

SETTLEMENTS

We all live in settlements (fig. 131, 134 and 135). A **settlement** is any place where people live and work. A settlement can vary size from very small, such as a single, isolated building like a cottage or farmhouse, to a large city, housing millions (fig.132).

Why did some settlements grow and develop in certain places and not in others ? Usually it was because these places were suitable to build on. The exact place in which a settlement is built is called its **site** (fig.133). Even if the site of a settlement is a good one, the settlement is unlikely to grow and develop into an important one unless it has a good situation. Where a settlement is in the landscape is known as its **situation** (also known as its position or location).

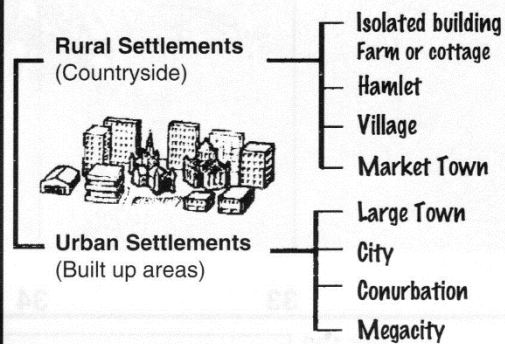
All settlements serve some purpose or **function** (fig.136). Some are small **residential** (housing) settlements. Others can be mining or market towns, holiday resorts, important shopping or industrial centres or places of local government. Most settlements provide **services** for the people that live in them.



Fig.131 Hong Kong City Centre skyline

Size of Settlements

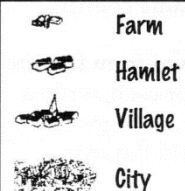
Fig.132



Settlements : Site & Situation

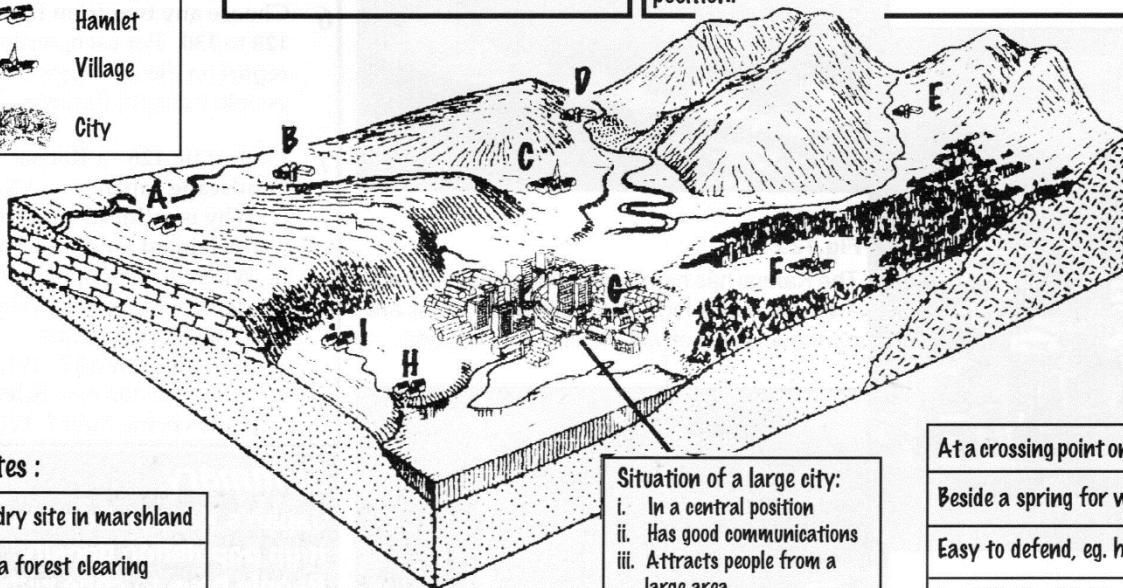
Fig.133

Key to Settlements



The **Site** of a settlement is the exact place in which it is built.

The **Situation** of a settlement is its whereabouts in the landscape. This is also called its location or position.



Sites :

- A dry site in marshland
- In a forest clearing
- In flat fertile land
- Beside fast flowing water for power

A dry site in marshland

Coastal fishing area

On an island

Situation of a large city:

- i. In a central position
- ii. Has good communications
- iii. Attracts people from a large area
- iv. Is close to fertile land

Sites :

- At a crossing point on a river
- Beside a spring for water
- Easy to defend, eg. hilltop
- Good flat land with water nearby
- At a place where routes cross

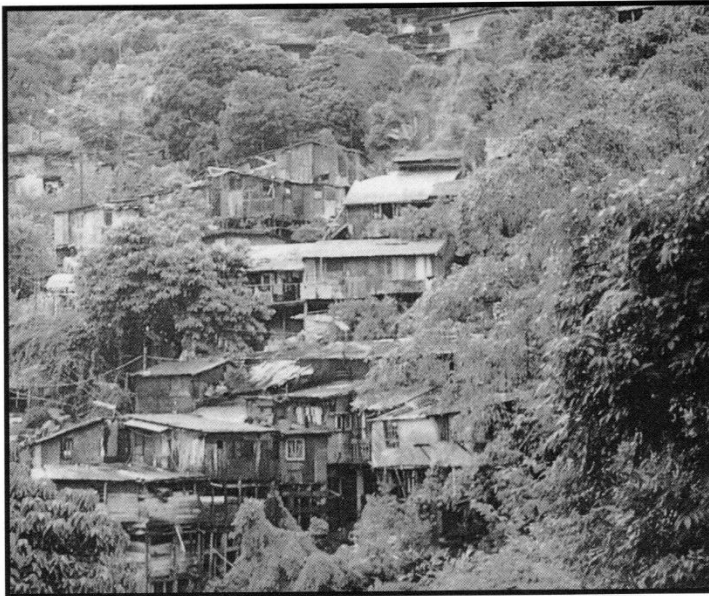


Fig.134 Hillside village in Thailand

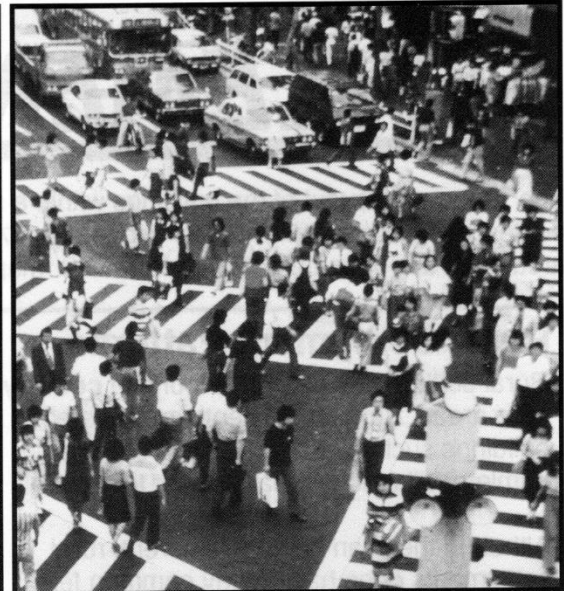




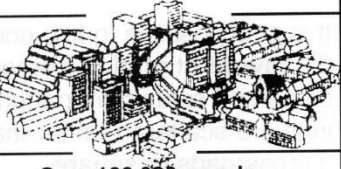


Fig.135 The Ginza, Tokyo (shopping district)

