

Hemingbrough Geography Curriculum

Theme: National & Local Land Use

Phase: Lower Key Stage Two

Year Group: 4

Strand: Locational Knowledge / Human & Physical Geography

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

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.

1. What do the terms 'human' and 'physical' features of a place mean in geography?

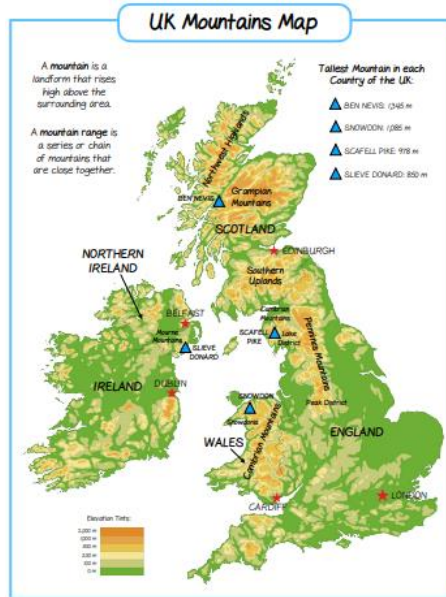
Human features	things that are made or built by humans
Physical features	anything that is on the Earth naturally.

2. How does human land use affect climate change?

The way we're using land is **worsening climate change**.

About 23% of global human-caused greenhouse gas emissions come from agriculture, forestry and other land uses. Land use change, such as clearing forest to make way for farms, drives these emissions. Warming temperatures, rising seas, melting ice, and other impacts of climate change can **threaten the habitat of many plants and animals**. Some species are moving to new habitats, but others may struggle to adapt and become endangered or extinct.

3. Can you describe the topographical features of the UK and compare how these may differ between England, Scotland and Wales?



4. Can you describe and compare the urban and rural land use in the four countries of the UK?

What is meant by 'land use'?

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

Urban Land Use

To build on

- buildings
- roads
- airports
- quarries

Green Urban

- parks
- gardens
- golf courses
- sports pitches

Rural Land Use

Farmland

- pasture
- arable farming
- orchards
- vineyards

Natural Use

- moors
- forests
- lakes
- grassland

UK land use by nation

Percentage of land used per category

	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

Rural Land Use in Yorkshire

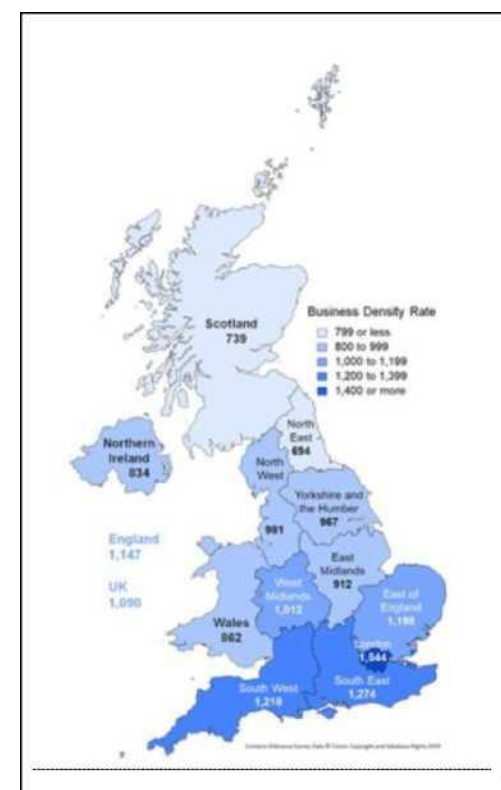
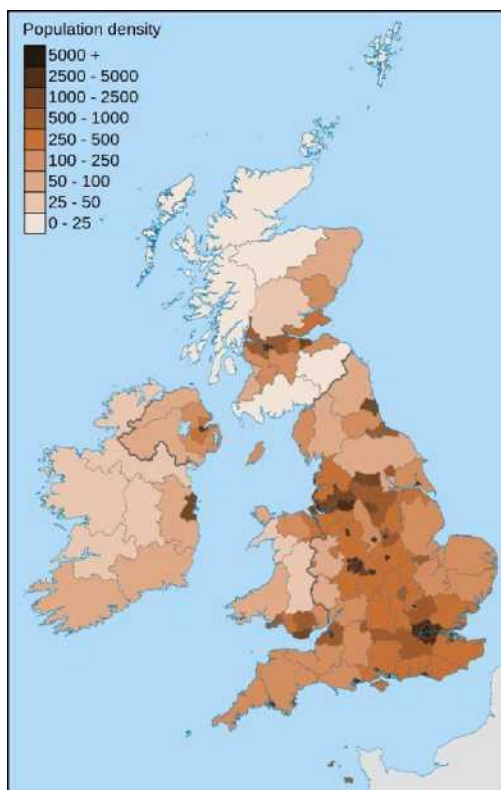
- Hull & The Humber**
Past: fishing industry
Present: retail, recreation, tourism
- North Yorkshire**
Past: farming
Present: Tourism (Yorkshire Dales / North Yorkshire national parks), farming

Urban Land Use in Yorkshire

- City of Leeds**
Past: textile factories, coal mines
Present: offices built for trade, commerce & finance
- Bradford/Halifax/Huddersfield**
Past: Wool mills
Present: offices for administration, retail

5. Can you conduct a local environmental study?

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 ships 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.