

# Types of Settlement

A **hamlet** is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.

A **village** is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.

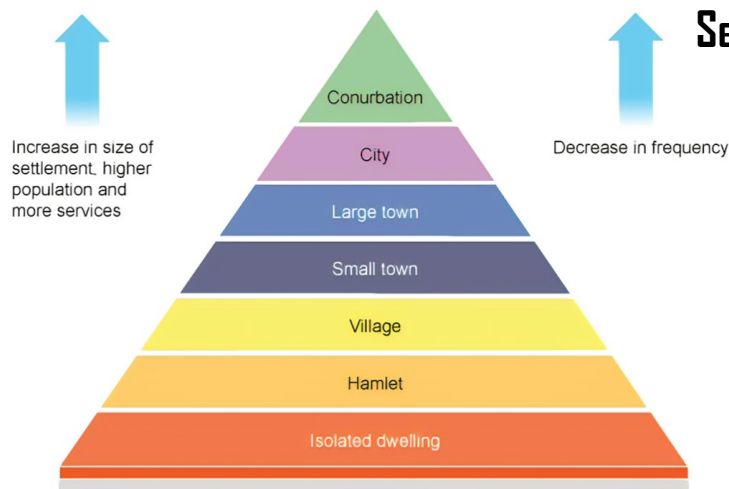
A **town** is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.

A **city** is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.

In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a **Cathedral** and this makes them a city. For example, St Davids in Wales and the City



Key words	Definition
Function	What activities occur there
Settlement	A place where people live
Site	Land the settlement is built on
Dwelling	A building to live in
Rural-Urban Migration	Moving from countryside to cities/towns
Urbanisation	The growth of towns and cities
Trading Centres	Where settlements grow e.g. near to rivers
Urban Fringe	People choose to live in rural areas, outside cities

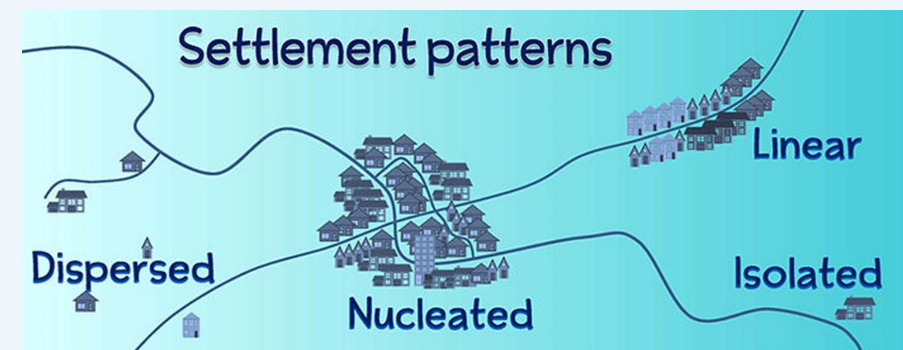


Pyramid showing relationship between population and services

## Settlement Hierarchy

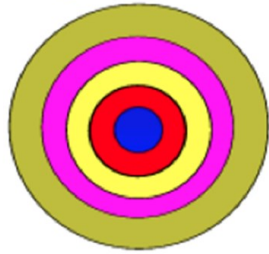
**Settlement Hierarchy** show relationships between the size of the settlement and the number of services. The larger the settlement the greater the number of services and the higher the population

## Settlement Patterns

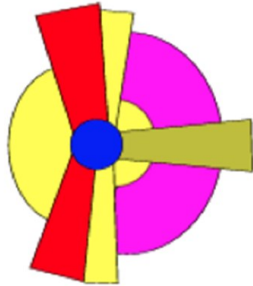


# Land Use Models

Burgess Zone Model



Hoyt Sector Model

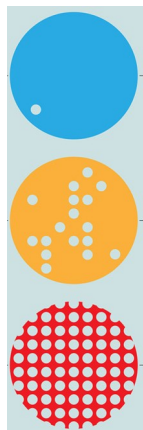
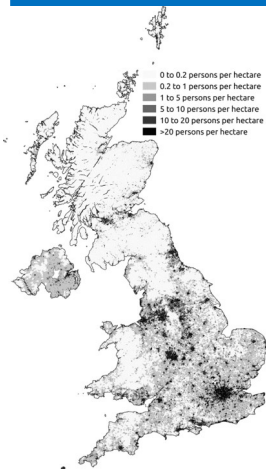


- Central Business District (CBD)
- Inner City - Wholesale Light Manufacturing
- Inner City - Low-class residential
- Inner Suburbs - Medium-Class Housing
- Outer Suburbs - High-class residential

**Burgess model** – cities follow concentric circles of development from the centre out (1925)

**Hoyt sector model** – based on Burgess but allows for development on lines of communication e.g. road, rail etc. (1939)

**Population density** is calculated by dividing the number of people by the area. If an area has a lot of people, we say it is densely populated. If it has few people we say it is sparsely populated.



**The North South Divide** refers to the wealth divide between the north and south of the country

## North-South Divide



# OS Maps-Urban Features

A key feature of many cities are cathedrals.



