

**Key Questions: What makes an effective settlement?**

**Prior Learning:** Children have previously looked at London in detail as well as other capital cities within the UK. They have compared and contrasted Greenwich London to Nagoya Japan, looking at human and physical features in both. They have learned about the world continents and Oceans.

KEY VOCAB	Agriculture	Early settlers	Healthcare	Industrial	Settlement	Retail	Leisure
	The farming of crops or animals	The first people to in an area including Romans, Viking and Anglo-Saxons.	Includes doctors, dentists, hospitals etc.	Businesses that provide products or a service	A village, town, city where people live.	Shops selling products to people	Time spent away from work relaxing.

**Settlement**

That a settlement is a place where people establish a community. Settlements can vary in size from a small village, a town or extremely large settlement (a city)

Settlements start in different places for different reasons - defence, availability of building materials for shelters, fuel, water for drinking, food and crops and flat land for building easily.

Many places' people live in today are thousands of years old and were created by early settlers such as the Romans, Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.



<b>Key</b>	Helps the reader understand map symbols
<b>OS symbol</b>	Symbols to label features on a map
<b>defence</b>	Resisting attack
<b>shelter</b>	A place that protects us from weather or danger

In early settlements the deciding factors were natural site factors. Building material, shelter, protection, water, wood, rivers and flat land

