Villages, towns and cities are all settlements. The original site of a settlement was chosen because of certain location factors. These could include relief, soil, water supply and resources.

1. Join each location factor to the correct picture. One has been done for you.

   - Shelter and aspect
     - A site safe from flooding and away from marshy areas.
     - A place needed shelter from the prevailing south-westerly and cold northerly winds.
   - Food supplies
     - Stone, wood and clay were to be found nearby.
   - Bridging point
     - There was land for rearing animals and growing crops.
     - A place where the river was shallow and narrow enough to enable a bridge to be built.
   - Wet point
     - A good defensive site would be within a river bend or on a hill.
     - A place needed shelter from the prevailing south-westerly and cold northerly winds.
   - Defence
     - A settlement needed to be close to a reliable source of fresh water.
     - Fuel for heating and cooking could be found.
   - Dry point
   - Building materials
   - Food supplies
   - Fuel supply

2. Complete the grid using words from the Wordbox.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>L</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>t</th>
<th>i</th>
<th>o</th>
<th>n</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Wordbox**
- dry point
- building materials
- defence
- wet point
- shelter and aspect
- bridging point
- food supplies
- fuel supply
3.2 Site and situation

Early sites for settlements were chosen because of natural advantages such as good water supply, dry land, defence, shelter, farmland and building materials.

1. Cut out the dominoes below and study the key words written on them.
2. Working in pairs, place all the dominoes in a straight line, matching the correct terms.
3. In order to put a domino down, you will need to explain to your partner the link between the words. There is only one correct order!

Stick the dominoes in your book or file in the correct order.
You have to choose a site for settlement in the area of land shown in the drawing. Look carefully at the places labelled A to E, and work out the advantages and disadvantages of each site.

The table lists important factors to think about before choosing the best site.

Complete the table for each possible site. Give a score of 0 to 4 for each factor for each site.

- 4 = excellent
- 3 = very good
- 2 = good but has faults
- 1 = poor and only just acceptable
- 0 = unsatisfactory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factors</th>
<th>Site A</th>
<th>Site B</th>
<th>Site C</th>
<th>Site D</th>
<th>Site E</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crop land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing land</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fuel</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building materials</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flat land that does not flood</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Which do you think is the best site? Give reasons for your choice.

1. Write a paragraph to describe the location of your chosen site.
2. What would be the main problems of living at this site?
3.4 Types of settlement

Isolated farms, hamlets, villages and small market towns are found in the countryside. They are all rural settlements. Urban settlements are usually much larger and include towns, cities and conurbations. A conurbation is a large built-up area where towns and cities have joined together.

1. Use the underlined words to complete this diagram. It has been started for you.

A settlement pattern is the shape of the settlement.

- A dispersed settlement is spread out.
- A nucleated settlement has houses grouped together.
- A linear settlement has houses in a line.

2. Look at settlements A, B and C on the map.

___ is a dispersed settlement.
___ is a nucleated settlement.
___ is a linear settlement.

3. Copy the map and label it. Write a definition for each kind of settlement. Use pages 32 and 33 of the pupils’ book.

Extra London became a big city because its site had many natural advantages. Find out what these advantages were.
Settlements are places that are useful to people. They provide jobs, shops, offices, entertainments and other services. These are called the **functions** of a settlement.

1. Choose words from the Wordbox to complete the grid.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MAIN FUNCTIONS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   **Wordbox**
   - resort
   - capital
   - industrial
   - university
   - port
   - residential
   - market town
   - religious

2. Write in the table the main function of these four towns.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Main function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ships come in here. Their cargoes are loaded and unloaded.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is a large open space in the centre. People come here to buy and sell goods.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There are many factories where raw materials are made into goods for sale.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This town is by the sea. There are many hotels and places of entertainment near the sea front.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Extras**

1. Work out what the main functions are of the settlement where you live.
   - On a large piece of paper, design a poster describing these functions.
   - Try to include a map, sketches and photos.
   - Make the poster colourful and interesting.
   - You might even use photos and information from tourist brochures.

2. Think about where you live.
   - What changes have you noticed in the settlement where you live?
   - Has anything that used to be there disappeared?
   - Has anything new arrived?
   - Why has your settlement changed?
Settlements found in any given area will vary in size and function. These settlements can be arranged in order of importance to give a **hierarchy**. The range and number of services provided by settlements can determine their order of importance in the hierarchy.

Below is a list of services to do with settlement hierarchy. Enter the number for each service in the best place on the Venn diagram below. Services that apply to more than one type of settlement should be placed in the overlapping sections.

1 Post office  
2 Small junior school  
3 Museum  
4 Small football team  
5 Large hospital/casualty  
6 Public houses  
7 Large railway station  
8 Large football team  
9 Sub-post office  
10 Shopping centre  
11 Cathedral  
12 Optician  
13 Large shopping complex  
14 Jewellers  
15 Doctor  
16 Several shops  
17 Churches  
18 Vet  
19 Village pub  
20 University  
21 Bus station  
22 Church  
23 Shop for daily goods  
24 Supermarket  
25 Dentist  
26 Bank  
27 Small hospital  
28 Secondary school  
29 Bus stop  
30 Banks and building societies

**Settlement hierarchy**

- Village
- Large town
- Capital city

Add five more services to the list and to the Venn diagram.
3.7 Urban land use models

1. Cut out the dominoes below and study the key words written on them.

2. Working in pairs, place all the dominoes in a straight line, matching the correct terms.

3. In order to put a domino down, you will need to explain to your partner the link between the words. There is only one correct order!

Houses built in the 1920s and 1930s.

- Residential.

Factories.

- Open space.

START

- Commerce.

