



Geography – Year 5 Geographical Skills Local Area Study: Addlestone Autumn 2

(Previous knowledge – local area studies and locational knowledge from Years 1-4).

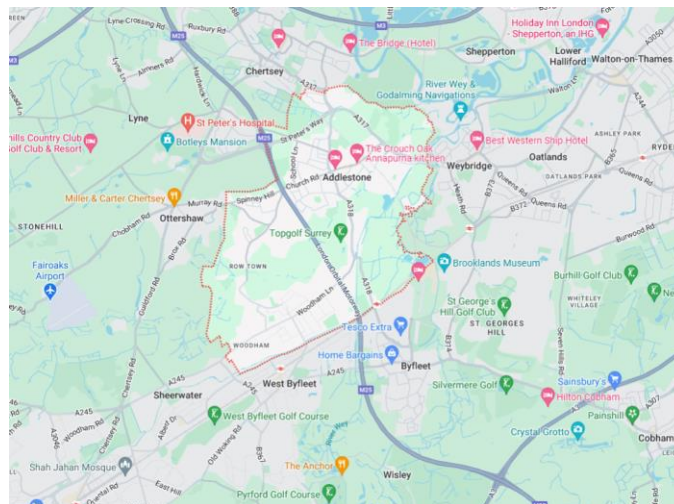
Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Digital Map	Comparison	Proximity
Local area	Urban	Radius
Staines	Rural	Amenities
Post Code	Eastings and northings	Navigate
Location	Symbol	Urbanisation
Distance	Key	Population density

Useful Resources

<https://www.hamilton-trust.org.uk/topics/upper-key-stage-2-topics/comparing-people-and-places/local-area/>
<https://www.kiddle.co/c.php?q=addlestone+surrey#gsc.tab=0&gsc.q=addlestone%20surrey&gsc.page=1>

The map below shows the position of Addlestone. The map also shows the areas that surround Addlestone.



Key Facts about Addlestone



Addlestone is in the borough of Runnymede



Addlestone is in the county of Surrey



The closest city to Addlestone is London



Addlestone is in the South East of England

Local Area Study: Addlestone

Where is Addlestone?

Addlestone is a town in Surrey, England. It is located approximately 18.6 mi (29.9 km) southwest of London. The town is the administrative centre of the Borough of Runnymede, of which it is the largest settlement. Addlestone is approximately 9.8 miles (15.8 km) northeast of Guildford. Narrow green buffers separate the town with Weybridge, Chertsey and Ottershaw. There is no precisely defined southern boundary with New Haw.

Architecture and landmarks

Addlestone is home to the ancient Crouch Oak tree, under which it is said Queen Elizabeth I picnicked. It also marked the edge of Windsor Forest before it was largely cut down for fields and settlements. Heading north from the town, towards the Addlestone Moor five-way, two-lane roundabout is a Grade II listed building at the renaming Brighton Road to Chertsey Road, the George Inn. This Inn is a Tudor Period building with 18th century and later alterations and has three gables facing the road. It is now boarded up. Almost opposite is another listed building split into two houses: nos 114–116 Chertsey Road, early 19th century, slate-roofed houses with sash windows. Woburn Hill is a large house built in 1815 spread over three storeys, that features a moulded cornice and fluted Greek Doric columns to its porch with an iron balustrade above it forming a balcony in front of a central window of the floor above.

Transport

Addlestone railway station is served by services running between London Waterloo and Guildford. The Wey Navigation canal runs to the south east of the town. Coxes lock is the deepest unmanned lock on the Navigation



Geography – Year 5 Place Knowledge South America Summer 1

(Previous knowledge Locational knowledge: Year 2, Year 3 and Year 4).

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
South America	Southern Hemisphere	Latitude
City	Equator	Tropical
Town	Fertile	Environmental region
Country	Desert	Fertile lowland
Human features	Population	Sustainability
Physical features	Mountain range	Topography

Useful Resources

<https://education.nationalgeographic.org/resource/south-america-physical-geography/>

<https://teachers.thenational.academy/units/building-locational-knowledge-south-america-f4d0>

Significant Locations/ Landmarks in South America



Machu Picchu

Machu Picchu is a 15th-century Inca citadel located in the Eastern Cordillera of southern Peru.



