



Y3: Why is Wales Wonderful?

Key Vocabulary

Population density	The average number of individuals in a population per unit of area or volume
Agriculture	The science or practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.
Urban development	The infrastructure for education, health, justice, solid waste, markets, street pavements and cultural heritage protection.
National park	An area of countryside, or occasionally sea or fresh water, protected by the state for the enjoyment of the public or the preservation of wildlife.

Key Information

- Cardiff is the capital city of Wales.
- Wales is home to a variety of mountains (Snowdon, Cambrian mountains, Brecon Beacons)
- The Welsh coast is suffering from fast rates of erosion, especially on Tenby beach.
- The central heartland region has lost considerable population and retains much of its traditional culture and serves as a hearth for the Welsh language (Cymraeg).
- Agricultural use of land is the main use. In 2015 88% of the land area of Wales was utilised as agricultural land.
- National parks also cover a vast (around 20%) proportion of Wales.



You can see a variety of marine life in Wales. Common bottlenose dolphins, porpoises, common minke whales, fin whales, basking sharks, leatherback sea turtles and grey seals live here.



Map Symbols



Similarities between Wales and Doncaster

- They have similar weather patterns
- They have similar transport links and human features.

Differences

- Wales is on the coast and has a beach.
- Agriculture is the main land use in Wales.
- Wales is home to a variety of mountains
- They have different Governments

Human and Physical Features

Human	Physical
Types of settlement	The beach
Land use	Mountains
Distribution of natural resources	National parks
641 castles in Wales	



Location
Capital City:
 Cardiff
Country: Wales
Continent: Europe