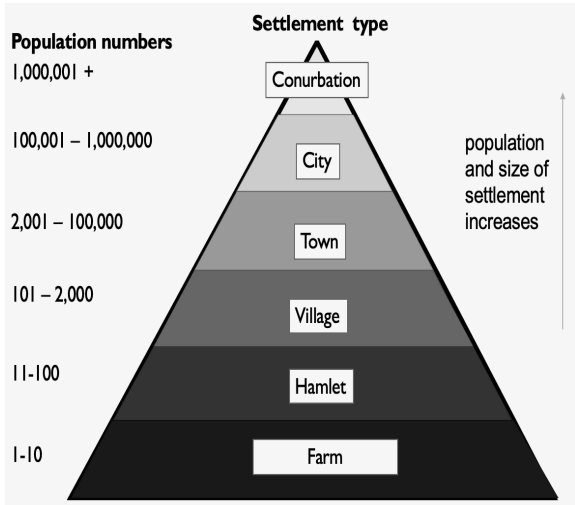


# WHAT IS A SETTLEMENT?

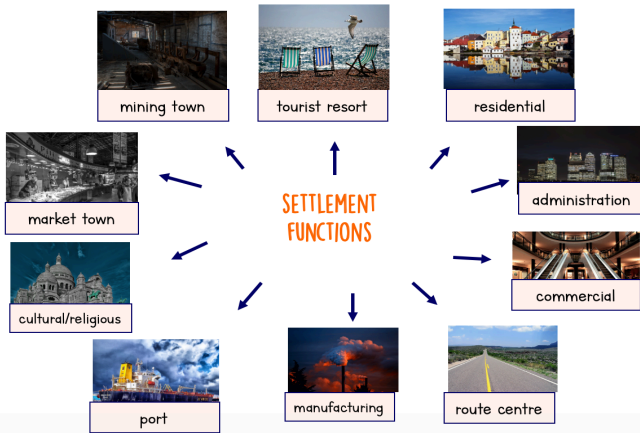
"A settlement is a place *where people live*"  
The settlement hierarchy is a way of ordering settlements from their largest to smallest.



# Settlement

## FUNCTIONS OF SETTLEMENTS

The function of a settlement refers to its main activities.



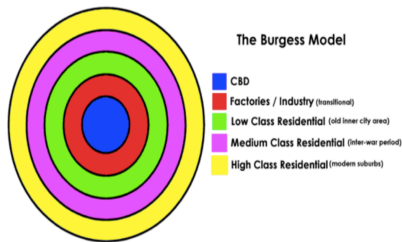
## SITE AND SITUATION

**SITE** is the land which a settlement is built on.  
**SITUATION** is where a settlement is located in relation to other surrounding, mainly human, features.

### SOME SETTLEMENT ADVANTAGES.

- BRIDGING POINT** Where a river was shallow enough to be crossed or narrow enough to easily build a bridge
- DRY POINT** In especially wet areas, settlements were built on slightly raised land to avoid flooding
- NODAL POINT** Where natural routes meet, such as several valleys or at the confluence of two rivers
- DEFENSIVE** In order to protect themselves from attack, settlements were built within a river meander, with the river giving protection on three sides, e.g. Shrewsbury, or on a hill with good views, e.g. Edinburgh.
- WET POINT** These settlements were built at a source of water in an otherwise dry area. For example, in lowland Britain, many settlements were built at springs at the foot of chalk escarpments

## BURGESS AND HOYTE MODELS



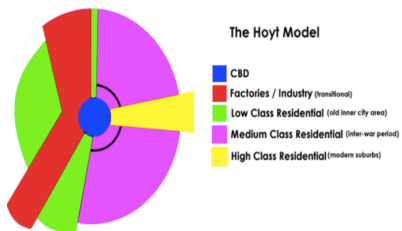
**CBD (CENTRAL BUSINESS DISTRICT)** located at the centre of the city where rail and roads meet. Contains many commercial activities, shops, entertainment and business activities.

**INNER CITY** mixed land-use containing small industries as well as high-density residential land-use – often characterised by terraced housing.

