

Geographical Skills



What type of settlement is this?
How are their needs being met?

Compare different settlement types, why are they good sites to settle?

Use an atlas to find settlements in the UK that begun in the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods. Can you see any patterns of where they are located?



What do you think this map tells us about these places?

How can you identify different land use on different maps? For example, street maps, aerial map and using street view.

Using a map of the UK, identify road links between settlements.

Design your own settlement. You need to include features that settlers need, different land use and links.

Human Geography

A **settlement** is a community where people live and work, it can be small or large. Some settlements are over 10,000 years old and some are new.

Amesbury – 8820BC London – AD43 Lincoln – AD48
Grimsby – AD800 Milton Keynes – AD 903
Letchworth – AD1967 Ebbsfleet – AD2014

Settlers need shelter, water and food. Nowadays, settlers would also like access to healthcare, transport, electricity and schools.



This is the **settlement hierarchy**.

Today, the settlement of **Luton is a large town** with a population of 250,000.

Settlers in Luton have: transport links to London, an airport, healthcare, utilities like electricity, industries for jobs and leisure facilities.



Land use is the modification of natural environment. There are six types of land use.

Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Viking
-chester	-ham means village	-by means village
-caster	-ton means farm	-thorpe means farm
-cester	-ford means river crossing	-toft means house
all mean "castle"		

Settlement names

Settlements are **linked**. These links can be roads, trainlines or by ferries.

Locational and Place Knowledge



Viking settlements



Anglo-Saxon settlements



Roman settlements

Physical Geography

Physical geography of a landscape influenced where settlements began.

Settlers would look for:

- A water supply
- Sites that are sheltered from weather
- A supply of wood
- Flat land for farming
- A site that would protect them from invaders
- A potential for transport link e.g. boats

Luton was picked as a settlement, in the Anglo-Saxon period, because of the River Lea and the Great Bramingham Wood.

The River Lea begins in the Chiltern Hills and flows into the River Thames.

The Great Bramingham Woods is at least 400 years old.