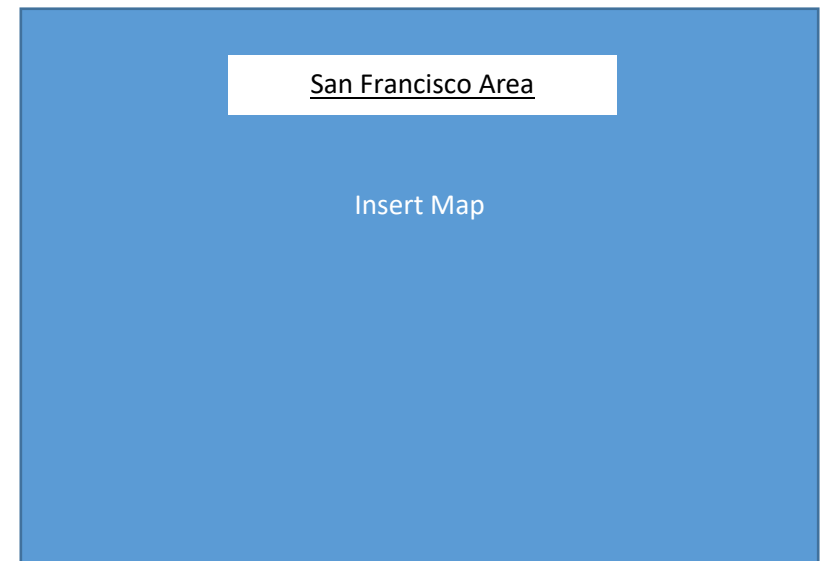
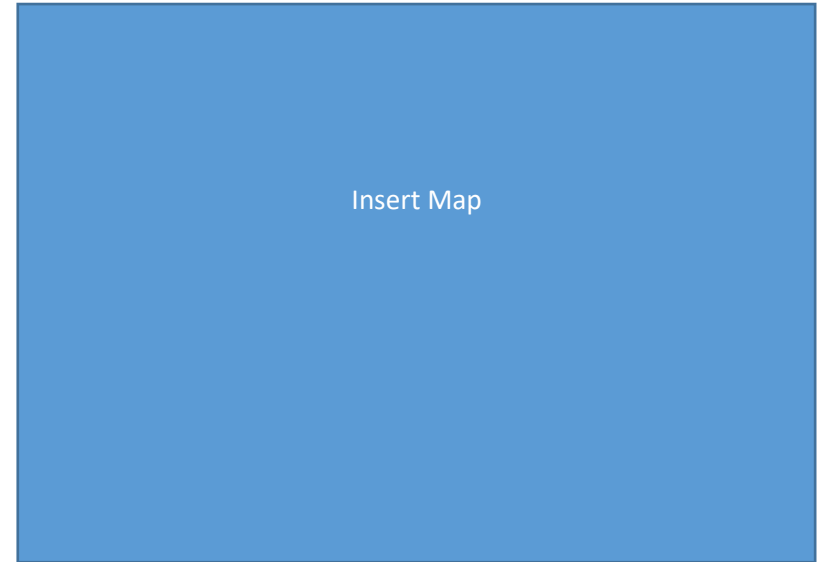


## Knowledge Organiser- Spatial Sense (Geography Year 3)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Eight-point compass	A tool used for navigation, shows the following directions; north, north-east, east, south-east, south, south west, west and north west.
Grid reference	A set of information (often a letter and a number) that locates a place on a map.
Symbols	Small simple pictures that represent different things on a map.
Key	A key gives information about the symbols included on a map.
Human features	Man-made features of an area, for example, buildings, bridges and roads.
Physical features	Natural features of an area, for example, rivers, hills, valleys.

### Map of the Local Area



## Knowledge Organiser- Settlements (Geography Year Three)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Settlements	A settlement is a place where people live.
Urban	An area where a large number of people live near to each other. Urban areas have lots of buildings and roads.
Rural	An area located outside of towns and cities, sometimes called the countryside.
suburban	An area on the edges of towns and cities where people live.
Population	The number of people living in an area
Conurbation	An urban area that has developed when the suburban areas of several towns or cities merged.

