

# CHAPTER 15 = SETTLEMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS

## Factors affecting the location of Irish towns and cities

- (1) water
- (2) food
- (3) defence
- (4) communications.

### Factors affecting pre-christian settlements-first settlers to ireland

#### (1) nearby water sources in the coast in port towns eg dublin ,limerick etc

• some water was essential for boats to trade like import oil, export beef etc. some towns developed on rivers. bridging points on rivers allowed the town to develop on both sides of the river eg like limerick has lots of bridges on the river shannon the river can then be used for fishing, tourism which then creates employment both direct and indirect the money from taxes then goes to the government that money then is used for public infrastructure like roads, parks, hospitals etc. in the past the people used the water for drinking, cooking food and washing so it was really important to them.

#### (2) food

• some towns developed here because of the food. Fish had been a really important element of their diet, the fish they've caught in rivers. by them settling near rivers they then had plentiful access to fish which was benefit to them. it also had meant that fertile land would be available for them to farm.

#### (3) defence

• in the past many irish towns were norman towns so they had built castles and walls around the town for eg nenagh co tipperary. in 1170 there was a norman invasion of ireland they didn't feel safe because they stole someone's land. they protected themselves in these stone walls. stone walls are extremely thick. a moat was built around the castle eg the cahir castle.

**Diagram=**



#### (4) Communications

•They developed here because they are market towns.the surrounding hinterland is very fertile for eg it might have brown earth soil.you could have dairy farming,arable or mixed farming.the dairy farming could have surplus and milk arable could have wheat and surplus.nenagh is a town market.tuesday market and friday there is friday and saturday morning market.today that training still continues.there is a lot of banks/insurance companies and shops some towns are just religious towns.

## -Settlement patterns

### ① dispersed settlement pattern

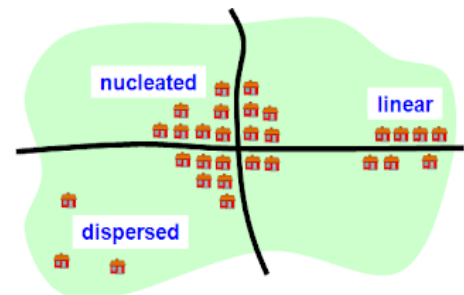
-that settlement pattern is when settlements are spread out and randomly scattered.there is no pattern to the settlements and they are usually farmhouses.

### ② linear

-this is when settlement is in a line along a route way .Also called ribbon settlement.

### ③ nucleated

-this is when settlements are grouped together.these usually result in villages,towns and cities.it is also called clustered settlement.



## Types of settlers.

### ① ireland's first settlers-stone age people(7,000BC)

Stone Age people were hunter gatherers they hunted wild deer,boar,squirrels,rabbits.they gathered fruit they were nomads meaning that they were moving all the time.there homes were made up of wattle and daub.they used stone as a burial site or a cooking site like for eg a fulacht fia.they settled near rivers streams as there has been no running water in their wattle and daub house they had to carry it in animal skin a lot of the water would have spilled .they needed water for drinking,cooking food and for draining the land.there would be more to hunt on well drained land than boggy land.there's far more available animals on dry land.

### ② celts(500Bc-500AD)

They were farmers and settlers.they were warriors desperate for survival .they did everything you defend themselves.they build forts ,fortified their houses with ringforts to protect themselves.they also built hillforts.

### **③** christian settlement (432 AD)/also monastic settlement

The first christians were farmers they picked low lying farmland. they looked for gently sloping land. they needed a water source, they needed it to cook food, drink, wash themselves, fishing etc. people settled near churches so they would go to mass they could get education, healthcare jobs etc. many people had settled near monasteries and as a result nucleated settlements grew. monasteries built in places like for eg Glendalough.

### **④** .normans 1170

They were invading ireland they took over their land. they lived in stone castles they built a moat. they built great castles often along banks of rivers so they could defend themselves. they first arrived in south and east of ireland and mainly settled there. eg of a norman settlement is kilkenny city.

### **⑤** Plantation towns

In 16/17th centuries british people came to Ireland to set up towns. parts of ireland were planted or settled by people loyal to the queen of England, known as plantation towns. eg of plantation towns mallow co. cork.

**-a primate city=** is a city as twice as big as the second biggest city in the country which is dublin

### **Why did Dublin become a primate city?**

- (1) that is where the government of ireland sits.
- (2) its irelands main port
- (3) its irelands main transport like air, seas, roads
- (4) it is ireland's most important educational, cultural and commercial centre.

### **-resources and terrain**

### **-factors influencing the development of all nucleated settlements**

(1) **altitude=** little settlement occurs in upland areas. they are too cold wet and windy. most settlements are on low lying land under 200m it is also more difficult to build roads and infrastructure in upland areas than flat land

(2)drainage=rivers attract settlement.in the past they were important for water,transport and food.

