

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: Geography – Regions, Counties and Cities

Enquiry Question - What are the similarities and differences between the counties of Cheshire and Cumbria? What are the similarities and differences between the cities of Newcastle and Birmingham?

Year: Phase 2- Year A Unit 2

NC/PoS:

Locational Knowledge

- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions, and their identifying human and physical characteristics.
- Understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Place Knowledge

- Understand geographical similarities and differences through the study of human and physical geography of a region in the UK (Cumbria, Cheshire, Newcastle, and Birmingham).

Human and Physical Geography

- Physical geography, including hills, mountains, valleys, rivers, and coasts.
- Human geography, including types of settlement, economic activity, trade links, and distribution of natural resources (energy, food, minerals, and water).

Geographical Skills and Fieldwork

- Use maps, atlases, globes, and digital mapping to locate counties, regions, and cities and describe features studied.
- Use the eight points of a compass, four-figure grid references, symbols, and keys (including Ordnance Survey maps) to build knowledge of the United Kingdom.
- Use fieldwork to observe, measure, record, and present human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans, and graphs.

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

Children know their school is in Frodsham, which is in England, and can locate the UK on a world map. They understand the basic concept of regions and can name the four countries of the UK and their capital cities. Pupils know how to use simple maps and tools such as compasses, scales, and keys. They have basic knowledge of human and physical features such as settlements, rivers, hills, and forests.

End Points (what pupils MUST know and remember)

Know where renewable energy and non-renewable energy comes.

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Name and locate UK geographical regions - Northwest, Yorkshire and Humber, East Midlands, West Midlands, Southeast, Southwest, Northeast, East of England, London, Scotland, Wales, N.Ireland.
Name and locate some UK counties local to the area – Cheshire, Merseyside, Greater Manchester, Cumbria, Lancashire, Derbyshire, West Yorkshire, South Yorkshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire.
Name and locate UK cities – Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Birmingham, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Newcastle, York, Yorkshire.
Use fieldwork to identify the push and pull factors for coming to Frodsham – shopping, work, socialising, banking.

Key Vocabulary

Resources, energy, natural resources, renewable resources, region, county, city, town, village, hamlet, settlement, border, land use, urban, rural, industrial, commercial, recreational, transportation, residential, economic activity, river, lake

Recommended Resources:

Maps and atlases (UK, regional, and world maps)
Ordnance Survey maps
Aerial photographs
Digital tools (Google Earth, Digimaps)
Fieldwork materials (clipboards, measuring tools, recording sheets)
Graph and chart tools for data collection

Curriculum Connections:

Science: Understanding natural resources and the environment
Maths: Data handling, creating bar, block and line graphs and tables
English: Using expanded noun phrases and adverbial phrases
PSHE: Responsibility for our community communities
History: How places have changed over time

Career Opportunities:

Cartographer
Urban planner
Civil engineer
Environmental consultant
Transport planner
Historian
Teacher

Session 1: What are resources?

Objective: To understand the concept of resources and their importance.

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Resources – This is an introductory lesson on what resources are. Resources will then be woven through the unit on The UK – Regions, counties and cities.

What are renewable and non-renewable resources? Renewable – naturally replenished – sunlight, wind, waves. Solar energy, wind energy. Non-renewable – cannot be naturally replenished – oil and coal.

Humans use natural resources to survive. They can be used to heat homes, transport people around the world, feed and clothe them

Countries around the world have different natural resources, depending on their location, their geology and climate. Countries in tropical zones might grow things that can't be grown in the UK such as bananas or cocoa. This is because they have the right climate.

Some countries like Spain grow the same things as in the UK, such as tomatoes and lettuces. However, they can grow them all year round because the climate stays hot enough

Key Vocabulary: resources, energy, renewable, non-renewable, exhaustible

Session 2: What is a region, county, or city?

Objective: To understand the geographical structure of the UK and its divisions.

Session 2:

What is a region/county/city?

Regions – UK is made up of 12 regions – show on map how it is divided. Regions were original formed from the 7 Anglo Saxon kingdoms. They have undergone many changes over time. 12 UK regions. They are; Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, London, North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, South East, East of England, West of England

Northwest region is where we live – locate regions on a map. Each region is divided into counties. Define what a county is.

Know that Frodsham is a town in the county of Cheshire in the Northwest region of England and locate on a map. Know that there are 5 counties in the Northwest region: Cheshire, Merseyside, Manchester, Lancashire and Cumbria and locate on a map

City - Define a city as a settlement where people live and work and that has a large population. Know Liverpool and Manchester are cities in Merseyside and Greater Manchester in the Northwest. Know that Chester is a city in the county of Cheshire locate

Frodsham is the largest town in the county of Cheshire – locate on a map

In the UK there are 76 cities. 55 In England, 8 in Scotland, 7 in Wales and 6 in Northern Ireland.