<u>Urban Area</u>	<u>Rural Area</u>
	



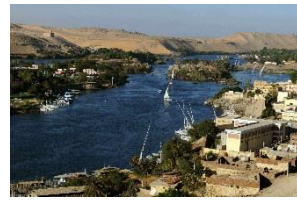



Types of Settlements:		
Hamlet		A small settlement with a very small number of homes and no services.
Village		A group of houses in the countryside, sometimes with a church and small shop.
Town		A place where there are lots of houses and shops. A town may have a local council that makes decisions for the people who live there.
City		A city is a large urban area where lots of people live close to each other. There are often lots of shops and services in a city



## Knowledge Organiser- Rivers (Geography Year Three)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
source	The start of the river, usually on high ground.
stream	A narrow river
tributaries	A stream or lots of streams that merge into a river.
estuary	The area where a river meets the sea.
mouth of a river	The end of a river, where the sea begins.
river basin/drainage basin	The area of land from which water has drained into a river.
watershed	The edge of a river basin.
waterway	A route within a river that is used for travel.

Insert labelled diagram of path of river from source to mouth.

River Thames	River Danube	River Nile	The Ganges	The Amazon	The Murray
Europe	Europe	Africa	Asia	South America	Australia
					



## Year 3 – Geography: The South West of England

### Lesson Series:

1. Introduction to the South West
2. Coastal areas and erosion
3. Landmarks and tourism
4. Agriculture and climate
5. Change over time
6. Assessment

### National Curriculum Coverage:

#### Locational and Place Knowledge

- name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time

### What you need to know:

- *The counties in the South West of England include; Dorset, Wiltshire, Cornwall, Devon, and Somerset and Gloucestershire*
- *The South West is one of the warmest parts of Britain because it is the furthest south and is the first area to be warmed by the Gulf Stream.*
- *Some key physical features of the South West include; South Downs, Exmoor, Bodmin Moor, Dartmouth National Park, Lands' End, coastlines, Isles of Scilly*
- *Some key human features of the South West include; dairy/sheep/arable farming, thatched cottages, Stonehenge, Bristol, Exeter, Plymouth, Bath, Bournemouth, Great Western Railway, Glastonbury Tor, Tintagel Castle*
- *Farming is an important industry in the South West, there are over 25,000 commercial 'agricultural holdings' and the South West produces more food than Scotland and twice as much as Wales. The warmer climate in the South West makes the land well suited to farming.*
- *Farming includes arable farms (growing crops) and pastoral farms (raising animals)*
- *The South West is known for produce such as clotted cream, cheese, custard (particularly in Devon), Cornish Pasties and saffron buns. Stargazy Pie is a Cornish traditional dish filled with hard-boiled eggs, potatoes, bacon and a mustard sauce, it has whole sardines that poke their heads through the crust of the pie and appear to gaze at the stars.*
- *Tourism a very important industry in the South West. Tourists visit the area for a number of reasons including the areas of outstanding natural beauty, the beaches, the moors and the historic buildings. In Wiltshire, there is a famous ancient monument called Stonehenge. No one knows why this giant circle of standing stones was built there over 4,000 years ago.*
- *Coastal erosion happens when strong waves batter the land, causing bits of rock and soil to break off into the sea. It happens wherever land meets the sea, but in places like the south-west coast it happens more quickly because of the Atlantic Ocean's big waves hitting the land. The effects of erosion can be seen in places such as the jagged cliffs at Land's End, at the most south-western tip of Britain.*
- *The Dorset coastline was once home to Jurassic dinosaurs. Fossils are still being found there and the Natural History Museum has a Scelidosaurus from Dorset in its collection.*
- *When the Great Western Railway was built, it connected the South West of England with London, the Midlands and Wales. It was engineered by Isambard Kingdom Brunel. The Great Western Railway changed the South West of England as it made previously hard to reach places much more accessible. From 1908 it promoted itself as 'The Holiday Line' as it carried huge numbers of people to resorts in the South West.*