Settlements : Services

Fig.136

Settlement	Farmhouse	Hamlet	Village	Town	City
Sketch					
Size	One family	Up to 50 people	50 - 5000 people	5000 - 100,000 people	Over 100,000 people
Services Low Order (everyday)	None	Bus stop	General Store Primary School	Newsagents, bakers, Primary & Secondary Schools	Many newsagents, bakers Primary & Secondary Schools Buses
Middle Order (weekly)	None	None	Church	Pubs, Sports Centres Library, Taxi Ranks	Many Pubs, Sports Centres Libraries, Taxi Ranks
High Order (monthly or more)	None	None	None	Railway Station, Shoe Shop, Dentists, Hairdressers	Airport, University, Railway Station, Many Shoe Shops, Dentist, Travel Agents

Settlements

Tasks

- What is a **settlement**?
 - Write a sentence to explain what each of the following means - **Urban, Rural, Site, Situation & Services**
 - Draw a simple diagram to show settlements from **smallest to largest** (see fig.132)
 - Name an example of each settlement shown in your diagram known to you.
- Look at figure 133. Make a larger copy of then fill in the table below for each settlement A to I.
- Which types of settlement are shown in figures 131, 134 and 135?
 - Which of the settlements would you most like to live in? Why?
- Give at least **two** examples of each of the following services - **Low order** (everyday), **middle order** (weekly) & **high order** (monthly or more) services.
 - Why would you most likely find a **shoe shop** in a town and not in a village?

Letter	Type	Site	Name
A	Hamlet	Good flat land with water nearby	Tinyville
B	Farm	In flat, fertile land	Big Farm
C	Hamlet	Beside a spring	Waterly

Summary

A settlement is any place where people live. Settlements vary in size and the services they provide for people. The site and situation of any settlement are important in deciding its growth and development.

Settlements

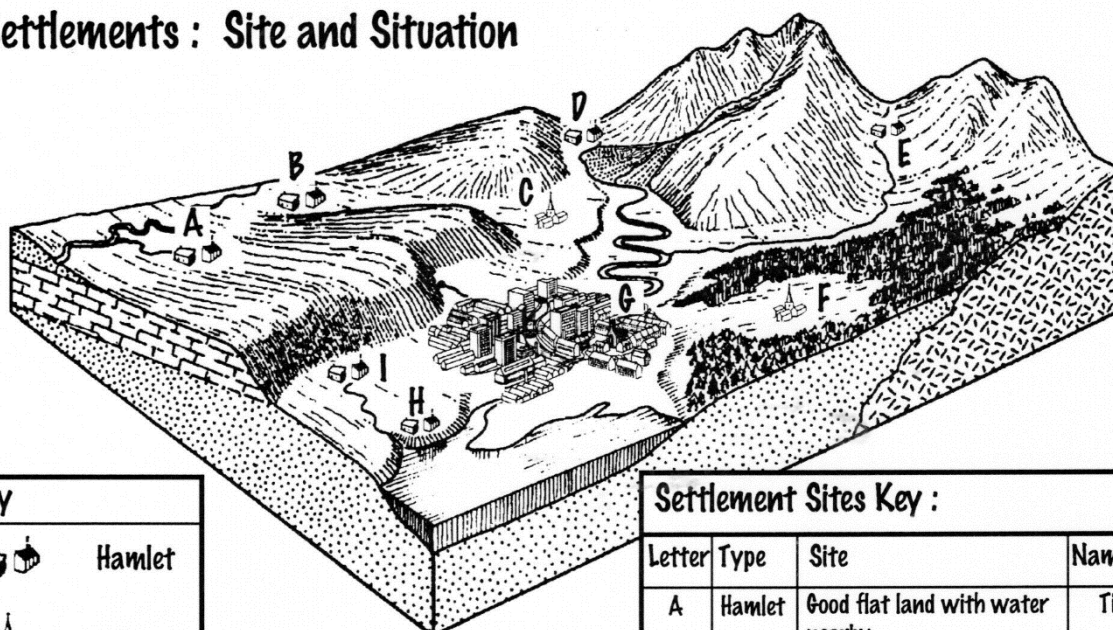
1. What is a **settlement** ? _____



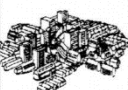
2. What is the **site** of a settlement ? _____

3. What is meant by the **situation** of a settlement ? _____

Look at the diagram below

Settlements : Site and Situation



Key	
	Hamlet
	Village
	City

Settlement Sites Key :

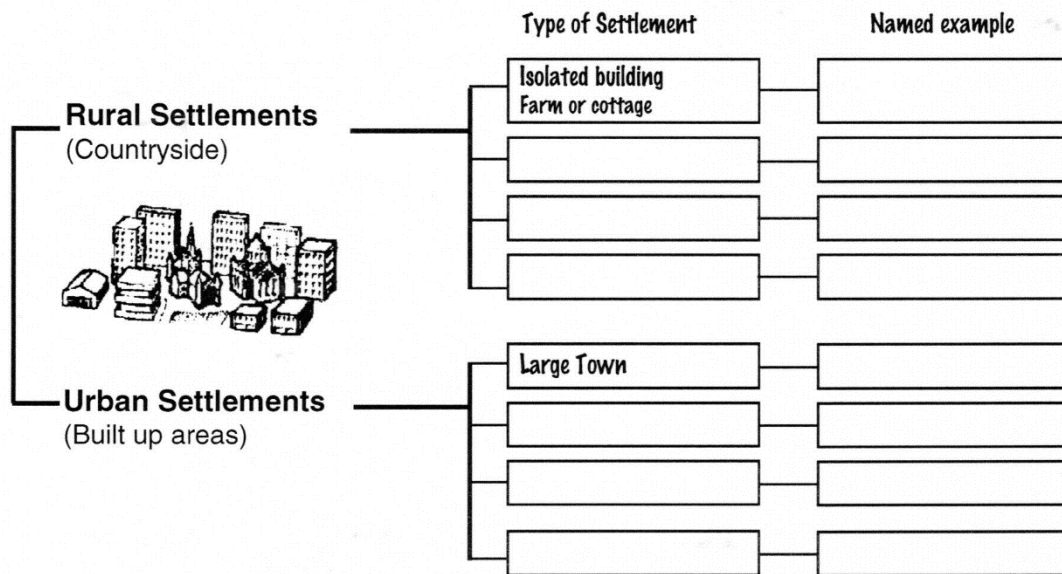
Letter	Type	Site	Name
A	Hamlet	Good flat land with water nearby	Tinyville
		Beside a spring for water	
		Easy to defend, eg. hilltop	
		At a crossing point on a river	
		At a place where routes cross	
		A dry site in marshland	
		Coastal fishing area	
		On an island	
		A dry site in marshland	
		In a forest clearing	
		In flat fertile land	
		Beside fast flowing water for power	

4. Fill in the **Settlement Sites Key** opposite by choosing the most correct settlement **A** to **I** to fit the description of each site. **A** has been done for you.
Note: not all the site descriptions will be used.

