

Geography

Counties Year 3

Remember when

4 countries of the UK

Words used to describe places human and physical geography

Sticky knowledge

- I know there is 48 counties in England.
- Physical features of Yorkshire include the Pennine Hills, North York Moors, River Humber and East coast beaches
- I know a town is a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government.
- I know a village is a group of houses and associated buildings situated in a rural area.
- I know a suburb is an outlying area of a city, especially a residential one.
- I know a city has the same features as a town but is more densely populated.SK:
- I know that rural land use in Yorkshire is mostly farming and urban land use is often industry.
- I know that Chiltern hills are in Buckinghamshire and largest city/ settlement is Milton Keynes.

Key vocabulary

Buckinghamshire	Town
Yorkshire	City
North	Village
South	Suburb
East	County
West	Border
Land use	Coast
Farming	Rural
Industry	Urban
Pennine Hills	
North Yorkshire	
Moors	
River Humber	
East coast	
Beaches	
Milton Keynes	

National curriculum

Locational knowledge

- . Name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom, geographical regions and their identifying human and physical characteristics, key topographical features (including hills, mountains, coasts and rivers), and land-use patterns; and understand how some of these aspects have changed over time.

Human and physical geography

- . Describe and understand key aspects of: human geography, including: types of settlement and land use

Geographical skills and fieldwork

- . Use maps, atlases, globes and digital/computer mapping to locate countries and describe features studied
- . Use the eight points of a compass, four figure grid references, symbols and key
- . (including the use of Ordnance Survey maps) to build their knowledge of the United Kingdom and the wider world

	Title/ focus	Lesson outline
Lesson 1	<p>LO: To name and locate counties and cities of the United Kingdom.</p> <p>SK: I know there is 48 counties in England.</p>	<p>Remember when? – Discuss the 4 countries that make up the UK.</p> <p>Introduce counties. What are they? And why do we use them? Show map of county lines/borders in England.</p> <p>Activity 1</p> <p>All - Label English counties including and surrounding Yorkshire. (Our county) Including and surrounding Buckinghamshire. (County for comparison later in the topic)</p> <p>Using the map can the children identify the county we live in? – East Yorkshire</p> <p>Activity 2 -</p> <p>Mini quiz – WTS to complete in a small group with an adult to support with map reading. EXS/GDS to complete independently.</p> <p>1) Which county is closest to Cornwall?</p> <p>2) Which county is closest to East Riding of Yorkshire?</p> <p>3) Which 3 counties surround Northumberland?</p>

		4) Which county is the largest, East Riding of Yorkshire, West Yorkshire, North Yorkshire, South Yorkshire?
Lesson 2	<p>LO: To know that Yorkshire is divided into North, South, East and West and some of the physical features of each area</p> <p>SK: Physical features of Yorkshire include the Pennine Hills, North York Moors, River Humber and East coast beaches</p>	<p>Remember when? Discuss the 4 points on a compass: north, south, east and west.</p> <p>Use maps and compass directions to identify that Yorkshire is divided into smaller areas North, South, East and West. Children to predict why Yorkshire is divided this way. Explain Yorkshire is the largest county in the country and it was divided in 4 areas each with its own council that was better able to support a smaller area and the people living in it.</p> <p>Are there any other counties like this in England?</p> <p>West and East Sussex.</p> <p>Looking at a map of Buckinghamshire discuss how to find physical features on a map. Explaining that physical features are naturally occurring features such as rivers and hills. Refer to lesson 1 – symbols that can support us when reading a map.</p> <p>Activity –</p> <p>Children to identify physical features on a map of Yorkshire.</p> <p>WTS – Identify with an adult led small group the Pennine Hills, North Yorkshire moors, the River Humber and beaches on the East coast.</p> <p>EXS – Identify same as the above independently.</p> <p>GDS – Identify the same as above. Can they find any other physical features in Yorkshire. What do they find interesting? Is there a difference in features between North, South, East and West Yorkshire.</p>
Lesson 3	<p>LO: To know different types of settlements and their features.</p> <p>SK: I know a town is a built-up area with a name, defined boundaries, and local government.</p> <p>I know a village is a group of houses and associated buildings situated in a rural area.</p> <p>I know a suburb is an outlying area of a city, especially a residential one.</p> <p>I know a city has the same features as a town but is more densely populated.</p>	<p>Introduce the terms rural and urban, explain what they mean.</p> <p>Learn about the different types of settlements – village, town, city and suburbs. Give examples of each type of settlement in Yorkshire.</p> <p>Activity 1 –</p> <p>All children to write a simple sentence describing each type of settlement.</p> <p>Children to watch video to support description of each type of settlement and begin to explain key features found in each. Cities, towns and villages - BBC Teach</p> <p>Activity 2 -</p> <p>Give children names/pictures of each type of settlement. Label each type of settlement and brainstorm around the image key features of that settlement.</p> <p>GDS: Which type of settlement do you think benefits a county most? Why? Thinking about villages attracting holidaymakers/cities for business and leisure, etc.</p>
Lesson 4	<p>LO: To know some of the land uses for rural and urban areas</p> <p>SK: I know that rural land use in Yorkshire is mostly farming and urban land use is often industry.</p>	<p>Recap from previous lesson, what does rural and urban mean? Can the children remember the different types of settlements?</p> <p>Discuss with the children what land in Yorkshire is typically used for. Discuss agriculture and farming. Explain that prior to farming Yorkshire was also typically used for mining. Children to discuss how this land use would have benefited the people of Yorkshire. E.g mining was the biggest source of income for towns and villages in the 19th century.</p> <p>Activity 1 –</p> <p>All children to answer in books – What is land use in Yorkshire typically used for?</p> <p>GDS – How does this land use benefit the people of Yorkshire and beyond.</p>

		<p>Activity 2 -</p> <p>Children to complete a case study focusing on Kingswood (local area), and how urban development has changed the land use in the area.</p> <p>WTS – Finish the sentences to complete the case study.</p> <p>EXS/GDS – Read the information and complete the case study.</p>
Lesson 5	<p>LO: To know the physical and human features of Buckinghamshire</p> <p>SK: I know that Chiltern hills are in Buckinghamshire and largest city/ settlement is Milton Keynes.</p>	<p>Recap – What are physical features and how can we identify them on a map? Refer back to lesson 2.</p> <p>Explain human features are created/built by humans.</p> <p>Use a map of counties in England to identify where Buckinghamshire is. Is it in north, south, east or west England? Which counties border Buckinghamshire?</p> <p>Activity -</p> <p>On a map of Buckinghamshire identify physical features such as Chiltern hills and rivers.</p> <p>What is the name of a city in Buckinghamshire? Can they identify the largest city/settlement in Buckinghamshire? (Milton Keynes)</p> <p>WTS – Completed with support</p> <p>GDS – What observations can they make about Buckinghamshire? What do they find the most interesting?</p>
Lesson 6	<p>LO: To be able to compare the physical and human features of two contrasting counties</p> <p>Recap all other previous sticky knowledge.</p>	<p>Compare Yorkshire to Buckinghamshire:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Physical features • Settlements (villages, towns and cities, suburbs) • Land use <p>Children to work in 2 groups – 1 group brainstorms every thing they have learn about Yorkshire the other about Buckinghamshire. Class discuss of facts to take place and comparisons to be made. What is similar and different about each county?</p>