

Our Local Area: Human Features!

Settlements

Land Use

Economic Activity

Select the aspect of human
geography you are exploring
today!

BACK

You have selected settlements!
Can you name some different types of
settlement?
Are all settlements permanent?

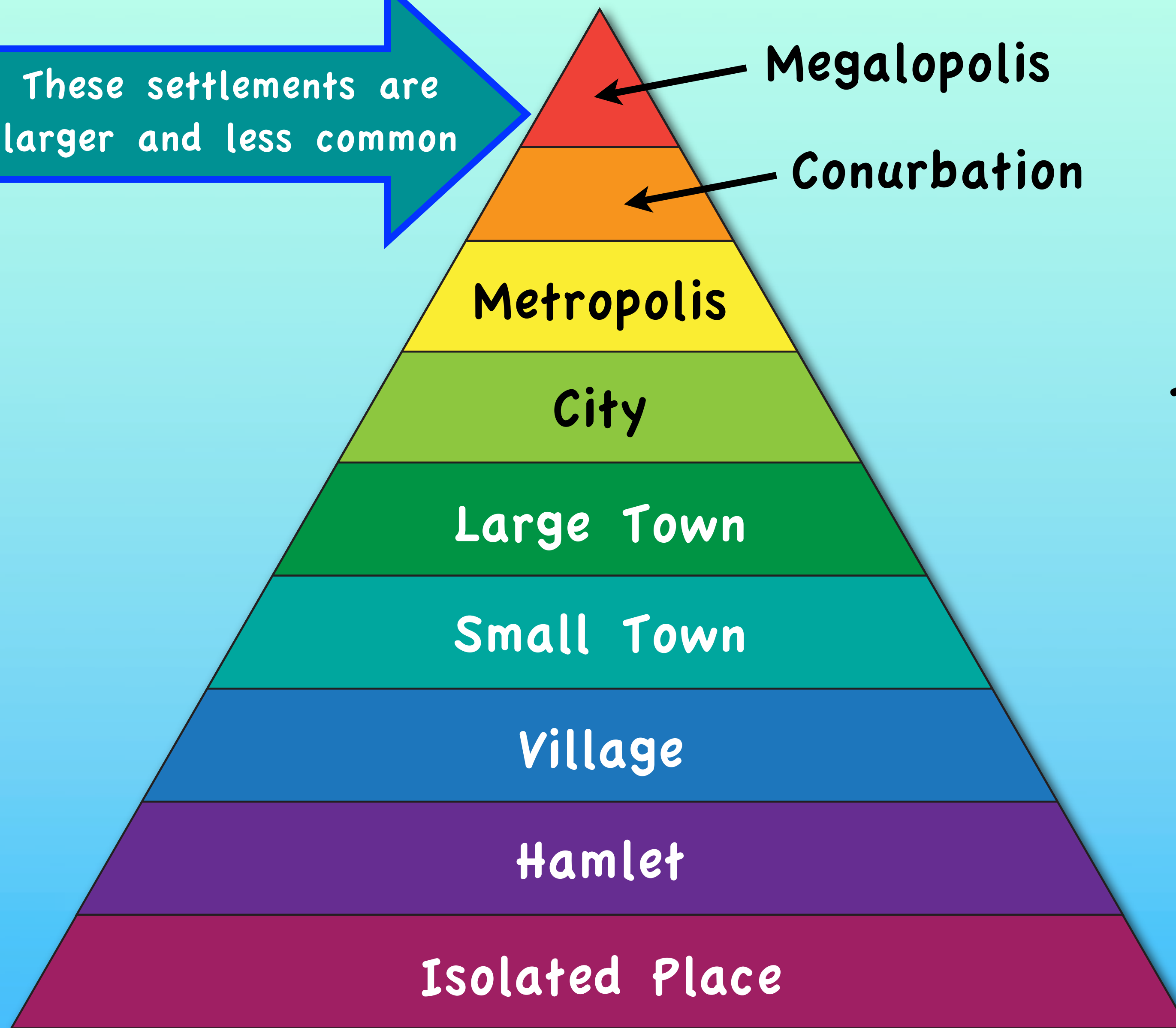
Think, pair, share.



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NEXT

These settlements are
larger and less common



Settlements can be
permanent or
temporary. An
example of a
temporary settlement
is a refugee camp.
This graphic shows
the different types
of settlement.

