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| **What is a settlement?** | A place where people live |
| **In order, from smallest to largest, name the settlements according to their hierarchy (5)** | Single house, hamlet, village, town, city, (conurbation) |
| **What is meant by a settlement 'site'?** | The exact place where a settlement is built. |
| **Give 4 factors that need to be considered when siting a new settlement.** | Defence, building materials, water supply, shelter, fuel supply, fertile land |
| **What is meant by settlement 'situation'?** | Where a town is in relation to other settlements, roads, landmarks. (give named examples and directions/distances in your answer... e.g. Thornhill is 15 miles north of Dumfries, it is east of the River Nith... |

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| What is meant by settlement 'function' and give 4 examples of functions. | Function = the purpose of a settlement. i.e. what a settlement does.  Examples = market town, administrative centre, military, tourist town, religious centre...  If you can, try and included named examples for each of these. |
| Dumfries and Kelso are examples of market towns. Name 3 features of a market town. | Route centre, close to a river (to power the old mills), bridging point, railway (possibly dismantled now) |
| Name 4 of the main land uses in a town or city. | (landuse - how the land is being used)  Residential, roads (and communication lines), recreational, shops and offices, services (hospitals and schools) |
| From the centre to the edge, name the 4 main zones in the urban land use model (name them in the correct order). | Central Business District (CBD), Inner City, Inner Suburbs, Outer Suburbs |
| Describe the characteristics of:  i) Inner City  ii) Outer Suburbs  Give at least 4 characteristics for each zone | 1. Inner City Grid iron pattern streets, 4 storey tenement flats, on-street parking, derelict buildings, old factories close by, railways, lots of churches 2. Outer Suburbs Curvi-linear street pattern, gardens, driveways, parks (open spaces), industry away from the housing |

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| What sorts of features would you look for on a map to identify the CBD? (try to give 4) | Haphazard street patterns, cathedrals, route centre, train stations, bus stations |
| Glasgow's Inner City was said to be one of the worst slums in western Europe (40's/50's). What 3 things did the city planners do to solve the housing problems? | Knocked the tenements down and built 'high rise flats', moved the people to 'council estates' (Easterhouse, Castlemilk), moved them to 'New Towns' (East Kilbride) . |
| What is the name given when communities are broken up due to relocations (to new towns and council estates)? | Social fragmentation |
| What is meant by Urban redevelopment? | clearing an area and starting again (e.g. the building of highrise) |
| What is urban decay? | when the whole area deteriorates. People move out the area, shops suffer as there are customers, shops close and get boarded up, people move away - leads to further poverty and possibly crime. |