

Urban and Rural Settlements Knowledge Planner: Why do people choose to settle in urban and rural locations?

Key Idea

Children will be able to recognise the difference between different types of settlements and gain an understanding of what it is like to live in these different places. They will develop their understanding of National Parks and the impact that tourism has on these places.

Geographical Concepts

Change	The alteration or modification of places over time as a result of natural and/or human processes.
Distribution	The pattern or arrangement of the physical (mostly natural) and human features of a place across its surface.
Diversity	The variety and distinctiveness of the physical and cultural composition of the society of a place.
Environment	The surroundings of a place in which a person, animal or plant lives and interacts.
Interaction	How the physical and human elements of a place affect or impact each other and other places. Interaction occurs both within and between the physical and human features of a place and other places.
Interdependence	The degree to which what happens in one place impacts positively or negatively on what happens in another.
Location	The precise site, position, or situation of a place.
Processes	The natural or human events and actions occurring in a place that maintain equilibrium or cause change.
Scale	The size or extent of the area of the place e.g. local, regional, national, international, or global
Sustainability	

Key Vocabulary

Conservation	The official supervision of rivers, forests and other natural resources in order to preserve and protect them.
Environment	The surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal or plant lives.
Heritage/ Cultural Heritage	Valued objects and qualities such as historic buildings and cultural traditions that have been passed down in History.
Landscape	All the visible features of an area of land
National Park	An area of countryside, or occasional sea or fresh water, protected by the country for the enjoyment of the general public or the preservation of wildlife.
Rural	A rural area is an open area of land with very few buildings or people living there.
Recreational	Relating to an activity done for enjoyment when you are not working.
Settlement	A hamlet, village, town or city. A place where someone lives.
Tourism	Is the movement of people to countries and places outside of their usual environment often for leisure purposes.
Urban	A built-up area – a city or a town. It is an area with a high population density.

World Map:



UK – National Parks
Dartmoor
Cranbrook

Being a Geographer.

- Know how to interpret information on an OS map.
- Know the similarities and differences between a map and satellite images.
- Know how to use an atlas to locate the 15 UK National Parks.
- Know how to use maps to help to understand the physical features of an area.
- Know how to plan a route using an OS map with a given set of criteria.

6-Figure Grid References

Maps have grid lines on them – we use them to pinpoint locations by using grid references.

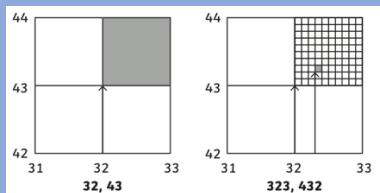
4-figure grid references are a handy way of identifying any square on a map. E.g. Haytor is (75, 77).

6-figure grid references are best for giving exact locations. Grid references are easy, as long as you remember that you always *go along the corridor before you go up the stairs*.

Step 1: Find the 4-figure reference.

Step 2: Imagine this square is divided up into 100 tiny squares, 10 along the bottom and 10 up the side.

Step 3: Still remembering to go along the corridor then up the stairs, estimate how far across and then up the square the feature is.



Human Geography

Settlements

Settlements are places where people choose to live and work. There are four main types.

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 usually 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.

In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a cathedral and this makes them a city. For example, St David's in Wales and the Wells in England.

Tourism

Tourism is important for many rural communities as visitors support the economy, providing jobs for many people. We need to consider the positive and negative impact that tourism has on these areas.

National Park name	Year of designation	Population	Scheduled ancient monuments	Conservation Areas	Visitors a year (million)	Visitor days a year (million)	Visitor spend a year (million)
Brecon Beacons	1957	32,000	268	11	4.15	5	£197
Broads	1989	6,271	14	18	8	15.5	£568
*Cairngorms	2003	17,000	60	4	1.5	3.1	£185
*Dartmoor	1951	34,000	1058	23	2.4	3.1	£111
Exmoor	1954	10,600	202	16	1.4	2	£85
Lake District	1951	41,100	281	23	16.4	24	£1146
*Loch Lomond and the Trossachs	2002	15,600	60	7	4	7	£190
New Forest	2005	34,922	622	19	Not available	13.5	£123

Physical Geography

We can use maps to find out about different settlements.

Contours

Some maps contain orange/brown lines. These are lines that show high and low areas of land. When they are close together it means the hill or mountain is steep. When they are far apart it means the land is gently sloping or undulating.



Important Places

UK National Parks



Dartmoor National Park



In 1949, the government started to create national parks to preserve and enhance the UK's natural beauty and provide recreational opportunities for the public. They provide 'breathing spaces' for the populations of large towns and cities – most National Parks are located within easy travelling distance of urban areas. Every year over 100 million people visit at least one of the United Kingdom's National Parks!