Answer overleaf -

5. Describe the **situation** of the large city on the above diagram.
6. For the settlement in which you live, describe its **site** and **situation**.

Settlements : Types & Services



- Look at the diagram above and fig.132
 - Fill in the missing information about the size of settlements from smallest to largest.
 - Give an example of each type of settlement known to you.
- All settlements serve some purpose. For each of the following types of settlement, write a sentence to describe their purpose (or **function**) :-

Residential settlements _____



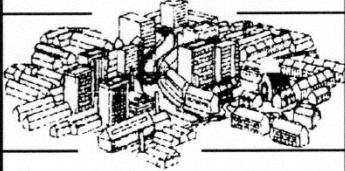
Market town _____

Holiday Resort _____

Capital City _____

- Most settlements provide **services** for the people that live in them.
Look at figure 136 Fill in the missing information in the table below.

Settlements : Services

Settlement	Farmhouse		Village		
Sketch					
Size	One family		50 - 5000 people		
Services Low Order ()	None		General Store Primary School		Many newsagents, bakers Primary & Secondary Schools Buses
Middle Order ()	None				
High Order (monthly or more)	None		None	Railway Station, Shoe Shop, Dentists, Hairdressers	Airport, University, Railway Station, Many Shoe Shops, Dentist, Travel Agents

Settlements : Services

1. Fill in the table below about **types of services** provided in different settlements.

Service Order	How Often	Examples of the type of service	Found in the following size of settlement
Low Order			
Middle Order			
High Order			

Read the following information.

Some settlements have more services than others. Small settlements for example provide services for the people living in them. Large settlements, for example, towns and cities, provide services not only for the people living in them but also for those people living in a larger area surrounding them.

2. Find out about the range of services within the area you live. Use the **Yellow Pages** directory to help you. Fill in the table below after choosing six settlements of different size. Use a **point scale** to fill in the table - write a **1** if the service selected is found in the settlement and write a **0** if the service is not found. Work out the **totals** for each settlement and fill in the boxes below.

SETTLEMENT NAME	SETTLEMENT TYPE	General Store	Bank	Petrol Station	Supermarket	Post Office	Jeweller	Chemist	Theatre	College	Primary School	Secondary School	Cathedral	Railway Station	Shoe Shop	Travel Agent	Airport	Pub	TOTALS
	HAMLET																		
	VILLAGE																		
	VILLAGE																		
	TOWN																		
	TOWN																		
	CITY																		

Answer the following questions on the back of this sheet.

3. i. Which services were only found in the **city** ?
 ii. Which services were most often found in the settlements listed ?
 iii. What do the results of your investigation into size of settlements and the services they provide tell you ?

SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

The shape and layout of the buildings within a settlement is called a **settlement pattern**. Settlements can be described as **rural** (fig.138) or **urban** (fig.137). Settlement patterns can be found in both rural and urban areas and are often best viewed from O.S. maps.

Rural Settlement Patterns

Rural settlements are those found in **country-side** areas. Rural settlements are isolated buildings such as farmhouses or cottages, hamlets, villages or small market towns.

Although they can be very different, rural settlements often have many common features. For example, villages often have a church and local primary school. Most hamlets have few services but many have a bus stop, post box or street lights.

It is also possible to find common patterns in the **layout** of rural settlements, such as a dispersed settlement pattern where the buildings are scattered rather than grouped around a crossroads or square.

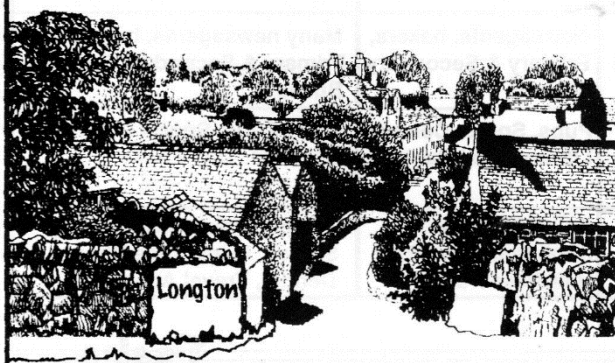
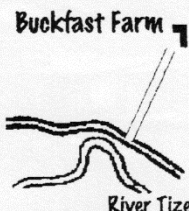


Fig.137

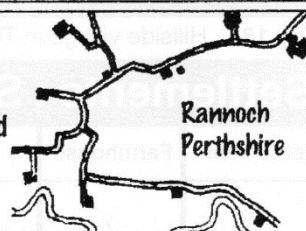
Isolated settlement

An individual or separate farmhouse or house found in a rural area.



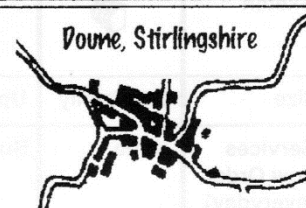
Dispersed settlement

A pattern of scattered buildings, sometimes called a hamlet or township (in the Highlands)



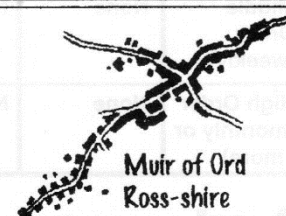
Nucleated settlement

A grouping of buildings clustered around a crossroads or square. Often called a village.



Linear settlement

A strung-out settlement which is long and narrow. Often found along a road, railway line or valley floor.



Settlement Patterns

Tasks

1.
 - i. Write a sentence to explain the following - Rural settlements, Urban settlements
 - ii. Make your own simple notes on the following types of settlement pattern isolated, dispersed, nucleated, linear
 - iii. Use an O.S. map and find at least two examples of each of the types of settlement pattern in (ii).
2.
 - i. In which ways do all settlements, no matter their size or function (job), have common features?
 - ii. How do urban settlements differ from rural settlements? Make a list.
3.
 - i. Make a list of all the ways in which land is being used in the photographs - figs. 131, 134 and 138.
 - ii. What is a land use zone?
 - iii. What is a C.B.D.?
4. Look at figure 138.
 - i. What is meant by developed and developing countries?
 - ii. What types of land use are found in most cities in developed countries?
 - iii. What are the main differences between cities in developed and developing countries?
 - iv. In which ways are they the same?

Summary

Settlements can be described as rural or urban. All settlements have many common features. There are major differences between cities in developed and developing countries

No two towns or cities are exactly the same but larger urban areas have many things in common. Geographers study the layout of buildings and their uses within large urban areas. From these studies, it has been found that different types of buildings tend to be grouped together into separate areas or **zones**. Within each of the zones, different **land uses** (ways of using the land) can be found. For example, most large settlements have high-rise buildings or skyscrapers at their centre (fig.138). The high-rise zone is known as the **Central Business District** (or **C.B.D.**). In the CBD there are likely to be large offices and many shops, car parks and bus and rail stations.