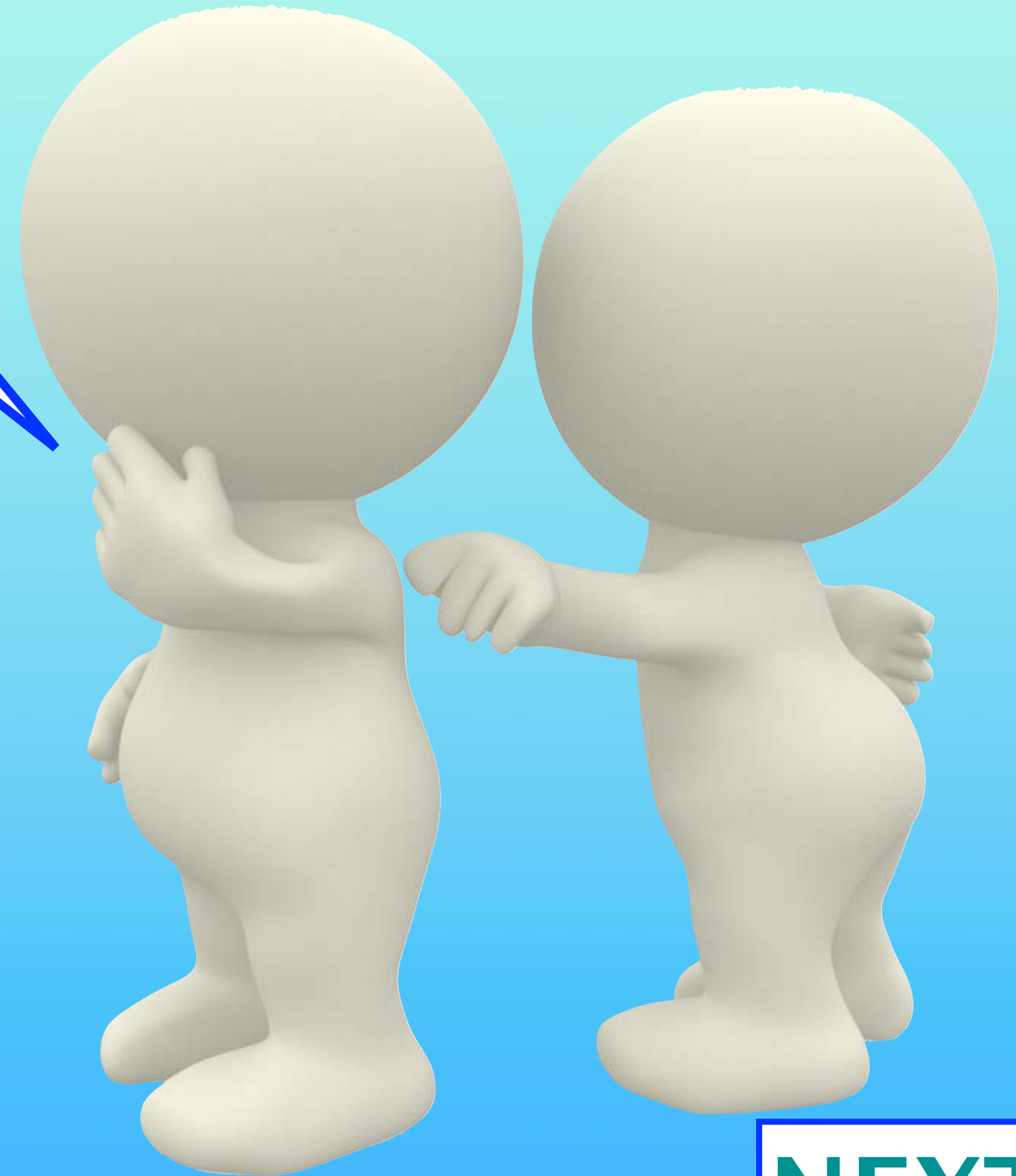
These settlements are
smaller and more common

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What kind of settlement is your school in? What kind of settlement do you live in?

Think, pair, share.



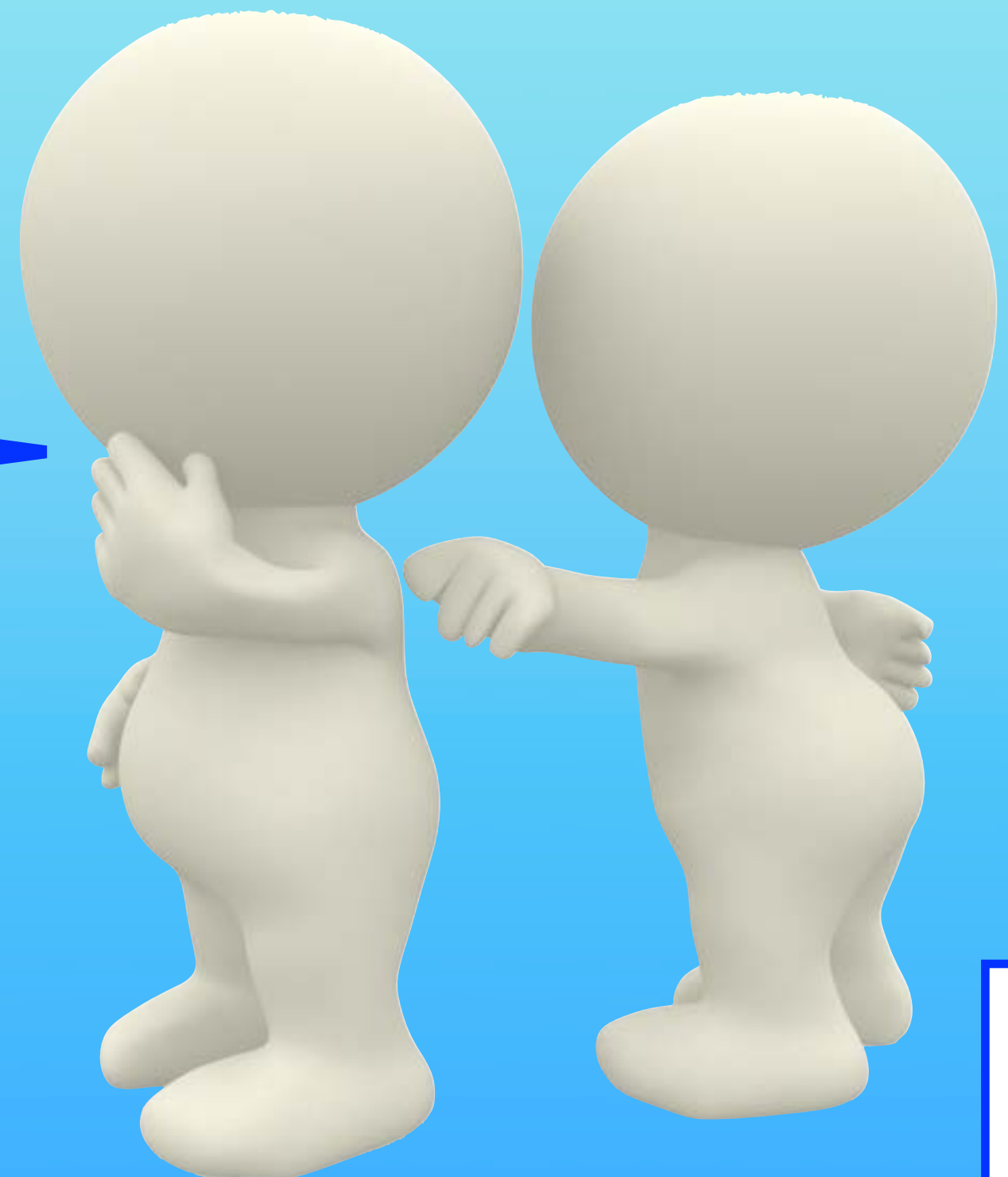
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Settlements all have different functions. Some settlements have several functions, like education, retail and industry. The function of settlements often changes as the place develops. For example a place might have started as a market town or a port and grown into a large town with lots of services.

