

Overview	There are three videos in the Settlement series. The vidoes cover: Towns and Villages, Cities and Holiday resorts, and Changing land use.		Curriculum links	<i>Suitable for age 7-11 to encourage curiosity and fascination about the world.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Human geography relating to our place on Earth, settlement types, land use, economic activity, sense of placeThemes of place and changeUnderstanding diversity and interrelation-ships
‘EVA’	‘EVA’ - ‘Earth’s Virtual Assistant’ is the computer style AI that voices these videos. In each one she launches an investigative mission and asks pupils to join her on a voyage of discovery. She will highlight key words (‘Decoders’) and facts (‘Intel drops’) throughout the videos, which you can pause on as needed. At the end of each settlement she summarises the key points, and at the end of the video she debriefs the mission.			
Video	Big idea	...like a geographer	Questions to explore	Learning outcomes
3: Changing land use https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/articles/zqn4p9q	Settlements are places where people live and/ or work and which have evolved over time to suit human needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Think</i> - ask geographical questions about place.<i>Study</i> - how land use changes over time.<i>Know</i> - different types of land uses.<i>Apply</i> - explain how people use places and how this changes over time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">What is land use?How do people use settlements?How do places change over time?Why do places change over time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Understand what is meant by ‘land use’.Compare the features of different types of land use.Consider how people interact with places.Consider how places change over time.
Key geographical vocabulary			Content summary for non-specialists	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Land use</i> - how land is used by humans.<i>Residential</i> - land used for housing for people.<i>Commercial</i> - land used for business (eg shops).<i>Industrial</i> - land used for factories.<i>Agricultural</i> - land used for farming.<i>Leisure and recreation</i> - land used for entertainment.<i>Transportation</i> - land used for travel (eg roads, rail, bus).<i>Sustainability</i> - using land and resources in a way that will not harm the future.<i>Renewable energy</i> - energy that will not run out (eg solar, wind).<i>Rewilding</i> - returning land or water to a more natural state.			<ul style="list-style-type: none">Settlements are places where people live and/or work.Land use changes over time as places evolve and human activity changes. Most change occurs slowly, but the impact of it can be severe - eg urbanisation is the process of towns growing, leading to congestion/pollution.Land use change is often driven by economic activity: how people make money. The UK traditionally had lots of farmland and mining for natural resources; this declined to leave abandoned spaces and now these are converted to other businesses or for housing.As populations grow so does the need for additional housing.Across the world, more people are now living in urban areas than rural.In the UK, 6/10ths of land is used for agriculture; less than 1/10th for residentialClimate change is influenced by increasing air pollution which is driven in part by urbanisation and changing land use. So changing land use needs to be sustainable: it must consider people, the economy and environment.	

Watching the video	Suggested activities	Points for discussion	Take it further
<p><u>Before</u> watching: ask pupils to guess how much (what fraction) of the UK is used for housing or farming.</p> <p><u>During</u> the video: check the key terms (ie types of land use) and understanding of sustainability.</p> <p><u>After</u> watching: were they surprised that so little land is actually used for residential?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write down the definitions of different types of land use and an example of each. • Use Google Earth for a virtual tour of a settlement (eg London, Glasgow, Manchester, Belfast) and use the History timeline option to see how the place has changed over time. Pause at different points in time to discuss with the class. • Use an OS map of your local area (or Bing Maps) and a historical map (eg Google Earth) and highlight which places locally have changed and how. • Take a walk around the school area (or look outside) or at home, and look for examples of different types of land use. Draw or list what you find and label the categories of land use. • Interview someone older than you who has lived in your location for a long time. What do they remember about how the place has changed? How do they feel about it? • Create a sustainable city! Work in teams to draw a new town. It must include shops, houses, transport, parks and an energy source. Share their designs and discuss how it looks after nature as well as people. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are some of the different types of land use? • Which land use do you think is potentially most damaging to the environment? Why? • Why do more people now live in urban areas? • What makes people move to different places? • How can agricultural land be used once farming stops there? • How can a village become a city? • What kinds of services might attract people from smaller to bigger settlements? • How does land use change cause pollution? • How can land use change contribute to global warming and climate change? • What is sustainability? Why is it important? • How can land use be managed to reduce problems? • What is renewable energy? Why is it useful? • Why are we moving away from fossil fuels? • What is rewilding? Why is it being encouraged? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make a plan! How could you help at home, or at school? What rewilding could you try? You could link to the John Muir Trust award to 'explore, connect, protect' with different spaces. Perhaps create a nature garden or wellbeing space at school. Have students identify a location, draw up a plan, then work together (maybe link up with the art/design technology/science curriculum) to rewild this place. • BBC Teach - Cities, towns and villages • BBC Teach - The UK

Settlements - 3: Changing land use

Ask pupils to talk about these photos together. Identify the land use together, and decide how the land might have changed already or could change in future (eg industrial land could change to become larger and destroy rural fields; agricultural land can decline and be turned into wind farms, etc)

How might this place change over time?



What problems might this land use create?

What land use might this have been in the past? How has it changed?



How is this land use sustainable?

Think about.....

sustainability, renewable energy, fossil fuels, pollution, crowding, congestion, green space, reusing old land, farmland, recreation, industrial, commercial, agricultural, roads

Settlements - 3: Changing land use

Ask pupils to match up - either with lines, or colour coded, or cut them out and stick them in - the types of land use from their key word with the description, then with how this land use can change.

Land use description
Farms where crops are grown and animals raised
Places used for leisure and entertainment, like parks, sports centres
Areas where people live, e.g. houses, flats
Roads, railways, airports, ports to help people and goods travel around
Places where businesses sell goods and services, e.g. shops, offices
Factories & warehouses where goods are made, e.g. clothing, cars

Land use key word
Residential
Commercial
Agricultural
Industrial
Recreational
Transportation

How this can change
Recreational land increases with tourism and more people, e.g. new golf courses
Farming is declining so farms turned into houses or business estates
As towns and cities get bigger more transport links are needed to help
More people move to urban areas so need more housing
Business areas, offices and shopping centres get bigger with more people
Old industrial areas get cleaned up and turned into housing or shops