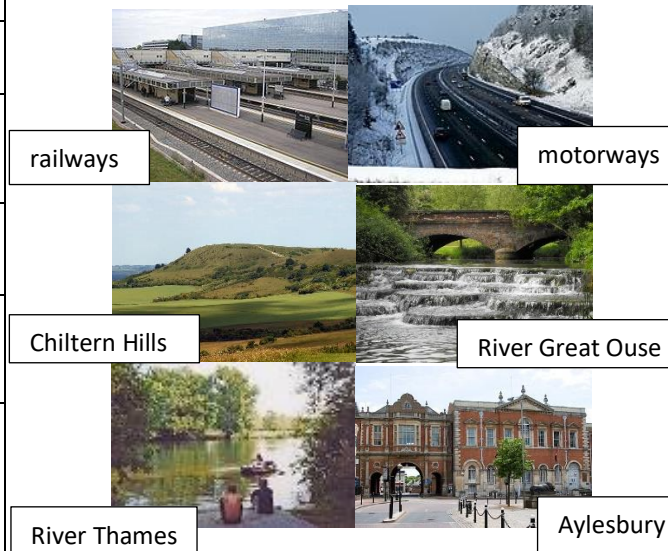


UK study: Local Counties

Key Vocabulary:

County	A geographical division of a region or land.
Borough	A self-governing division.
Escarpment	Steep cliff created as a result of a fault line or erosion.
Natural resources	Materials that occur naturally that can be used.
Quarried	Natural resources cut or extracted from the ground.
Transport	A means of moving something from one place to another.
Industry	Economic activity that involves taking raw materials or making products in factories.
Valley	A low area of land between hills.
Manufacturing	Making products in factories.
Global	Worldwide.
Rural	Countryside area of land, with little or no housing.
Residential	Area of land use for housing/where people live.
Urban	Area of land that is built up like a town or city.
District	Area of a county or city.



Key Knowledge:

The county we live in is Buckinghamshire.
The county capital is Aylesbury.

6 counties share a border with Buckinghamshire. These are:
Northamptonshire – Northampton.
Bedfordshire – Bedford.
Hertfordshire – Hertford
Greater London – London
Berkshire – Reading
Oxfordshire – Oxford

Milton Keynes is an independent borough, that used to be part of Buckinghamshire.

The Chiltern Hills, a chalk escarpment, run through the counties of Oxon, Bucks, Beds, Herts.

Aylesbury Vale is the clay based valley, below the Chiltern hills.

Main rivers are: Thames (Bucks and Berks) and River Great Ouse (Bucks and Northants)

The Grand Union Canal passes through Bucks, with “arms” that link neighbouring counties.

There are strong transport links to the rest of UK – motorways and raillinks.

Natural resources have been quarried from the counties: chalk, clay for brickmaking, gravel, sand and flint.

The proximity to London and transport links to the rest of the UK mean that the counties have strong links to industry, manufacturing and headquarters for large global companies.

Each of the counties is split into districts.