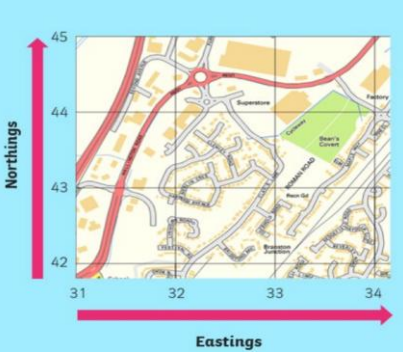


Year 6 – Geography – Where we live – Settling in Horley

History of settlements:			What did settlers need?		Key Vocabulary																																																																
Many of the places where people live today have existed for hundreds or even thousands of years. They were created by early settlers to the UK including Romans, Vikings, Anglo-Saxons. London – AD 43, Grimsby – AD 800, Milton Keynes - AD 1967 <table><tr><th colspan="3">Place Names</th></tr><tr><td colspan="3">Place names give us clues as to who first settled in an area and what it was like.</td></tr><tr><td>Romans</td><td>Anglo-Saxons</td><td>Vikings</td></tr><tr><td> -chester = castle -caster = castle -cester = castle e.g. Manchester </td><td> -ham = village -ton = farm -ford = river crossing e.g. Birmingham </td><td> -by = village -thorpe = farm -toft = house e.g. Scunthorpe </td></tr></table>			Place Names			Place names give us clues as to who first settled in an area and what it was like.			Romans	Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	-chester = castle -caster = castle -cester = castle e.g. Manchester 	-ham = village -ton = farm -ford = river crossing e.g. Birmingham 	-by = village -thorpe = farm -toft = house e.g. Scunthorpe 	What did early settlers need to have? • Shelter • Water • Food What did early settlers liked to have had? • Transport links • Healthcare • Electricity What did early settlers not have needed? • Entertainment • Friends • Shops		<table><tr><td> Amenities</td><td>noun. Useful services and facilities that people need or enjoy, such as schools, hospitals, shops, parks, and leisure centres.</td></tr><tr><td> Land Use</td><td>noun. The way land is used by people for different purposes, such as housing, farming, industry, recreation, or transport</td></tr><tr><td> Location</td><td>noun. The position of a place on the Earth's surface, which can be described using directions, coordinates, or nearby landmarks.</td></tr><tr><td> Site</td><td>noun. The exact piece of land where a settlement or building is located and its physical characteristics</td></tr><tr><td> Settlement</td><td>noun. A place where people live and work, ranging from small villages to large cities</td></tr><tr><td> Suitability</td><td>noun. How appropriate a place is for a particular use, based on factors such as resources, access, climate, and safety.</td></tr><tr><td> Transport</td><td>noun. The systems and methods used to move people and goods from one place to another, including roads, railways, airports, and ports.</td></tr></table>		 Amenities	noun. Useful services and facilities that people need or enjoy, such as schools, hospitals, shops, parks, and leisure centres.	 Land Use	noun. The way land is used by people for different purposes, such as housing, farming, industry, recreation, or transport	 Location	noun. The position of a place on the Earth's surface, which can be described using directions, coordinates, or nearby landmarks.	 Site	noun. The exact piece of land where a settlement or building is located and its physical characteristics	 Settlement	noun. A place where people live and work, ranging from small villages to large cities	 Suitability	noun. How appropriate a place is for a particular use, based on factors such as resources, access, climate, and safety.	 Transport	noun. The systems and methods used to move people and goods from one place to another, including roads, railways, airports, and ports.																																					
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OS Maps



An OS (Ordnance Survey) Map is a useful tool if you are planning a route for a long walk off-road. It has symbols to explain the features of different areas so walkers know where and where not to go. OS maps have a scale. On some smaller maps, 1cm on the map equals 250m in real life. On some larger maps, 1cm on the map equals 500m. Different maps might have different scales, so check on your map to find its scale. OS maps have faint blue lines which divide the map into square. Along the edges of each map there are numbers. These numbers help you work out where a location is on a map. This would be helpful if you were lost and needed to call for help. Northings are numbers that go from bottom to top, Eastings go from left to right.

OS Symbols:

Railway Station	Level Crossing	Motorway	Trunk or main road	Footpath	Bridleway	National Trail/Long Distance Route/Recreational Route	Telephone	Parking
							Sch	PO
Camp site/caravan site	Viewpoint	Picnic site	Access information point	Building of historic interest	Recreation/leisure/sports centre	Museum	School	Post office

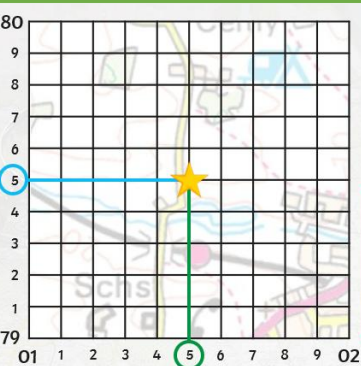
Biomes

A biome is an area of the world that has a particular climate and is where animals and plants sharing similar characteristics live together. What lives there depends on temperature, rainfall and the fertility of the soil.

Aquatic This is Earth's largest biome covering nearly 75% of the planet. It has two main categories: freshwater and saltwater.	Desert These biomes are extremely dry (the average rainfall is 25cm per year). They can be hot or cold depending on the location.	Forest The forest biomes are home to a variety of trees and plants and so are extremely important to our ecosystem.	Grassland Most of this biome is made up of a variety of grasses and is a popular biome for farming due to its rich, fertile soil.	Tundra The tundra is the coldest biome (include the Arctic, Antarctica and some alpine areas (in high mountains)).
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Six figure grid references



The grid square is divided into tenths. Find the point where the easting and northing grid lines meet to find your grid reference point.

Example:

015795

The first three numbers give the **easting** which includes the number of tenths.

The last three numbers give the **northing** which includes the number of tenths.

Temperate forest biome

The UK has a temperate forest biome. Temperate means 'not to extremes' or 'in moderation'. In this case, temperate refers to the temperature in the UK.

What is it like in a temperate forest biome?

- It often rains but not too much this is called precipitation the average really rainfall in the UK is 108 cm. This means plants get the water they need to grow.
- Most of the trees are deciduous meaning they lose their leaves in winter but there are many evergreens here too.
- Rotted leaves and other decaying matter provide rich deep fertile soil for trees to grow strong roots

What animals are found in the temperate biome in the UK ?

Various animals live here, including badgers, foxes, deer, squirrels, rabbits, bats, adders, frogs, newts and toads.

The UK is also home to many species of invertebrate such as spiders, insects mother and butterflies and many birds and fish

Some animals, like birds migrate to a warmer place for winter. Some other species migrate to the UK for the winter as it is warmer than their homes further north. Some animals (such as hedgehogs) hibernate or rest during the winter.

Vegetation belts

Like a biome, a vegetation belt is an area with the same type of plant life or vegetation. Whereas the biome refers to all living things, a vegetation belt is only the trees and plants that grow there.

What vegetation belt is the UK?

In the UK we live in a deciduous forest vegetation belt . A deciduous forest vegetation belt is where most trees and plants are deciduous (although there are some evergreen trees). This means they lose their leaves or Flora in Autumn and Winter and fresh growth grows in Spring and Summer. They do this to save energy like how some animals hibernates.