Shops, offices, banks and restaurants.

- Modern houses and council estates.

Factories and terraced housing.

- Industry.

Flats and houses.

- CBD.

Shops and offices.

- Inner city.

Outer suburbs.

- FINISH

- Inner suburbs.

Parks.

Extra Stick the dominoes in your book or file in the correct order.
3.8 Land use in the city

Towns and cities provide people with shops and offices, industry, housing and open space. The location of these **functions** is related to three main factors:

- **Land values and space**
  - How expensive is the land?
  - Can we afford to locate there?

- **Accessibility**
  - Who needs to get to us?
  - How easy will that be?

- **Age**
  - Is the old, crowded area OK for us?
  - Would we be better off in the suburbs?

The diagram shows a city with six zones. Label the diagram using the headings from the six label boxes.

**Choose a colour for each of the six zones and shade the matching boxes and zones on the diagram.**
1. Not much open space.
2. Old railway line has been closed.
3. Smoky chimneys.
4. Factory has stopped pumping waste into the canal.
5. Noisy and dirty with all the trains and the smoke from the factory.
6. Canal is much cleaner.
7. Canal used for moving goods.
8. Road congestion.
9. Large factories powered by coal.
10. Rows of terraced houses.
11. Waste pumped straight from factory into river.
12. Terraced houses knocked down.
13. Old railway and wasteland landscaped.
15. Inner city houses improved with bathrooms and kitchens.
16. Old houses have become student flats.
17. New workshops for small new industries.
18. Luxury apartments overlooking canal.
19. Narrow, unplanned streets.
20. Lots of corner shops.
21. Houses cleared away and more grass and trees.
22. Fish in the canal.
23. Workers walk to work.
24. Children share bedroom in small houses.
25. New dual carriageway.
26. Few jobs outside of working in the mill.
27. High-rise flats.
29. Old narrow roads often congested.
30. Tourists using the canal.
31. Children play in the streets.
32. Old buildings adapted to new machines and new industrial processes.
33. Cheap houses for poorly paid workers.
34. Railways helped movement of heavy goods.
35. Derelict land.
36. Houses old, run down and some vandalised.
3.10 The rural–urban fringe

Urban and rural areas are often very different. There are also similarities between these two areas, especially at the rural–urban fringe.

1. The statements below are perceptions of urban and rural areas. They might apply to urban areas, rural areas or the rural–urban fringe.

2. Sort the statements into two groups according to which you think most likely to be found in urban and rural areas. On the Venn diagram below, place the number of each statement in the appropriate place.

3. Some features are found in the area where the countryside and the town merge. This is called the rural–urban fringe. These features should be placed in the overlapping sector.

1. Open space – countryside and gardens.
2. Cleaner air.
3. Lots of jobs with higher pay.
4. Attractive scenery.
5. Not much traffic.
6. Near to schools, hospitals and shops.
7. Good transport between places.
9. Lots of entertainment, pubs, cinemas and discos.
10. Lots of space for car parking.
11. Traffic congestion.
13. Modern shops.
15. Near to bus and railway routes.
16. Close to by-passes and motorway interchanges.
17. Quiet and peaceful.
18. No public transport.
19. Rents are quite cheap.
20. Dirty, e.g. litter.
22. Dangerous.
23. Nothing to do.

Add three more features to the list and Venn diagram.
Look carefully at the four sketches of different types of settlement on Worksheet 3.11b.

In which sketch are you most likely to find the features listed in the table below? Enter A, B, C or D opposite each feature.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sketch</th>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Sketch</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Very few houses.</td>
<td>Large, modern private houses and council estates.</td>
<td>A bus service into the city.</td>
<td>Old terraced housing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A bus service into the city.</td>
<td>Old terraced housing.</td>
<td>Home owners gardening at weekends.</td>
<td>The oldest buildings, modern office blocks and shops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inner centre redevelopment.</td>
<td>Houses with bay windows.</td>
<td>Schools with good examination results.</td>
<td>Houses with garages and front and back gardens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Schools with good examination results.</td>
<td>Houses with garages and front and back gardens.</td>
<td>A corner shop open late at night.</td>
<td>Crowds and busy streets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A corner shop open late at night.</td>
<td>Crowds and busy streets.</td>
<td>Small shopping parades.</td>
<td>Houses built in the 1920s and 1930s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High-rise flats.</td>
<td>Tree-lined roads.</td>
<td>Restaurants, cafés, museums, cinemas and entertainment.</td>
<td>Cul-de-sacs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restaurants, cafés, museums, cinemas and entertainment.</td>
<td>Cul-de-sacs.</td>
<td>Rows of terraced housing.</td>
<td>Limited car parking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Double-glazing to reduce traffic noise.</td>
<td>New, modern industrial estates and business parks.</td>
<td>Pensioners who have lived in the same house all their life.</td>
<td>Houses with burglar alarms and window locks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensioners who have lived in the same house all their life.</td>
<td>Houses with burglar alarms and window locks.</td>
<td>The most expensive land.</td>
<td>Children playing outside in the street.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The most expensive land.</td>
<td>Children playing outside in the street.</td>
<td>New neighbours to the area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Residential environments

A Old inner city area  B Inner city redevelopment

C Suburbia  D Outer city council estate

Choose two statements on Worksheet 3.11a that best characterise each zone. Add one more description to each sketch to give a better picture of life in each zone.

Think about your nearest town or city. Using your local newspaper, find adverts for property and houses for sale in each of the following areas:

- central business district
- inner city (town)
- inner suburbs
- outer suburbs.

Cut out the adverts, then label and stick each one in your book or file.

Choose one area and write a paragraph to describe it, using all the information you have learned.