



# UK Settlements

Enquiry question: Why do people choose to settle in certain locations?

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 sometimes 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.



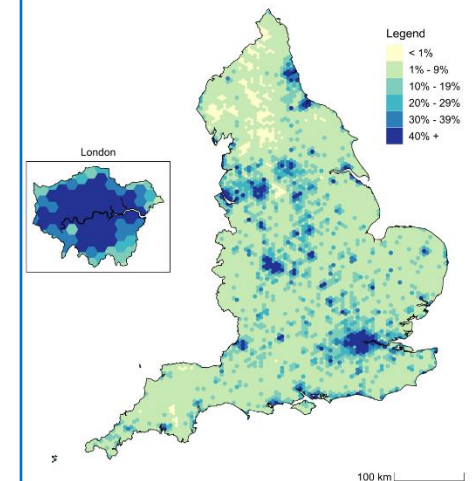
What would the UK be like if people could build on green belt land?

Land use is all about what humans do with parts of the land – what its 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

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

river	road	building	sand
railway	path or track		

## The United Kingdom



### Physical Geography

Scotland and Wales are the most mountainous parts of the UK.

The countryside is filled with rolling hills.

England is mostly low land terrain.

The River Thames is an important river at 346 km in length.

### Human Geography

UK capital cities are London, Belfast, Edinburgh and Cardiff.

People have migrated to the UK for centuries so there are a mixture of cultures.

The UK has a population of 67.33 million people.

The UK has 12 regions: Northern Island, Wales, Scotland, North East, North West, Yorkshire, East Midlands, West Midlands, East Anglia, London, South East, South West.