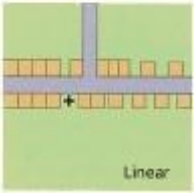
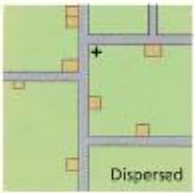


1. Key Words

1	Settlement	A place where people establish a community
2	Site	The actual location of the settlement, including the physical character of the landscape.
3	Situation	Where a place is situated or its position near to other things.
4	CBD	Central Business District
5	Function	Main Purpose of the town / City
6	Situation	The location of a settlement relative to its surroundings and other settlements.
7	Rural	The countryside
8	Urban	Built up area

Settlement Patterns



Types of settlement

Hamlet – e.g. Hatton – a small settlement usually under 100 people – no facilities or services

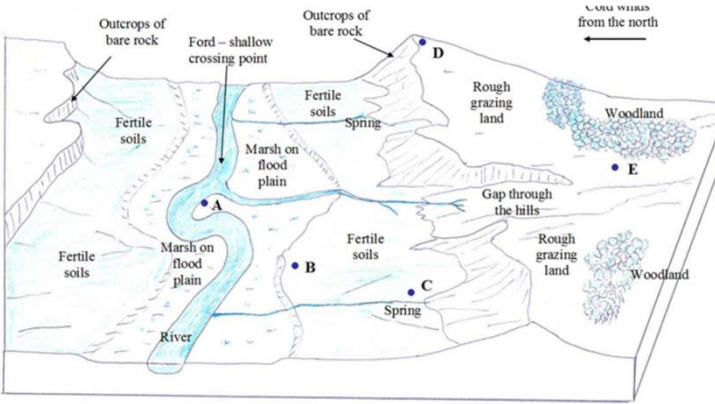
Village – e.g. Appleton Thorn – bigger than a hamlet, smaller than a town. Population between a few hundred to a few thousand – often has a shop, church and primary school

Town – e.g. Runcorn – larger than a village but smaller than a city. Areas for shopping, housing, industrial and trade.

City – e.g. Warrington, population of 202,200 - larger than a town. May have a cathedral, is granted city status by the monarch. Cities are often cultural centres with theatres, concert venues and museums.

Conurbation – e.g. Greater Manchester has grown to take over Stockport and Swinton – when a series of towns or villages become joined, due to the growth of a city.

How to choose a site for a new settlement



Bridging point = (A) where the river is narrow enough to bridge or cross a stream e.g. Warrington or shallow enough to ford

Dry point = (B) in especially wet areas, settlements built on higher ground to avoid flooding and unhealthy marshland e.g. Ely in Cambridgeshire

Nodal point = where natural routes meet such as two valleys or several rivers

Defensive point = (A, D) a site that can easily be protected from attack e.g. on the top of a rocky outcrop or in the bend of a river (meander) so they were protected on 3 sides e.g. Shrewsbury

Wet point = (C) settlements built near a source of fresh water in an otherwise dry area.

1. Command Words

1	Name	Recall one or more pieces of information.
2	State	Write down what the term in the question means.
3	Give	Recall one or more pieces of information.
4	Describe	Give an account in words of someone or something including all of the relevant characteristics, qualities or events.
5	Explain	Make an idea, situation or problem clear by describing it in detail revealing relevant data or facts
6	How	Discuss the creation of something giving specific references to support.

Benefits and Problems of living in a city

Benefits	Problems
More houses to buy and rent	Traffic causes congestion, accidents, noise and air pollution
More jobs / higher pay	Old roads too narrow for modern traffic
Easier to travel to work and shops	Disused factories and houses
Better services (Schools & hospitals)	Crime, vandalism and litter make cities dangerous and unpleasant
Food supplies reliable	Land is expensive to buy near CBD

Urban Landuse Model