## Multiple Choice Quiz (Assessment tool)

South West of England			
1. Devon is a county in:	A	Wales	
	B	The South West of England	
	C	The North of England	
	D	The East of England	
2. The Gulf Stream means that the South West is:	A	The warmest region of the UK	
	B	The coldest region of the UK	
	C	A part of the UK that is mostly frozen	
	D	A huge city	
3. These are settlements in the South West:	A	Plymouth, Birmingham and Leeds	
	B	Bristol, Exeter and Plymouth	
	C	London, Hammersmith and Fulham	
	D	The Sea	
4. There are two types of farming that can be found in the South West:	A	Cows and sheep	
	B	Arable and pastoral	
	C	Arable and peasant	
	D	Fishing	
5. A moor is:	A	A large area of land where no crops are grown, often covered in heather	
	B	A large area of land with many farms	
	C	A city	
	D	A small farm	
6. Many tourists come to the South West for:	A	The rainforests	
	B	The historic buildings and the big swimming pools	
	C	The sandy beaches and the mountains	
	D	The areas of outstanding natural beauty, the beaches and historic buildings	

# Knowledge Organiser- The South West of England

Key Vocabulary	Definition
coastline	The line of the coast, where the land meets the sea
The Gulf Stream	A current of warm water that moves across the Atlantic Ocean before reaching the South West of England
county	England is split up into areas called counties, these areas have their own councils who make decisions about local issues
arable	Growing crops for farming
pastoral	Raising animals for farming
Area of Outstanding Natural Beauty	A special area of land that is protected because of its beauty and importance
moor	A large area of land where no crops are grown, often covered in heather
tourism	When people travel to an area for a holiday



Stonehenge



Glastonbury Tor



Tintagel Castle



The Eden Project



## (Geography Year Three)

### Lesson 1: Introduction to the South West of England

**Teacher Knowledge:** The South West of England is made up of the following counties: Gloucestershire, Bristol, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset and Devon. It is the largest area of all of the regions in the UK. The South West is one of the warmest parts of England



because it is the furthest south and the first area to be warmed by the Gulf Stream. South West England is a mainly rural region with a coastline along both the Bristol Channel and English Channel. Bristol is a harbour city, home to Brunel's Clifton Suspension Bridge and steamship, the SS Great Britain. Neighbouring Bath features preserved Roman hot-spring baths dating to the 1st century A.D. Stonehenge, the prehistoric stone circle, is found in Wiltshire. Cornwall and the neighbouring county of Devon share a rugged coastline, Dartmoor and Exmoor national parks are in this part of the region. Development in the manufacturing sector in the 1970s and '80s and the growth of service activities and tourism in the 1990s contributed to the region's significant population increase. The Southwest is a long peninsular with moorlands and rocky outcrops. The region's main river is the Severn, Britain's longest river, which empties into the Bristol channel and flows through the city of Bristol. The South West is known for produce such as clotted cream, cheese, custard (particularly in Devon), Cornish Pasties and saffron buns. Stargazy Pie is a Cornish traditional dish filled with hard-boiled eggs, potatoes, bacon and a mustard sauce, it has whole sardines that poke their heads through the crust of the pie and appear to gaze at the stars.

Knowledge Objective	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
To identify the region of South West England	<p><b>Prior Learning:</b> What do you already know about the geography of the South West?</p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Check children are confident identifying the eight-points of a compass. Orally rehearse county names.</p>	Western Southern County City
<p><b>Knowledge goals:</b> The South West is an area of England known for its landscapes and beaches.</p> <p>The South West of England has areas of outstanding natural beauty.</p> <p>The climate of the South West is warmer and drier than much of England.</p>	<p><b>Teach:</b> Show children a map of the South West. Ask them if they know any counties that are in the South West of England. Identify counties from a map. Explain that the South West of England has some special places located within the region including National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, protected coastlines and World Heritage sites. Discuss what each of those mean. Show some images of each. Explain that the South West of England is warmed by the Gulf Stream, a current of warm water that travels across the Atlantic Ocean from the Gulf of Mexico. This warm water makes the winters in the South West very mild. The South West of England is warmer and drier than the rest of the UK. Show some images of the moorland in Devon and the beaches along the South Coast. Share some of the well-known foods produced in the South West including clotted cream, cheese, Cornish pasties and Stargazy pie.</p> <p><b>Talk task:</b> Look at the map of the South West on page 14 of the Oxford Schools Atlas. <i>What do you notice?</i> (children may notice regional airports, major roads, The Bristol Channel, The English Channel, rivers, Lands' End).</p> <p><b>Task:</b> On a map label the counties. (Use page 9 of the Oxford Schools Atlas) Annotate to show National Parks, Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty, Protected coastline, World Heritage sites. Then add major cities and additional landmarks.</p> <p><b>Partner teach/Plenary:</b> <i>What can you tell me about the South West?</i> Children share and add to the working wall what they have learnt.</p> <p><b>Step for Depth:</b> Look at the climate map on page 20 of the Oxford Schools Atlas. Describe the climate of the South West.</p>	Cornwall Devon Dorset Somerset Wiltshire Gloucestershire

