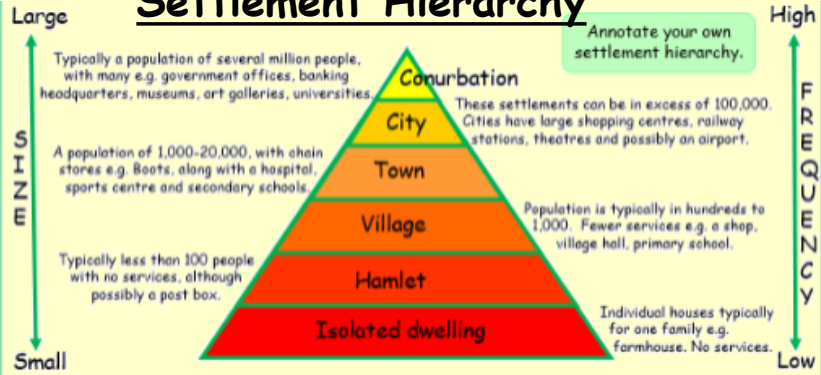




### Settlement Hierarchy



Different sized settlements have different types and amounts of services

A hamlet might have - a post box

A village might have - everything a hamlet has plus a pub, a primary school, a church and a post office

A town might have everything that a hamlet and a village has plus a High School, banks and clothes shops

A city might have everything that a town, village and hamlet have plus a football stadium, university and a cathedral

A conurbation might have everything plus an airport!

Places have more services as they get bigger as there are more people to support them and use them.

**Migration**

**Push factors** - something negative which means you might leave a place

Examples from the UK might be

- Lack of services in rural areas
- Lack of job opportunities in rural areas
- Poor transport in rural areas
- Higher crime rates in urban areas
- Perception of poorer quality of life in urban areas

**Pull Factors** - something positive that attracts you to a place

Examples from the UK might be -

- Better access to services in urban areas
- A greater range of often higher paid jobs in urban areas
- More entertainment in urban areas
- Better quality of life in rural areas (often leads to counterurbanisation)

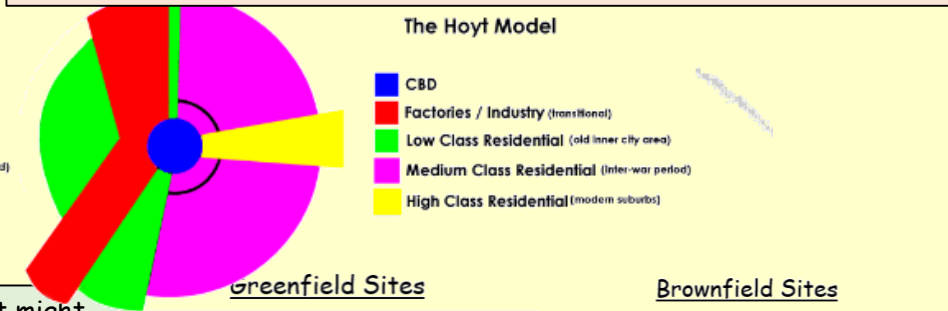
**Urban Land Use Model**

The CBD is in the centre because it is the most accessible part of a city - easiest for people to get to from all parts of a city

The low class residential houses are often oldest houses, often terraced houses close to the centre

Industry builds up along rivers, canals and major roads into a city - some low quality residential can be found next to it

Medium and higher quality housing are found further out of a city where there is more land to build bigger houses

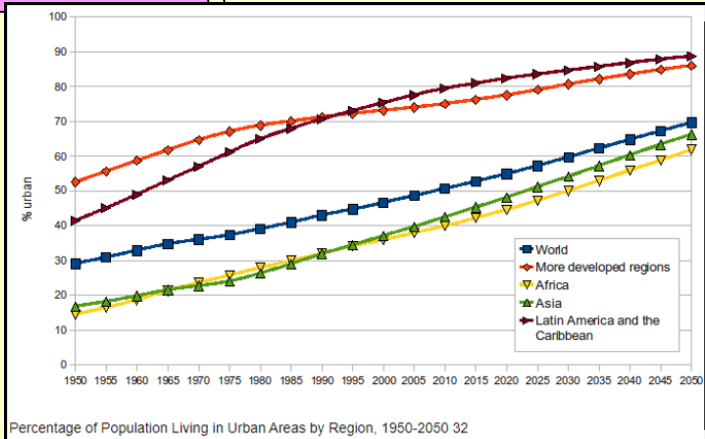


**Site** - the physical land that a settlement is built on - it might be flat, hilly, near a river, or perhaps the coast

**Situation** - where a settlement is located in relation to other human features - Norwich is in East Anglia, to the northeast of London and to the west of Yarmouth

