



SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY



RURAL SETTLEMENTS



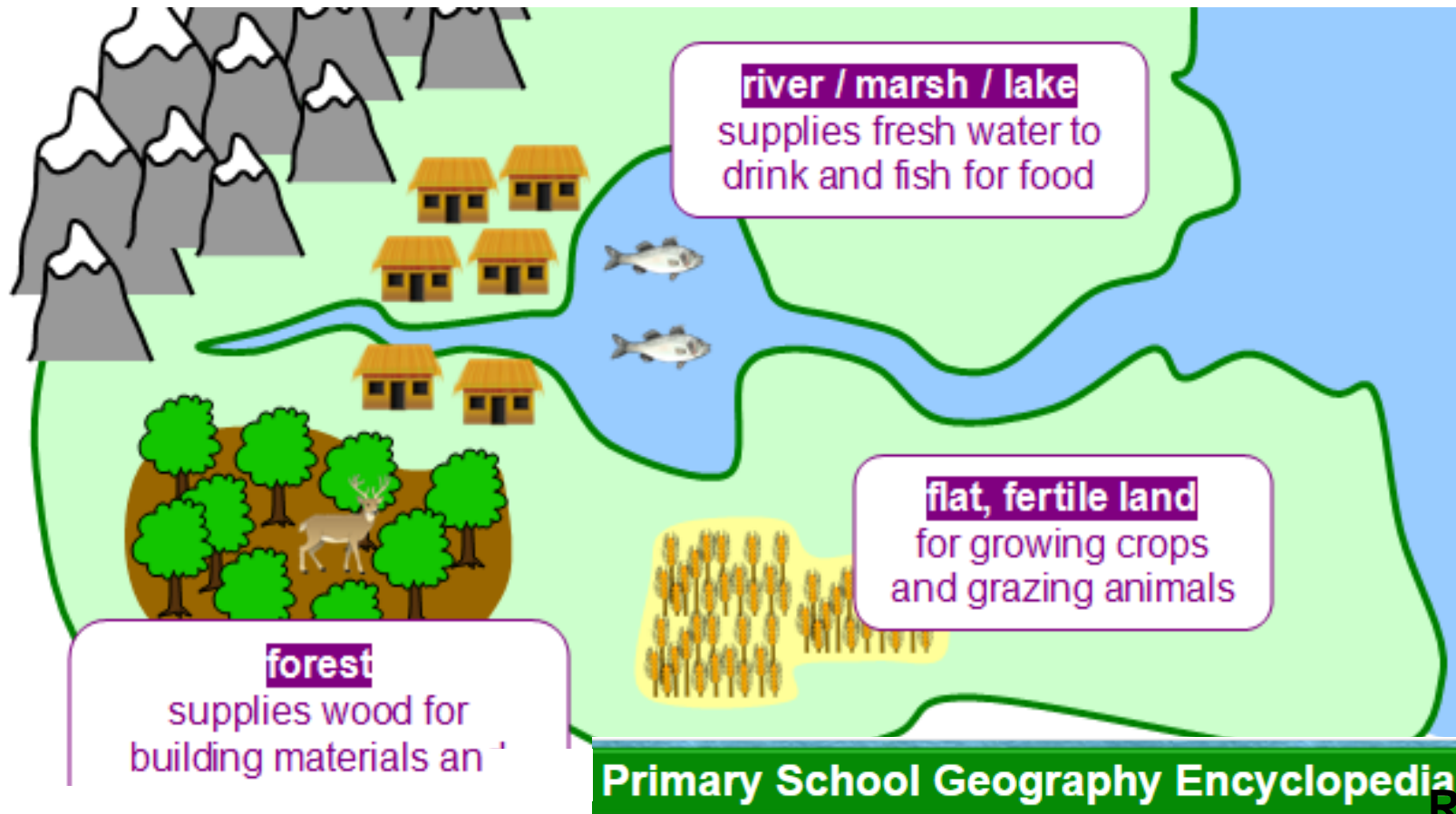
Rural settlements

- How site and situation affect the location of rural settlements
- Classification of rural settlements according to:
 - Pattern
 - Function
- Reasons for different shapes of rural settlements:
 - Round
 - Linear
 - Crossroad
 - T-shape
 - Stellar
- Land use in rural settlements



Definition

Site is the actual location of a settlement on the Earth, and the term includes the physical characteristics of the landscape specific to the area.







