

# Summer 2- Our Local Environment

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Architecture</b>	The style in which a building is designed and constructed, especially with regard to a specific period, place, or culture.
<b>Landscaped</b>	Laid out with plants, ornamental features, etc. by a garden designer.
<b>Restoration</b>	The process of restoring (fixing) a building, work of art etc. to its original condition.
<b>Requisitioned</b>	To demand the use or supply of (something) by an official order.
<b>Ha-ha</b>	A ha-ha is a type of sunken fence that was commonly used in landscaped gardens and parks in the eighteenth century.
<b>Ice-House</b>	A building for storing ice, typically one that is partly or wholly underground.
<b>Human Geography</b>	Human Geography is a branch of Geography that focuses on the study of patterns and processes that shape the human society.
<b>Physical Geography</b>	Physical Geography is a branch of Geography that focuses on the study of natural features.
<b>National Trust</b>	The National Trust is a conservation charity, which protects historical places and green spaces, and typically opens them up for the public.
<b>Conservation</b>	The protection of things found in nature. People who care about conservation try to preserve (look after) natural resources so they will still be around in the future.
<b>Heritage</b>	Features belonging to the culture of a particular society (e.g. traditions or buildings) that were created in the past and still have historical importance.

## Fun Links to help with my learning:

- <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/croome/projects/timeline-of-croome-and-the-landscape>
- <http://www.capabilitybrown.org/about-capability-brown/>
- [http://encyclopedia.kids.net.au/page/ca/Capability\\_Brown](http://encyclopedia.kids.net.au/page/ca/Capability_Brown)
- <https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/about-us>

## Virtual visit to Croome:

- <https://youtu.be/C0hsElKAjhQ>

## Key Questions

**A Local Study:**  
How can we use maps to find out about human and physical features of our local area?

**The very Capable Brown:**  
Who was the creator of Croome?

**The Characters of Croome:**  
What is Croome's history and how has it supported the local community throughout time?

**A Secret Wartime Base:**  
What are Croome's links to WWII?

**Protecting Croome:**  
Why is the National Trust important and how does it protect and support British Heritage?



## 1.1 What is Geography?

The study of geography is split into:

### Physical Geography

The study of natural features of the world such as rivers, coasts, mountain, ecosystems, weather and climate.

### Human Geography

This focusses on the study of human interaction with the environment such as buildings or networks.

### Environmental Geography

This focusses on how human geography and physical geography interact together.

## 1.1 Continents and Oceans



## 1.2 UK Geography

### Capital Cities

England - London  
Scotland - Edinburgh  
Wales - Cardiff  
Northern Ireland - Belfast

### Physical Features

River Thames  
Snowdon  
River Severn  
Ben Nevis  
Forest of Dean  
Lake Windermere

## 1.2 Compass Directions

North - Naughty  
East - Elephants  
South - Squirt  
West - Water



## 1.3.4 Figure Grid References

A map reference indicating a location.

How to read:

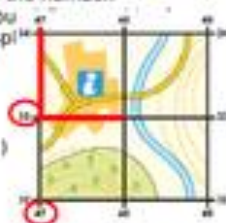
**Step 1** - Locate the place you want on the map.

**Step 2** - Count across the X axis lines until you reach the line on the left of the location. Write down the number.

**Step 3** - Count up the Y axis until you reach the line below the location. Write down the number.

**Step 4** - You should have split

is at (47,33)



## 1.3.6 Figure Grid References

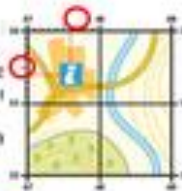
Sometimes you have to be more precise. This is for 6 figure grid references.

**I** is at (47x,33y) we need to find x and y.

**Step 5** - Split the box up 10 on the X and Y axis.

**Step 6** - Count across the axis and enter the number (476,33y)

**Step 7** - Count up the Y axis and enter the number. (476,334)



## 1.5 Scale

### Scale

The ratio of a distance on the map to the corresponding distance on the ground.

Eg. on a 1:3 map

1cm on the map is : 3cm on the ground.

2cm on the map is : 6cm on the ground.

3cm on the map is : 9cm on the ground.

## 1.4 Contours and Relief

### Contours

Lines on a map which join up areas of the same height. Usually orange.

### Relief

The shape of the land.

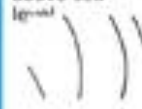
If the contours are close the land is STEEP. If they are spaced out the land is SHALLOW.

The height is sometimes written on the contour line.

## 1.4 Contours



Steep hill with a peak 310m above sea level



Shallow slope as the lines are far apart.

## 1.5 Scale of maps.

OS maps are usually 1:25,000 or 1:50,000 scale.

Measure the map with a ruler.

Sometimes maps



We use a ruler to measure the map distance and compare it to the actual distance.

## Key Facts:

- Croome Court is a mid-18th Century Neo-Palladian mansion surrounded by extensive parkland. It is near Pershore in south Worcestershire, England.
- The mansion and park were designed by Lancelot 'Capability' Brown for the 6th Earl of Coventry.
- It was Brown's first landscape design and first major architectural project.
- These days, the mansion house is owned by Croome Heritage Trust, and is leased to the National Trust which operates it as a tourist attraction.
- The National Trust owns the surrounding parkland which is also open to the public.

Places to visit to enhance your learning:



RAF Defford Museum,



Croome Park,

Lancelot 'Capability' Brown (1715-1783) was an English landscape architect.