What is the function of the settlement your school is in?

Think, pair, share.

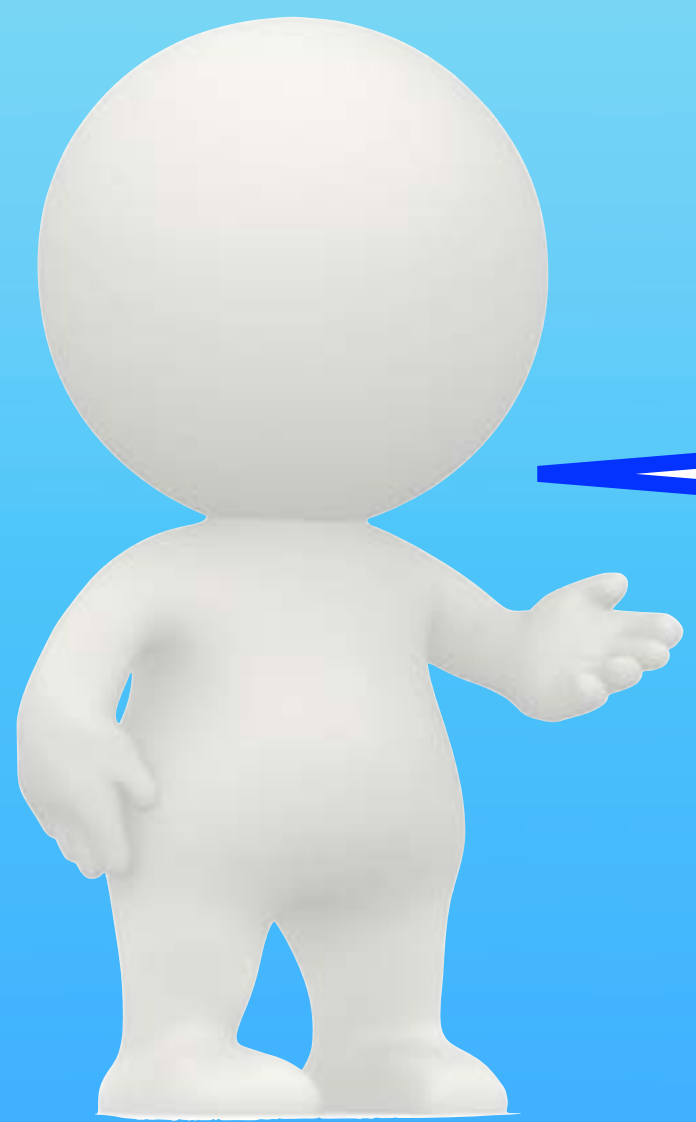


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The size of a settlement affects the services it has. Low-order services are smaller than high-order services. They cost less money to run and maintain.

Low-order services	High-order services
post-offices	leisure centres
doctors	department stores
newsagents	hospitals



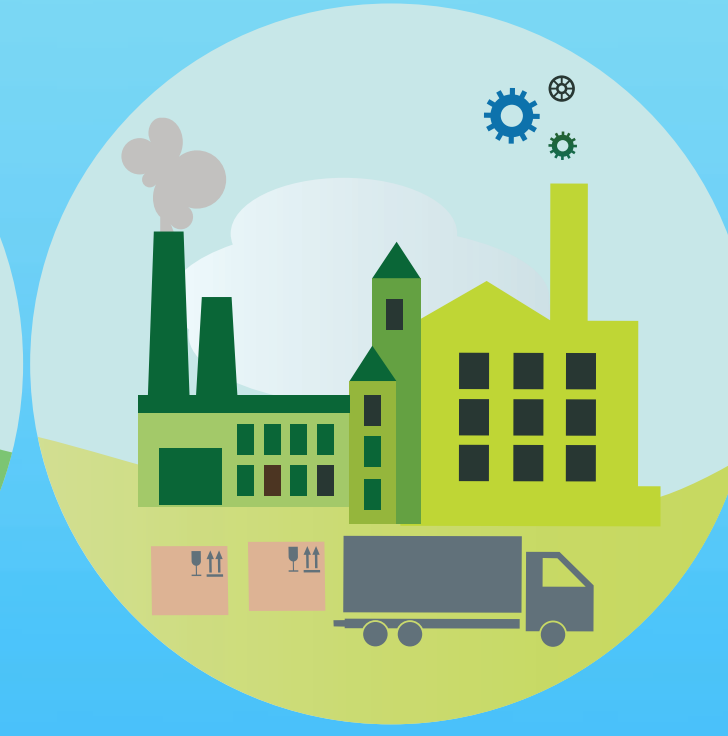
Do you think a company would open a large department store in a village or in a city?

BACK

Think, pair, share.

NEXT

A department store would be more likely to open in a city than a village. Department stores employ a lot of people and sell lots of different things. This means to make money they need to be visited by lots of customers. Another way of saying this is that they need to have a high footfall. There would not be enough people living in a village to keep a department store busy and making money.



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What services are available in
your local area?

Think, pair, share.

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You have selected land use!

Can you name the different ways land can be used?

Can you think of any local examples of different land uses?

Think, pair, share.



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Land can be used in lots of different ways! Settlements are often split into zones. This means that similar buildings are often built in the same area. For example there are often lots of shops on the high street. Having a designated commercial zone makes shopping more convenient!