Factors influencing site

- Availability of drinkable water
- Availability of building materials
- Arable land .
- Pasturage for livestock(can your live stock be able to get grass to feed on)
- Fuel for warmth and cooking
- Soil quality/conditions
- Relief and drainage
- Transport routes (if found on the site)
- Relief
- Religion



Definition

Situation is as the location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.



 Wikipedia



Factors influencing situation

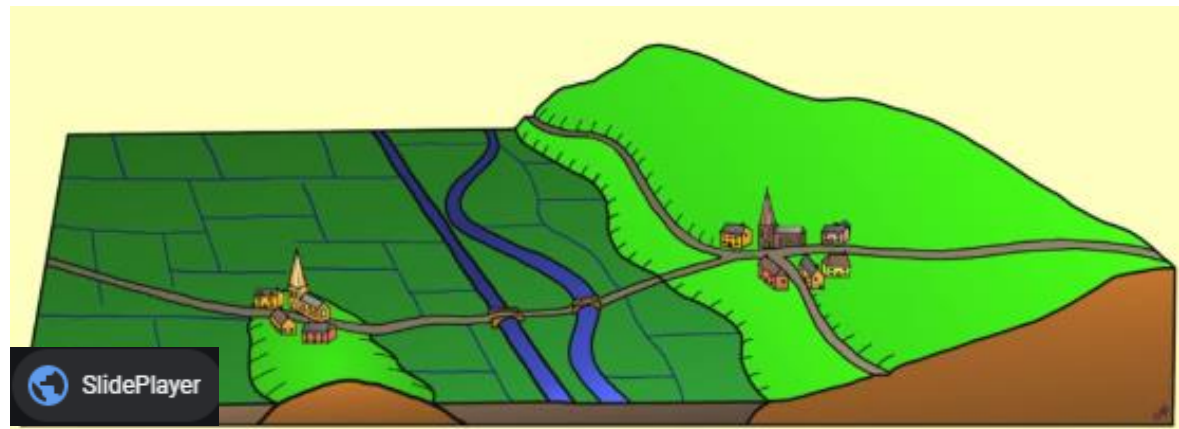
- Transport infrastructure
- Market
- Physical barriers



Wet point settlements – settlements close to a supply of water (area with limited water)



Dry point settlements – settlements that avoided the risk of flooding (area with large amount of water supply)





Nucleated Pattern buildings are close together





Advantages

- More contact and socialising.
- Safety and security as people are nearby
- Share ideas regarding activities e.g. farming methods
- Share costs e.g. buying farming equipment
- More facilities. It is more profitable to establish services near nucleated settlements
- People are immediately available in case of emergencies

Disadvantages

- In case of communal farming showing initiative and independent decision making is limited as many people are involved.
- Farming plots are generally small therefore machinery is limited.
- Limited use of new farming methods
- Machinery is generally shared increasing maintenance costs.
- Small plots result in limited economic gain.

More social advantages



Dispersed/Isolated Pattern buildings are far apart



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Advantages

- Can showing initiative and independent decision making .
- Farming plots are generally large therefore machinery is used.
- Can maximise new farming methods
- Machinery is not shared reducing maintenance costs.
- Large plots result in economic gain can be maximised.