Features of a city are; high concentration of buildings, homes, people. Other wider features are shopping centres, transport links, business and office space, places of worship, theatres and cinemas industry that supports is economy. Locate Manchester, Liverpool, Chester, Birmingham, London, Edinburgh, Cardiff, Belfast, Newcastle, York, Yorkshire.

Focus in on the county of Cheshire.

Environmental, human and physical geography

Cheshire -Physical features

1. Cheshire plains /Delamere (topography)
2. salt mineral deposits (natural resource)
3. Frodsham (River Weaver)
4. Climate – temperate wet and mild

Cheshire -Human Features

1. Farming -suitable for cattle farming flat topography, temperate climate warm and wet climate create industry - Cheshire cheese, Cheshire ice cream farm - industry
2. sandstone quarried for Liverpool cathedral, Chester cathedral – building construction - industry transported

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3. Salt mined from Roman times as natural resources and still mined today – chemical industries began - industry
4. Settlement –Urban and rural Chester is largest City in Cheshire due to settlement expansion over time –land use cathedral, commercial, residential,
5. Cheshire is a more rural county –population is spread out (compare map of population of Northwest region and counties)
6. Economic activity – Cheshire cheese, salt, chemical industries, tourism cattle farming

Understand the interdependence between physical and human landscapes in the Northwest counties and how these have changed over time (Cheshire)

Key Vocabulary: regions, counties, cities, town, village, hamlet, population, settlement, urban, rural, topography, resources, renewable resources, non-renewable resources, economic activity, plains, lakes, rivers, mountains, tourism, land use, recreational, residential, commercial, transportation

Session 4: Fieldwork – Settlements and Land Use in Frodsham

Objective: To conduct fieldwork and compare land use in Frodsham.

Fieldwork – Settlements and Land use in Frodsham, Cheshire, Northwest.

Walk to town centre and conduct questionnaires with visitors.

What are the pull factors attracting people to this place? Shopping, banking, working, socialising etc

What are the push factors stopping people visiting this place? Transport links, leisure facilities, weather, traffic etc

Collate data in a graph/bar model.

Local walk looking at land use

Draw or annotate maps identifying types of land use in local area. Use OS maps to look further – Cheshire/Northwest. What does this information tell us about a place?

Session 5: Exploring Cumbria

Objective: To explore the physical and human features of Cumbria.

Focus in on Cumbria.

Know that Cumbria as a county in the north west region and locate on a map. Know and locate the counties surrounding Cumbria on a map -Scotland, Northumberland, County Durham Yorkshire and Lancashire (bordered by other regions)

Environmental, human and physical geography

Cumbrian Physical features – identify on OS map or range of scale of maps

1. Coastal –Atlantic ocean
2. Mountain range – Cumbrian mountain range Scarfell Pike
3. Lake District
4. Windermere largest body of water in England and is a ribbon lake
5. Climate – more rainfall – mountainous region

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6. Cumbria River

Cumbrian Human features

1. Water natural resource - Thirlmere aqueduct – man-made lake Victorian engineering 96 miles – clean drinking water to Manchester (natural resource) 120 years
2. Settlement – rural and less densely populated town, villages (evidence on population maps)
3. Agriculture -Suitable for sheep farming topography is mountainous – wool trade textile
4. Tourism
5. Transport links not as developed - rural
6. Economic activity – tourism, agriculture

Kendal mint cake /explorers—made by mistake 19th century Kendal Mint Cake was taken on the trans-Antarctic expedition led by Sir Ernest Shackleton 1914-1917.

Children to compare and contrast geography of Cheshire and Cumbria.

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Session 6: Comparing Cities – Newcastle and Birmingham

Objective: To compare and contrast the cities of Newcastle and Birmingham.

Cities comparison – What are the similarities and differences between the city of Newcastle and the city of Birmingham?

North East region - Newcastle upon Tyne

Locate the North East region on a UK map. Know that North East region has four counties and these are Tyne and Wear, County Durham, Northumberland and Teesside and locate on a map coastal – North Sea

Environmental, human and physical geography

Physical Features

1. Topography – Mostly flat
2. Coastal North Sea
3. Two rivers Tyne and Wear
4. Coal – natural resource
5. Climate – wet, temperate

Human Features

1. Historically good for sheep farming and cloth
2. River and coast – important for trade route (similar to Liverpool as a port region)
3. Settlement Roman times – built 1st bridge to cross River Tyne – settlement as lowest point on River Tyne that could be crossed by bridge
4. Tyne and Wear – change over time to Urban densely populated City –commercial, residential,
5. Economic activity – production /mining and export of coal
6. *Rocket* was designed and built by Robert Stephenson in 1829, and built at the Forth Street Works of his company in Newcastle upon Tyne (First locomotive factory – exported to UK, Europe and America)
7. Ship building – due to the need for collier [brigs](#) for the coal export trade
8. Transport – road, rail, sea (physical features of a place instrumental to development of human features interdependence)