Maps and diagrams can be used to show different areas of large settlements. They are called **Land Use maps or diagrams**. The main land use zones of a typical city in a **developed** (or wealthy) country are shown in fig.138. Not all cities in developed countries such as the U.K. or Germany will have exactly the same land use zones but most will have at least one CBD. There will also be zones of **older housing**, usually close to original city centre. The **industrial areas** will be slowly changing from the old factories and docks near the city centre to the modern industrial estates on the city outskirts. There will be many large **suburbs** (housing or residential areas found around the outer city). Surrounding the city will be a **greenbelt** (an area of protected countryside) and many small villages or towns. Transport links such as motorways and railway lines will also be found criss-crossing the city and linking it with other settlements.

The planning and organisation of many cities is often painstaking. In many cities in **developing** countries (less wealthy countries) such as Calcutta in India, land use planning is very difficult. The city is growing very quickly and new housing areas often called **Shanty Towns** can spring up within days. Most have huge problems as more and more people from rural areas flock to them in search of what they hope will be a better life.

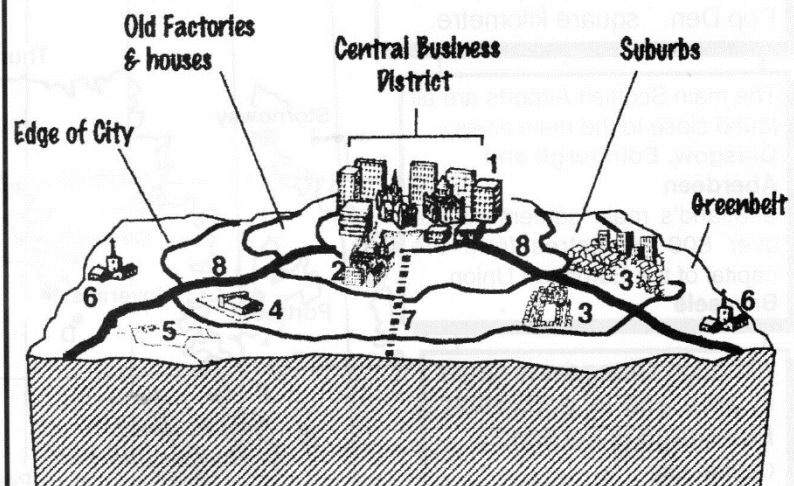
Urban Settlement Patterns

Fig.138



Land Use Diagram of a City in a Developed Country

For example - London, Edinburgh, Frankfurt (Germany), Madrid (Spain)

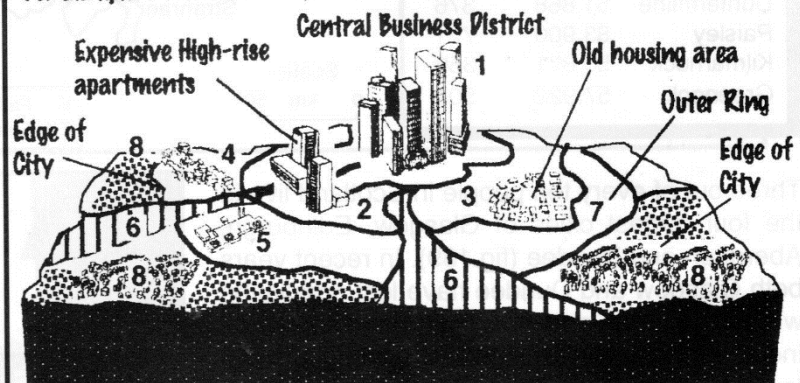


Key to Land Uses

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 CBD - High-rise offices, shops, banks, stations, cinemas, theatres, etc | 4 Modern industries & shopping centres |
| 2 Old factory buildings & chimneys | 5 Farms, parks, golf courses |
| 3 Housing estates, schools & sports centres | 6 Other settlements nearby |
| | 7 Main railway lines |
| | 8 Motorways |

Land Use Diagram of a City in a Developing Country

For example - Calcutta (India), Sao Paulo (Brazil), Lima (Peru), Nairobi (Kenya)



Key to Land Uses

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 CBD - High-rise offices, shops, banks, stations, cinemas, theatres, etc | 5 Industrial area |
| 2 Rich housing area | 6 Transport zone - main roads and railways |
| 3 Poor quality housing zone | 7 Areas of locally built improved housing schemes |
| 4 Zone of poor quality housing | 8 Shanty towns - home to millions |



Fig.140 Glasgow - Scotland's largest settlement

Fig.141 Edinburgh - Scotland's Capital City



Scotland's main settlements, in common with cities in many other developed countries, have many problems to try to solve (figs. 140 to 142). As settlements age, many of their older buildings, roads and services such as water and sewage pipes, power and transport lines need to be improved or rebuilt. In Glasgow, 69 out of every 100 people work in offices, shops, banks, schools, transport, hotels and restaurants, many of these workers are based in Glasgow's CBD. This leads to problems of congestion and pollution in the city centre.

Problems in Scotland's Cities

Fig.142

Problem	Solution
High costs and expensive land	Build large office and shopping centres such as the St.James' Centre (Edinburgh). Build large centres on the outskirts such as The Gyle (Edinburgh)
Lack of space	Build high-rise buildings. Build new out of town shopping centres and industrial estates.
Traffic jams and pollution	Build Ring Roads and Motorways through the city centre. Provide 'Park and Ride' schemes and out of town car parks. Improve Bus services.
Too many cars in the C.B.D.	Restrict or ban cars. Build multi-storey car parks. Improve bus or train services
Too many old houses and industries High-rise flats	Many answers have been tried.... Move the people out and knock down the old buildings. Build high-rise flats in their place. Move people and industries to New Towns such as East Kilbride. Build large new housing schemes on the outskirts of large cities such as Easterhouse (Glasgow). Renovate (repair and improve) the old buildings. Improve old buildings by installing central heating, double-glazing, new plumbing and electrics, new decoration and security systems.



Scottish Settlements Tasks

- Using a blank map of Scotland make your own copy of fig.139. Mark on your map the four main cities and main towns.
 - Which of Scotland's settlements can be found at **Latitude** and **Longitude**-
 - 58°N, 4°W
 - 59°N, 3°W?
 - What is the Latitude and Longitude of
 - Edinburgh
 - Portree?
- Look at the list of **Scotland's Top Ten settlements** (fig.139). Make a list showing the Top Ten settlements **in order of size of population**.
- What percentage of people in Scotland live in
 - the four main cities
 - urban areas?
 - East Kilbride is a **New Town**. How many others are there and what are their names?
 - How many of the five Scottish New Towns are in the top ten populated settlements?
- Look at figures 140 and 141. Write a report on the problems shown in each photograph.
- Choose any **three** problems listed in figure 142 and for each, write a sentence to explain what solutions (or answers) have been tried.
Are there any other answers to these problems?

