

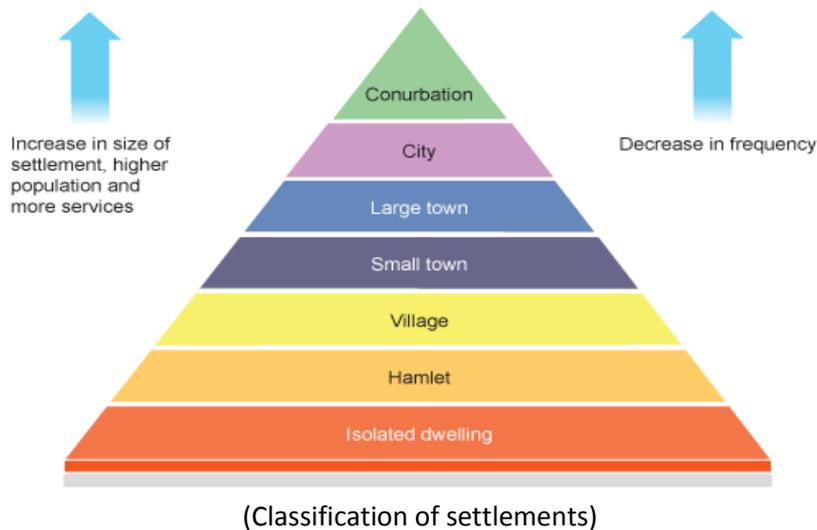
1. SETTLEMENTS

1.1. GENERAL ASPECTS

What are settlements?

Answer:

A settlement may be as small as a single house in a remote area or as large as a mega city (a city with over 10 million residents).



1.2. Types of settlements

- A settlement may be **permanent** or **temporary**. An example of a temporary settlement is a refugee camp. However, a temporary settlement may become permanent over time. This has happened to many refugee camps that have been built in conflict zones.

<i>Large settlements which provide services for the areas around are....</i>	...rural
<i>Settlements which are small and located in the countryside are.....</i>	...urban

1.3. Settlement function

The reason a settlement was developed or built can be thought of as its **function**.

Activity 1. Write out the following sentences and fill in the missing words, using the word box to help you.

The function of a settlement relates to its _____ and subsequent (later) development. Today, most large settlements have several functions; because of this they are known as _____ - _____. Sometimes, the original function is no longer applicable (eg. most British towns do not need a _____ function). Often, the function of a settlement _____ over time (eg. a former fishing village may now be a _____ _____).

changes defensive earlier functional multi resort tourist

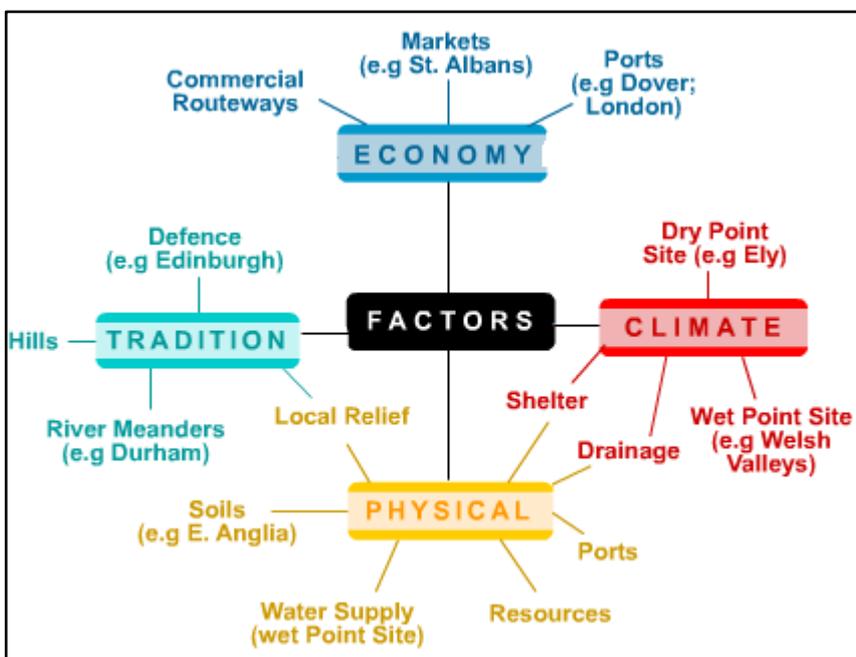
Activity 2. Sort out the settlement function with its correct meaning.

