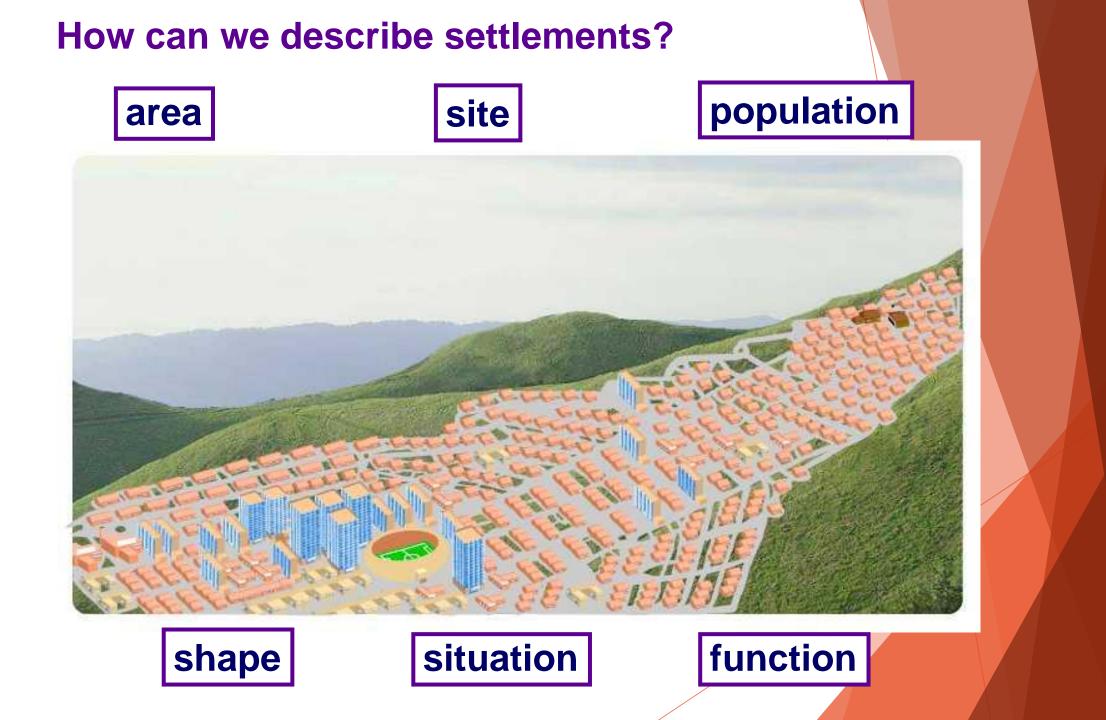
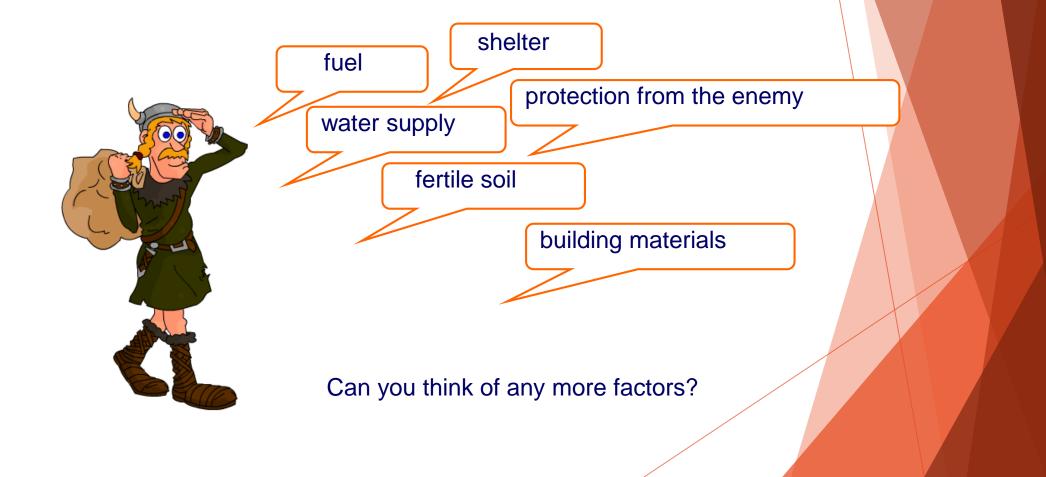
Settlements in Wales



Where were settlements built and why?

Site: describes the actual land upon which a settlement is built. <u>Physical factors</u> were most important in the initial choice of a site.



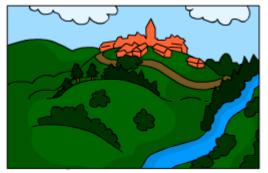
Settlement sites

Some settlement sites had specific advantages

bridging point

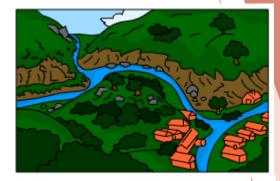


Where a river was shallow enough to be crossed (a ford) or narrow enough to easily build a bridge (e.g. Oxford). dry-point



In especially wet areas, settlements were built on slightly raised land to avoid flooding or the unhealthy marshland (e.g. Ely in Cambridgeshire).

nodal point

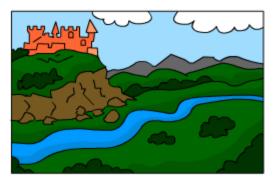


Where natural routes meet, such as several valleys (e.g. York) or at the confluence of two rivers (e.g. St Louis on the Mississippi).

