



### Year 3

## The South West of England

**Key end points** of this unit, The South West, are:

- The South West includes the counties of Gloucestershire, Bristol, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset and Devon.
- The coastline is eroding gradually year on year.
- Tourism is a major industry in the South West.
- Farming is another major industry in the South West.
- The Southwest of England is one of the warmest parts of Britain because it is the furthest south and is warmed by the Gulf Stream.

This unit introduces children to regional geography of the UK. It will be built upon in Year 4 when children study London and the South East, again in Year 4 when children study Northern Ireland and then in Year 5 when children study East Anglia, The Midlands, Yorkshire and Humberside. All of the PKC regional geography units look at some common aspects of location including climate, landscape, rivers, industry and locally relevant landmarks. The units provide regional knowledge and offer opportunities to develop geographical skills through engaging with sketch maps, aerial views, relief maps and Ordnance Survey maps. With the PKC regional UK geography units, if your school is located in a particular region that is studied, please adapt the unit to reflect your local context.

#### **Lesson Sequencing:**

The sequence of lessons in this unit has been designed to build on prior knowledge and introduce new material in small manageable steps. Children's prior knowledge is essential to understanding the content of this unit.

Children will begin **lesson 1** by locating the Southwest region, identifying the shape of the land, a peninsula, and then looking at its climate and the effect the Gulf Stream has. Children will locate National Parks and areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty on a map of the Southwest. They will identify the counties in the region and label a map with key places.

In **lesson 2** children will learn that the South West of England is a peninsula. They will learn that the South West is known for its coastlines. They will learn that the Jurassic Coast is known around the world for its rocks that tell a story of what the land was like millions of years ago. Children will learn that the waves and the weather along coastlines can cause erosion including landslides and rockfalls. They will look at Durdle Door as an example of coastline eroding over time in interesting ways. Children will learn that geologists are people who study rocks and will build on this knowledge when they study Rocks in Science in the summer term of Year 3.

In **lesson 3** children will look at tourism and its importance in the South West of England. They will learn that tourists come to the Southwest for a number of reasons including the areas of outstanding natural beauty, the beaches, the moors and the historic buildings. They will look specifically at Stone Henge, Glastonbury Tor, Durdle Door (prior knowledge from previous lesson) and the Eden Project. Teachers can add to these if there are other locally relevant places that should be included. Children will begin to understand how important tourism can be for regions of the UK.



In **lesson 4** children will learn about the link between climate and agriculture in the Southwest. They will use a climate map to describe the climate of the Southwest. They will learn that barley, wheat and oats are all grown in the Southwest. Children will learn that the Southwest is known for its dairy produce including cheddar cheese and clotted cream. Throughout the curriculum children will make links between climate and agriculture, they will look at climate and trade in the following unit, 'Western Europe' and will build on their understanding when they learn about food and farming in 'Mediterranean Europe'. In Year 6 children will study food and farming in Africa, specifically looking at food security in Madagascar. Making these important links between climate and what people can grow and farm will help children to understand why and how food is distributed unequally around the world.

In **lesson 5** children will explore how the Southwest has changed over time. Looking at the aspect of change over time is a National Curriculum requirement. This lesson will take children on a journey from the Jurassic times, through Roman settlement and Norman activity in the region. Children will learn that tin was mined in Cornwall and used to make bronze. Then children will link this knowledge of the past to their current understanding of the Southwest and the importance of tourism. As children work through the PKC curriculum they will learn more about how places change over time in both history and geography.

Finally in an **assessment** lesson children will write to explain what a geographer would say about the Southwest. Children should receive appropriate scaffolding to enable them to succeed in this task. This will include modelling, input on how geographers write (thinking about the tone; to inform not entertain) and may include specific scaffolds for children with additional needs. Teachers may write a model answer to this question and share this to support children's understanding of how to select content and structure their writing.

**The key substantive concepts** focused on in this unit include climate, change and interconnection.

**The key disciplinary understanding** in this unit is that geographers describe places and look at how people and places are connected.