

Year 5

Geography Knowledge Organiser for Bassingbourn Boundaries

Key Enquiry Questions:	
Why did the early settlers settle in Bassingbourn?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Natural springs provided fresh water which is essential to the success of a community. Icknield way provided an ancient trackway which enabled easy travel and made Bassingbourn easily accessible for trade and a good place to settle. Arable lands (land good for farming) meant that settlers were able to grow their own crops and feed their community.
What are the human and physical geographical features of Bassingbourn?	<p>Historical known features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features: a pre-existing field system underlying the whole parish which was constructed by early settlers for agricultural purposes (to cultivate plants and livestock). Physical features: springs (useful for raising and looking after animals, fresh running water). <p>Modern day features:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Human features: houses, roads, lamps, fences, gates, paths etc Physical features: springs, landforms, soils, vegetation, rivers etc.
How have humans impacted on the Bassingbourn environment over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increase in population Increase in and changes to buildings Decrease in unoccupied land Increase in travel networks General increase in human features in the environment
Can I identify Bassingbourn in the wider context of places? (county, region and country)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> County – Cambridgeshire Region – East of England / East Anglia Country – England and the United Kingdom (which consists of England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland) <p>We are in the East region of England (East of England/East Anglia). There are 9 regions in the UK:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Scotland. Northern Ireland. Wales. North East. North West. Yorkshire and the Humber. West Midlands. East Midlands. Greater London.
Can I use fieldwork to observe, measure record and present the human and physical features in an area using a range of methods (sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During a trip to the Bassingbourn springs: Observe and record human features of the surrounding environment Observe and record physical features of the surrounding environment Use a map to plan a route and navigate from one place to another (school to the springs) Upon return to school, use digital technologies to plan a trip to the springs- detailing human and physical features they observed, routes taken on a map to get from one place to another, pinpointing where to go on a map, using navigational language to explain routes taken.

Key Vocabulary	
fieldwork	Practical work conducted by a researcher in the natural environment.
arable land	Arable land is any land capable of being ploughed and used to grow crops.
settlement	A place where people establish a community.
springs	A spring is a point at which water flows from an aquifer to the Earth's surface.
satellite image	Satellite images are images of Earth collected by imaging satellites. The word "satellite" refers to a machine that is launched into space and moves around Earth or another body in space.
country	A nation with its own government, occupying a particular territory. The country we live in specifically is England. England, Ireland and Scotland make up Great Britain. Our country is also called the United Kingdom, which includes England, Ireland, Scotland and Northern Ireland.
county	A geographical division of some countries, forming the chief unit of local administration. Our school is in the county of Cambridgeshire. Other local counties include Hertfordshire (Royston) and Bedfordshire (Biggleswade).
town	A built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government, that is larger than a village and generally smaller than a city.
village	A clustered human settlement or community, usually in a rural area, which larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town, with a population typically ranging from a few hundred to a few thousand.
region	A named area within a country.
man made	Made or caused by human beings (as opposed to occurring or being made naturally).
human features	The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects the earth's surface.
physical features	The branch of geography dealing with natural features.

Key Facts:	
Icknield way	The Icknield Way is an ancient trackway in southern and eastern England that runs from Norfolk to Wiltshire. It is generally said to be, within Great Britain, one of the oldest roads, the route of which can still be traced, being one of the few long-distance trackways to have existed before the Romans occupied the country
Natural Springs	Springs occur when water pressure causes a natural flow of groundwater onto the earth's surface. This pressure moves water through the cracks and tunnels within the aquifer, and this water flows out naturally to the surface at places called springs.