Settlement sites

Some settlement sites had specific advantages.

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, e.g. Kemsingat near the North Downs.

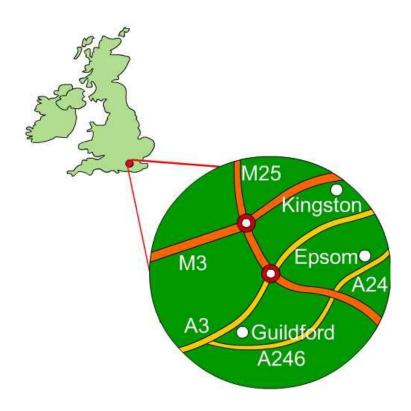
Settlements over time





What is the situation of a settlement?

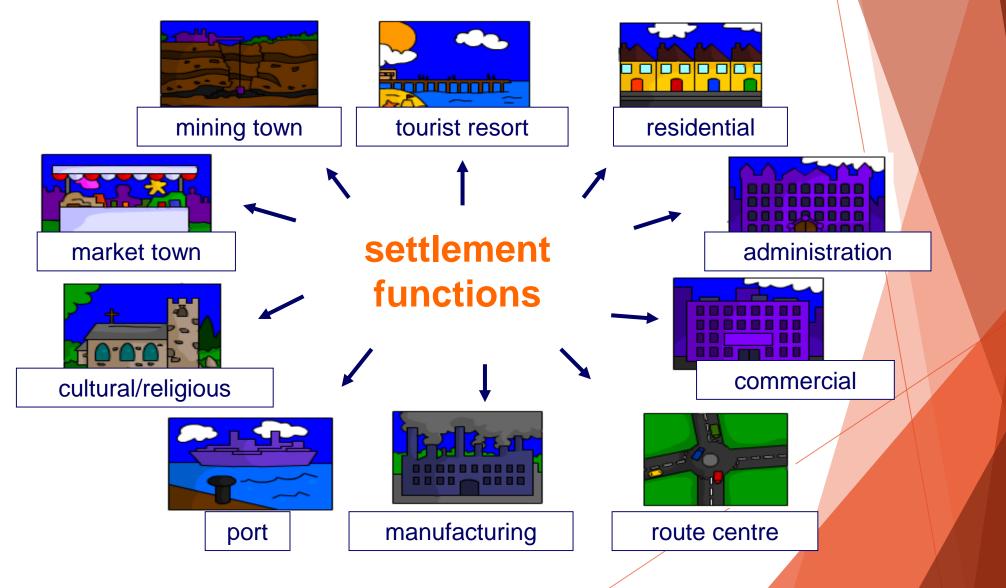
Situation: describes where a settlement is located in relation to other surrounding features such as other settlements, rivers and communications.





What is the function of a settlement?

The **function** of a settlement relates to its economic and social development and refers to its main activities.



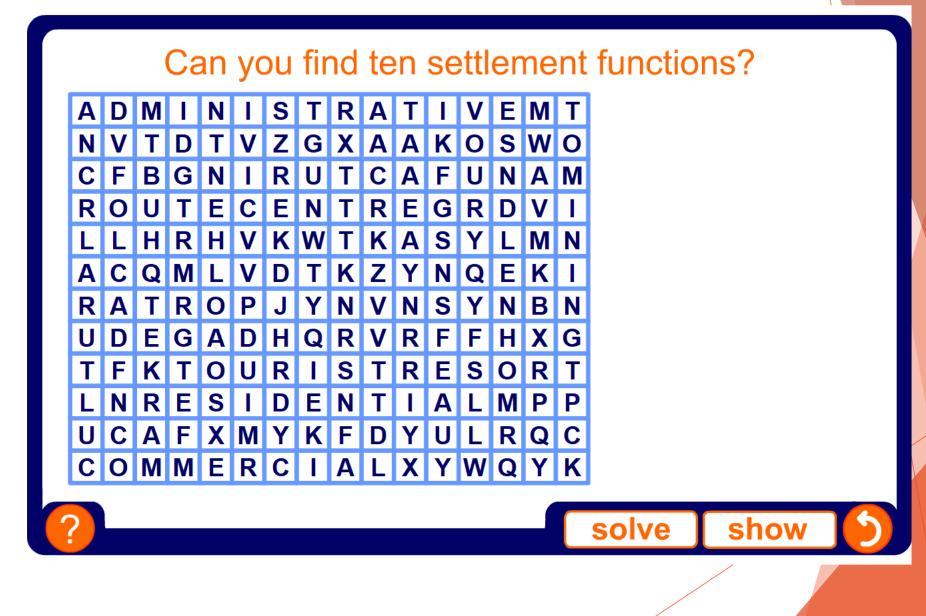
Types of function



| Description | Type of Function | n British B | Example |
|------------------------------------|------------------|-------------|---------|
| Developed to exploit | | | |
| local rocks or minerals | | | |
| Where people and goods | | | |
| enter or leave a country | | | |
| Includes seaside towns | | | |
| and mountain resorts | | | |
| The main focus of a farming area | | | |
| to allow for sales and collections | | | |
| Where the majority of people | | | |
| live but do not work | | | |
| Where raw materials are | | | |
| processed into products | | | |
| | | | |
| | mining town |) | |
| <u>?</u> | | solve | C |

Settlement Functions





How is the shape of a settlement classified?