**INNER SUBURBS** residential areas which developed during the 1920s/30s – often semi-detached houses with bay windows and front/back gardens.

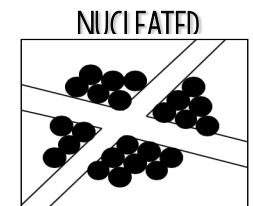
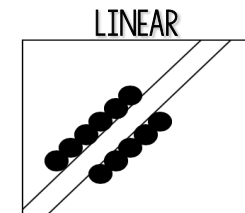
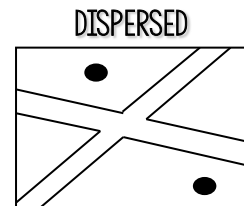
**OUTER SUBURBS** residential areas which grew up later as greater public transport and private car ownership allowed people to commute. These houses are often semi-detached/detached with larger gardens.

**RURAL-URBAN FRINGE** this is right on the edge of towns and cities and is mainly low density, private housing (often larger detached properties); new industrial estates/business parks and facilities requiring larger open spaces such as golf courses.



## SETTLEMENT PATTERNS

Settlements can be different sizes, shapes and can have different functions. They also look different in different countries. This can be because of cultures, climate, wealth or history.



## CHANGES IN RETAIL

Changes in the...



- ✎ Increased pedestrianisation
- ✎ Increased food supermarkets
- ✎ Increase in banks, estate agents, small cafes and clothes shops.

### INNER CITY



- ✎ Corner shops lost due to redevelopment.
- ✎ Corner shops lost due to competition from supermarkets.
- ✎ Large furniture, carpet and DIY stores open along main roads into the centre (previously terraced housing)

### SUBURBS



- ✎ Developments take place on cheap, unused greenfield sites.
- ✎ Developments include large superstores, retail parks and regional shopping centres.
- ✎ Developments contain DIY, garden centres and leisure facilities

## CHANGES IN SHOPPING HABITS

Increased mobility, accessibility & space, bulk buying, population movement, shopping hours and internet shopping

## CHANGING LONDON

Regeneration in London occurred as a result of the London 2012 Olympics. Much of the 500 acre Olympic Park Site was polluted Brownfield; it was cleaned and used to create the largest urban park in Europe.

Elderly and vulnerable people have had to move house and find new homes so that their homes can be knocked down to allow for the developments.

The Lea Valley's polluted waterways will be cleaned and new wildlife habitats created for animals. The wetland will also help to reduce flooding.

212 businesses had to move away when they were told that their buildings would be demolished to make room for the Olympic site.

## GREENFIELD VS BROWNFIELD!

**BROWN FIELD SITE** An area of land that has already been built on and has become derelict or unused e.g. The old area of the Olympic park. The government encourages people to build on these sites.

- ✓ More likely to get planning permission
- ✓ Cheaper as don't have to put road access and drainage in
- X Have to be cleared or destroy what the land was originally used for
- X Less space for gardens
- X Land can be quite expensive to buy.

**GREEN FIELD SITE** An area that has never been built on. The government heavily protects these areas.

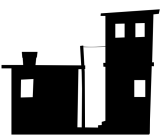
- ✓ Land is cheaper in rural areas
- ✓ City expands allowing more space for population growth
- X Valuable farmland may be lost
- X Natural habitats may be destroyed
- X City expands resulting in an increase of pollution

## FAVELAS

**FAVELA** A heavily populated urban area. Conditions are usual poor; housing is substandard, and the facilities are limited. They are built in unwanted areas of the city.



**SHANTY TOWN/SLUM** - The same as a favela! Favela the name they use in Brazil, a slum is the word they use in India, and the term shanty town is used in other areas, such as Mexico



## KEY WORDS

FUNCTION	CONURBATION	NUCLEATED	BRIDGING POINT	DEFENSE	SHANTY TOWN	GREENFIELD
SETTLEMENT	LINEAR	DISPERSED	DRY POINT	FAVELA	SLUM	BROWNFIELD