

A **settlement** is a place where people permanently live.

The first humans were **hunter gatherers** and were always on the move, following their food. Once humans learned to **farm** they began to build permanent settlements.

The **site** is the land a settlement is built on.

The **situation** is the land surrounding the settlement.

There are **Physical reasons** for choosing the site and situation for a settlement

Good farmland – Growing crops

Woodland – Building and firewood

Near water – Drinking and washing

On flat land – Easy to build on

On a hill – Protection

On dry land – No flooding

Near a river – Transport and Trade

Near a quarry – Stone for building

South facing – Warmer in winter

Near the sea – Ports for trade

Bristol's **industry** is changing. It is becoming a major **high tech city**.

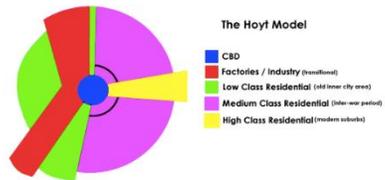
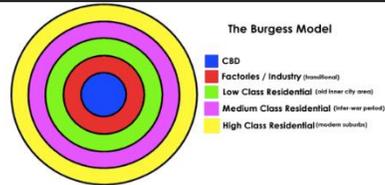
It has the largest number of Silicon chip manufacturers outside of California



14 of the 15 biggest aerospace manufacturers are located in Bristol e.g. Airbus

This creates a range of highly skilled and well paid jobs for Bristol's people.

Most large settlements began to grow during the **industrial revolution**. They have similar **features** and grow and change in similar ways This can be shown in a **land use model**.



Re-development is about improving **run down** or **derelict** areas of cities that are no longer used. This improves housing, leisure and job opportunities.

Bristol Harbourside has been **re-developed** from a run down and **derelict** city port. It is now a mixture of modern flats, and places of leisure and entertainment. It has created many jobs and leisure opportunities for the people of Bristol. It has also kept and restored many old historic features and buildings, attracting **tourists**.

Cabot circus has been **re-developed** as a major new shopping area. It is under-cover, **pedestrianised** and has many restaurants and a cinema to create a pleasant shopping experience. This attracts thousands of shoppers, and has created wealth for Bristol, and jobs for thousands of local people.

The **Central Business District**. (CBD) The oldest part of the settlement but now **re-developed**. The most **accessible** part of the city. **Shops, Offices, Civic buildings and business headquarters** are found here.



The **inner city industry**. Built in the 19th century. Where **factories** were located in the industrial revolution. Now re-developed with **small businesses, housing, train and bus stations**. Some areas are still run down.



Inner city housing. Built in the 19th century. Lots of **terraced** housing, built for the poor workers in the old factories. **Narrow roads** as there were no cars. Many houses now demolished and replaced with **blocks of flats**. The poorest part of the city.



The **inner suburbs**. Built in the 1940's for a more wealthy population. Lots of **semi-detached** houses with **gardens, garages**, and more **open space**. Roads designed for cars as people now owned them. **Council estates** also built to re-house the less wealthy workers from the old inner city.

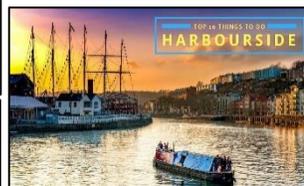


The **outer suburbs**. The newest part of the city. Larger **detached** houses with lots of **open space near the countryside**. Built for wealthy **commuters** (people who drive to the city to work) **Retail parks** are also located here because space is available.



Urban sprawl is the spread of cities into the surrounding countryside. Bristol suffers from urban sprawl because it's **rapidly growing population** of 460 000 needs new housing. This caused problems in the surrounding area e.g. Harry Stoke

- **Loss of green space and habitats**
- **Increased traffic congestion on roads**
- **Villages being engulfed by the city and losing their character**
- **Increased pressure on local schools due to more children**



Quality of Life - describes the general well-being of individuals, communities and societies.

Quality of life of people **varies** between different parts of a city due to many factors.

Access to healthcare

Quality of housing

Access to leisure and recreation

Levels of crime

Educational opportunities and qualifications

The quality of the environment

Income of the people

Access to jobs and employment

Noise and traffic pollution

Antisocial behaviour

People in places like **Clifton** often have a **higher quality of life** than people in places like **Easton**

Cities have many social and environmental problems that need to be overcome.

Traffic congestion – Makes people late for work or appointments and costs businesses money through delayed deliveries. It also causes air pollution.

Crime – Makes people feel unsafe on the streets.

Poverty – Some families struggle to make ends meet and live in poor quality housing.

Rising house prices – Many young people can no longer afford to buy their first home.

Homelessness – Thousands of people live rough on the streets.

Dereliction – some parts of cities may be polluted, run down and vandalised.

Sustainable cities try to solve city problems using a range of strategies. For example;

Better public transport

More green spaces

Recycling schemes

Cycle Paths

Building affordable housing

Using more renewable energy sources

Re-developing run down areas