• Dispersed

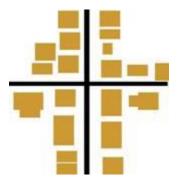
Nucleated or Compact
Planned
Linear or Street
Ring or Green
Cross

How is the shape of a settlement classified?



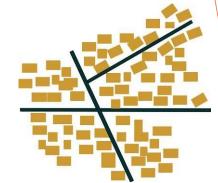
Dispersed





Cross





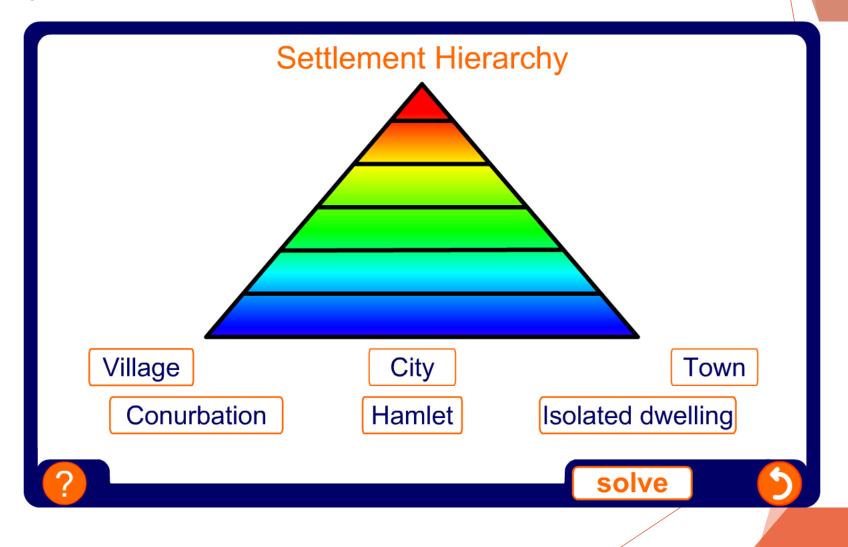
Test your knowledge



Link the matching settlement characteristics a source of water in an otherwise dry area nucleated an easy place to cross a river nodal point where several valleys meet defensive where several buildings are grouped together wet-point in a meander bend or high up bridging point buildings strung out along a line of communication linear solve

What is a settlement hierarchy?

A settlement hierarchy is the arrangement of settlements in an order of importance.

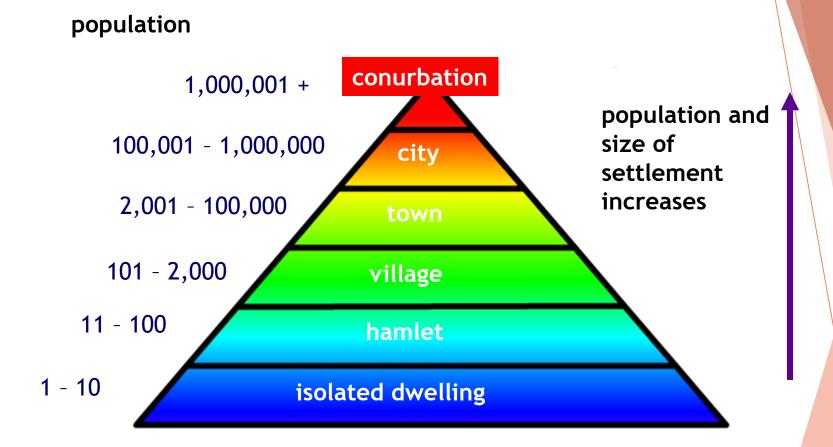


What is the settlement hierarchy based upon?

The order of settlements within the settlement hierarchy is usually based on one of the following:

- the size of the settlement in terms of its area and population
- the range and number of services/functions within each settlement
- the relative sphere of influence of each settlement

Settlement hierarchy



Why is the hierarchy drawn as a triangle with a wide base and a narrow point?

Key ideas

Site

- describes the actual land upon which a settlement is built.
- Physical factors were most important in the initial choice of a site.
- Technology means that many site factors are no longer very critical in influencing the site of a settlement.

Situation

 describes where a settlement is located in relation to other surrounding features such as other settlements, rivers and communications.

Function

 relates to the economic and social development of a settlement and refers to its main activities. Most settlements are multi-functional. In addition, most settlements have had a change in function from their original one.