(3)bridging points=many towns developed at bridging points.these were the narrowest points to cross a river.

(4)land quality=fertile land attracts settlement.this is why more people settled in the south and east of ireland.the land is less fertile in the west.soils on low lying land in river valleys usually have very fertile alluvial soils.

### The functions of nucleated settlements.

<p>(1)<u>market</u>=the reason for its function is that its a large settlement like a town which has services such as banks,restaurants,cinema and secondary school.example kilmallock co limerick</p>	<p>(2)<u>defence</u>=the settlement began on an easily defended site such as a river.it was a place of protection which usually had a castle eg athlone westmeath</p>	<p>(3)<u>resources</u>=some towns developed around an area with a natural resource eg zinc mine in navan co meath</p>
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<p>(4)<u>port</u>=towns can also grow up around a place where ships dock.large ports are often surrounded by settlement eg limerick city</p>	<p>(5)<u>residential</u>=towns that are close to cities and workplaces attract people to live there.these known as dormitory towns or commuter towns eg ashbourne co meath</p>
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<p>(6)<u>recreation</u>=towns can develop around a beach or other leisure facility.these are usually holiday resorts eg tramore co waterford.</p>	<p>(7)<u>ecclesiastical</u>=towns developed in places that once had a religious function.settlement took place around monasteries for education and religious reasons.eg monasterevin co kildare.</p>
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### *Limerick city is an example of multi-functional settlement.*

#### -different functions in limerick city

(1)defensive=limerick began as a defensive settlement.the vikings settled in limerick because it was on the coast as they did in other rpoints around ireland when the normans arrived years later and settled in limerick they build the king johns castle in the city

**(2)market=**limerick later had developed into a market town it grew as a dredging point over the river shannon and became a route focus or nodal point.people would have to come to limerick and cross over the shannon.it then became a market place and more people settled there.

**(3)port=**limerick is located on the shannon estuary where the river shannon enters the sea.the importing and exporting of goods added to limericks market function.industries such as aughinish alumina set up near limerick due to its port function.

-limerick has many other functions today it has a important residential function with many suburbs around the city centre.it also has a important educational function with three third level institutions including university of limerick and limerick institute of technology.limerick has a very important recreational function with strong GAA and rugby traditions.

### Communication links

-these links include roads,railways,canals and airports.

### Ireland's transport network

-last number of years its transport network has improved.some projects include for eg M7 dublin-limerick and M9 dublin to waterford.

### Effects of road development on settlement

#### 1.satellite/dormitory towns

-the ease with which people can travel from place to place along motorways and primary roads leads to the development of satellite towns.people can live further from their workplace and commute to work.satellite towns have grown in size as a result of road development

#### 2.Bridging point

When a road crosses bridges over rivers at their narrowest point,settlement develops at a rapid rate.the area becomes a market place and a route focus which in turn leads to further development.

### International communication links

-french rail work

### Rail

Most of rail network in france is operated by the SNCF the french national railway company.france has the largest railway network in the european union,with a total of 29,000 km of railway track.since 1981 SNCF operated the TGV service a high speed rail service which can reach speeds of up to 300km per hour.it had been consistently expanded over the years.

## Le metro

Paris is a vibrant city and centre of industry and tourism with France that has led to an increase in population in the city and surrounding region. The Paris Metro system operates as the main public transport service in the city. It has 300 stations and over 200km of track. Over 4 million passengers use it on a daily basis, making it the busiest city rail system in Europe. Traffic congestion has been reduced, and it has led to urban sprawl as people can now commute to work from further outside the city.

## Factors influencing site-physical factors

**(1) Altitude**= most Irish towns are found in the low-lying areas. Settlement avoids mountainous areas. The land is too steep and exposed. Transportation is always a problem in upland areas.

**(2) Water/drainage**= settlement tends to locate in low-lying river valleys. The river was used as a mode of transport and as a source of water for industrial and domestic use. Rivers also provided alluvium, a very fertile soil for agriculture. Rivers also acted as bridging or crossing points. At these crossing points, trade developed. Dublin grew as a crossing point on the Liffey.

**(3) Land quality**= low-lying fertile land always attracts settlement. The land is more fertile on the east coast. On the west coast, the land is of poor quality. Rainfall is also greater. Consequently, towns on the east side act as market towns for their hinterland. Due to poor land on the west, many settlers settled along the coast, establishing fishing communities.

## Exam papers

### Identify, locate and describe two rural settlement patterns evident on the survey map extract

**Pattern 1**= dispersed settlement pattern

**description**= that settlement pattern is when settlements are spread out and randomly scattered. There is no pattern to the settlements and they are usually farmhouses.

**Pattern 2**= linear

**description**= this is when settlement is in a line along a route way. Also called ribbon settlement.