

GEOGRAPHY: SETTLEMENTS

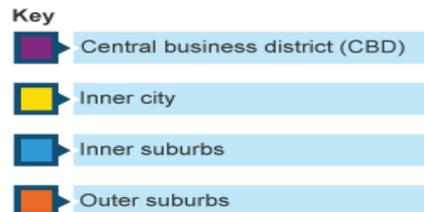
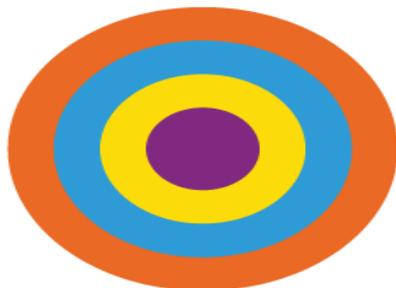
Natural Site Advantages

- Flat land, to make building easier and safer
- Local water supply for drinking, washing, cooking and transport
- Dry land, so that people can build on areas that don't flood
- Local raw materials, e.g. wood and stone, to build homes
- Defendable site, e.g. a hilltop or river bend, to protect from attacker
- Good farmland with fertile soils, so people could grow crops



Settlement Functions

- **Market** - where farmers buy and sell goods e.g. Market Harborough
- **Port** - where goods are loaded and unloaded by ship e.g. Portsmouth
- **Industrial** - where most people living there work in factories e.g. Birmingham
- **Resort** - a place where tourists visit to enjoy themselves e.g. Brighton



KEYWORDS

Settlement: A place where people live

Site: Describes the physical nature of where it is located.

Rural-Urban Fringe: the land at the edge of an urban area

Greenbelt: protected open land circling an urban area

Urbanisation: an increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas

Regeneration: Improving an area that has been experiencing a period of decline

Advantages of Urbanisation	Disadvantages of Urbanisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jobs • Transport links • Entertainment • Schools • Hospitals/Doctors • Housing • Better services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disused factories • Overcrowding • Crime • Pollution • Unemployment • Homelessness • Littering

Problems in shanty towns/favelas

- **Overcrowding** - the settlement has a high population density.
- **Fires** - The houses are poorly built and are often major fire hazards.
- **Overpopulation** - not enough resources to support the growing population.
- **Competition for jobs** - jobs are in short supply.
- **Disease** - poor sanitation and limited health care leads to the spread of disease.
- **Lack of space** - the newest and poorest arrivals may be forced to live on the worst quality land.
- **Infrastructure** - services are poor, public transport is limited and connections to the electricity supply can be limited and sometimes dangerous.

Why do inner city areas require regeneration?

- **Overcrowding**
- **Unemployment**
- **Poor quality housing**
- **Old industrial areas**
- **Expensive land**
- **Lack of open space**