A dominant land use in cities is for shopping.

Historical buildings such as museums attract tourists.

Key transport networks - railway line, motorway and main roads.

OS maps illustrate cities have higher concentration of buildings.

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# OS Maps-Rural Features

No evidence of motorways.



Walking routes

Lower concentration of buildings.

Evidence of green spaces and forests.

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**Uneven development** exists in the UK. There is higher unemployment in the north compared to the South. The Steel Industry has declined in the North East leading to a loss of jobs. London attracts investment and higher wages.

**Net Property Wealth (£ thousands)**

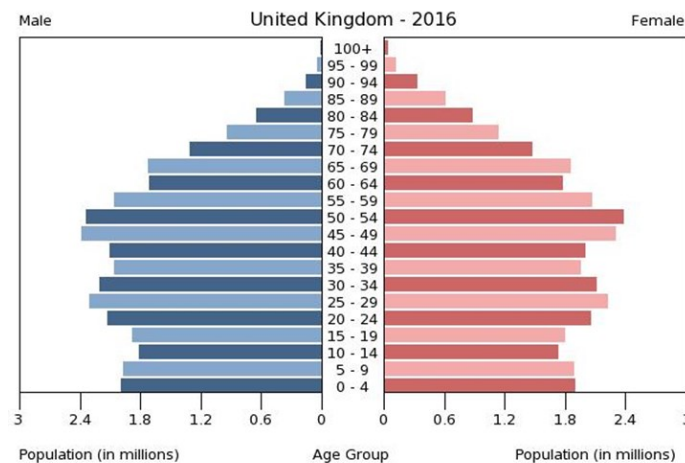
- 225 or above
- >190 & <225
- >155 & <190
- >120 & <155
- <120





Key words	Definition
Life Expectancy	The average period that a person may expect to live
Public Sector	The part of an economy that is controlled by the state.
Private Sector	The part of the national economy that is not under direct state control.
Disposable income	Income remaining after deduction of taxes

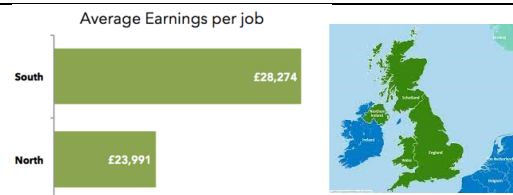
## The UK's changing Population



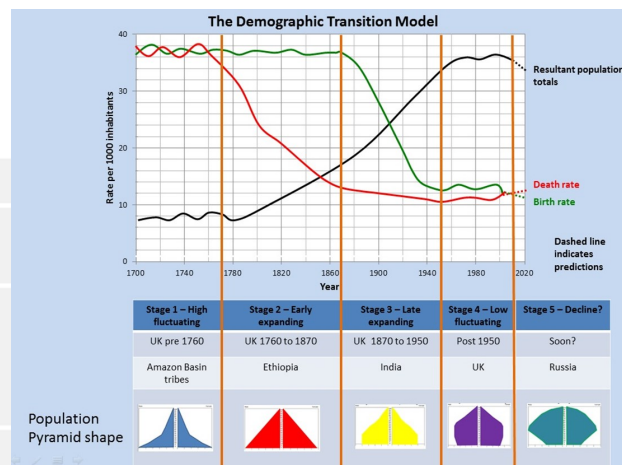
**Population Pyramids** show the structure of a population by comparing relative numbers of people in different age groups. It can tell if a country has a youthful or ageing population.

## North-South Divide

A divided nation?



	The north	The south
Economic activity	Heavily dependent on the public sector.	Private sector dominant.
Incomes	Lower incomes, eg in 2011 the average household gross disposable income was £13,560 in the NE region. Benefits make up higher proportion of incomes.	Higher incomes, eg in 2011 the average household gross disposable income was £20,509 in London.
Unemployment	Higher unemployment, eg May 2015 - NE region = 7.7%. Pockets of extremely high unemployment, eg Glasgow.	Lower unemployment, eg SE region = 4.4%.
House prices	Lower house prices. Average prices in NE = £154,000.	Higher house prices. Average price in SE = £305,000.
Education	Pupils from the north are less likely to achieve straight A grades at A level, and are less likely to go on to study at Oxford or Cambridge universities.	Pupils in the south are 40% more likely to achieve top GCSE grades.
Life expectancy	Lower life expectancy, eg life expectancy in Manchester 2013 = 71.8 (male) and 77.8 (female).	Higher life expectancy, eg male life expectancy in East Dorset 2013 = 83.1, female life expectancy in Kensington and Chelsea = 84.7.



**The DTM**  
The demographic transition model **shows population change over time**. It studies how birth rate and death rate affect the total population of a country.



### Birth/Death Rate

Birth rate is how many people born per 1000 of the population. Death rate is how many people die per 1000 of the population.

### Why as the UK got an ageing population?

Good health care and diets mean people are living longer. Many babies were born after WW2, they are now of retirement age.