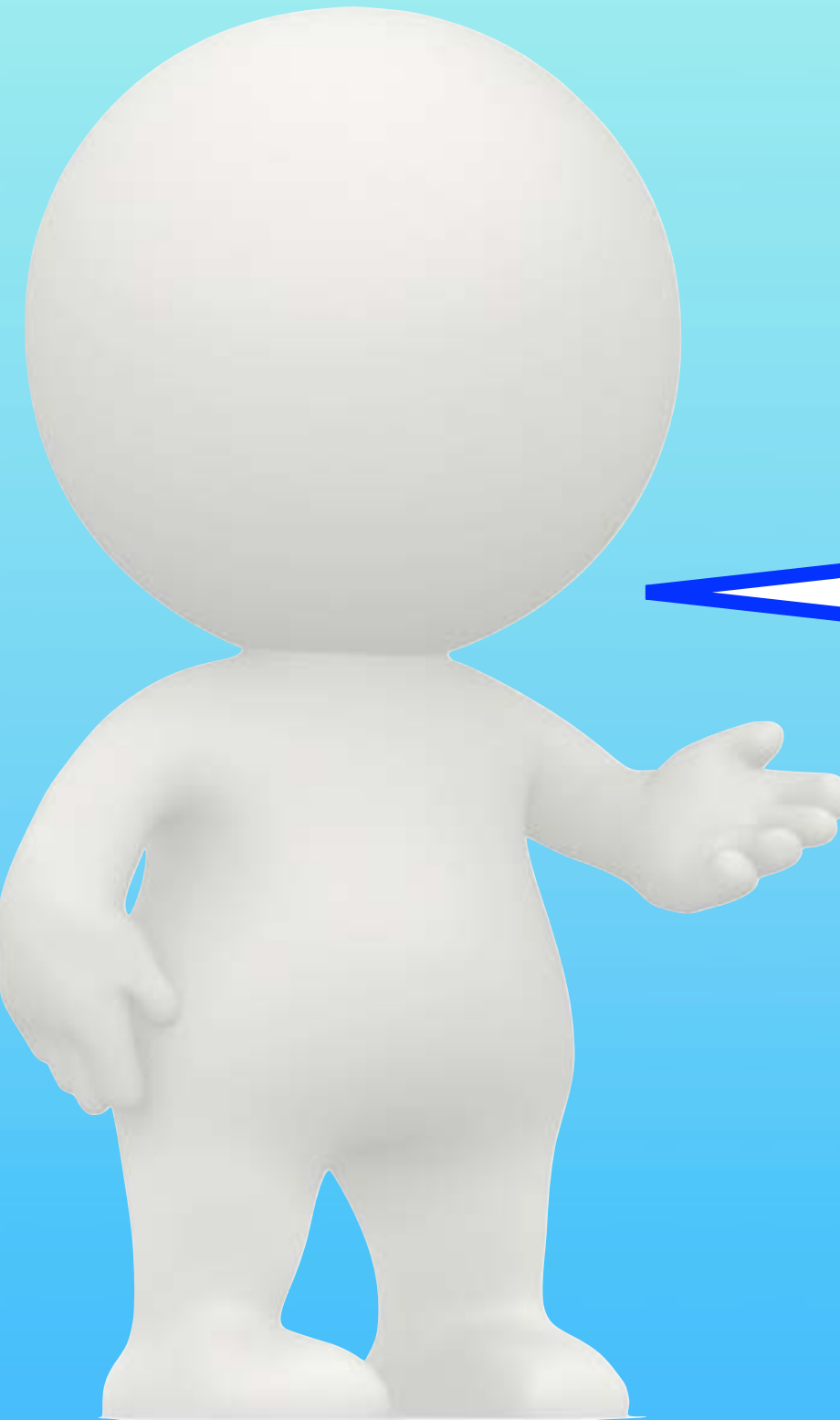
What other commercial buildings can you think of?

Think, pair, share.

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Commercial buildings are places that trade goods. They can include banks, markets, shops, restaurants, supermarkets, offices, car washes and petrol stations.



Lots of land is used as residential areas. Can you name some different types of residential buildings?



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Think, pair, share.

