



Moorthorpe Primary School Curriculum Knowledge Organiser



Subject: Geography	Unit: Land Use in the UK	Term & Year: Autumn 2021 – Cycle 1	Year Group(s): UKS2
Learning Overview			
<p>Unit description & end point: Children explore the urban and rural areas of Yorkshire and the UK. They then look at how the industries of Britain have changed since the 1800s and how this has changed land use and population numbers (referencing the locality of South Elmsall). Children look at and discuss the emissions and air quality in big cities across the world. Children then use online maps to look at how land use and transport has changed in the local area, (referencing the current HS2 project). Children work towards answering the question, ‘What has changed and what is different about our local area?’ The unit finalises using the Peopletown resource in groups. Children are to redesign a rundown village Peopletown. They need to think about land use and what can be done with the area (buildings, greenbelt etc) to make the town more attractive to residents, less rundown, more functional as a town and also ensure greenbelt conservation is taken into account.</p>			
<p>Sticky knowledge: - Name and locate the local authorities of Leeds, Bradford, Kirklees & Wakefield as the most urban parts of Yorkshire - Name and locate the cities/regions of Greater London, Birmingham/West Midlands, Greater Manchester & Merseyside, Yorkshire & Newcastle (the North East) as the most urbanised/densely populated parts of England - Know that business, consumer and public services have largely replaced agriculture, manufacturing and mining as the predominant industries of the UK - Reference the closure of the Frickley Pit Colliery in the 1990s and the emergence of the NEXT distribution centre as an example of how the land is used differently for industrial purposes - Note the proximity of NEXT to the A1 motorway when discussing how transport in the area has changed over time</p>			<p>Vocabulary: land use, urban, rural, greenbelt, suburban, population density, air quality, emissions, agriculture, mining manufacturing, transportation, utilities, consumer services, business services, public services, upgrade, residential development</p>
<p>Subject-specific skills: Human & physical: - Study, compare and contrast photographs, aerial photographs and maps to evaluate land use - Study official government data sources (including population numbers) and explain reasons for changes</p>			
<p>Transferable skills: Design, create & produce</p>	<p>Curriculum enhancement opportunities: Showcase & perform: Peopletown project presented to a panel including headteacher and a governor for them to decide upon the best redesign.</p>		
<p>Prior/current/future links to themes of learning: Nature & sustainability: <i>Understand how land is used locally, nationally and internationally</i> - Farms, factories & offices (Geography KS1) - Climate change (Geography LKS2)</p>		<p>Prior/current/future links to themes of learning: Our local area: <i>Be knowledgeable about the history of South Elmsall and the wider locality</i> - South Elmsall through the years (History KS1) - Industries (History LKS2) - Rocks inc coal mining (Science LKS2) - How our town developed (History UKS2 – Spring Cycle 2)</p>	



Despite the optimism of these new developments, the colliery could not compete against the prices of imported coal and so production ended November 26th 1993, with 740 men losing their jobs.

Frickley (mining) and NEXT (manufacturing/ consumer services) are examples of how land is used differently for economic purposes

Next South Elmsall expansion set to 'create 1,000 jobs'



Retailer Next has been given the go-ahead to build a new warehouse in West Yorkshire, creating about 1,000 jobs.

land use: how humans use the land

urban: towns, cities, buildings, traffic, people

rural: countryside, farming, nature, wildlife

suburban: residential areas, close to towns & cities

greenbelt: protected land near a town or city

population density: measuring the number of people in an area

air quality: how clean or polluted the air is

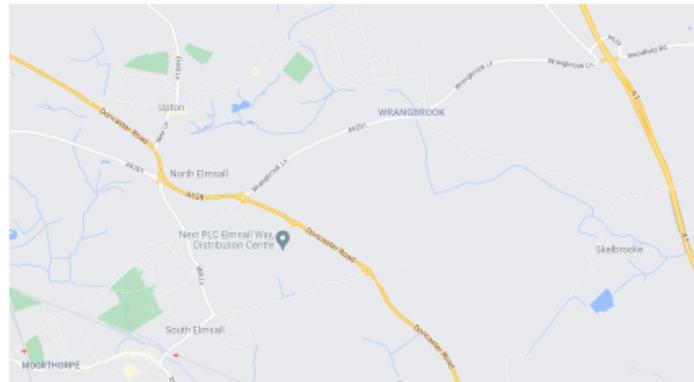
emissions: releasing gas, heat, light etc into the air

agriculture: using land for farming

LAND USE GEOGRAPHY UKS2

Business, consumer & public services along with manufacturing are the main industrial drivers. Mining and agriculture are now less prominent.

NEXT is positioned close to the A1 and A6201 bypass for transportation purposes



mining: extracting materials from the ground

manufacturing: making products with the work of people and/or machinery

transportation: moving someone or something

utilities: basics like electricity, water & gas

consumer services: sold to the general public

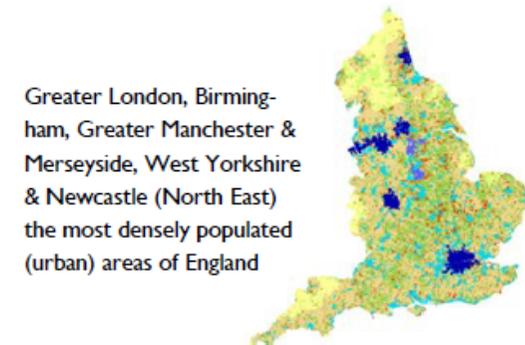
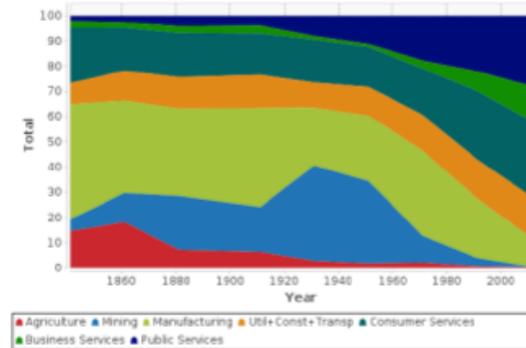
business services: sold from business to business

public services: by the government to benefit people e.g. health & education

residential development: new buildings for people to live in

upgrade: improve and make better

Simplified Industrial Structure



Greater London, Birmingham, Greater Manchester & Merseyside, West Yorkshire & Newcastle (North East) the most densely populated (urban) areas of England



Leeds, Bradford, Kirklees, Wakefield (West Yorkshire) most the most densely populated areas of Yorkshire)