Function	Meaning
1. Market Town	a. exploration of fuel and minerals
2. Industrial Town	b. transport node on coast, rivers, lakes
3. Mining Town	c. collection and distribution centres for farmers and services to machinery
4. Port	d. where raw materials are processed into manufactured goods
5. Route Centre	e. to provide for needs in parts of a country
6. Service Centre	f. on junctions of several natural roads
7. Administrative centres	g. attract people from parts of the world to live and study
8. Cultural/ Religious Settlement	h. these offer government offices and general office buildings
9. Residential town	i. cater for the needs of tourists, mostly on the coast or in mountains
10. Tourist resort	j. where the majority of inhabitants might work somewhere else

Activity 3. Put the settlements in the correct column.

Liverpool, Cardiff, Swansea, Sheffield, Great Yarmouth, Poole, Kingston upon Thames, Southport, Manchester, Brighton;

Ports	Industrial towns	Tourist resorts	Administrative centres	Market towns



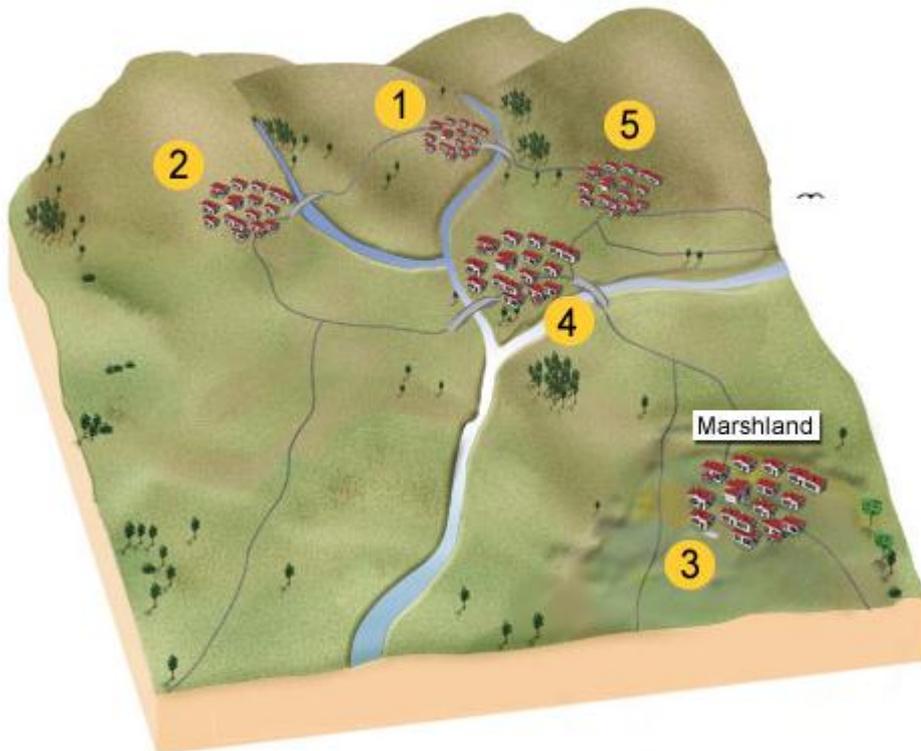
1.4. Settlement site and situation

The piece of land upon which a settlement is built is the **settlement site**. There are many reasons why a site might be chosen for the development of a settlement and some factors will be more important than others.

The **site** of a settlement describes the physical nature of where it is located. Factors such as water supply, building materials, quality of soil,

climate, shelter and defence were all considered when settlements were first established.

Site	Characteristics
<i>Defensive</i>	Difficult to attack e.g. hill-top or island
<i>Hill-foot</i>	Sheltered, with flat land for building and farming
<i>Gap</i>	Lower, more sheltered land between two hills
<i>Wet point</i>	Close to water in a dry area
<i>Dry point</i>	On higher, dry area close to wet land e.g. marshes or flooding rivers
<i>Route centre</i>	Focus of routes (e.g. roads) from surrounding area
<i>Bridging point</i>	Where bridges can be built over a river



Activity 4. Identify the type of site by matching each settlement letter to the appropriate description of its site.

