

Land use

Year 3

Knowledge organiser

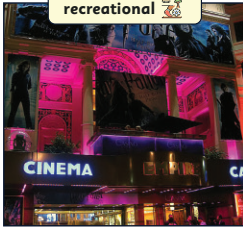
Land use

Land can have many **different uses**. Land use can be identified by following road signs and symbols, using maps, looking at photographs and speaking to people from the area.

agricultural



recreational



industrial



residential



commercial



Settlements

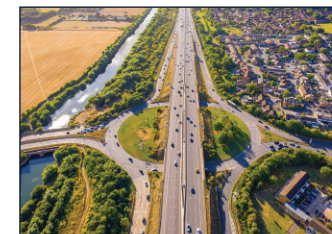
A **settlement** is where people live and can be categorised into:

Hamlet	Village	Town	City
A hamlet has a tiny population (fewer than 100) and only has a few buildings .	A village is larger than a hamlet but smaller than a town. The population of a village varies . The average population can range in the hundreds .	A town is larger than a village and (usually!) smaller than a city. They have multiple services and a population between 10,000 and 100,000 .	A city usually has a large population and many services . Most cities have a cathedral .
Tresparrett – a hamlet in Cornwall	Burnsal – a village in North Yorkshire	Tewkesbury – a town in Gloucestershire	Birmingham – a city in the West Midlands region

Types of land use



Urban areas are towns or cities where many people live and work. There are more houses, buildings, roads and other human-made features.



Suburban areas are places just outside towns or cities. They have lots of homes and some shops or schools, but they are quieter and less crowded than the city centre.



Rural areas are places where there are more natural spaces and fewer people. You would find more farmland, forests and open land.

Key vocabulary

analyse 	collect 	conclude 	data 	environment
evaluate 	investigate 	landmark 	land use 	map
natural space 	observe 	population 	present 	record
rural 	settlement 	suburban 	tally chart 	trade
				urban

Settlement requirements

Essential	Desirable
shelter	farmland
food	transport links
water	entertainment
fuel	green space
safety	neighbours
materials	shops
power supply	education
	healthcare

Effects of land use changes

Building on natural land and changing how we farm the land has **harmed wildlife** in the UK. The **population** of many species of animals and plants in the UK **are declining**, including **hedgehogs, skylarks and corn marigolds**.



There have been some attempts to **boost the numbers of threatened animals** by reintroducing them into the wild and changing how land is used to restore their **natural habitats**.



Around many towns and cities, there is a **protected area** called a **green belt** where no building is allowed.

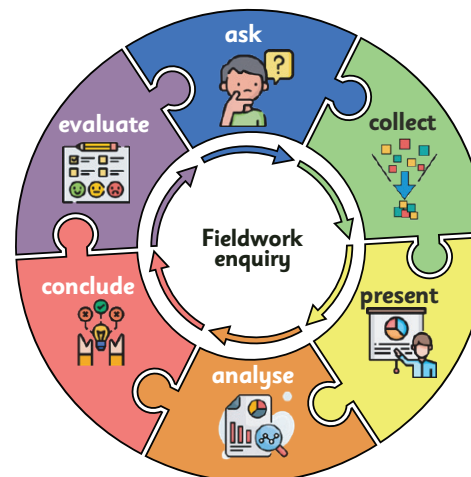
Safety considerations

- **Listen** carefully to adults' **instructions**.
- Only **cross a road if instructed** to by an adult.
- Always **stay with your group**.
- **Do not leave litter** behind.
- Wear **suitable clothing and footwear**, and **high-visibility jackets**.
- **Be considerate** and **do not cause any disturbance** to the local area.
- Be **respectful** when speaking to **members of the public** and ask for their **permission to complete the questionnaire**.
- Most importantly, **be responsible and have fun!**



Fieldwork cycle

When studying land use, **geographers** carry out **fieldwork** to answer a question. Following the fieldwork cycle can help them to stay organised and answer the question step by step.



Ask – Think about what you want to find out.

Collect – Collect information and data.

Present – Use graphs, maps, sketches or photos to show your findings.

Analyse – Try to spot patterns, similarities or differences in the data.

Conclude – Explain what the data shows.

Evaluate – Think about what worked well and what you could do even better next time.