

Geography – Year 3 – Where We Live – How is land used?



Land Use

Land use describes how a piece of land is used. This can vary depending on where the land is situated. Sometimes, land is used in its natural state, such as a lake being used for fishing and swimming. It can also be changed to meet particular needs, such as a new housing estate being built on a field.

Types of land use

Agriculture

Agriculture and farming is a type of land use mainly found in rural areas. This type of land use can cover a large percentage of a country. Food is produced to feed a country's people and also to export to other countries.



Residential

Residential land use is where housing has been built for people to live in. The size of residential areas can vary depending on whether they are in a village, town or city.



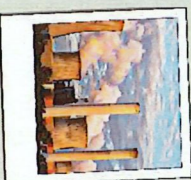
Commercial – retail

Retail land use is usually found within or close to residential areas and includes shops and restaurants. A piece of land used for retail can vary in size from small streets lined with shops to large shopping centres.



Commercial – industrial

Factories and power plants are found on industrial areas of land. These areas are often quite large and are usually situated somewhere with good transport links so that goods that have been manufactured can be sent to other places.



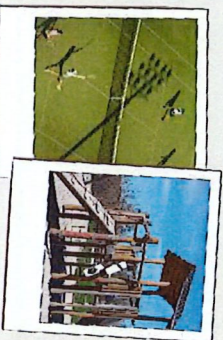
Commercial – business

Commercial land use also includes business (banks, company head offices. Some buildings used for business can be very large and some much smaller. In cities, business areas often include very tall buildings grouped together.



Recreational

Recreational land use is where areas are used for leisure activities. These areas can be natural or human-made and include parks, playgrounds and other outdoor open spaces, sporting facilities, cinemas and zoos.



Transport

Areas of land used for transport include roads, airports and railways. These areas are important for people and goods to be transported around, into and out of the country.



Other uses:

- Forest, open land and water can be used for different purposes such as conservation, leisure or commercial use.
- Areas of land classed as institutional can include schools, universities and hospitals.
- Protected land refers to places such as wetlands and national parks that have been given special status due to their natural and cultural importance.



Key Vocabulary:

Development	<i>noun.</i> When land or buildings are changed or improved to make a place better for living, working, or visiting
Land Use	<i>noun.</i> How land is used for different purposes, such as housing, farming, shops, schools, or parks.
Purpose	<i>noun.</i> The reason why something is used or exists. For example, a school's purpose is to help children learn.
Rural	<i>noun.</i> An area in the countryside with lots of open space, farms, and fewer people.
Settlement	<i>noun.</i> A place where people live and work, such as a village, town, or city.
Urban	<i>noun.</i> An area that is built up with many buildings, roads, and people, such as a town or city.

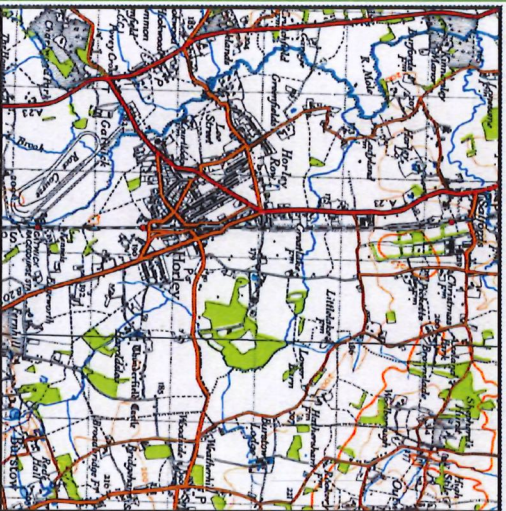
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Land use changes over time

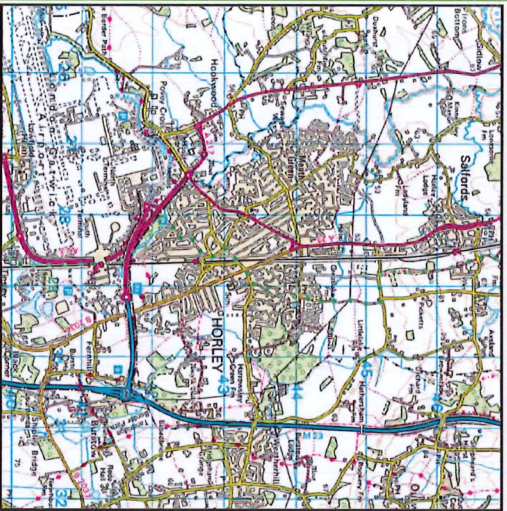
An area's land use can change over time depending on the needs of the population. For example, a small village may grow over time to be a busy town as more people move to live and work there. Land which was once agricultural, open space or forest in the surrounding area is then used for residential, travel, commercial and recreational purposes.

Horley then and now maps



These two Ordnance Survey maps show Horley in the 1920s and the 2020s. Once upon a time Gatwick was known only for its equestrian race course, for which a dedicated railway station was built.

<https://horleyhandymen.com/horley/>



History of Horley and its human geography

A settlement is a village, town or city. Settlements developed in various places. For example, London expanded during the industrial revolution offering lots of jobs to people in the countryside. Brighton expanded as it was a popular holiday destination.

A long time ago, Horley was covered in thick forests and swamps, so people couldn't farm there. During the Saxon times, an abbey (a big church) called St Peter's at Chertsey owned the land. When King Henry VIII took over many church lands in 1539, Horley was one of them and changed owners several times over the next 60 years.

In 1602, the land was given to a school in London called Christ's Hospital. At that time, Horley was made up of three small villages around a big open area called a common. Later, in 1812, the common was divided up, new roads were built, and some of the land was sold.

In the early 1800s, special roads called turnpikes were built for horse-drawn coaches to travel between London and Brighton. In 1841, a railway was added, and a station was built in Horley, which helped the town grow slowly until 1950, when more people started moving there.

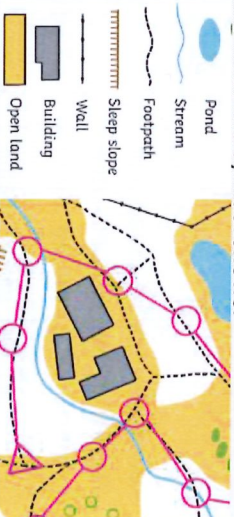
Countries

Horley is in Surrey. Nearby countries include: Sussex, Kent, Greater London, Hampshire, Essex, Berkshire



Symbols

Maps often use symbols to represent things. The key explains what the symbol shows.



Map Making

A cartographer is someone who draws or produces maps. James Cook (1728 – 1779) was a British explorer and cartographer. Today, technology helps to produce maps using photographs and videos of the area.



What to include in a sketch map:

- Title
- Labels/ annotations and a key
- Simple lines
- Enough detail to give a rough idea
- A 'not to scale' note
- A compass rose