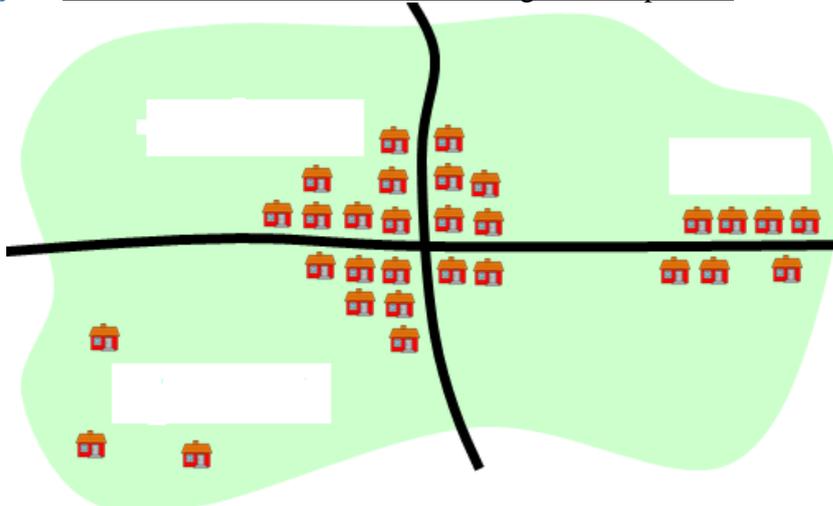
Site Description	Settlement
<i>Hill-foot</i>	
<i>Gap</i>	
<i>Wet-Point</i>	
<i>Dry-Point</i>	
<i>Route Centre</i>	

2. RURAL SETTLEMENTS

Rural settlements have developed three main patterns depending on the landscape they are situated in:

- nucleated**- the buildings are groups together (e.g. lowlands of Britain)
- linear**- the settlement has developed along a line (e.g. valleys)
- dispersed**- the buildings are spread apart (e.g. in upland areas, with large areas of farmland separating the houses)

Activity 5. Mark the rural settlements according to their pattern.



Activity 6. Word search.

B	B	X	L	H	N	B	W	W	I	R	R	A	L	E
I	O	O	U	O	I	E	U	U	E	R	R	A	V	O
R	E	L	U	F	O	S	W	T	E	M	M	O	O	P
M	L	D	J	R	L	P	S	C	A	M	H	L	L	O
I	B	R	I	Q	N	E	R	N	A	D	R	Y	U	D
N	B	O	F	S	C	E	C	E	N	S	M	J	N	L
G	R	M	L	I	E	H	M	A	V	O	T	O	L	E
H	A	P	E	T	E	E	N	O	U	I	D	L	E	I
A	D	L	J	S	O	O	T	T	U	N	L	M	E	F
M	F	T	T	J	T	N	H	T	O	T	Q	R	D	F
L	O	E	B	H	E	U	L	L	H	V	H	X	S	E
X	R	T	G	M	A	H	G	N	I	T	T	O	N	H
G	D	I	C	C	O	V	E	N	T	R	Y	R	Z	S
S	R	S	T	O	K	E	O	N	T	R	E	N	T	D
B	C	Q	C	L	O	T	S	I	R	B	D	O	X	R

Find these cities in the word search.

London	Stoke on Trent	Leeds
Birmingham	Coventry	Sheffield
Manchester	Bradford	
Liverpool	Nottingham	
Hull	Brighton and Hove	Bristol
Leicester	Newcastle	Bolton
Bournemouth	Teesside	

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Activity 7. Label the following cities on the map: *Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Inverness, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Norwich, Plymouth, Portsmouth, Sheffield, Swansea.*

Activity 8. Choose the correct answer:

- The largest city in Scotland is:
 - Aberdeen
 - Glasgow
- The following city is not in England:
 - Leeds
 - Cardiff
- This city is not a capital city:
 - Cardiff
 - Glasgow
- Manchester is a city in:
 - Wales
 - England
- Belfast is not the capital city of :
 - Ireland
 - Northern Ireland
- The ____ is the smallest settlement of the two.
 - hamlet
 - village
- A settlement that has developed along a river is:
 - dispersed
 - linear