**Suggested resources:** Atlases, images of the South West.

## Lesson 2: Coastal areas and erosion

**Teacher knowledge:** The South West is famous for its beaches and beautiful coastline, such as the beaches in Cornwall. Cornwall is one of the most popular areas in Britain for tourists, this is largely due to its long, beautiful and sandy coastline. You can see from looking at a map of the UK that the county of Cornwall juts out into the Atlantic Ocean. The strong ocean waves not only make it a popular place for surfing, but also erode the coastline. Erosion is the natural process by which the sea and elements wear away the land, from small rockfalls to enormous landslides. The coastline only exists because of erosion and over time it has created some iconic landforms— Chesil beach, Durdle Door, Lulworth Cove, Ladram Bay. Erosion keeps the cliff face fresh and the

unique rock record well exposed, and as the rocks are eroded new fossils are revealed. The Jurassic Coastline runs 95 miles along the coast from Devon through to Dorset. It is recognised globally for its important geology; rocks, fossils and landforms. The Jurassic Coast boasts rocks from three geological time periods; the Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous. These time periods run from 250 to 65 million years ago. Protecting the Jurassic Coast means allowing the process of natural change, erosion, to continue. In places like the South West coast erosion can happen quickly because of the Atlantic Ocean's big waves hitting the rocks.

Knowledge Objective	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
<p>To know some coastal areas of the South West experience erosion.</p> <p><b>Knowledge Goals:</b> The south-west is famous for its beautiful beaches and coastline.</p> <p>Much of the coastline is exposed to the rough Atlantic Ocean.</p> <p>The coast is eroding year on year. This is why formations such as Durdle Door have been created on the Jurassic coast.</p>	<p><b>Prior Learning:</b> <i>Which counties make up the South West of England? Can you name any landmarks that we explored last lesson?</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Introduce the word coastline. Explain it is a place where the land meets the sea. Ask children to trace their fingers along the coastline of the South West. Show some images of the coastline of the South West. Explain that a stretch of the coastline from Devon along to Dorset is called the Jurassic Coast. Jurassic refers to a time period, millions of years ago. The rocks along the coastline date back to the Jurassic period.</p> <p><b>Teach:</b> Explain the South West of England is a peninsula- the land has sea almost all of the way around it. Wherever you are in the South West, you are not very far from the coast. The South West is a very popular area for tourists due to the beautiful coastline, surfing and weather. Cornwall is famous for its beautiful beaches; you can see that it juts out into the Atlantic Ocean. The strong ocean waves make it a popular destination for surfing. Identify the Jurassic Coastline. Explain the Jurassic Coast is known around the world for its rocks. As the waves from the sea hit the rocks they break down, or erode, and geologists (people who study rocks) can find out about what the land was like millions of years ago. Sometimes the rocks reveal fossils. The waves, along with different weather conditions, can cause landslides and rock falls along the coastline. Show a video clip of a rockfall. This erosion can cause interesting land formations; show a picture of Durdle Door.</p> <p><b>Talk task:</b> <i>How might the eroding coastline effect the people in the local area? Write a description of coastal erosion and why it is interesting along the Jurassic coast.</i></p> <p><b>Task:</b> Draw and label a picture of a coastal area after a rockfall.</p> <p><b>Partner teach/Plenary:</b> <i>What can you tell me about the coastline of the South West of England?</i></p> <p><b>Step for Depth:</b> Who was Mary Anning? Research task. (This could also be completed as a homework task)</p>	<p>Dorset Jurassic Coast Durdle Door Southern Western Erosion Tourism Beaches Coastline</p>
<p><b>Suggested resources:</b> teacher information: <a href="https://footscape.co.uk/coastal-erosion-along-jurassic-coast/">https://footscape.co.uk/coastal-erosion-along-jurassic-coast/</a></p>		