SUMMARY

Most people in Scotland live in urban areas. Three out of ten people live in Scotland's four main cities. There are five New Towns in Scotland. All cities try to find solutions to their many urban problems.

Scottish Settlements

1. How many people live in the four largest cities in Scotland ?

2. Which of the cities have lost population ?

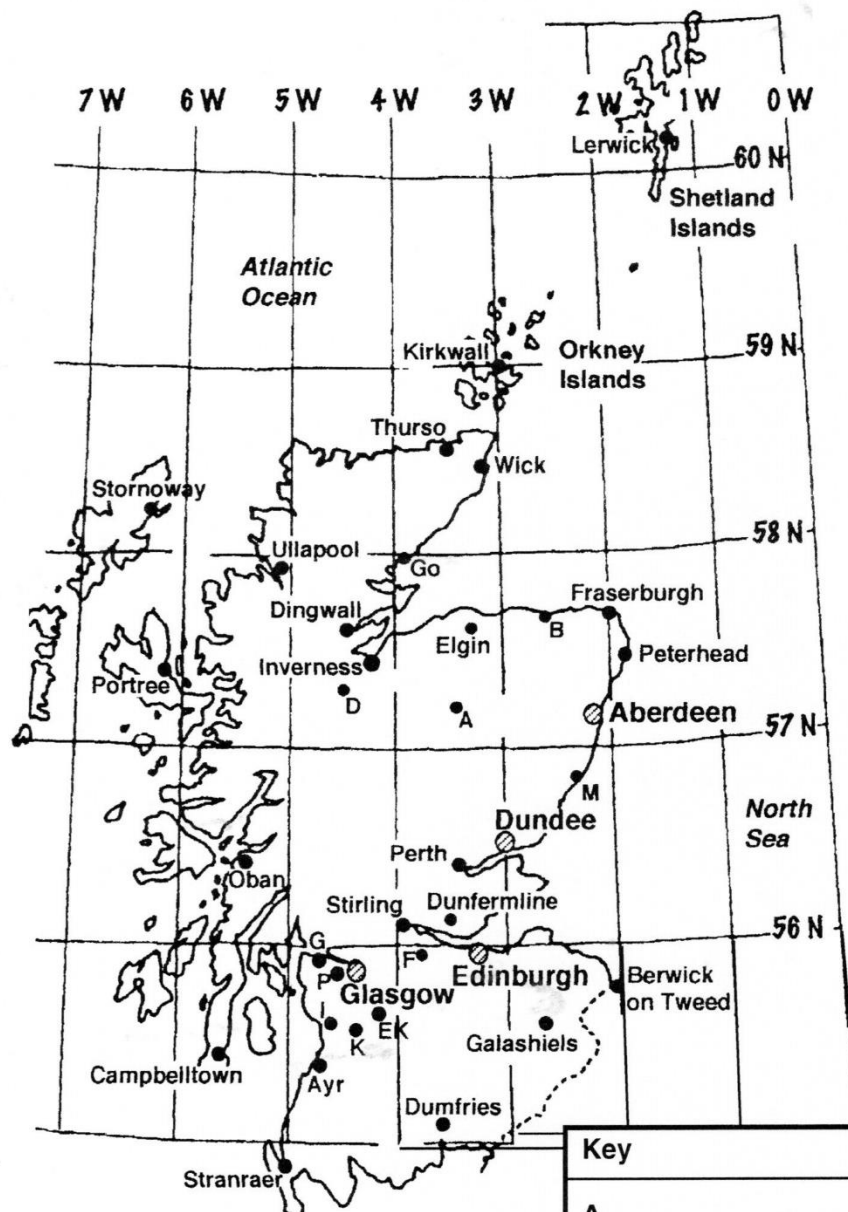
3. Make a list of Scotland's five **New Towns** -

4. What is the **latitude** & **longitude** of each of the following settlements shown on the map -

Golspie _____

Kirkwall _____

Edinburgh _____



5. Use figure 139 to help you fill in the **key** to the map.

Answer the following questions on the back of this sheet.

6. Make a list of **Scotland's Top Ten Settlements**, in order of -
Size of settlement population

Key	
A	_____
B	_____
D	_____
EK	_____
F	_____
Go	_____
G	_____
I	_____
K	_____
M	_____
P	_____

7. i. Make a list of the services shown in both figures 140 and 141.
ii. Make a list of the problems of large settlements as shown in both figure 140 and 141.
8. What is the **latitude** and **longitude** of the settlement in which you live ?
9. Mark the missing New Towns on the map of Scotland.

British Settlements

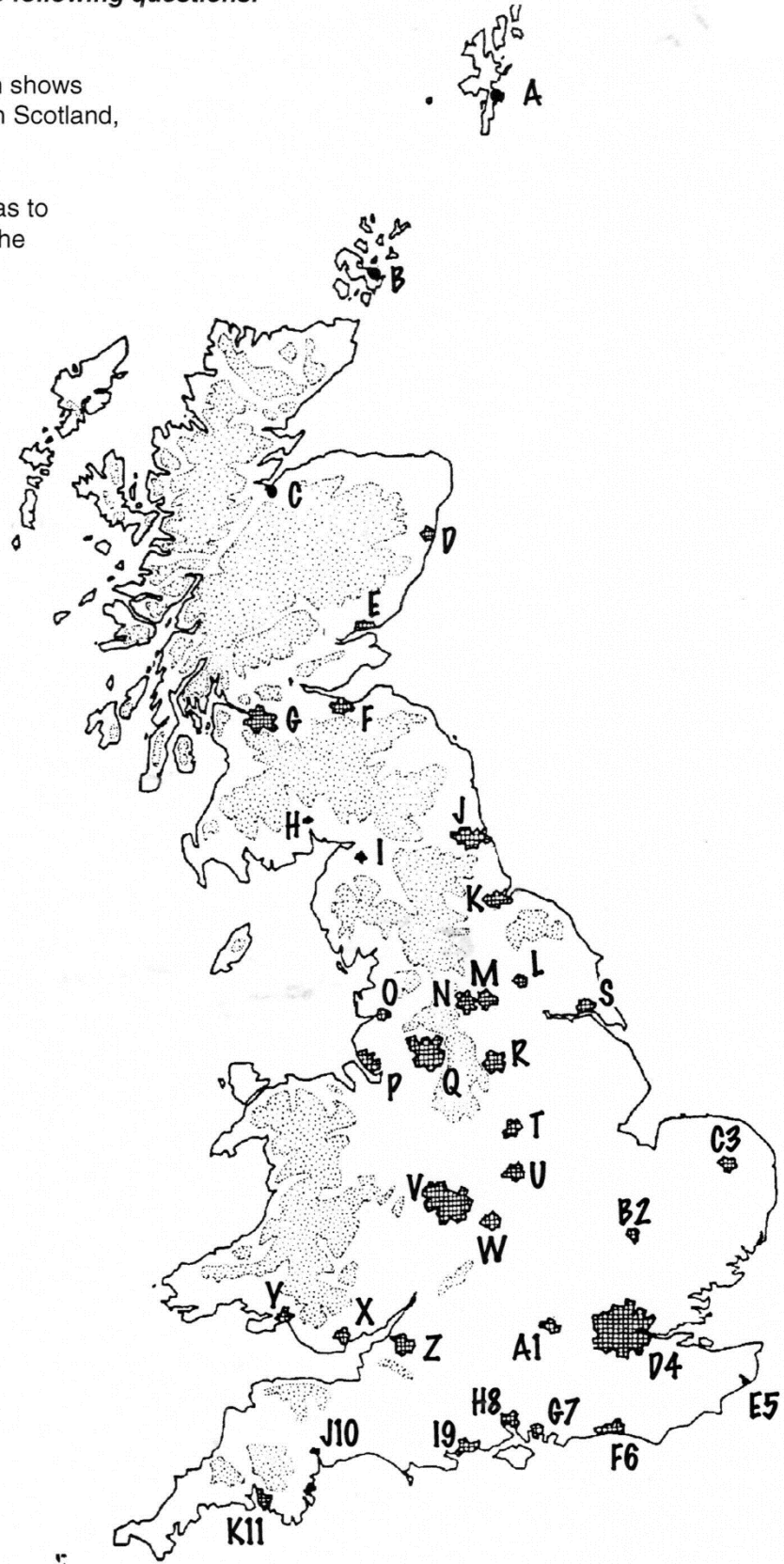
Use an atlas to help you with the following questions.

