

Monday 1st February 2021.

L.O. I understand how a settlement may change over time.



What are we talking about when we are thinking about the term 'settlement'?
Have we come across the term before?



What are settlements?

Settlements are **places** where people live and sometimes work.

They can be small or large depending on how many people live there and how many **facilities** there are.

Facilities are places where certain things happen, for example, schools for education, parks for playing or shops for selling things.

Where we live, Preston, is a city but it doesn't have a Cathedral, which is one of the elements required. Why then, is Preston a city?



Types of settlement

- A **hamlet** is a very small settlement with just a group of houses.
- A **village** is also small but may have houses, a primary school, a few shops, a Post Office and a village hall.
- A **town** is larger than a village, with lots of houses, primary and secondary schools, as well as sometimes having a railway station and shopping centre.
- A **city** is the largest type of settlement, containing lots of buildings and lots of people. They usually have hospitals, sports facilities, universities, shops, offices, many houses and a cathedral.

In the UK however, some cities may be small. This is because some settlements have a **cathedral** and this makes them a city. For example, St Davids in Wales and the City of London in England.

Some settlements also have a special use, or function. For example:

- **ports** - by a river or sea for ships to transport goods
- **market towns** - where local farmers sell goods
- **resorts** - for people to go on holiday

Who Built Our Settlements?



How old do you think UK settlements are?

- Amesbury – 8820 BC
- London – AD 43
- Lincoln – AD 48
- Grimsby – AD 800
- Milton Keynes – AD 1967
- Letchworth – AD 1903
- Ebbsfleet – AD 2014



When setting up a new settlement originally, what would you think about?

What considerations would you take into account in the present day?



Do you know where these new settlements are? There is a clue in the way at least one is set out? How do they differ from Preston?

What considerations would be made when identifying areas to build a new settlement today?



Buckshaw Village



Preston



Milton Keynes

Did you guess correctly?

How are they different? What do you think were some of the important considerations when contemplating building each of these settlements?

Write a short description in your books.

For our final week this term, we will look at Preston in detail but this week we will consider what makes each of the different settlements what they are.

Looking at the resources provided can you separate the statements into columns which link to the three settlement types of village, town and city.

People Many hundreds of people live in my houses and apartments.	Jobs Not many people work here. Most people travel to nearby settlements to work.	Roads There are quiet residential roads and busy through roads. There is a rush hour.
Leisure You can visit my pub or go for walks in my surrounding fields.	Jobs Most people who work here live locally. Some people work in my factories and some people work in my offices.	Roads There are narrow lanes and roads. The roads are not busy and there is no rush hour.
Leisure You can visit my many restaurants, theatres and museums. I have sporting stadiums and many sporting venues.	People A few hundred people live in my cottages and houses.	Roads I have quiet residential roads, busy through roads and even busier roads connecting me with surrounding cities. I have a long rush hour.
Leisure Some people enjoy swimming in my pool. Other people enjoy visiting my cinema.	People Many thousands of people live in my houses.	Jobs Lots of people travel to me to work in my large office blocks.

Challenge.

Think about Preston as an early settlement. Look at the picture of Preston's early beginnings and suggest why the site might have been chosen by the early settlers.