### Lesson 3: Landmarks and Tourism

**Teacher Knowledge:** The South West of England is one of the most popular tourist destinations in the UK. Tourism dominates the coastal areas and is also significant in the rural interior. Service trades employ two-thirds of the working population, more than the national average, reflecting the importance of tourism and the large retired population that is attracted by the mild winter climate and scenery. People visit the South West to see the two entire national parks, Dartmoor and Exmoor (a small part of the New Forest is also within the region); and four World Heritage Sites: Stonehenge, the Cornwall and West Devon Mining Landscape, the Jurassic Coast and the City of Bath. The region is known for its rich folklore, including the legend of King Arthur and Glastonbury Tor, as well as its

traditions and customs. Cornwall has its own language, Cornish, and some regard it as a Celtic nation. The South West is home to the Eden Project, Aardman Animations (Wallace and Gromit), the Glastonbury and Cornwall's surfing beaches. Some famous landmarks are Stonehenge, Glastonbury Tor, Bath Spas and Durdle Door. The South West of England is one of the warmest parts of Britain because it is the furthest south and the first area to be warmed by the Gulf Stream.

Knowledge Objective	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
<p>To know tourism is important in the South West.</p> <p><b>Knowledge goals:</b> Tourism is a very major industry in the South West.</p> <p>The South West is popular because it is one of the warmest parts of the UK as it is furthest South and warmed by the Gulf Stream.</p> <p>Tourists have many places to visit in the South West: the beaches, the moors and the historic buildings.</p>	<p><b>Prior Learning:</b> <i>What is coastal erosion and why is important in the South West?</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Introduce the word 'tourism'. Explain that tourism includes holidays and people visiting places of interest. When people go on holiday to a place, they spend money, on accommodation, on food, on activities, on souvenirs. This money can be very important for places. <i>Imagine you own a café near the beach in Devon. Why would tourists be important to you?</i></p> <p><b>Teach:</b> Tourism is a very important industry in the South West. Tourists visit the area for a number of reasons including the areas of outstanding natural beauty, the beaches, the moors and the historic buildings. The South West of England is one of the warmest parts of Britain because it is the furthest south and the first area to be warmed by the Gulf Stream. Teach about some of the following locations; Stonehenge, Glastonbury Tor, Durdle Door, Bath, Bournemouth, and The Eden Project.</p> <p><u>Stonehenge</u> is a circular group of huge stone blocks in of Wiltshire. People built Stonehenge in stages between 5,000 and 3,500 years ago. No one knows for sure why Stonehenge was built. Many scholars think that it was a place of religious worship.</p> <p><u>Glastonbury Tor</u> is a hill near Glastonbury in Somerset, topped by the roofless St Michael's Tower (a Grade I listed building). This iconic hill has been a spiritual magnet for centuries, for both Pagans and Christians.</p> <p><u>Durdle Door</u> is a magnificent natural limestone arch was formed when the power of the waves eroded the rock and forged a hole through the middle. The name Durdle is derived from an old English word 'thirl', which means to pierce, bore or drill. It is located in south Dorset and is part of the Jurassic Coast.</p> <p><u>Bath</u> is considered one of the most elegant and architecturally distinguished of British cities. Its 16th-century abbey church of St. Peter and St. Paul is noted for its windows, but it is the wealth of classical Georgian buildings mounting the steep valley sides that gives Bath its distinction. The city was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO (a United Nations agency) in 1987. Bath is known primarily as a resort town because of the hot mineral springs that attracted people to the area beginning with the Romans.</p> <p><u>The Eden Project</u> is a popular visitor attraction in Cornwall, England, UK. Inside the two biomes are plants that are collected from many diverse climates and environments.</p> <p><b>Talk task:</b> Convince your talk partner to visit one of the landmarks we've been looking at. Make sure you describe in great detail everything you've learnt about it so you can convince them. Make notes on whiteboards to help you remember your facts.</p> <p><b>Task:</b> Look at the map of Tourism in the UK on page 24 of the Oxford Schools Atlas, locate the South West. <i>Which special places might interest tourists in the region?</i></p> <p><b>Partner teach/Plenary:</b> <i>Which places do you think would be interesting to visit in the South-West?</i></p> <p><b>Step for Depth:</b> <i>Why is tourism important to many different places around the world?</i></p>	<p>Beaches Coastline Tourism Stonehenge Bath, Durdle Door Bournemouth, Glastonbury Tor, The Eden Project</p>
<p><b>Suggested resources:</b> Images/videos of chosen places in the South West</p>		