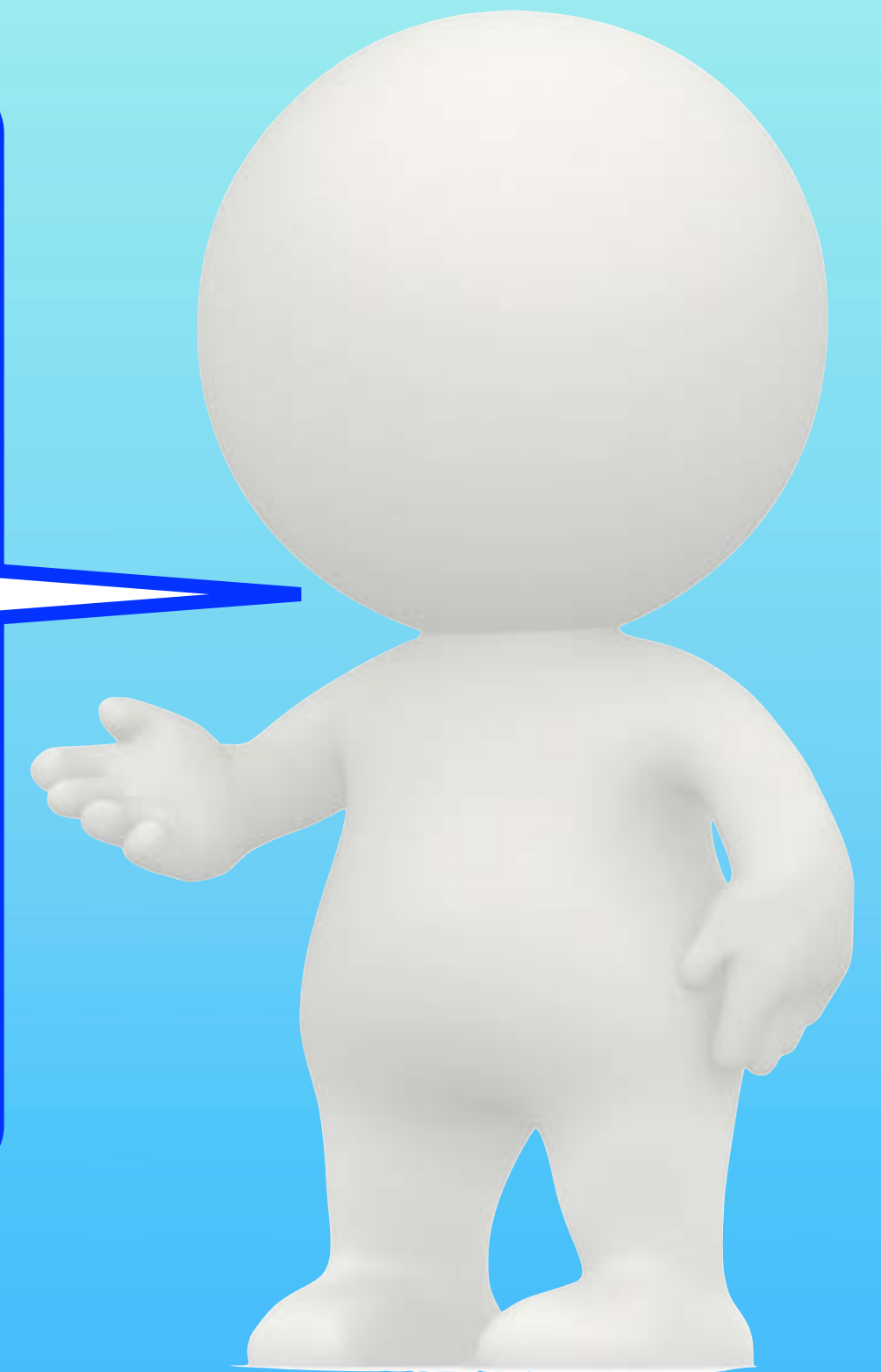
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**Residential buildings are places that people live in.
They can include flats, houses, halls of residence,
nursing homes, villas and bungalows.**



**Land can also be
used for industry.
Can you name
some different
types of industry
buildings?**

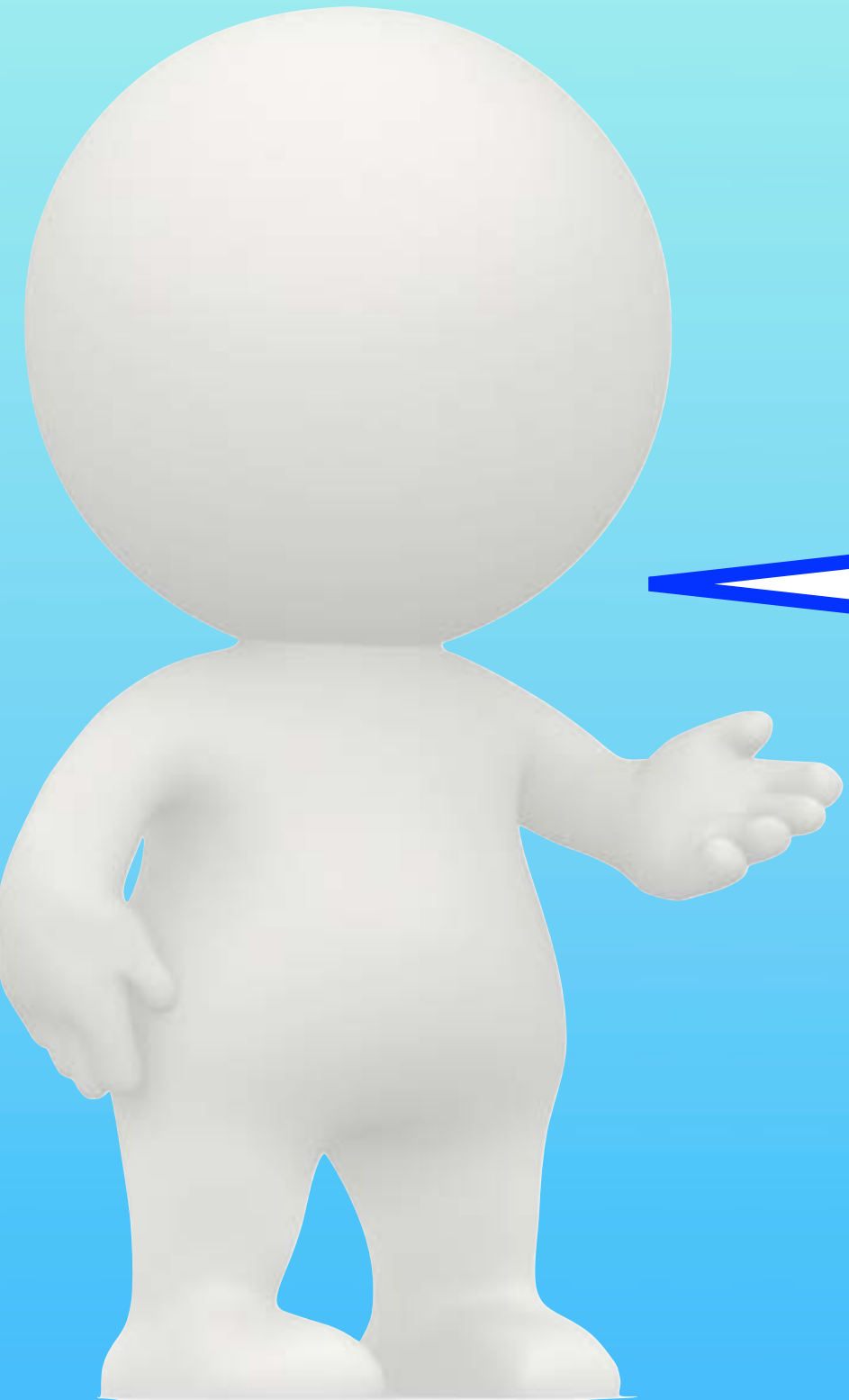
Think, pair, share.



