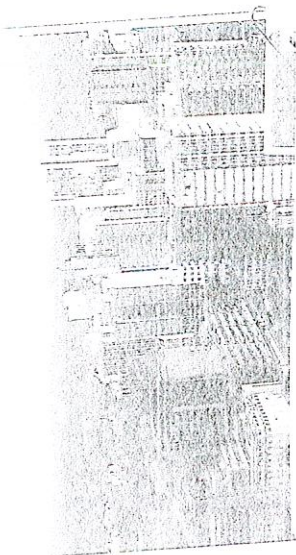


## 1 SETTLEMENT AND LAND USE

### URBAN SETTLEMENTS

Urban settlements are bigger than rural settlements. Large urban areas are called cities. Smaller urban areas are towns. In urban areas most people work in buildings such as shopping centres, offices and factories. Some people work on the streets.

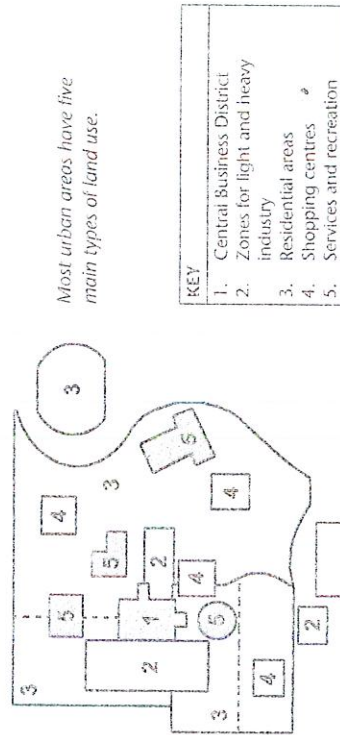


### Land use within urban settlements

The largest part of an urban area is used for houses where people live. Other parts are used for businesses and shops. There are also areas where there are parks, stadiums and transport centres.

Many urban areas have similar patterns of land use. For example, the businesses and shops are often in the centre of the city or town. This area is called the Central Business District. We shorten this to CBD. *Central Business District* refers to each part of an urban area where land is used for special purposes. There are zones for residential areas and shopping areas, such as transport.

The land is used in different ways in different parts of urban areas.



### ACTIVITY 1

Work with a partner and answer these questions.

- Which photograph on page 54 shows the Central Business District?
- Describe the differences between the buildings in photographs 1 and 2.
- Try to find each of the following land use zones in the photographs: industry, recreation, services, shopping areas, residential areas. Discuss why you think they show these land use zones. Write down your responses.
- Identify one thing all the photographs show about urban areas. Write it down.

- industry
- land use
- land use zone
- recreation
- residential
- services

### LAND USE WITHIN URBAN SETTLEMENT

the line in the furthest distance where the land or sea meets the sky

### Oblique aerial photographs

Oblique aerial photographs show a view from above that is also at an angle. Oblique aerial photographs are easier to interpret because they show objects more like the way we usually see them. There are two kinds of oblique aerial photographs – high angle and low angle. In high angle oblique aerial photographs you can see the horizon, whereas in low angle aerial photographs you cannot see the horizon.



An oblique aerial photograph of part of Bristol, in the Eastern Cape

### ACTIVITY 2

Work on your own and answer these questions. Examine the aerial photographs on this page and the previous page.

- Is the photograph above a high angle or low angle oblique aerial photograph?
- Is it easier to identify objects on the vertical or on the oblique aerial photograph? Explain your answer.
- Draw a building the way it looks on the vertical aerial photograph.
  - Draw a building as it looks in the oblique aerial photograph.
  - What is the difference between the way buildings look in vertical and oblique aerial photographs?

Examine the vertical aerial photograph and the map on page 61. Explain why vertical aerial photographs are more useful to map makers than oblique aerial photographs.

