



Year 3 Lordswood and Beyond

- *Comparing Lordswood to Southampton City in terms of features and activity
- *Exploring land use in urban areas (Southampton City) and rural areas (such as Ashurst)
- *Carrying out fieldwork to help me understand the human and physical geography of these places



Southampton City Centre



Longdown Activity Farm, Ashurst

Respect, Believe, Achieve

As a Geographer, what do I already know?

- ◆ In Year 1, we talked about and described our locality and made simple observations during fieldwork.
- ◆ In Year 2, we described some differences between places near the Equator and at the poles. We also compared our locality with a city in Uganda in terms of physical and human features (buildings, rivers, ports etc).
- ◆ In Year 2, we also conducted fieldwork to spot an patterns in our locality, such as the time of day when traffic is busiest.

Key Words

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Locality | A particular neighbourhood, place, or region. |
| Physical Geography | The study of the natural environment. Geographers may look at: Climate, landforms, oceans, volcanoes, forests and rivers. |
| Human Geography | The impact and behaviour of people and how they relate to the physical world. Geographers studying this may look at: population, agriculture, industry, buildings and pollution. |
| Fieldwork | Learning and/or research involving first-hand experience, which takes place outside the classroom. |
| Land Use | When an area is used for a specific purpose to meet the wants and needs of people. There are five main types of land use: residential, agricultural, recreational, transportation, and commercial. |
| Urban and Rural | An urban area is an area where many people live and work close together. The population density is higher than in the surrounding area. It is where buildings are close together. Urban is the opposite of rural, where farm lands and nature are. |

Key Skills

Knowledge Location



I know where the UK is located, and can name and locate some major urban areas; locate where I live in the UK using locational terminology (north, south, east, west) and the names of nearby counties.

Understanding Place



I can identify different human environments, such as the local area and contrasting settlements such as a village or a city; recognising features and some activities that occur in different settlements using a range of key vocabulary.

I can recognise the main land uses within urban areas and the key characteristics of rural areas.

I can understand the physical and human geography of the UK and its contrasting human and physical environments and can explain why some regions are different from others.

Enquiry and Skills



I can use an atlas to locate the UK and locate some major urban areas; locate where they live in the UK.

I can use a simple letter and number grid.

I can give direction instructions up to four compass points.

I can use maps scaled 1:2,500 outside (e.g. follow a route on an OS map and identify some features).

I can make a simple sketch map.

I can use fieldwork to observe, measure, record and present (in a simple graph) the human and physical features in the local area.

I can use digital maps to identify familiar places.

Key information—What do I need to know?

- ◆ How to use an index/grid reference on an Atlas to help me identify counties and cities.
- ◆ The differences between 'physical' and 'human' geography. How and why population, industry, buildings and pollution differ in rural and urban areas.
- ◆ How to use Digimaps to help me identify features of areas.
- ◆ That the physical and human geography of an area affects land use patterns. Such as the proximity of an area to the ocean leading to the introduction of a port, affecting industry and ultimately residential land use.
- ◆ That I can find out more about my locality (Southampton) by conducting fieldwork to see if I can spot any patterns in the environment, such as areas which attract the most people and why this may be the case.
- ◆ That I can present my findings in a graph or map, and how to do this.
- ◆ How to use maps to navigate, and how to give compass directions to peers.



*West Quay Shopping Centre,
Southampton City Centre*

As a Geographer, here's the knowledge, skills and understanding I will have by the end of the unit:

1. I will be able to locate some of the UK's counties and major urban areas on an atlas, as well as Lordswood and Ashurst.
2. I will be able to make comparisons between Lordswood and Southampton City Centre in terms of their natural features (rivers, vegetation etc) and human geography - Population, industry, buildings and pollution.
3. I will have grown in confidence using Digimaps to help me identify places and features.
4. I will be able to discuss how land use in an urban area (Southampton City) is different from a rural area (Ashurst) and offer reasons as to why land use differs in this way.
5. I will have carried out fieldwork to help me identify land use patterns, and recorded my findings on simple graphs and sketch maps.
6. I will be able to use a map scaled 1:2,500 outside and give compass directions to peers.