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Industrial buildings are places that process raw materials and manufacture goods. They can include factories, power plants, mills, breweries and foundries.



Most people would rather not live close to industrial areas. This is often because of the noise and pollution they make.



**Ratcliffe-on-Soar Power Station,
Nottinghamshire**

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Commercial, residential and industrial are not the only uses of land. Within these three areas there are often educational, leisure, government and religious buildings.

Parts of the land are also used for transport infrastructure. In rural areas a lot of the land might be used for agriculture or military buildings.



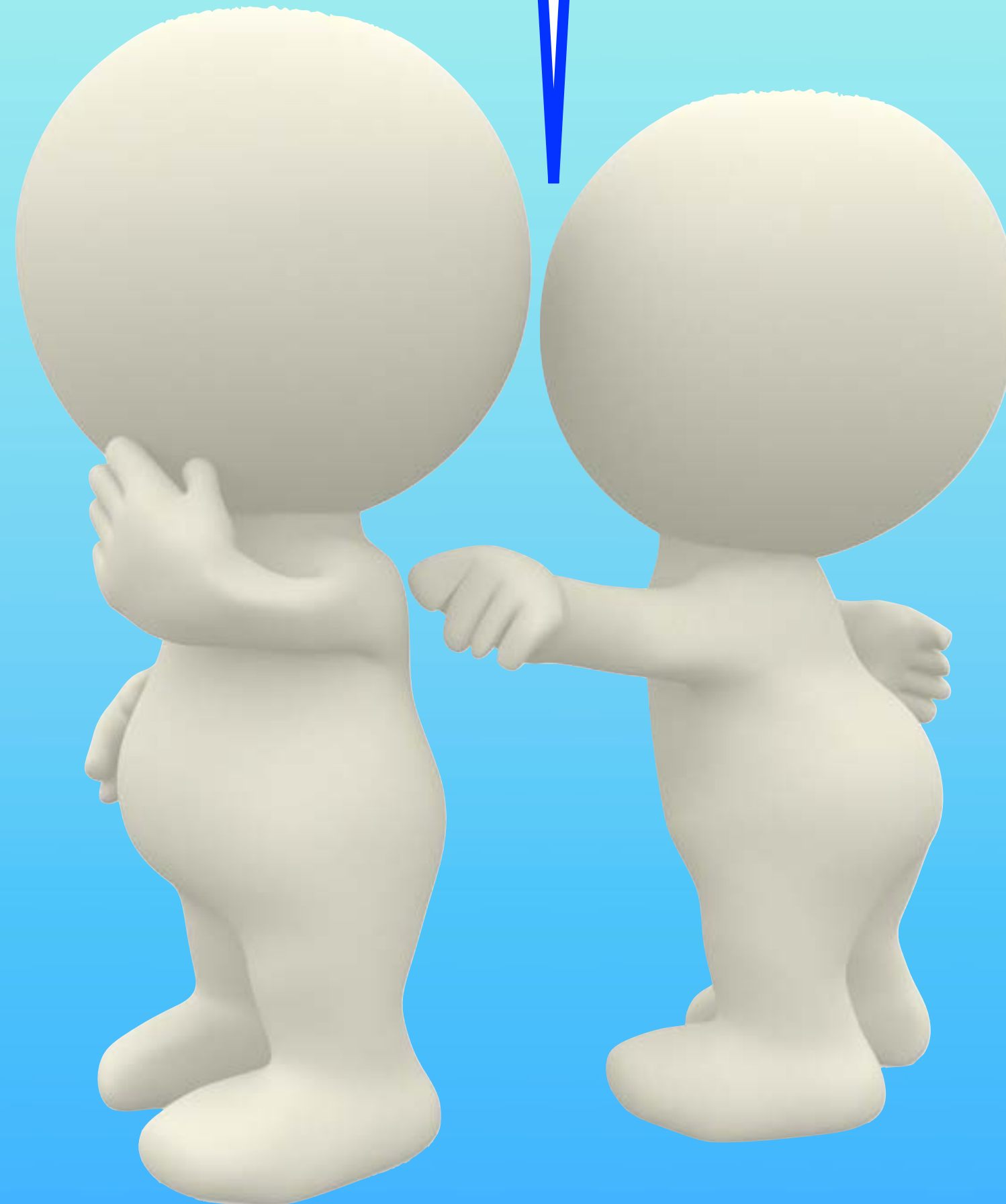
Educational buildings include schools, libraries and museums. Government buildings include court houses, fire stations and prisons.

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Hold on! Not all land is built on, you've forgotten about open spaces! Can you think of any examples of open spaces?

Think, pair, share.



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Open spaces include parks, commons, playing fields, cemeteries, wildlife reserves, forests and national parks. Most open spaces are open to the public, but some are privately owned.



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How is the land around your school used?

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Would the area around your school be improved if the land use changed?

Think,
pair,
share.



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Select the aspect of human
geography you are exploring
today!

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You have selected economic activity!
Can you think of the different ways a country
can make money?
Can you think of the different ways a country
spends money?

Think, pair, share.



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Countries make and spend money in lots of different ways. One of those ways is by trading resources. This means countries sell resources they have and buy resources they want or need. Resources can be traded in their natural form but more often they are traded as products, like car parts.



