

Who were the early settlers of our local area?

In this unit, children head back in time to find out how the towns and cities of the UK first developed. Children will learn about the needs and requirements early settlers had, when choosing a place to build a home. Through use of digital and paper maps, children will investigate land use in different sized settlements and the ways in which settlements are linked together. They will discover how reading maps can tell them what a place is like. Children will compare historic land use in our local area to present land use.

In this unit children will:

- Describe what a settlement is and different types of settlement.
- Explain why settlements develop in certain locations.
- Identify important features of a settlement site and suitable and unsuitable settlements.
- Use map skills to locate places that have an early settlement origin.
- Use digital and paper maps to identify settlements built by invaders.
- Identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts, and rivers on a map.
- Evaluate urban and rural areas using four-figure grid references.
- Compare maps of different agricultural areas using Ordnance Survey maps.
- Become a cartographer by creating own map of a settlement.
- Use a key on a map to show how land is used.
- Compare maps of present Hedon to maps of historical Hedon - how has the use of land changed over time.

Prior Learning

Year 1 Continents and Oceans

Year 2 Our Local Area

Year 3 The UK

Year 4 Europe

Cross Curricular Links

History Saxons

Key Vocabulary

Agriculture - farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals

Cartographer - somebody who draws and produces maps

Coastal - an area of land close to the sea.

Conurbation - a large urban area is called a conurbation. A conurbation is when a city gets so big that it connects with other nearby towns and cities to form a huge urban area.

Country - an area of land that is controlled by its own government.

County - a region of Britain or Ireland which has its own local government

Crop - plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food

Farming - the activity of growing crops or keeping animals on a farm

Human features - land that have been impacted by human activity

Key - the key on a map or diagram is a list of the symbols used and their meanings landscape everything you can see when you look across an area of land

Physical features – natural features of land

Population density - the amount of people in a certain area.

Rural places - that are far away from large towns or cities

Key Knowledge

- Settlements:
 - A place where people establish a community.
 - Settlements can vary in size from the small (a house) to extremely large (a city).
 - They can be permanent or temporary.
 - Settlements start in different places for different reasons - protection, building materials, water for drinking, food and crops and flat land for building easily.

Types of Settlements:

hamlet		A small settlement without a church.
village		A group of houses in the countryside, sometimes with a church and small shop.
town		A place where there are lots of houses and shops. A town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there.
city		A city is a large urban area where lots of people live close to each other. There are often lots of shops and services in a city.

Historic Settlers

- When early settlers were looking for a site to begin their settlement, they looked for some of the following features to make their life 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 do not flood
 - a defensible site, e.g. a hilltop or river bend, to protect from attackers
 - farmland with fertile soils, so people could grow crops
 - shelter, e.g. to protect from bad weather
 - transport links, e.g. a ford or low crossing point of a river

Place names give us clues to who first settled in a place and what the place was like. The suffixes of a place name can help us understand.

Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Viking
-chester	-ham means village	-by means village
-caster	-ton means farm	-thorpe means farm
-cester	-ford means river crossing	-toft means house
all mean "castle"		

Land Use

- Urban Built-up areas in which people live in close proximity. This refers to either towns or cities.
- Rural Countryside areas in which the population is spread thinly.
- Types of land use:
 - Retail* – selling goods or services
 - Leisure* – people use this land for activities
 - Housing* – land used to build house and live there
 - Business* – people set up businesses here
 - Industrial* – land used for manufacturing businesses
 - Agricultural* – land used to farm crops or animals.

Key Questions

- Who were the earliest settlers of our local area?
- Why did the early settlers choose to live there?
- Why are towns and villages where they are and how did they get their names?
- What are the different types of settlements?
- What are the differences between Hedon and Hull?
- What type of land use is most common in Hedon?