## Lesson 4: Agriculture and Climate

**Teacher Knowledge:** *The South West is one of the warmest parts of Britain because it is furthest south and the first area to be warmed by the Gulf Stream. The warmer climate in the South West means that much of the land is well suited to farming. The region's agricultural industry directly employs just over 61,000 people. The South West produces more food than Scotland and twice as much as Wales, with agriculture contributing twice as much to the economy and generating twice as many jobs as it does in the average English region. The varied nature of the South West's climate, and soils mean that farmers can grow a range of crops. It is useful for the children to know that some farmers grow crops (arable farming) and some farm animals (pastoral farming). Dairy farming is a form of pastoral farming. Farmers keep dairy cows for their milk which can be used to make other produce such as butter, cream, cheese and custard.*

Knowledge Objective	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
<p>To know the climate of the South West helps farmers to grow crops and farm animals.</p>	<p><b>Prior Learning:</b> <i>Why do people visit the South West?</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Introduce the word 'agriculture', explain it means farming which can be farming of crops (fruit and vegetables) or animals. Dairy farmers keep cows to produce milk. From milk, producers can create other products such as butter, milk, cream, custard, ice cream etc. Devon is known for its clotted (thick) cream that many people enjoy on scones with some jam!</p>	<p>Agriculture Climate Fertile Downs Dairy Somerset Devon</p>
<p><b>Knowledge goals:</b></p> <p>The South West has warm summers and mild winters.</p> <p>The weather and landscape mean that fruit and vegetables are grown.</p> <p>The South West is particularly well-known for its dairy products.</p>	<p><b>Teach:</b> South West has a warm climate; the summers are warm and the winters a mild (it doesn't often get extremely cold). Look again at the climate map on page 20 of the Oxford Schools Atlas. Describe the climate of the South West. This climate means that farmers can grow a range of crops. Many farmers grow grass, which is harvested and used to feed animals during the winter. Barley, wheat and oats are also grown in the South West. In the south west you can also find; apple orchards, farms growing broccoli, leek, courgette, cauliflower, squash and beetroot. Depending on the season you can also find cherries, plums, strawberries and raspberries growing in farms across the South West.</p> <p>The valleys in Devon are typically clay with a good water supply, which means they are ideal for dairy farming. Teach children that dairy farming is farming cows for the production of milk and then using the milk to produce other dairy products. Cheddar cheese originates from Cheddar Village in Somerset. Clotted Cream is another dairy product that was first produced in Cornwall. You could give children the opportunity to taste jam, scones and clotted cream from either Devon or Cornwall, or cheddar cheese. (Check for allergies and suitability) Look at the food map resource (from the links below) and discuss the food available in farms across Devon and Cornwall.</p> <p><b>Talk task:</b> <i>Climate and agriculture are not related. Do you agree or disagree?</i></p> <p><b>Task:</b> Create a food map for the South West. (Give children a blank map of the SW) Children could research additional food produce online to add to the map.</p> <p><b>Partner teach/Plenary:</b> <i>What can we add to our working wall that we now know about climate and agriculture in the South West?</i></p> <p><b>Step for Depth:</b> <i>How might a change in climate effect the agriculture in the region?</i></p>	
<p><b>Suggested resources:</b> Further reading: <a href="https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/866816/regionalstatistics_southwest_20feb20.pdf">https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/866816/regionalstatistics_southwest_20feb20.pdf</a>  <a href="http://www.apassionforfood.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/A4-Fresh-Produce-Map-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf">http://www.apassionforfood.co.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/02/A4-Fresh-Produce-Map-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf</a></p>		

## Lesson 5: Changes over Time

**Teacher knowledge:** *This lesson divides changes over time in the South West of England into three main areas of focus; prehistoric, historic and modern. When looking at the region in prehistoric times, children will learn that dinosaurs and other prehistoric creatures lived and died in the South West of England. We have evidence of this found along the Jurassic Coastline where the force of the sea has revealed rocks and fossils that tell a story of the last 185 million years. People in prehistoric times built settlements in the South West; Avebury and Stonehenge are two examples of Neolithic sites. (New Stone Age- the later part of the stone age; neo meaning new and lithic meaning stone). At the time of the Domesday Book which recorded the Great Survey(1086- completed*

as commanded by King William the Conqueror who wanted to know exactly what was in the land he ruled), the industry of the South West was largely agricultural. In Wiltshire, 390 mills are mentioned in the book. The Exon Domesday is a collection of working papers that recorded information about the South West that was to form the contribution of regional data for the Domesday Book. The records contain information about land use, land ownership and taxes. Aside from agriculture, the region was also known for its tin and wool production (sheep farming was popular, particularly in Devon). Tin is a metal that was mined in the South West along with copper and silver. Tin is used in the production of bronze. In the past, fishing around ports and harbours contributed significantly to local economies. In modern times, as children have learned in Lesson 3 and 4, agriculture is still important to the South West, and tourism has developed as an important source of income for the region.