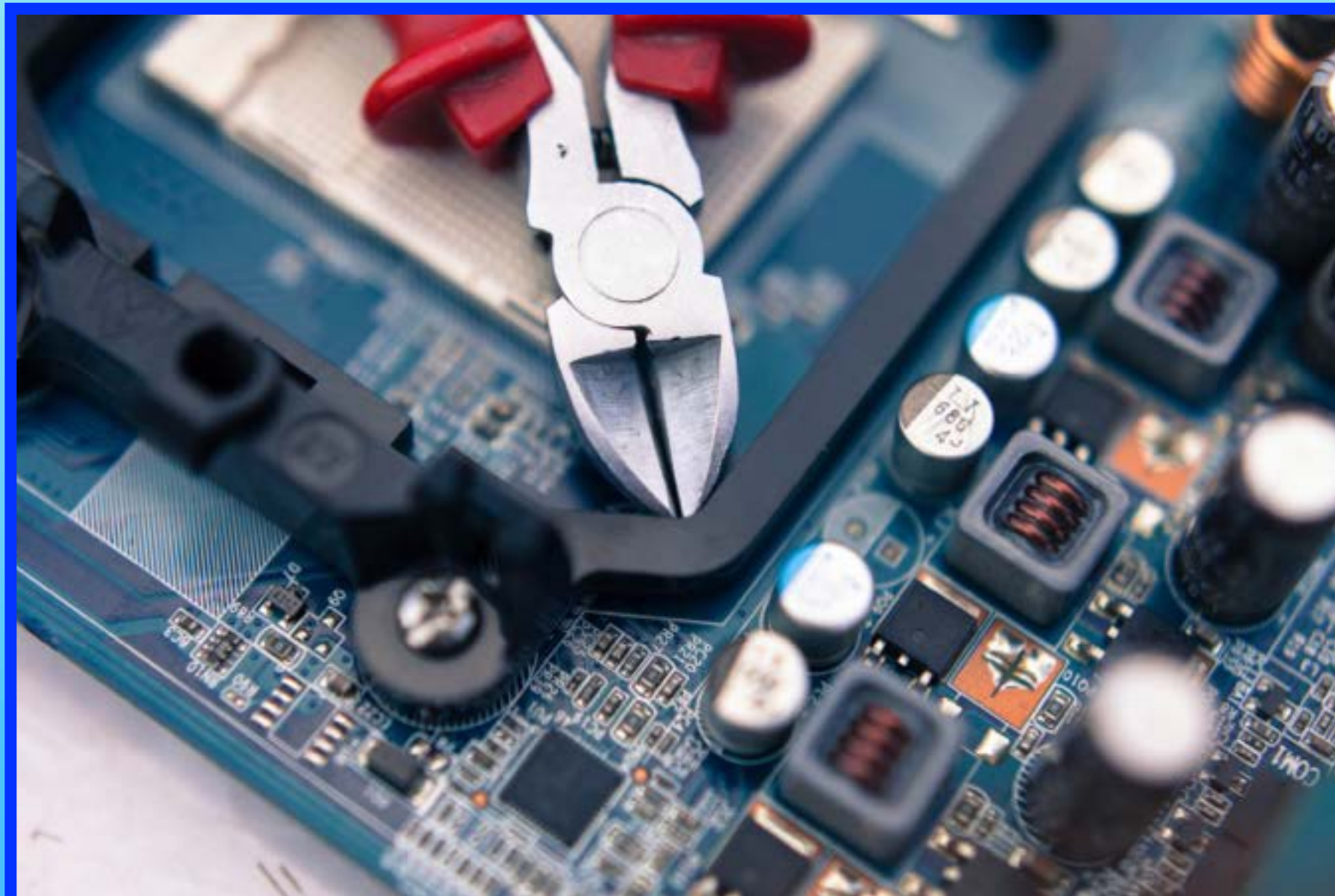
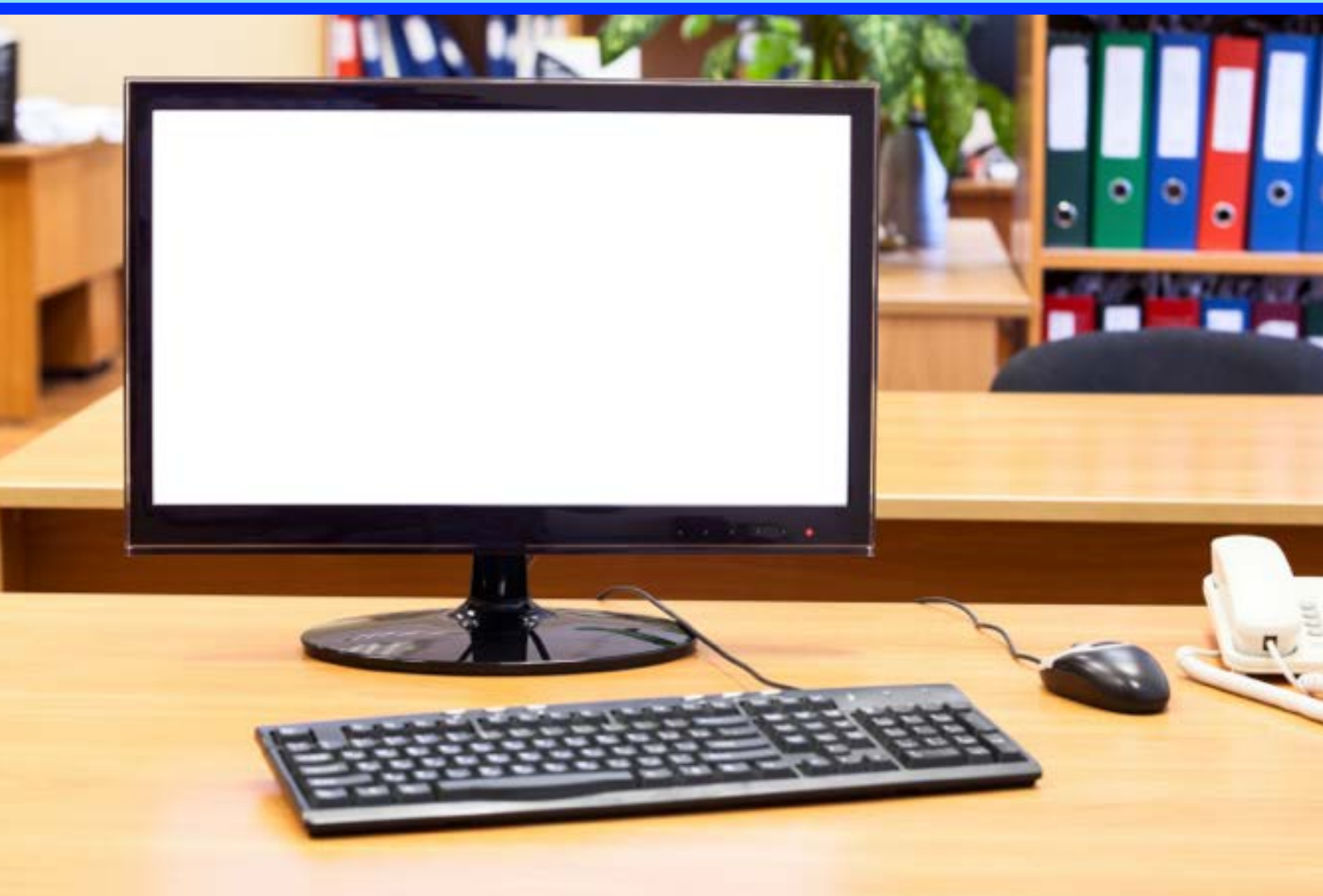
Can you spot anything in this classroom that has been imported from another country?

