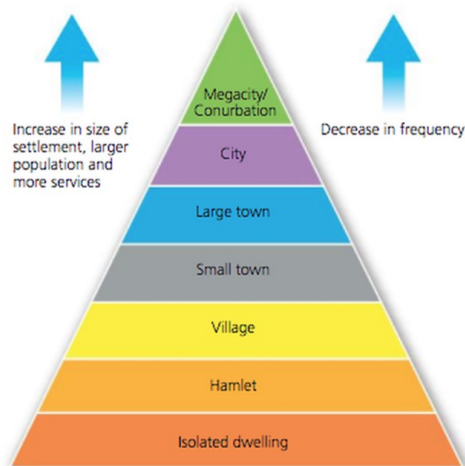
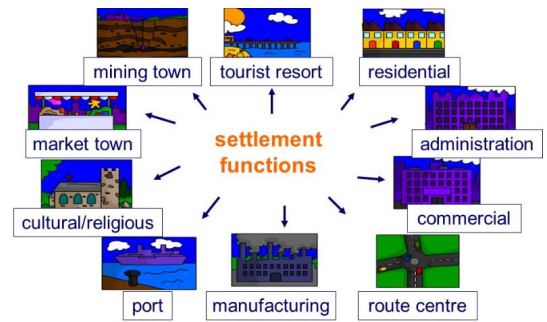


# Knowledge organiser: Y8—How sustainable are the places we live?

## Types of settlement

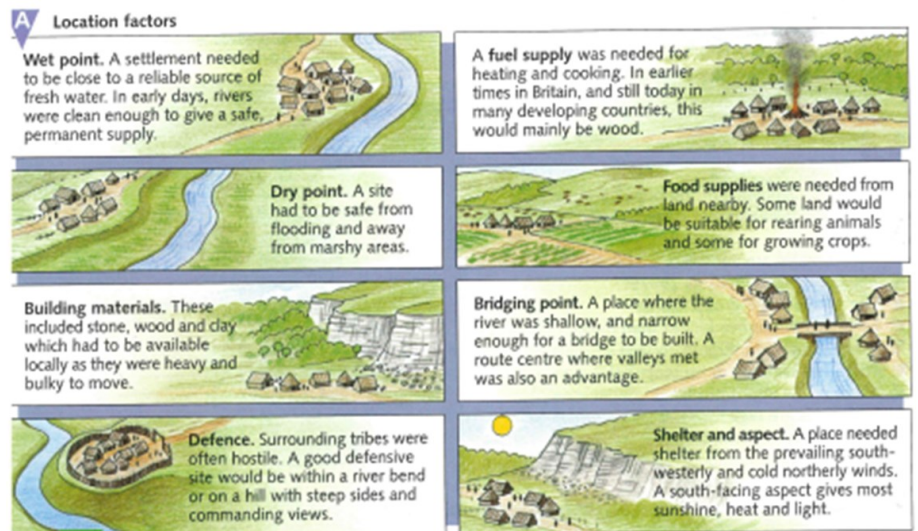


- We live in lots of different places called settlements.
- Villages, hamlets and isolated dwellings are rural settlements.
- Towns, cities, conurbations and megacities are urban settlements.
- Every settlement has one or more functions.
- OS Maps tell us a lot about settlements.
- Symbols—help tell us the services and the functions of settlements.
- Area covered by buildings—helps us work out the type of settlement.



## Settlement growth

- There are different types of rural settlements.
- Castleton and the Shetland Islands are examples of a rural settlements.
- Functions in rural settlements include traditional industries such as farming but also tourism and mineral extraction.
- There advantages and disadvantages of living in rural settlements.
- Settlements grow up on certain sites that have good site factors.
- Settlements change overtime—they get larger, population grow and functions change.



## Growth of Sheffield

- Sheffield became a major urban area due to the location of natural resources nearby including coal and iron ore.
- The steel industry developed in Sheffield and people from surrounding rural areas migrated to work in the steel factories.
- The steel industry in Sheffield declined as it became expensive to mine coal and iron ore and cheaper to buy steel from abroad. This led to deindustrialisation in Sheffield.
- Regeneration attracted new industries and land use in Sheffield.
- OS maps can help us tell what type of land use there is in a city.
- Sheffield is an example of urbanisation.
- The main cause of urbanisation is rural-urban migration.
- People move to urban areas for a variety of push and pull factors.
- Rapid urbanisation can have positive and negative effects on rural areas.

## Megacities

- Rapid urbanisation has created megacities.
- The biggest megacities in the world today are in NEEs and LICs
- Megacities bring lots of advantages and disadvantages.



## Urbanisation in Karnataka

### Push factors

- Poor access to education
- Lack of infrastructure—electricity and sanitation
- Climate change is making farming hard.
- Not many jobs.

### Pull factors

- Better access to services like education and medical care.
- Variety of different jobs with higher pay.
- Better infrastructure & facilities.

### Population growth in Bangalore

1970—1.6million

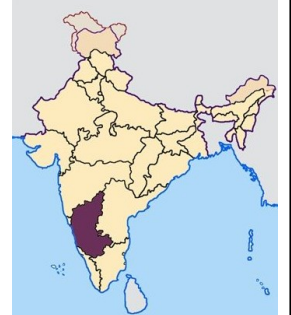
2016—11.5million

47% growth

Approximately 1/5th of Karnataka's population

Karnataka is a state in SW India.

It has one of the highest urban growth rates in India and this is focussed on the city of Bangalore.



How is urbanisation changing lives in Karnataka?

### Development of slums—

#### Positive

Strong sense of community  
Informal job opportunities  
Recycling of materials

#### Negative

Poor waste disposal  
Unplanned, self made housing  
Lack of infrastructure  
Overcrowding.

## Sustainable cities

- If something is sustainable it meets the needs of people today while also protecting the planet for the future.
- One of the UN Sustainable Development Goals is to develop sustainable cities and communities.
- Sustainable cities include:
  - ⇒ Green spaces, reusing old spaces, recycling, energy efficiency, good public transport, cycling and walking schemes, urban farming.

## KEY VOCABULARY

	Sanitation—having clean water, good sewerage and good waste disposal to help prevent disease and promote good health.
Settlement—a place where people live.	Megacity—a city with a population of over 10 million.
Site— an area of ground on which a town or building is built on.	Sustainable—actions that meet the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs.
Function—the purpose of a settlement	Infrastructure— the basic systems and services, such as transport and power supplies, that a country or organization uses in order to work effectively
Urbanisation— an increasing percentage of a country's population living in towns and cities.	Energy efficient—A device or building that uses relatively little energy to provide the power it needs
Rural-Urban migration— Rural-urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to the city	Slum—a residential area where housing is unfit for humans to live in due to poor quality building, overcrowding and unhygienic conditions.