



Endpoints for Geography

Year 3 – Land Use Detectives



During this project, we will explore the UK's human and physical features using digital maps, then investigate key features of its counties and cities across all four countries. We will then study land use, including five major types, before completing fieldwork around the school to find out how local land is used.

What I know and can explain

Physical features include mountains, beaches, hills, lochs or lakes, forests, caves, marshes, cliffs and valleys

Human features in the UK include monuments, cathedrals, bridges, lighthouses, shops, arts centres, canals, ports, walls, castles and houses

A county is a large area of land containing cities, towns, villages and countryside

A county has its own local government that looks after the people and services in the area, and each county also has its own history and cultural identity

Land is used differently in different regions

Some areas are rural, and some are urban, depending on the characteristics of the land, the activities that happen there or the natural resources available

Primary data refers to the first-hand data gathered by observation and investigation.

Useful Vocabulary

Agricultural land – Land used for farming, such as growing crops or raising animals

City – A large human settlement where people may live and work

Commercial land – Land which is used for businesses, such as shops, restaurants and factories

County – An area of the United Kingdom that a local government manages

Recreational land – Land used for leisure and enjoyment, such as parks, playgrounds and playing fields

Residential land – Land used for housing

Rural – Relating to the countryside

Town – A place where people live and work, larger than a village but smaller than a city

Urban – Relating to a town or city

Village – A place where people live in the countryside which is smaller than a town