Christ the Redeemer

Christ the Redeemer is an Art Deco statue of Jesus Christ in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



The Amazon Rainforest

The Amazon rainforest, covering much of Brazil and extending into Colombia, Peru and other South American countries, is the world's largest tropical rainforest.



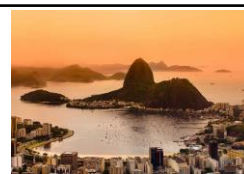
Iguazú Falls

Bordering both Argentina and Brazil is Iguazú Falls, which is a stunning natural landmark that impresses most who visit.



The Andes

The Andes is a mountain range that runs across South America's west.



Sugarloaf Mountain

High above Rio de Janeiro, Brazil stands Sugarloaf Mountain.

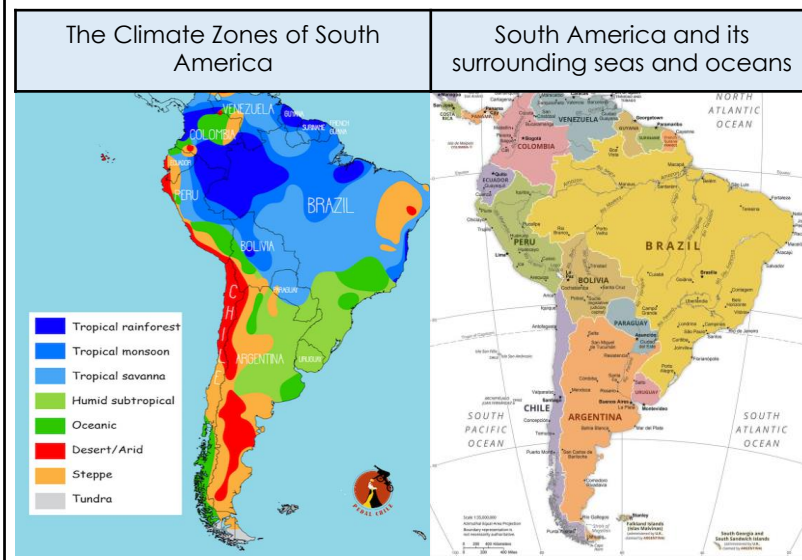
Place Knowledge: South America

Where is South America?

South America is in both the Northern and Southern Hemisphere, with the Equator running directly through the continent. The Tropic of Capricorn also runs through South America. The Pacific Ocean is to the west of South America and the Atlantic Ocean is to the north and east. South America contains twelve countries in total. These include Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil and Chile. South America is the fourth largest continent, with around 423 million people living there.

What is the climate of South America?

Most of South America has a tropical climate. In the tropical rainforests of the north and east, it is hot and rainy year-round. Parts of central South America have generally warm summers and cool winters, with plenty of rain. There are also several desert areas, including the coast of Peru and northwestern Argentina.





Geography – Year 5 Rivers & Water Cycle Human and Physical Summer 2

(Previous knowledge – local area studies and locational knowledge from Years 1-5).

Vocabulary

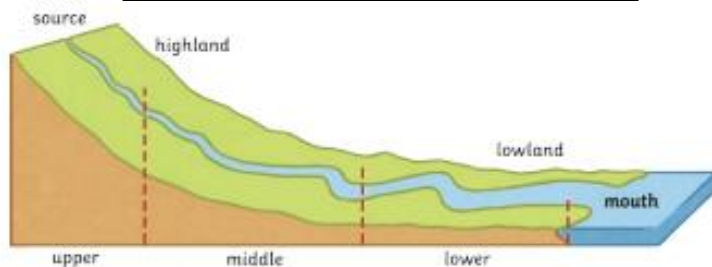
Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
River	Waterfalls	Abrasion
Flat	Meanders	Velocity
Land	Gradient	Solution
Mouth	Evaporated	Suspension
Speed	Material	Erosion
Source	Transported	Estuary