- Look at the map below which shows some the main settlements in Scotland, Wales and England.

Use a political map in the atlas to help you fill in the names of the settlements listed below

Key to Settlements

A	
B	
C	
D	
E	
F	
G	
H	
I	
J	
K	
L	
M	
N	
O	
P	
Q	
R	
S	
T	
U	
V	
W	
X	
Y	
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E5	
F6	
G7	
H8	
I9	
J10	
K11	




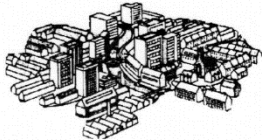


Settlements Test 1

Name	Class	Date	/30
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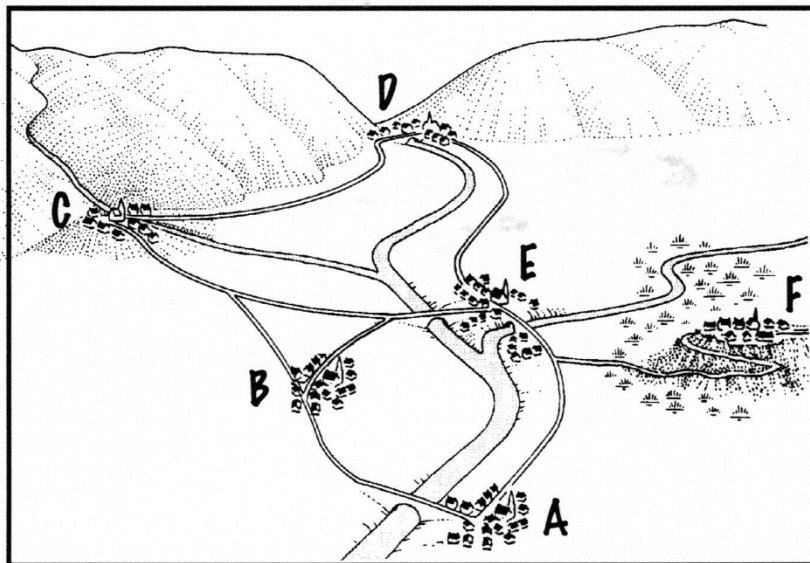
1. What is a **settlement** ? _____
 _____ (2)

2. Fill in the table below so it shows settlements in order of size and purpose. (5)

Sketch					
Type of settlement		HAMLET			

3. What is the **site** of a settlement ? _____
 _____ (2)

Look at the diagram below which shows different sites for different settlements.



4. Fill in the table below for settlements A to F. (6)

Settlement	Site of settlement	Settlement	Site of settlement
	Valley site		Where two rivers meet
	On fertile land at the foot of hills		In flat fertile land where roads meet
	On a hill top		Beside a river

Settlements Test 2

5. i. Which settlement **C**, **E** or **F** would have been easiest to defend in the past ? _____ ①
- ii. Give reasons for your choice. _____

_____ ②

Look at the table of information below then answer question 6 below.

Service	Settlement A	Settlement B	Settlement C	Settlement D
Airport	NO	NO	YES	NO
University	NO	NO	YES	NO
Theatre	NO	YES	YES	NO
Piano Shop	NO	NO	YES	NO
Jeweller	NO	YES	YES	NO
Bank	NO	YES	YES	NO
Chemist	NO	YES	YES	NO
Bakers	NO	YES	YES	NO
Petrol Station	YES	YES	YES	NO
Primary School	YES	YES	YES	NO
General Store	YES	YES	YES	NO
Bus Stop	YES	YES	YES	YES

6. i. Which type of settlements are **A** to **D** above ?

Settlement A _____

Settlement B _____

Settlement C _____


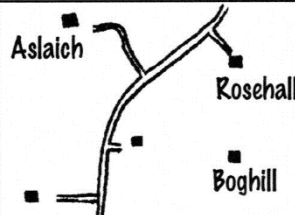
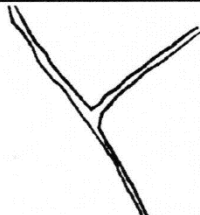
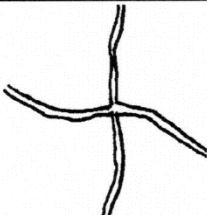
Settlement D _____ ④

