our school in a town and their own house within the local area. - Physical and human features of the local area - Physical and human features of Bristol. • Knowledge of global locations – Iqaluit in the Canadian Arctic and Calicut in Kerala, India. Comparison of Bristol to these cities. • The land use patterns in Bristol. - Four-figure grid references on OS maps • England is split up into 48 parts or counties. South Gloucestershire and Bristol are counties in the South West of England • Local means in a particular area. Yate is a town that is local to Bradley Stoke. Bristol is a city that is local to Bradley Stoke. Urban means belonging to, or relating to, a town or city. Rural means any area that isn't urban – belonging to, or relating to, the countryside. • Land use is the specific purpose the land us used for. E.g. agricultural (farming including soil, crops and animals), residential (where people are residents e.g. house, flats), recreational (where people carry out activity for enjoyment e.g. leisure centre), commercial (land that is used to create a profit e.g. shops), industrial (for industry e.g. factories) and transport (e.g. roads). • A green space is land with vegetation or water in an urban area e.g. play areas, allotments	Locational knowledge: • locate the world's countries, using maps to focus on Europe (including the location of Russia) and North and South America, concentrating on their environmental regions, key physical and human characteristics, countries, and major cities • name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time • identify the position and significance of latitude, longitude, Equator, Northern Hemisphere, Southern Hemisphere, the Tropics of Cancer and Capricorn, Arctic and Antarctic Circle, the Prime/Greenwich Meridian and time zones (including day and night) Place knowledge: • understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region of the United Kingdom, a region in a European country, and a region within North or South America Human and physical geography: • describe and understand key aspects of physical geography, including: climate zones, biomes and vegetation belts, rivers, mountains, volcanoes and earthquakes, and the water cycle • human geography, including: types of settlement and land use, economic activity including trade links, and the distribution of natural resources including energy, food, minerals and water

- A landmark is a building or place that is easily recognised e.g. war memorial
- A 4 figure grid reference tells you an exact location on a map.

Key Skills

Map Skills

- Using atlases to locate regions
- Interpreting land use maps
- Using 4- and 6-figure grid references
- Understanding scale
- Using OS symbols and keys
- Compass directions (8 points)

Fieldwork Skills

- Conducting a local land use survey
- Recording data using tally charts
- Creating bar charts or pie charts
- Annotating maps

PSHE Links

Communities & Belonging

Exploring how land is used helps pupils understand:

- Why communities are built where they are
- Differences between urban and rural living
- How regions such as London and the Lake District serve different purposes
- How local areas meet the needs of residents

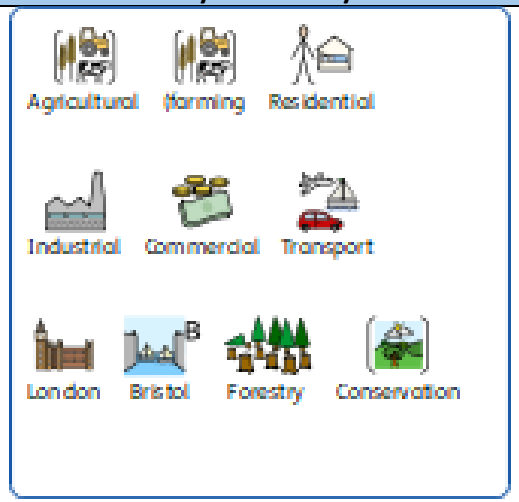
Environmental Responsibility

Pupils can explore:

- Sustainable land use
- Protecting green spaces
- Climate change impact
- Reducing environmental damage
- Renewable energy placement

Healthy Environments

Key Vocabulary



Cross Curricular links (DT/RE

Science

- Soil types and plant growth
- Habitats and biodiversity
- Human impact on ecosystems
- Renewable energy and sustainability
- The water cycle (impact on farming and settlement)

Design Technology

- Designing eco-friendly housing
- Planning a sustainable community
- Creating model settlements
- Evaluating land use for functionality

Art

- Landscape sketching (urban vs rural)
- Aerial perspective drawing

• Why access to parks and green spaces matters • The importance of clean air and safe housing • How urban planning affects wellbeing		• Map design and symbolism • Environmental art inspired by land use themes **History** • How land use has changed over time • Industrial growth in cities like Birmingham • Urban expansion in London- where are UK major cities and why? • Agricultural changes through history • Post-war housing developments
Quality Texts/Resources