Useful Resources

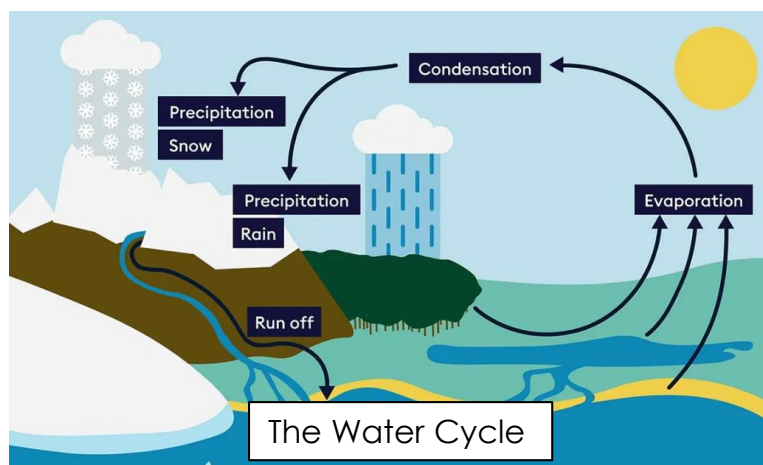
[https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/rivers-\(1\)/journey-of-a-river/](https://www.rgs.org/schools/teaching-resources/rivers-(1)/journey-of-a-river/)

<https://earth.google.com/web/@-17.01074183,-64.65900205,225a,19470d,35y,89h,60t,0r/data=CiwSKhlgZGQwODQ5ZDQ0Njk3MTFIYWVmNDEyZGUyNWlyYWZmNjkiBnJpdmVycw>

The cross-profile of a river.



	Upper Course	Middle Course	Lower Course
Gradient	Steep gradient	more gentle gradient	Flat gradient
Velocity	Low velocity	Faster velocity	Fastest velocity
Features	Waterfalls, gorges, and rapids	Meanders, Ox bow lakes, floodplains	Floodplains, deltas, estuaries
Channel	Narrow and shallow channel	Wider and deeper channel	Widest and deepest channel



Rivers

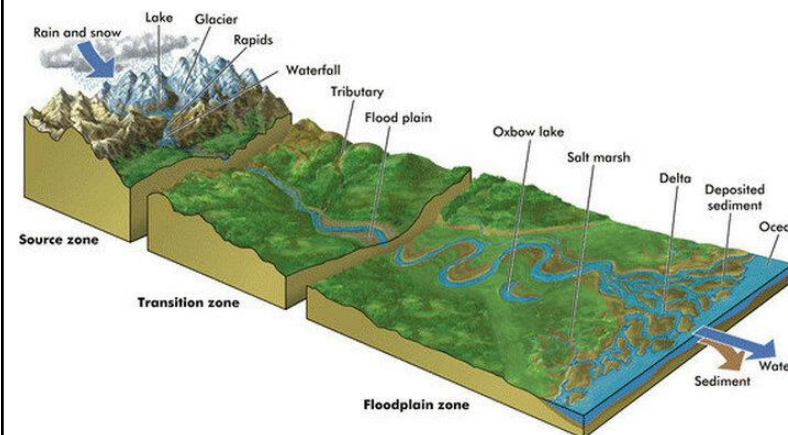
What is a river?

A river is a moving body of water that drains the land. It flows from its source on high ground, across land, and then into another body of water. This could be a lake, the sea, an ocean or even another river.

What is the water cycle?

The term *water cycle* refers to the journey that water takes as it moves from the land back to the sky, and back again. The water cycle process is an ongoing movement of water within the Earth's atmosphere. The water cycle process enables and ensures the availability of water for all living organisms. The water cycle is powered by the sun, as it heats water (from oceans, rivers, etc.) and it evaporates into the air. This is the first step of the water cycle process.

What are the key features of a river?



Why are rivers important to us?

Rivers are important for many reasons. They play a vital role in the water cycle, bringing fresh water from high latitudes down into the ocean. Rivers are also important for wildlife, as they provide a habitat for many different types of animals. Humans also use rivers, both for transport and as a source of water.