Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

Theme: National & Local Land Use Phase: Lower Key Stage Two Year Group: 4 | Strand: Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

By the end of the theme I should be able to:

- Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying land-use patterns;
- Describe types of settlement and land use and economic activity including trade links;
- Use fieldwork to observe, record and present the human and physical features in the local area using sketch maps, plans and graphs, and digital technologies.

In Year 1 & 2 I should already have learned to:

- Name, locate and identify characteristics of the four countries and capital cities of the United Kingdom and its surrounding area.
- Understand geographical similarities and differences through studying the human and physical geography of the local area.
- Use basic geographical vocabulary to refer to:
 Key physical features, including: beach, cliff, coast, forest, hill, mountain, sea, ocean, river, soil, valley;
 Key human features, including: city, town, village, factory, farm, house, office, port, harbour and shop

Rural Land Use

Farmland

- pasture
- arable farming
- orchards
- vineyards

Natural Use

- moors
- forests
- lakes
- grassland

What is meant by 'land use'?

This is the function of **land** - what it is used for. **Land use** varies from area to area.



UK land use by nation

Percentage of land used per category

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	Farmland	Natural	Built on	Green urban
England	72.9	14.5	8.8	3.8
Northern Ireland	72.2	23.0	3.5	1.3
Scotland	26.4	70.7	2.1	0.9
Wales	59.3	35.1	4.2	1.4

Source: Corine Land Cover inventory

Urban Land Use

To build on

- buildings
- roads
- airports
- quarries

Green Urban

- parks
- . .
- gardens
- golf courses
- sports pitches

Rural Land Use in Yorkshire

Hull & The Humber

Past: fishing industry

Present: retail, recreation, tourism

North Yorkshire

Past: farming

Present: Tourism (Yorkshire Dales / North Yorkshire national parks), farming

Urban Land Use in Yorkshire

BBC

City of Leeds

Past: textile factories, coal mines

Present: offices built for trade, commerce & finance

Sheffield

Past: steel works, coal mines

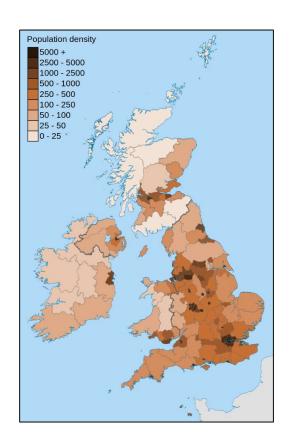
Present: offices for administration, retail (Meadowhall)

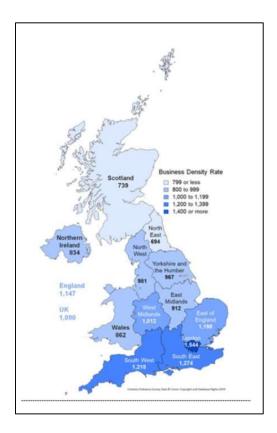
Bradford/Halifax/Huddersfield

Past: Wool mills

Present: offices for administration, retail

	KEY VOCABULARY	
administration	Business organisation.	
agriculture	Farming and the methods that are used to raise and look after crops and animals.	
arable	Farming that involves growing crops such as wheat and barley rather than keeping animals or growing fruit and vegetables.	
cartography	Drawing and production of maps.	
coastal	An area of land close to the sea.	
compass points	Any of the main points of a compass: north, south, east, west, north-east, north-west, southeast, south-west.	
crop	Plants such as wheat and potatoes that are grown in large quantities for food.	
density	The extent to which something is filled or covered with people or things.	
farming	The activity of growing crops or keeping animals on a farm.	
financial	Relating to money.	
human geography	Features of land that have been impacted by human activity.	
industry	The processing of raw materials and manufacture of goods in factories.	
landscape	Everything you can see when you look across an area of land, including hills, rivers, buildings, trees, and plants.	
livestock	Animals such as cattle and sheep which are kept on a farm.	
mining	The process of getting coal or minerals from underground.	
physical geography	Natural features of land.	
population	All the people who live in a country or area.	
port	A town / city with a harbour for sips to unload.	
rural	A characteristic of the countryside.	
textile	Relating to fabric or weaving.	
tourism	The commercial organization and operation of holidays.	
urban	Belonging to, or relating to, a town or city.	





Key Skills I will develop:

Enquiry Skills

- Compare maps past and present and explain changes based on the human inhabitants and changing needs.
- Compare land-use over three periods and draw conclusions.

Field Skills

- Take photographs to support findings.
- Use data to draw conclusions and linking to experiences of different people.

Communication Skills

 Use graphs, charts, data and measures to show findings of field work, drawing conclusions and making comparisons.