



Spring 1 UK Settlements

Key concepts:

Space

Place

Physical and Human Processes

Interconnection

Types of Settlement

Settlements are places where people live and work. They can sometimes be small or large depending on the number of people that live there and the type of facilities a settlement has.

A hamlet is a very small settlement with just a few houses together.

A village is also small but may have a school, shop, village hall or post office.

A town is larger than a village with many houses, schools, as well as sometime having railways and shopping centres.

A city is the largest type of development, with many buildings and people. They usually have hospitals, universities, sports facilities and a cathedral.

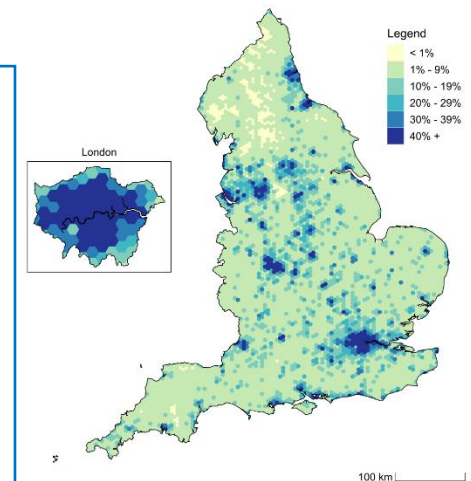


Land use is all about what humans do with parts of the land – what it's purpose is.

In the UK, some of the main land use patterns are: residential, agricultural, recreation, forestry and industry.

The top land use type of agriculture. 63% of the land within the UK is used for farming and growing crops. This involves sheep farming, dairy and cattle farming and growing crops like wheat and barley.

Land Use



Changes over Time



Land use is continually changing as humans transform and alter the natural landscape.

Urbanisation is a large contributing factor to the changing land patterns as it involves an increase in the number of people moving from rural areas (the countryside) to urban areas (towns and cities).

The population density in towns and cities is much greater than in more rural areas on the UK.

During the Industrial Revolution, many people moved to cities where there they worked in factories. Over time, the transport systems have also improved, allowing more people to travel and industries to develop. As settlements constantly change, so does the way the land is used.

Key Vocabulary

Settlement	A place where people live and sometimes work.
Land use	The purpose and function of the land.
Population	All of the people who live in a particular place.
Population density	The number of people living in a unit of land.
Topography	The physical appearance of an area of land.
Urbanisation	The population shift from rural to urban areas of a place.
Industry	Producers of goods and services – businesses, shops, factories.
Agriculture	The farming of crops and animals or livestock.
Residential	Land where there are types of housing for people to live in.
Green belt land	Areas of green land around cities protected from development.
Human geography	How human activity affects the Earth's surface.

Symbols and Keys



A map symbol is used to represent a real-world feature – objects and landmarks.
A key (or legend) is an explanation of what the lines and symbols on the map mean.



The United Kingdom



Physical Geography	Human Geography
Scotland and Wales are the most mountainous parts of the UK.	UK capital cities are London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff.
There countryside is filled with rolling hills.	People have migrated to the UK for centuries so there are a mixture of cultures.
England is mostly low land terrain.	The UK has a ruling monarchy.
The River Thames is an important river at 346 km in length.	The UK is quite crowded in terms of population with 67.33 million people.