Greenfield Sites		Brownfield Sites	
Advantages	Disadvantages	Advantages	Disadvantages
Plenty of space	- Bumpy surface	Flat surfaces to build on	- Polluted area
Land is cheaper	- Lack of services	- Loud/ busy	- Expensive land
Better surroundings	- Roads not big enough	Good Wi-Fi	- Higher crime rate
Peaceful	- Harder to build on land	Shops and services	- Lack of green spaces
Less pollution	- Poor access	Jobs	- Litter/ rubbish
Bigger houses	- Destroy environment	Good for the environment	- Smaller buildings
Lower crime rate	- Loss of field space	Better transport links	- Greater traffic
Woodland to walk around		Recycling land	- Less healthy lifestyle
		Closer to others	

### How has urban population changed in different continents?



This graphs shows that urbanisation has been rapid since the 1950s in the world. People have been moving into urban areas for the push and pull factors on the top right. It shows that urbanisation has been fastest in places like Africa and Asia

**Urbanisation** - growth in the number of people living in urban areas. Over 50% of people in the world live in towns and cities. Most British people live in towns and cities - this is because there has been more push factors encouraging people to move into urban areas

**Counter-urbanisation** - movement out of cities and back into rural areas because

- 1) Rural areas seen as more relaxed and having a better quality of life than urban areas

**Where and why do settlements start?**

Sites were chosen by people in the past because they were close to features such as -

- Fresh water for drinking and getting rid of sewage
- Wood for building house and making fires
- Flat land
- Fertile land that was good for growing crops



**Homework 1:**

- 1) Where on the settlement hierarchy would you like to live and why?
- 2) Draw a picture to represent each settlement on the hierarchy. Add the services you might find there - for example, in a hamlet you might only find a post box, whereas in a city you might have lots of post boxes but a cathedral and a football stadium too
- 3) Use the push and pull factors to explain why lots of people migrate to urban areas (cities)

**Homework 2:**

- Learn the key terms from the sheet you were given in class.
- Practice recalling both the definition and key term.
- Get someone to test you
- Write up 4-6 sentences including the key words

**Homework 3:**

1. Describe what you would find in different parts of a city. Why is the CBD in the centre and why are higher class, bigger houses around the outside of a town?
2. Using the Greenfield/Brownfield information on the bottom left of the sheet, explain whether you think it is better to build on greenfield land outside a town, or to use up the derelict brownfield land in a town – use the connectives ‘this is because’ and ‘therefore’.

	<b>Knowledge checklist</b>	<b>Tick</b>
<b>What are settlements and how do they differ?</b>	Define the terms site and settlement	
	Outline several reasons why settlements are located where they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Being close to water</li> <li>• Wood supplies</li> <li>• Near to defensive sites</li> <li>• Away from low lying land</li> </ul>	
	Name the different settlements on the settlement hierarchy the order they go in	
	Explain how the number of settlements decreases with increases in size (so lots of villages but far fewer cities!)	
	Explain which services you are likely to find in different sizes of settlement due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population size</li> <li>• Service types</li> <li>• Threshold populations</li> </ul>	
<b>Why do people migrate within countries?</b>	Define the term population	
	Describe how rural populations in Britain and the rest of the world have been falling and urban populations have been growing	
	Explain why the populations of cities and other urban areas have been growing	
	Understand the difference between push and pull factors and give examples of each	
<b>What are the impacts of changing land use in urban areas?</b>	Name the different sections of the Land Use Model and explain why each zone is located where it is, due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How close to the centre it is</li> <li>• Historical reasons – industrial revolution/car ownership</li> <li>• How close to a river it is</li> </ul>	
	Draw the sustainability stool and briefly describe the three legs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic</li> <li>• Environmental</li> <li>• Social</li> </ul>	
	Know the difference between greenfield and brownfield sites and be able to give advantages and disadvantages of building on each of them <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cost</li> <li>• Environmental impacts – habitats etc/pollution etc.</li> <li>• Social impacts</li> </ul>	