

Environment & Sustainability	Economy & Trade	Being a Geographer
Large amounts of the British countryside have been developed and are now urban areas (this is where most people live). Other areas are described as rural – these are less developed, and land is often used for farming.	- Most cities developed near water because the people need fresh water to survive and because, before cars, boats were the best way to move goods around for trade and to make money. - Having good roads is important to allow goods and people to be moved quickly – big cities need to be well connected. - In rural areas, where there are fewer roads, farming is an important industry in Britain. 25% of the UK’s cement is made in the East Midlands and 30% of the regions sand and gravel is produced in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire. - Tourism is an important way for people to earn money in the UK and supports many jobs. People like to visit the big cities but also enjoy going to the quieter parts of the country. - In Northamptonshire, major industries include Weetabix, Carlsberg and Doc Martens.	Compass points Grid references The four figure grid reference is always given for the South West corner. Always write the Eastings before the Northings [Hint: Along the corridor and up the stairs]. 17, 43 Map symbols + Place of worship Current or former place of worship with tower with spire, minaret or dome Building; important building Glasshouse Youth hostel Bunkhouse/camping barn/other hostel M1 or A6(M) A35 A30 B3074 Motorway Dual carriageway Main road Secondary road

United Kingdom					
Northamptonshire		Hampshire		East Midlands	
Human Features	Physical features	Human Features	Physical features	Human Features	Physical features
<u>Area</u> = 2,364 km² (913 square miles) <u>population</u> = 747,622 people <u>Major cities/ towns</u>: Northampton, Wellingborough, Kettering <u>transport</u> – good links with major motorways (M1) and railway line, as well as a canal (Grand Union Canal). <u>Attractions</u>: Sixfields Stadium (football), Franklins Garden Stadium (rugby), Silverstone racetrack, Wickstead Park, Rockingham castle, theatres, Althorpe House, Northampton University.	<u>Climate</u> Average Temperature 5-13°C Average Monthly Precipitation: 59mm <u>Land</u> * northeast and southwest are rural. * low, gentle hills, particularly to the west. <u>Rivers</u>- the Avon, Welland, Cherwell, Great Ouse and the Nene (main river). <u>green spaces</u>: Salcey Forest, Harlestone Firs, Upton country park, Stanwick Lakes, Pitsford Reservoir.	<u>Area</u> = 3,679 km² (1420 square miles) <u>population</u> = 1.3 million people <u>Major cities/ towns</u>: Portsmouth, Southampton, Basingstoke <u>transport</u> – good links with major motorways (M3, M27) and railway line running through it, as well as an airport (Southampton) and harbours and ports (Portsmouth and Southampton). <u>Attractions</u>: Peppa Pig World, Marwell Zoo, St Mary’s Park Stadium (football)Fratton Park Stadium (Portsmouth), Hurst Castle, universities in Southampton and Portsmouth.	<u>Climate</u> Average Temperature : 7- 13°C Average annual Precipitation: 74 mm <u>Land</u> * it has a coastline on the English channel *gentle hills, particularly to the west. *A belt of chalk from north to west <u>Rivers</u>- Itchen, Test <u>green spaces</u>: New Forest, South Downs, Alice Holt, Queen Elizabeth Country Park	<u>Area</u> = 15, 672km² (6034 square miles) <u>population</u> = 4.8 million people <u>Major cities/ towns</u>: Leicester, Nottingham, Derby, Northampton <u>transport</u> – good links with major motorways (M1, M6) and 3 main railway lines as well as an airport (East Midlands). <u>Attractions</u>: National Space Centre, Lincoln Castle, theatres, sports stadiums,	<u>Climate</u> Average Temperature : 4- 16°C Average annual Precipitation: 51 mm <u>Land</u> * very varied *88% of the land is rural *A belt of chalk from north to west <u>Rivers</u>- Nene, Soar, Trent, Welland <u>green spaces</u>: Peak District, Rutland water, Sherwood Forest,

Subject: Geography

Unit: Counties and Cities

Year: 3

What do we know already:

- The area I live in is called Duston, a suburb of Northampton in Northamptonshire.
- Northamptonshire is a county in England.
- England is in the United Kingdom and is in the continent of Europe.
- Land-use patterns in the local area and how they have changed overtime.
- The terms urban and rural and use them to describe areas of the UK.
- How to identify features such as hills, mountains, coasts and rivers on a map



What's next:

- Names of cities in the UK and their locational relationship.
- Counties in the UK
- Regions in the UK
- Physical and human features of Northamptonshire, as well as land use.
- Physical and human features of Hampshire, as well as land use.
- Similarities and differences between Northamptonshire and Hampshire.
- Geographical features of East Midlands.

Vocabulary:

Tier 1

cathedral
coast
compare
compass
compass points
land
map
mountain
river
road
town
university

Tier 2

Attraction- A place of interest where people might visit.
Capital City- a city where the government of that country is based.
City- An area in a country that is usually highly populated. It is usually a very important and a larger area than a town.
County – A region has been divided into smaller parts,. They are an area of a country with it's own towns and cities. *e.g. Northamptonshire*
Human features- things like houses, roads and bridges. They have been built by people.
Industry- A group of businesses that sell similar things.
Physical features Physical features like seas, mountains and rivers are natural. They would be here even if there were no people around.
Landscape- what the land is like and looks like.
Land use- how humans use the land due to human need e.g. farming, shops, leisure, residential
Location/ position- a place where something is found/ situated.
Population- number of people who live there.

Tier 3

Arable- is land which can be used to grow crops *e.g. oats, wheat, barley*.
Boundary/ border- where two counties or regions or countries meet.
Eastings- The vertical lines are called eastings, as they increase in value as you travel east on the map. The horizontal lines are called northings as they increase in value as you travel north on the map.
Northings- Northings are numbered horizontal lines found on maps
Region – large areas of a country *e.g. East Midlands*
Rural- areas which are not towns or cities. We often call it the countryside. They are often farming areas. They are the opposite of urban areas.
Urban- areas are where many people live and work close together. There are lots of people and buildings. It is the opposite if rural.