

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Function	The main activities or purpose of a settlement. e.g. residential, industrial, commercial, agricultural, services and recreational.
Human features	Objects that have been made by people, e.g. roads, houses, bridges.
Land Use	The way in which land is used by people. Examples could include housing, industry or green spaces.
Physical features	Anything that is on the Earth naturally, e.g. seas, mountains vegetation.
Rural	Relating to the countryside.
Service industry	Work such as retail, administration, education, healthcare or tourism.
Settlement	A place where people live, which can be categorised into villages, towns and cities.
Site	The location of where a settlement first started.
Situation	The location of a settlement in relation to the surrounding area.
Urban	Relating to a town or city.



Link From	Link To
Y5 Amazon adventure (similarities and differences between local area and other countries)	Y6 Frozen kingdom/Hola Mexico – Human and Physical features further than local area.

Sticky Knowledge

Corby is a town in the county of Northamptonshire. It is in the East of England.

Corby is an urban area, in which both human and physical geographical features can be found. These features are interdependent and have developed over time, in line with the needs of the town and its population.

Corby has changed over time; first settlement by Danish invaders dates back to the 8th Century; Corby's Royal Charter was granted in 1568 by Elizabeth I; construction of the steel works commenced in the 1930s, resulting in many Scots arriving, who still have a considerable influence on the culture of the town today.

Land within Corby is used in different ways; there are clear residential, industrial, commercial and recreational areas. This has also changed over time.

Maps (including digital versions), atlases and aerial photographs can show different areas/ places within Corby and help to describe the features found there.

Ordnance Survey maps depict the human and physical features of a place using symbols. The grid reference lines (northings and eastings) enable the reader to locate precise features on the map.

Fieldwork is a way to observe, measure, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using a range of methods, including sketch maps, plans and graphs, surveys and digital technologies.