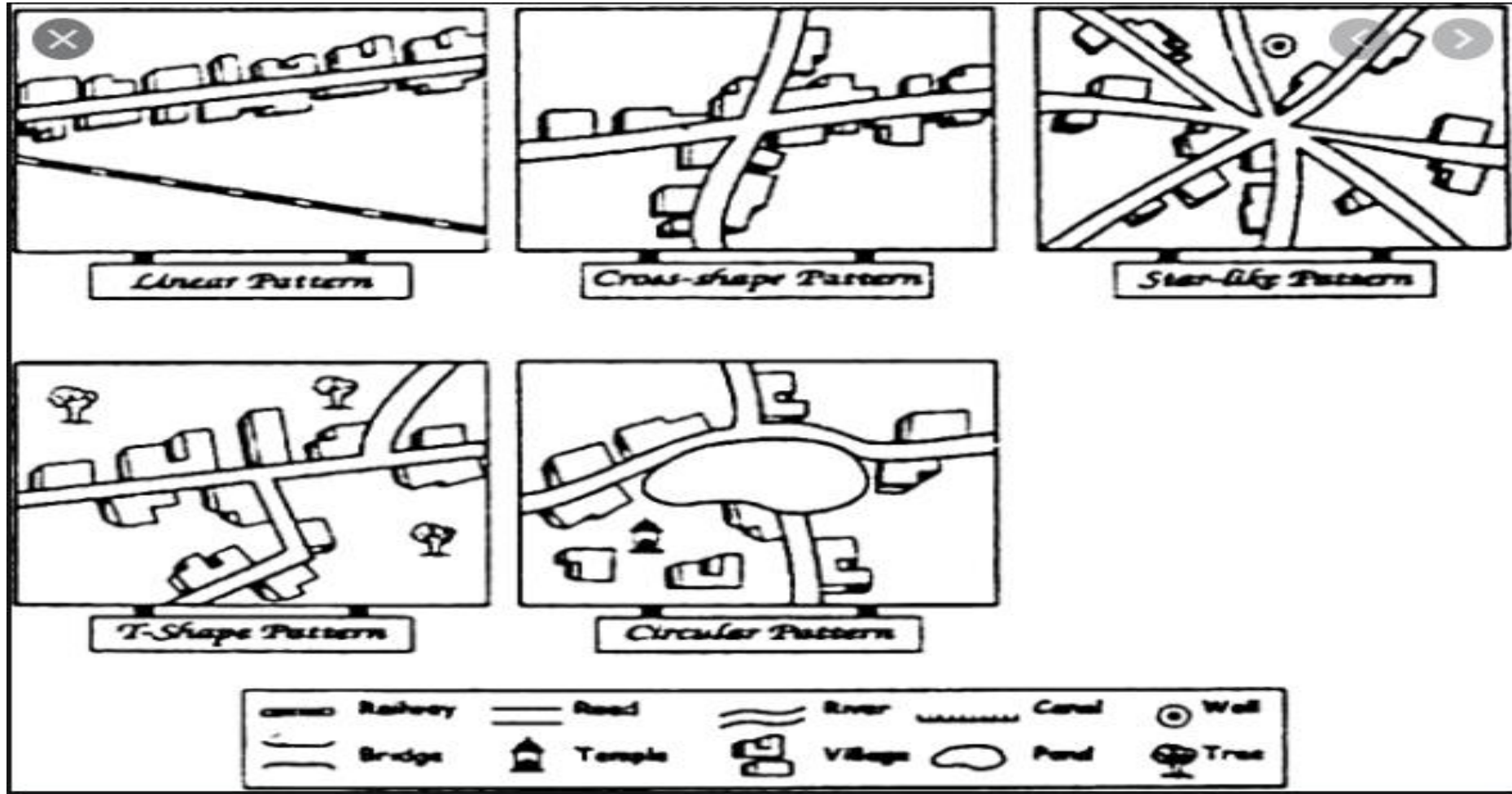
Disadvantages

- Less contact and socializing.
- Limited safety and security as people are not nearby
- Limited sharing of ideas regarding activities e.g. farming methods
- Generally responsible for all costs e.g. buying farming equipment
- Less facilities. It is more profitable to establish services near nucleated settlements
- People are not immediately available in case of emergencies.

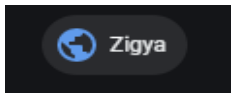
More economic advantages



SHAPES OF RURAL SETTLEMENTS



Adapted from





Linear

- More farms along river for water supply and transport or transport routes for transport..
- Farms closer together.

Circular

- Around a focal (centrally located) point
- Market, place of worship (church), village green

T-shape, cross-shape, star-shape

- Nodal point of communication routes

Fragmented

- Hamlets that have a few scattered huts, no real pattern



Land use refers to the function of an area of land the purpose for which land is used.

Land use in rural areas

- The largest land use in rural settlement is agriculture.
- Settlements.
- Transport routes.
- Recreation e.g. horse riding schools and stables, golf courses.
- Services e.g. sewerage works, and airports.
- Conservation