Knowledge Objective	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
<p>To know how the South West has changed over time.</p> <p><b>Knowledge goals:</b> Jurassic Coast in Dorset changed over time through sea revelling fossils detailing 185 million years of Earth's history.</p> <p>Agriculture and mining were important industries in the past in the South West.</p> <p>Agriculture and tourism are important industries today in the South West.</p>	<p><b>Prior Learning:</b> Write two statements on your whiteboards about the South West; one true and one false. Ask your partner to decide which is true and which is false.</p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Explain this lesson will be focusing on three time periods; pre-historic, historic and modern. Explain that prehistoric refers to a time before things were written down. Historic means in the past. Modern means the present, or recent times. Recap that Jurassic was a period of time lasting 56 million years, and it began 201 million years ago.</p> <p><b>Teach:</b> Recap the Jurassic Coast. It stretches from Exmouth in East Devon to Studland Bay in Dorset, a distance of about 96 miles (154 km) and is known around the world for its importance. In different times, this area has been desert, shallow tropical sea and marsh, and the fossilised remains of the various creatures that lived here have been preserved in the rocks. Clearly indicate this period was prehistoric. Then explain that over time people came to the region and settled in the area. There are Roman settlements at Exeter and Bath. During Norman times, there was a big survey taken on the orders of William the Conqueror, and this indicates that agriculture was important to the South West as many farms are recorded in the book. At this time in the South West, farmland was created by clearing forests and farming on the moors. Arable (grain and vegetable) farming continued but pastoral (animal) farming also became popular as farmers raised sheep for wool and cattle for dairy produce. In the past mining was another industry in the South West. Many tin mines were located in Cornwall. Show some images. Tin was used to make Bronze. There are no working Tin mines in the South West today. Explain that in modern times, agriculture is still important to the South West but now tourism is a major source of income for the region.</p> <p><b>Talk task:</b> Talk to your partner about the three different times we've looked at; prehistoric, historic and modern. <i>How did the South West change over time?</i></p> <p><b>Task:</b> <i>How has the South West changed over time?</i> Written answer with annotated map/sketches if necessary.</p> <p><b>Partner teach/Plenary:</b> Share some examples of children's work and recap the major changes seen in the region.</p> <p><b>Step for Depth:</b> <i>Why do you think this area of England has been the site of many important parts of British history?</i></p>	<p>Prehistoric Historic Modern Mining Agriculture</p>
<p><b>Suggested resources:</b> <a href="https://www.exondomesday.ac.uk">https://www.exondomesday.ac.uk</a></p>		

## Lesson 6: Assessment

Assessment Outcome	Suggested Assessment Tasks
To recognise the geography of the South West of England.	<b>Knowledge Organiser:</b> Blank out sections of the knowledge organiser for children to fill in. For example, leave a key word, but blank out the definition and vice versa.
<p><b>Specific Knowledge Goals:</b></p> <p>The South West includes the counties of Gloucestershire, Bristol, Wiltshire, Somerset, Dorset and Devon.</p> <p>The coast is eroding year on year. This is why formations such as Durdle Door have been created on the Jurassic coast.</p> <p>Tourism is a very major industry in the South West.</p> <p>It is one of the warmest parts of Britain because it is the furthest south and is warmed by the Gulf Stream.</p> <p>Farming is another major industry in the South West.</p>	<p><b>Multiple Choice Quiz:</b> Children complete the MCQ and mark their own immediately afterwards to provide instant feedback.</p> <p><b>Extended Writing Task:</b></p> <p>What would a geographer say about the South West of England?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction: location, major settlements, counties and landscape</li> <li>• Coastal Areas and Erosion</li> <li>• Landmarks and Tourism</li> <li>• Agriculture and Climate</li> </ul>
<b>Suggested Resources:</b> All previously covered	