Think, pair, share.

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Let's think about your classroom computer.
Computers are made up of lots of different parts.
35% of the UK's computer parts are imported from
China, 18% are from the Netherlands and 10% are
from Germany. Click on me if you would like to see
where else the UK gets computer parts from!



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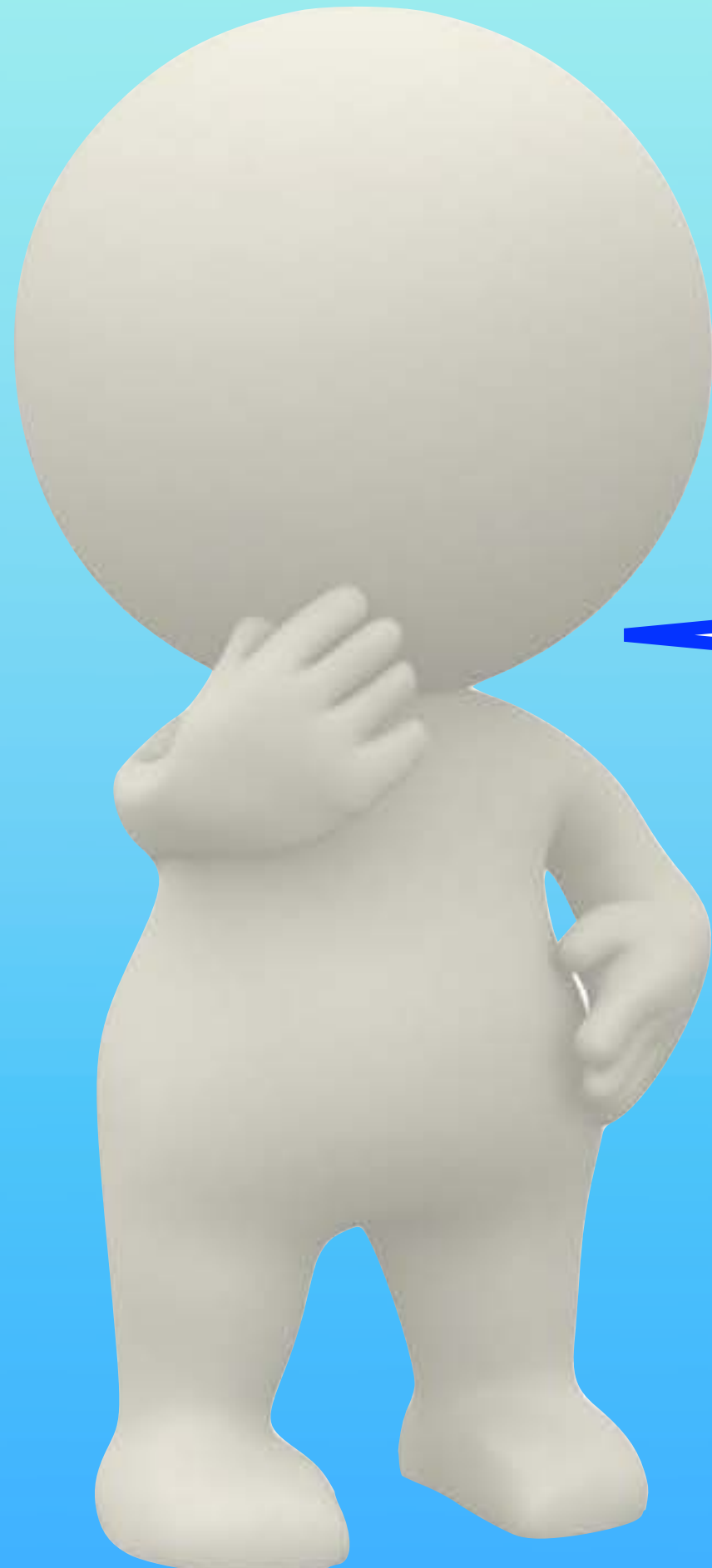
In 2012 cars were the UK's most exported product. We exported 14% of the cars we made to China, 13% to the United States and 9% to Germany. Cars like Aston Martins, Ford Transits, Vauxhall Vivaro, Renault Trafic and Nissan Primastar are all made in the UK.



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The cars the UK sells to Germany gives the UK \$3.2B which is about £2.1B. However we also buy \$17.3B which is about £11.1B worth of cars from Germany. Almost 50% of our imported cars come from Germany!



Why do we import and export cars from Germany?

Think, pair, share.

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The UK only makes a few types of German cars. Most Audis, Mercedes, BMWs, Volkswagens, Skodas, Porches, Minis and Smart Cars are made in Germany. So if you own one of these cars it was probably imported from Germany!



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