Settlement patterns and indigenous knowledge

Different traditions effect settlement patterns differently

African traditions generally involve a communal system and collective ownership

Encourages unity among people

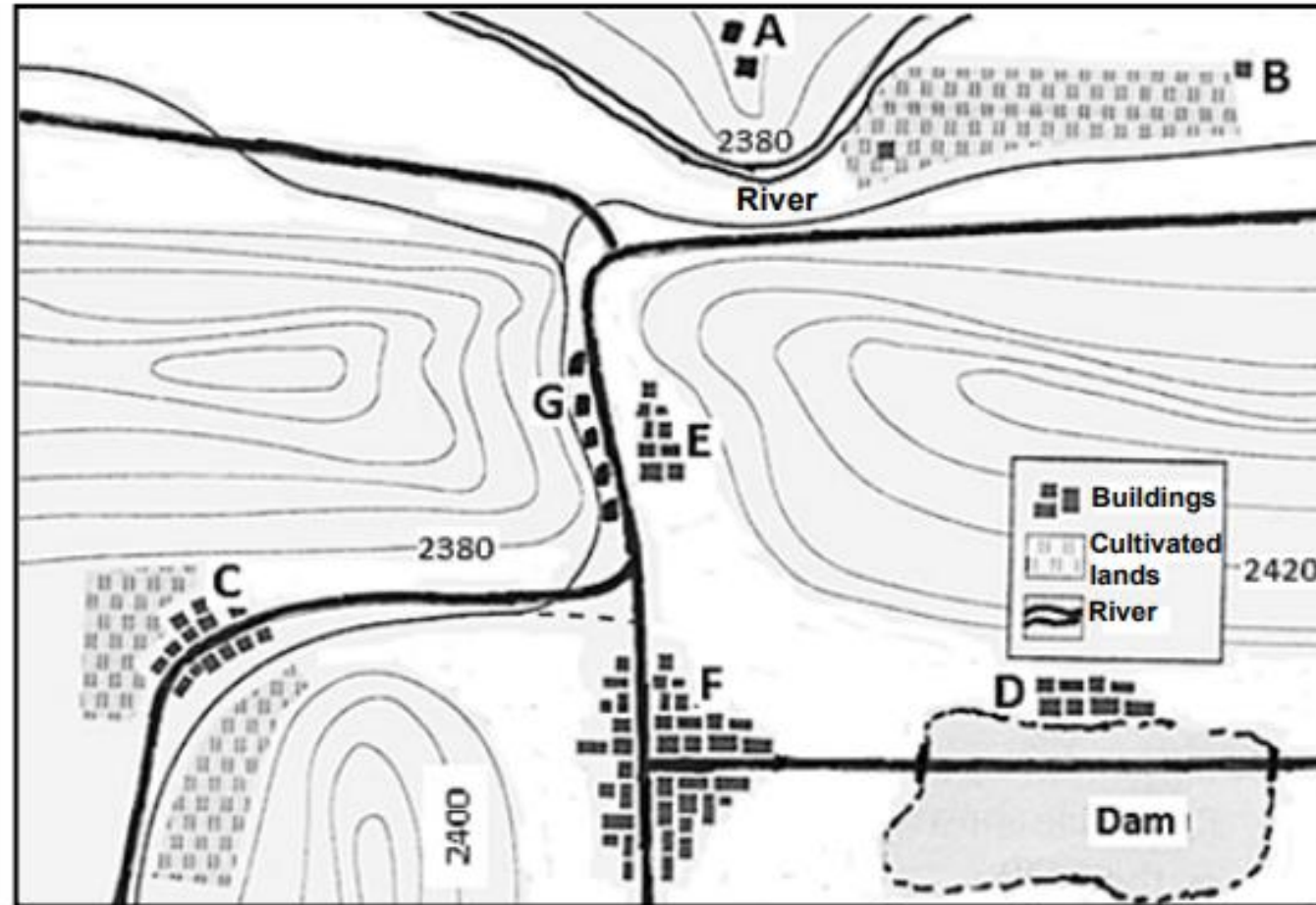
Results in nucleated patterns





DBE PAST PAPER

FIGURE 4.1: SETTLEMENT PATTERNS



[Source: Success with Exams]



- 4.1 Study FIGURE 4.1 which shows different settlement patterns.
- 4.1.1 What is the name given to settlement **A** which is located away from water because water is seen as a threat? Dry Point Settlement (1)
- 4.1.2 Name the settlement pattern at **B**. Isolated/Dispersed (1)
- 4.1.3 Why is settlement **C** referred to as a nucleated settlement? Buildings are grouped together and located close to one another (1)
- 4.1.4 What evidence suggests that settlement **D** is a wet point settlement? It is located next to a water source (the dam) (1)
- 4.1.5 Give the name of settlement **E**. Gap Town/Gateway (1)
Village (1)
Nucleated/compact (1)
Any example of a gap town (1)
- 4.1.6 Identify the factor that has influenced the shape of settlement **F**. The road network (a T-junction) (1)
- 4.1.7 Describe the shape of settlement **G**. Linear (1) (7 x 1) (7)