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9. Hadrian's wall Newcastle upon Tyne settlement dates back to the Romans formed on the banks river Tyne and the north east coast. A Norman Castle built to defend against invading Scottish. So important geographic area to defend England.
10. Historical industry was wool and textiles due to Land usage pre industrial revolution for predominance sheep farming.
11. Link Human and physical - The mineral, coal was discovered and this quickly became the important industry, that then moved to Iron mining, which then drove in later years' ship building. This developed marine and heavy engineering industry to service oil and gas fields in nearby North Sea. Explore how the physical natural resources have driven human geography of the city; Industry, residential population growth, commercial development

To know that the process of industrial growth and the link to economic activity of a region, county or city and changes over time – growth, decline and regeneration

Environmental impact and sustainability

Historically non-renewable energy source coal drove industrialisation and urbanisation of Newcastle Upon Tyne alongside port, decline in use of coal- link to changes in climate impact of coal – Newcastle now driven move to leading experts in renewable resource – wind farms (still able to ask the geographical question why here why now)

North East is recognised as a key strategic location to service the offshore renewable energy market – unique place because of its geography – experience , infrastructure and technical capabilities

Dogger Bank Wind Farm

Sofia offshore wind farm

Teeside Windfarm

2020 worlds largest wind farm off the North East coast completed 2026

Cultural awareness and diversity

Where did the saying to 'carry coals to Newcastle' come from?

It refers to the fact that, historically, the economy of Newcastle upon Tyne in North-Eastern England was heavily dependent on the distribution and sale of coal and therefore any attempt to sell coal to Newcastle would be foolhardy as supply would be greater there than anywhere else in Britain

Distinctive 'Geordie ' accent dialect-

History – Hadrian's wall - 73 miles from coast to coast, Hadrian's Wall was built to guard the wild north-west frontier of the Roman Empire

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Session 7: Comparing Cities – Newcastle and Birmingham

Midlands - Birmingham

Environmental, human and physical geography

Physical features

1. Near geographic centre of England
2. Coal and iron ore natural resource
3. Greenest cities in UK with 8000 acres of park land and open space
4. Birmingham lies in the centre of the Birmingham plateau, which lies between the rivers Avon, Severn, and Trent.

Human features

1. More than 100 canals make up the Birmingham Canal Navigation BCN network (more than Venice)
2. Over 100 miles of canals
3. The canals were the life-blood of Victorian Birmingham and the Black Country. At their height, they were so busy that gas lighting was installed beside the locks to permit round-the-clock

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operation. Boats were built without cabins for maximum carrying capacity, and a near-tidal effect was produced as swarms of narrowboats converged on the Black Country collieries at the same time every day

Economic activity

4. Industrial revolution canals crucial in transporting coal, iron and heavy goods development of Birmingham and the Black Country
5. Canals meet in the city centre Grand Union Canal, Worcester and Birmingham Canal, Stourbridge canal and Stratford Canal
6. Crossing points of the national and motorway systems
7. Centre of UK's manufacturing and car industries

Settlement

1. Anglo Saxon Hamlet
2. Greatest population outside of London

Birmingham is in the midland and is geographically in central England. Settlement was formed as a hamlet (small seventh century Anglo-Saxon hamlet) then market town due to access to natural resources and minerals, coal, iron and timber and access to a small river. However, its lack of river transport impeded its development from a small town to a large city until the industrial revolution. When the canal and rail network was developed and allowed the city to become a large industrialized town. Maps will show changes human geography over time. Physical geography flat land developed manufacturing and fuel resource coal powered the factories steam power. This was extensive and Birmingham was known as the Black country due to the air pollution.

Birmingham has developed into the second largest city in UK due to the extensive investment in rail and motorway network.

Cultural awareness and diversity

- Football referee whistles were invented and first manufactured in Birmingham
- Original FA cup was made in the city
- Culinary heritage, legendary rock music
- Cadburys chocolate – Bridge Street centre of Birmingham – own private canal spur, which linked the factory to the Birmingham Navigation canal and from there to all the major ports in Britain
- Accent – cultural identity

Comparison

Explore differences and similarities between 2 cities. One is coastline and hilly the other central England and mainly flat. Both settlements founded on rivers economic development dependent on natural resources and human development of transport system.

Key Vocabulary: regions, counties, cities, town, village, hamlet, population, settlement, urban, rural, topography, resources, renewable resources, non-renewable resources, economic activity, plains, lakes, rivers, mountains, tourism, land use, recreational, residential, commercial, transportation

Future learning this content supports:

This learning will support future units on comparison studies – Greece/Northwest and Lake District/Great Lakes. It will support with the 6-figure grid reference and trade in Phase 3