- ii. Give reasons for your answer for

Settlement D _____ ②

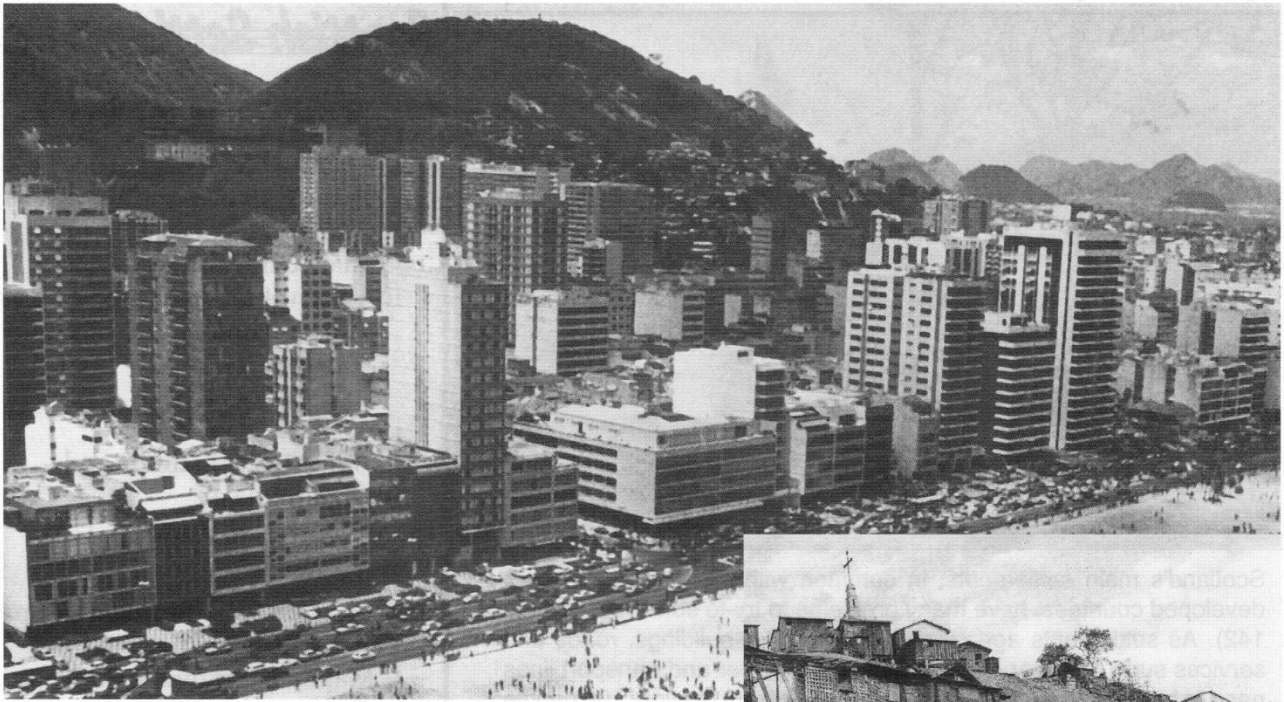
Settlement C _____ ②

7. Fill in the sketch map boxes below to show a **linear** settlement and a **nucleated** settlement. ②

Isolated settlement	Dispersed settlement	Linear settlement	Nucleated settlement
			

8. All large settlements have a **C.B.D.** What does C.B.D. mean ? _____ ②

Fig.143 Rio de Janeiro - Copacabana Beach



URBANISATION

Urbanisation means more people living in the world's towns and cities. In 1900, about 15% of the world's population lived in towns and cities. By the year 2020, it is expected to be nearer 60%. Urbanisation also means more and larger settlements, especially in the developing countries of South America and South Asia.

The growth of cities such as Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (fig.143) has been very rapid in recent years. There are two main reasons for this growth. The population of many developing countries is growing quickly. More and more people are moving from rural to urban areas in search of what they see is a better way of life. **Megacities** (giant cities) such as Rio or Mexico City lure millions of people in search of better paid work, education, entertainment and housing. But many cities are already overcrowded and unable to cope. People are forced into building ramshackle houses in large, unplanned slum settlements as somewhere to stay (fig.144). Many children live and work on the streets (fig.145). Most of the population remains poor and living in unhealthy conditions.

Some developed countries have high urbanisation rates such as the U.K. and Australia (fig.146). But the fastest growing cities are found in developing countries such as Brazil, Mexico, India and China. The world's largest megacity is Guangzhou-Foshan, China expected to be home to over 46 million people by the year 2020.

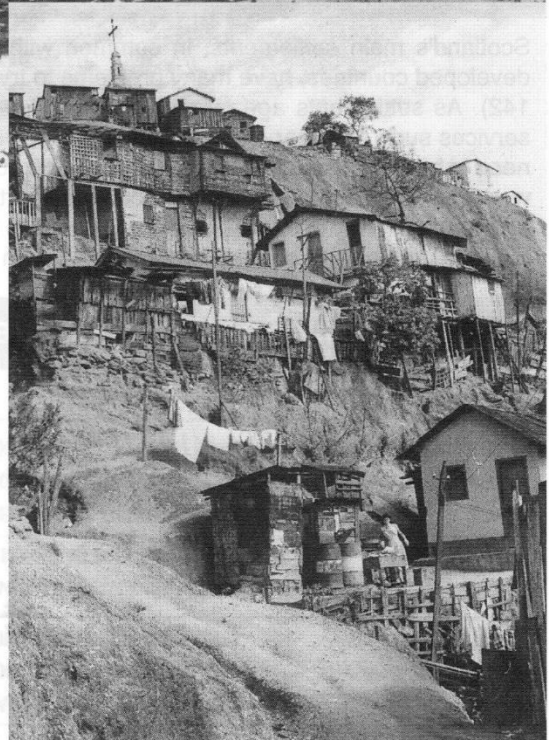


Fig.144 A hillside Favela or slum settlement in Rio

Street Children

Fig.145

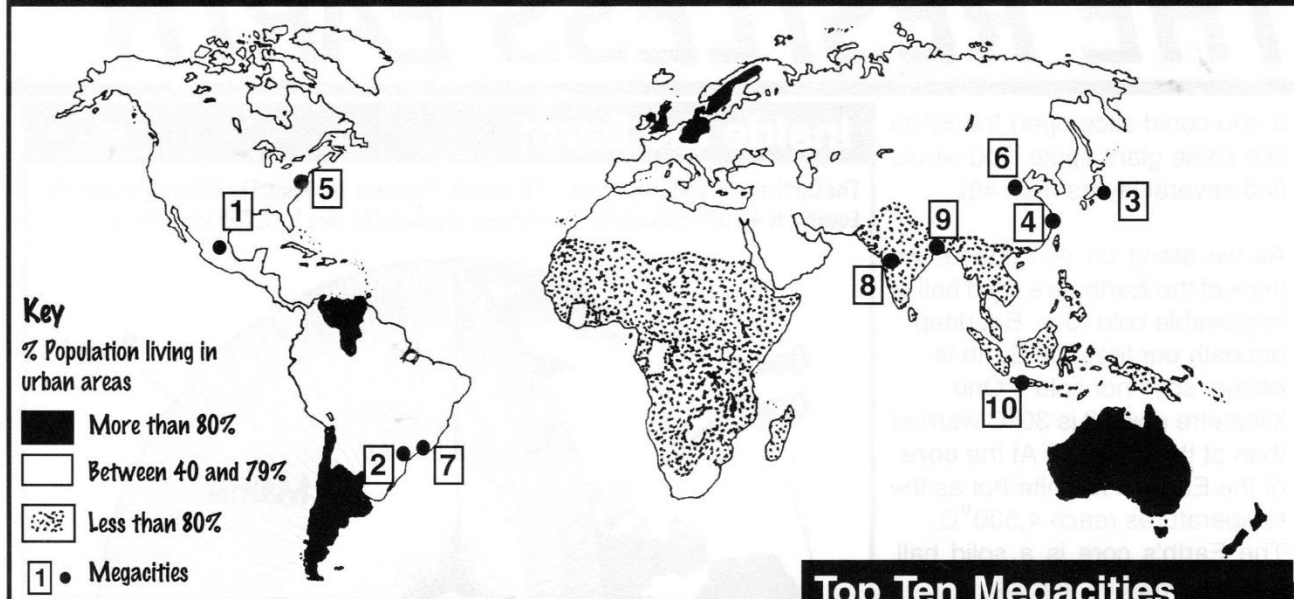
40 million children spend their days on the streets of Megacities - often working. Most keep in touch with their families but millions live, eat and sleep on the street.

