

I'm not robot  reCAPTCHA

Continue

What are the 3 main patterns of settlement

The geographically informed person must understand the varying forms of human settlements in terms of their size, composition, location, arrangement, organization, function and history. People rarely live in isolation. Instead, they live in clusters ranging from small villages with hundreds of people to megacities with tens of millions of people. The organised groupings of human habitation are the intense focus of most aspects of human life: economic activities, transport systems, communication media, political and administrative systems, education, culture and entertainment. Therefore, Standard 12 includes these themes: Functions of Settlements, Patterns of Settlements and Urban Forms and Functions. Of great importance for understanding human spatial organization are the relationships between settlements: their distance, arrangements, functional connections, and economic specialties. Relationships between settlements are shaped by trade and movements of raw materials, finished products, people, capital and ideas. Patterns of settlement over the earth's surface differ markedly from region to region and place to place. Settlement patterns change over time. The cities, the largest and most beautiful human settlements, are the great nodes of human society. Throughout the world, cities are growing rapidly, but none as fast as those in developing regions. Urbanisation is changing the current patterns for both rural and urban landscapes around the world. Settlements and the patterns they etch on the face of the earth provide not only information on current economic, political and social conditions, but also a historical record of past conditions. Today's settlement patterns provide information on past settlement processes and land use patterns. Students must understand the processes that underlie the patterns of human settlement over time and space. Understanding these themes enables students to see settlements as a record of human history and as the support point for many of the human processes that change the earth's surface. A settlement pattern means the form of a settlement. The shape of early settlements was usually influenced by the surrounding landscape: a scattered settlement pattern is where the buildings are scattered and are often found in upland areas; a nucleated settlement pattern is where a lot of buildings are grouped together and often found in lowland areas; a linear settlement pattern is where the buildings are built in lines and are often found on steep slopes. Originally, people built their homes together for: companionship, security and sharing services. For a long time, many villages grow as more people want to live in them. This creates a distinct shape or pattern of land use: The Central Business District (CBD) – This is in the center and includes: shops, offices and public buildings (like museums and hospitals) because it is the most accessible point. - In some settlements this area contains factories and old townhouses, while in others it has been rebuilt by rebuilding empty warehouses into apartments and waste land into parks. The suburbs – These are the residential areas where people who commute to the CBD for work live on residential areas. Recently, large shopping centers outside the city have been built on the outskirts of the settlements because: the land is cheap to buy, there is plenty of space for parking spaces and it is close to its customers who live in the suburbs. Large cities can be surrounded by an area of the countryside called a green belt where no new building is allowed. This gives people space to walk and play in and protects the local wildlife. a) Nucleated/Clustered Settlement Pattern - Buildings are close to each other Factors Access to social amenities such as schools and health care Lack of building land Favorable climate leading to high agricultural potential e.g. Kenya Highlands. Fertile soils. Presence of natural resources such as minerals in Magadi, Mwadui, Kimberly. Safety problems especially in banditry vulnerable areas - Buildings are arranged in a line Presence of a transport line e.g. road or rail. Presence of a river or source to provide water for domestic or commercial use Presence of a coastline that has a favourable fishing spot e.g. Suitable terrain for growing crops such as at the foot of a steep c) Scattered/Scattered Settlement - Buildings are scattered Plenty of land to build when they want Avoidance of harsh climates such as dry and semi-arid areas. Poor barren soils. Pests and diseases. Physical features such as ridges, valleys that separate houses.) RadialPattern Buildings are arranged as a star -Common at crossroads where dwellings point in all directions. Expansion and Reduction of Maps Steps Identify the area that requires magnifying Measure its length and width Multiply (E) or divide (R) by the number of times specified. For example, the scale changes, for example, 1:50000/2(magnified)×2(reduced) Draw the new frame with new dimensions Insert the grids e.g.× Draw diagonals on the Frame Transfer features exactly where they were draw a cross section / Profile -Line drawn on a piece of paper showing the type of relief of a particular area. Step Identify the given points and name them A and B Led points A and B using a pencil Take a piece of paper and fold it into two parts Place the paper edge along the line joining A and B Mark all contours and their heights Mark functions along A-B eg. R-river, H-hill, M-mountain Determine the highest and lowest contour height to determine the appropriate vertical scale Draw horizontal axis and mark the A-B Draw vertical axis from A to B Place the edge of folded paper along the horizontal axis Use values along the vertical axis to draw contour heights. Remember to display features highlighted along A-B Join plotted points using even curve (cross section) Include title on vertical and horizontal map scale. Calculation and interpretation of Vertical Exaggeration and Gradient Vertical Exaggeration Number of times the vertical scale is greater than horizontal scale V.E. =Denominator for H.S./D. of V.S. (cross-sectional scale e.g. V.S. =1:20M H.S.=1:50000 V.E.=50000/20×100 (To convert to cm) =25 Interpretation The vertical height has been exaggerated 25 times compared to the horizontal distance Intervisibility Ability for a place to be seen from another Step Pull cross section Junction points A-B using line of sight If the line of sight is above the cross section, the two points are inter-wise. If below, they are not inter-visible. Gradient Degree of steepness of a slope between two given points STEPS Identify the two points Calculate the height difference between the two points(Vertical range) e.g. 500m Join them with a light line Measure ground distance between the two points(Horizontal equivalent)e.g. 12 cm G=V.I./H.E. =500×100/12×50000=50000/600000=1/12=1:12 Interpretation For every 12 m who traveled on the land, there is a vertical increase of 1m Early settlers forming villages would often live together for safety, for friendship, and to share services. These early settlements would take on distinct patterns based on the shape of the land around them. Here we can see some examples of different settlement patterns. A settlement pattern refers to the form of the settlement from above. The forms of early settlements were influenced by the surrounding landscape. They were also shaped by other factors such as who owned the land and whether the land was good for building on or not. Some examples of settlement patterns are, nucleated settlements, linear settlements and scattered settlements. Definition of a core settlement: Nucleated settlements are those where the houses are grouped close together, often around a central function such as a church, pub or village green. New settlements planned often have a core pattern. Example of a nucleated settlement: Little Thetford in England. Other names for nucleated settlement: clustered settlement. Little Thetford in England is an example of a cored village. Champlain, Quebec, Canada is an example of a linear settlement. Definition of a linear settlement: Linear settlements are settlements where the buildings are built in lines, often next to a geographical feature such as a lakeshore, a river or after a road. Where linear settlements follow a path, the road often precedes the settlement. Example of a linear settlement: Champlain, Quebec, Canada is an example of a linear settlement. Other names for linear settlement: Chain village or band development. Definition of a scattered settlement: Scattered settlements are those where the houses are scattered over a large area. They are often the farmers' home and are found in the countryside. Example of a scattered settlement: Brülisau, Switzerland is an example of a linear Brülisau in Switzerland is an example of a scattered village. Deforestation in the rainforest is started by building a road deep into the forest. Then farmers settle along the way. They cut down trees and stretch their fields away from the road. Road.