



Respect, Believe, Achieve

Year 5 How is our area changing?

***Understanding different types of settlements and what life is like living in them.**

***Exploring how the demographic, land-use and industry in Southampton has changed over time.**

As a Geographer, what do I already know?

- ♦ In Year 3, we compared land-use in Southampton city centre and the New Forest.
- ♦ In Year 4, we compared the physical and human geography of Southampton with an area in Mexico. We also explored migration and what it means/reasons behind it.






Left: Southampton in 1960



Right: Southampton floating bridge in 1908

Key Words

Demographic	A portion of a human population with a shared characteristic or characteristics such as age, gender, ethnicity, or income.
Settlement	A place where people live. Settlements can be as small as a single house in a remote area or as large as a mega city (a city with over 10 million residents).
Human migration	Any movement of people, either temporary or permanent, from one place to another. Usually, however, the term is used only for the permanent change of residence—meaning for at least a year—by an individual or group.
Population	A drowned river valley in a coastal lowland area. Occurs near or at the mouth of a river, where the tide meets the current and the fresh and salt waters mix.
Land Use	When an area is used for a specific purpose to meet the wants and needs of people. There are five main types of land use: residential, agricultural, recreational, transportation, and commercial.
Topography	Topography describes the physical features of an area of land. These features typically include natural formations such as mountains, rivers, lakes, and valleys. Manmade features such as roads, dams, and cities may also be included. Topography often records the various elevations of an area using a topographical map.

	Key Skills
	<p><u>Knowledge Location</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can locate the UK's major urban areas, knowing some of their distinct characteristics and how some of these have changed over time. I can locate and describe several physical environments in the UK, e.g. mountain and coastal environments, and how they change. I can identify broad land-use patterns of the UK.
	<p><u>Understanding Place</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I know and understand what life is like in cities and in villages and in a range of settlement sizes. I can explain how the types of industry in the area have changed over time. I understand how a region has changed and how it is different from another region of the UK
	<p><u>Enquiry and Skills</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can read and compare map scales up to 1:25,000 . I can make sketch maps of areas using symbols, a key and a scale. I can use digital maps to investigate features of an area. I can plan and carry out a fieldwork investigation in an urban area and/or a rural area using appropriate techniques. I can present information gathered in fieldwork using a range of graphs.

Key information—What do I need to know?

◆ A brief history of Southampton:
Southampton used to be a town in medieval times, and was an important port (used for bringing people in and out of the country).

The town experienced major expansion during the Victorian era. The Southampton Docks company was formed in 1835 and the first dock opened on 29 August 1842 (docks are used for the purpose of loading and unloading of goods. Ships are also brought in for repair and inspection). As well as the docks opening, the railway link from Southampton to London was fully opened in May 1840. With good transport links, lots of people came to live in Southampton from North America and Canada.

As a centre of trade, an industrial town and an important military embarkation point, Southampton was a strategic target for the German air force and was severely damaged in World War II.

Post-war re-development and the need to accommodate 20th century innovations such as the motor car significantly altered the character of Southampton.

◆ Southampton has seen an increase in dwellings, population, cultural diversity, transport links, and economic activity whilst seeing a reduction in green space.

As a Geographer, here's the knowledge, skills and understanding I will have by the end of the unit:

- I will be able to locate some of the UK's major urban areas on maps/atlasses and describe their typography and broad land-use patterns, as well as their distinct characteristics.
- I will be able to explain what a 'settlement hierarchy' is and express my opinion on what life is like in different settlement sizes.
- I will be able to describe how Southampton has changed historically and how the types of industry in the area have changed over time.
- I will be able to examine current and historical maps of Southampton, as well as historical articles and images, and explain how the physical environment and land-use has changed over time
- I will understand how the demographic of Southampton is changing over time, creating graphs to show this and offering possible reasons as to why this is the case.
- I will be able to use current and historical digital maps (Digimaps) to enhance my understanding of how Southampton has changed over time in comparison to Liverpool and Ashurst and can record my findings.
- I will be able to make sketch maps (to scale) of areas in Southampton to compare alongside historical maps with annotations of changes.



Top: Southampton docks—now



Left:
Southampton
docks—1917