- Most Street Children : **Brazil**
- Most working children : **India**
- Main reasons why children live on the street :
 - 28%** due to **hunger and poverty** in their homes
 - 25%** due to bad treatment at home
 - 21%** sent by family
 - 12%** nothing else to do



World Urbanisation Map

Fig.146



Top Ten Megacities

year 2000	year 2020	popn. m
No. Megacity		
1. Mexico City	1 Guangzhou-Foshan	46
2. Sao Paulo	2 Tokyo-Yokohama	40
3. Tokyo	3 Shanghai	36
4. Shanghai	4 Jakarta	31
5. New York	5 Delhi	30
6. Peking	6 Manila	25
7. Rio	7 Mumbai	25
8. Mumbai	8 Seoul-Incheon	25
9. Kolkata	9 Mexico City,	23
10. Jakarta	10 New York	22

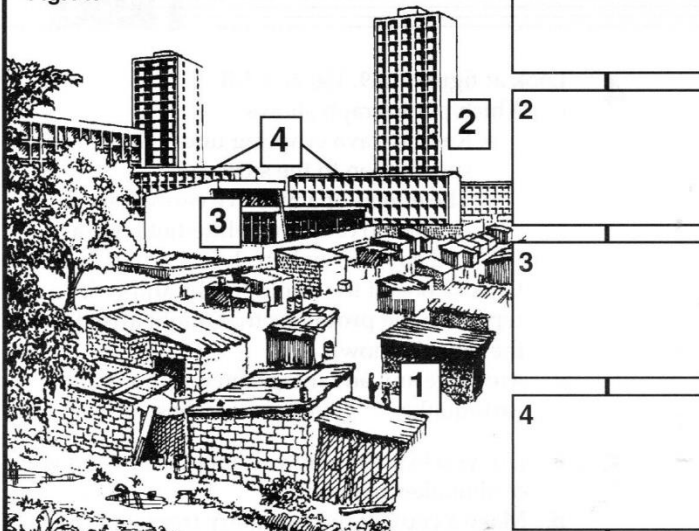
Urbanisation Tasks

1.
 - i. What is **urbanisation** ?
 - ii. How many people will live in urban areas in the year 2020? (hint total popn. 7.7 bn in 2020)
 - iii. What is a **Megacity** ? Give some examples.
 - iv. What is a **favela** ? (see fig.144)
2. Look at figures 143 and 144.
 - i. Write a sentence to describe the settlements shown in each photograph.
 - ii. What do you think life would be like for people living in each of the settlements shown in the photographs ?
 - iii. Do the two photographs show anything in common ?
3.
 - i. Why do people move to megacities ?
 - ii. Draw a **bar graph** to show the Top Ten Megacities.
 - iii. Where are most of the megacities to be found ?

4. The map shows the top ten megacities in 2000, use a different key and place the top ten megacities in 2020 on the map. How has the distribution of the top ten changed?
5.
 - i. Make your own simple copy of figure 147.
 - ii. Match each of the following statements with the correct number and box on fig.147 -

Housing in Rio

Fig.147



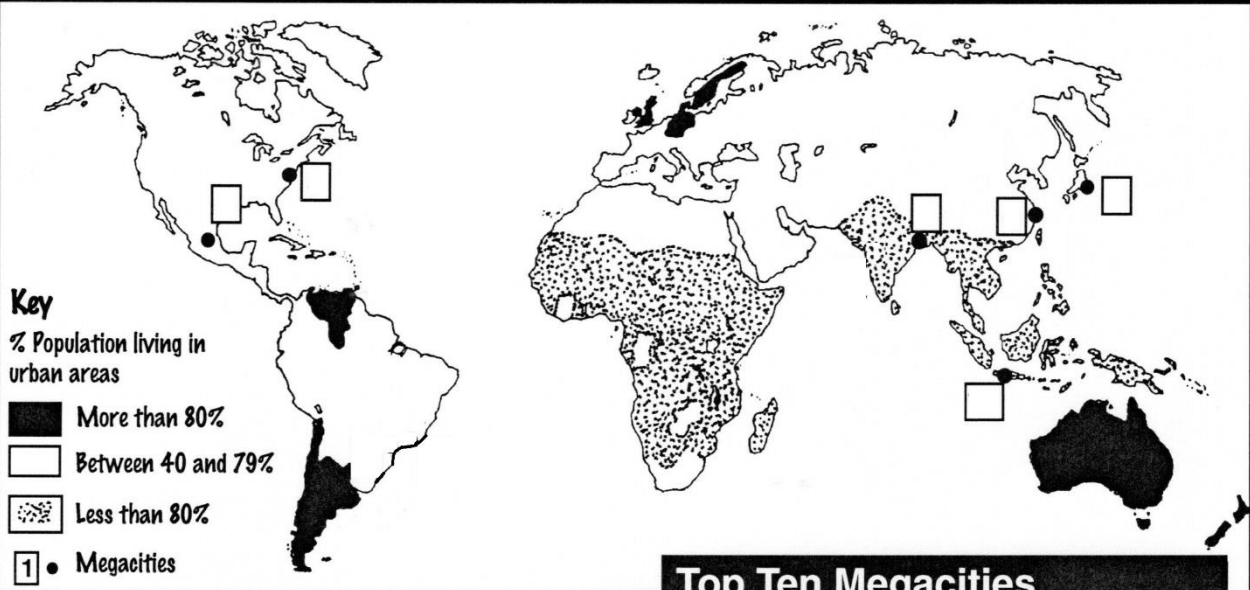
- a. Luxury flats in apartment blocks with good views over the city.
- b. Ramshackle housing in slum settlement or favela.
- c. Cheap housing in apartment blocks with water, bathrooms and electricity.
- d. Hostel for workers who live in Rio but send money back home to rural areas to support their families

SUMMARY

People move to large urban areas in search of what they see is a better way of life. Many urban areas in developing countries suffer problems because of urbanisation (fast urban growth), Slum settlements house millions in overcrowded, unplanned housing areas.

Urbanisation

World Urbanisation Map



Top Ten Megacities

by the year

No.	Megacity	Country	Millions
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7.			
8.			
9.			
10.			

1. What is **urbanisation** ? _____

2. What is a **giant city** called ? _____

3. The map above shows World Urbanisation.
 For each of the following countries state their
 %Population living in urban areas -

U.K.	_____	Chile	_____
Spain	_____	USA	_____
Sudan	_____	Finland	_____

4. Name the **megacities** and their **countries** in the key to the **Top Ten Megacities** above.
 Some of the ten locations are on the map already, use an atlas to place the rest.

5. Where are most of the megacities found ? _____

6. Why are megacities growing so quickly ? _____

7. Describe the growth and problems of megacities such as Rio de Janeiro in Brazil.