What should I already know?
- Examples of different types of settlements
- How land can be used for different purposes
- Why humans look for and need different resources

What is a settlement?

A settlement is a place where people live. A settlement may be could be single house in a remote location or as large like a mega city.

A settlement can be permanent or temporary.
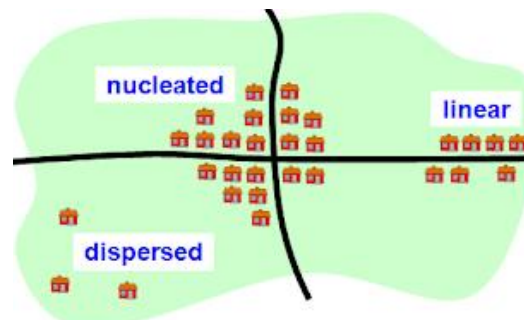
Key Vocabulary and definitions

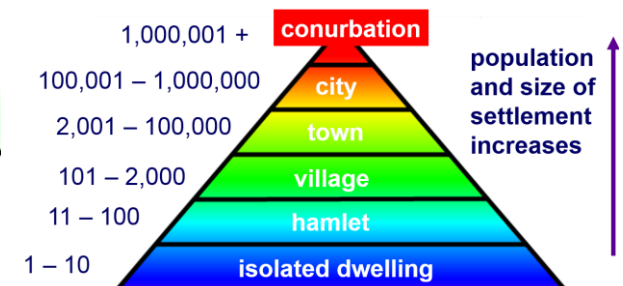|	
Early Settler	Someone who started the first places to live.
Nuclear Settlement	A place where buildings are centred around a focus point.
Linear Settlement	A place where buildings are based along a line or road.
Dispersed Settlement	A place where buildings are spread over a large area, with no pattern.
Function	The purpose of the settlement
Megacity	A city with a population of more than 10 million people.
Urban Problem	A challenge or negative situation faced by a city or town
HIC	Advanced Country, more developed.
LIC	Low Income Developing Country, less developed.
Sparse	An area with few people.
Dense	An area with lots of people.

Why do settlements grow?

Factors that encourage the start of settlement and then why it may continue to grow:

- Forest/Woodland = Building materials
- Stone/Rock = Building materials
- Hillsides = Shelter
- Highland = Protection and defences
- Rivers/Waterways = Drinking
- Flat Land = Makes construction easier
- Fertile soil = Makes food production easier

Settlement Patterns and Hierarchly

nucleated

linear

dispersed

1,000,001 +	conurbation
100,001 – 1,000,000	city
2,001 – 100,000	town
101 – 2,000	village
11 – 100	hamlet
1 – 10	isolated dwelling

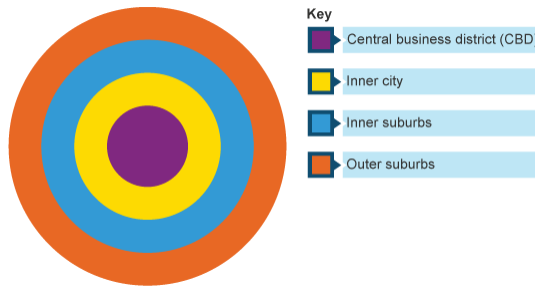population and size of settlement increases

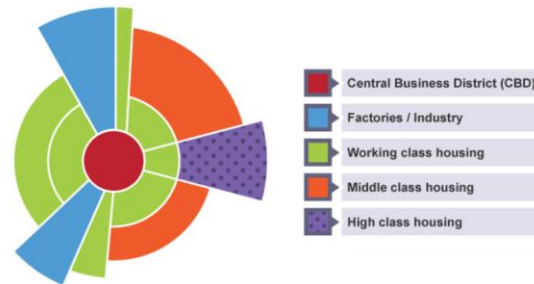Think about how the houses are placed? What could the reasons be for the different patterns?

As the size (and population) of the settlement increases the number of that settlement type decreases.

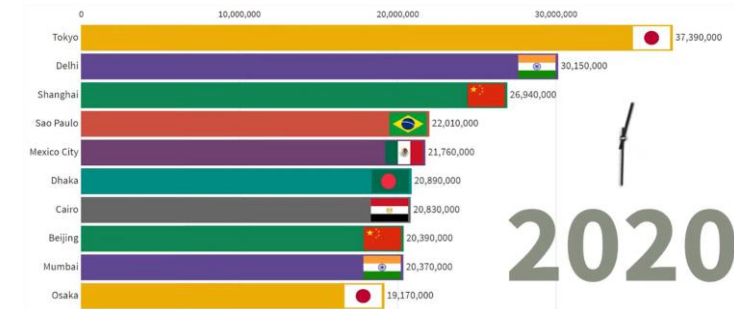# Year 7 – Settlements: What makes places different?

Settlement Models

Key
- Central business district (CBD)
- Inner city
- Inner suburbs
- Outer suburbs

- Central Business District (CBD)
- Factories / Industry
- Working class housing
- Middle class housing
- High class housing

Burgess Model – this model separates different land uses into concentric circles, changing as you move away from the city centre.

Hoyt Model – this model shows land use across a city broken down in sectors.

Megacities

A megacity is a very large city, with a population of 10 million people or more.

Tokyo	37,390,000
Delhi	30,150,000
Shanghai	26,940,000
Sao Paulo	22,010,000
Mexico City	21,760,000
Dhaka	20,890,000
Cairo	20,830,000
Beijing	20,390,000
Mumbai	20,370,000
Osaka	19,170,000

2020

Greenfield vs. Brownfield

An area of farming or forest land, or some other undeveloped site that is going to be built on.

Previously developed land that is going to be reused. It is often being used for industrial or commercial purposes, is now derelict and possibly contaminated

Sustainability

Meeting or the exceeding the needs of the present without affecting the ability of future generations to meet or exceed their own needs.

Problems urban areas?

When populations in urban areas start to increase too quickly or governments do not prepare/respond properly then a range of problems can occur:

HICs	LICs
• Lack of housing – not enough homes or suitable homes • Congestion – too much traffic for the roads to cope • Pollution – air is polluted from traffic • Derelict buildings – can lead to antisocial behaviour • Poor access to healthcare – not enough doctors/hospitals	• Overcrowding – not enough space for everyone • Competition for jobs – not enough jobs for all people • Lack of basic resources – not enough food, water and fuel • Disease – illness can spread quickly in less developed areas • Poor infrastructure – transport and communications fail