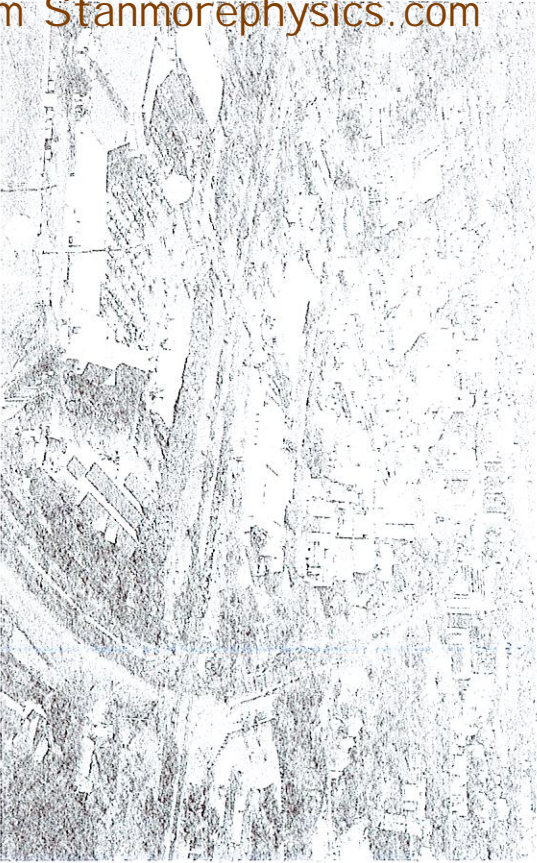


## LAND USE ZONES

income      how much money people earn

We can identify five land use zones on the photograph of Mbombela in Mpumalanga:

1. **Central Business District (CBD)**  
It is often in the middle of an urban area. There are usually many shops, as well as offices and government buildings.
2. **Zones for light and heavy industry**  
Examples of light industries are clothing; food and drink processing; electrical industries and furniture making.  
Heavy industries use large, heavy resources such as coal and iron ore, for example steel manufacturing and oil refining.

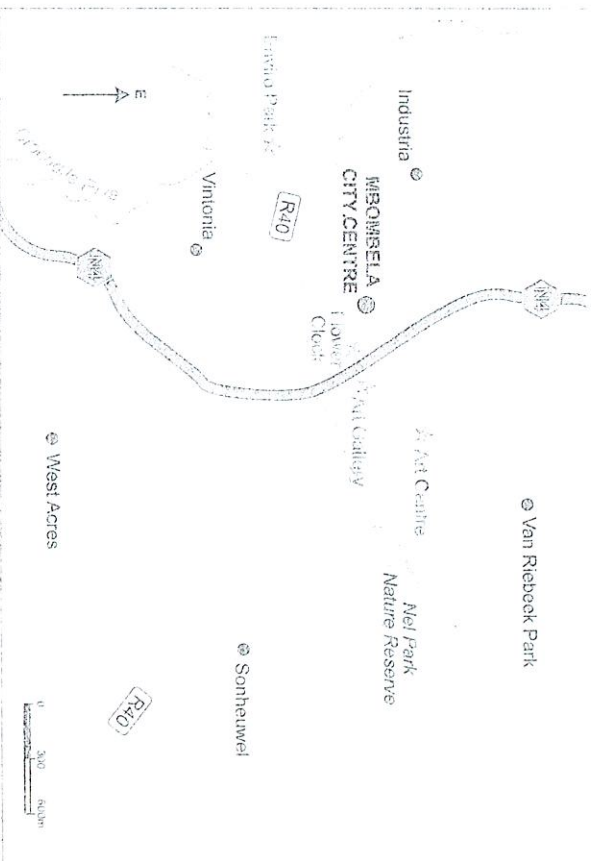


Land use areas in Mbombela, Mpumalanga

- Residential areas (high, middle, and low-income)
- High income residential areas have the most expensive properties.  
Middle income residential areas have medium-sized properties.  
Low income residential areas have smaller properties – they may be overcrowded and not well built.
- Shopping centres**  
These are often large areas where there are many shops under one roof. They are usually close to middle income residential areas. Car parks, bus and taxi ranks may also be next to shopping centres.

KEY	
1.	Central Business District
2.	Zones for light and heavy industry
3.	Residential areas
4.	Shopping centres
5.	Services and recreation

5. **Services and recreation**  
The main purpose of this area is to provide services to people, such as transport, home services and selling food. Parts of urban areas have service centres such as transport facilities – train, taxi and bus stations. Some areas in urban settlements are only used for recreation, for example, sports stadiums and parks.



Outline map of Mbombela in Mpumalanga

## ACTIVITY 3

Work with a partner and answer these questions.

1. Examine the photograph and the map of Mbombela. Which one shows the larger area?
2. Identify the N4 highway on the photograph and on the map of Mbombela. This will help you to match the map with the photograph. Find the CBD on both the map and the photograph.
3. Look at the photograph. Compare the buildings in the CBD with the buildings in the shopping centre in the foreground. Write a sentence about why the buildings are different in these two areas.
4. Make a copy of the map of Mbombela above. Number the five land use zones on your map. Give your map a key. Note the map shows other areas that are not shown in the photograph.
5. Explain why you think the five land use zones are situated in the different sections of Mbombela. Write one sentence to explain the location of each zone.



## RURAL SETTLEMENT

Rural areas are places where people live off the land in different ways. In rural settlements most people live on farms and in villages. In rural areas most people work on farms, mines, in forests, or as fishing people.

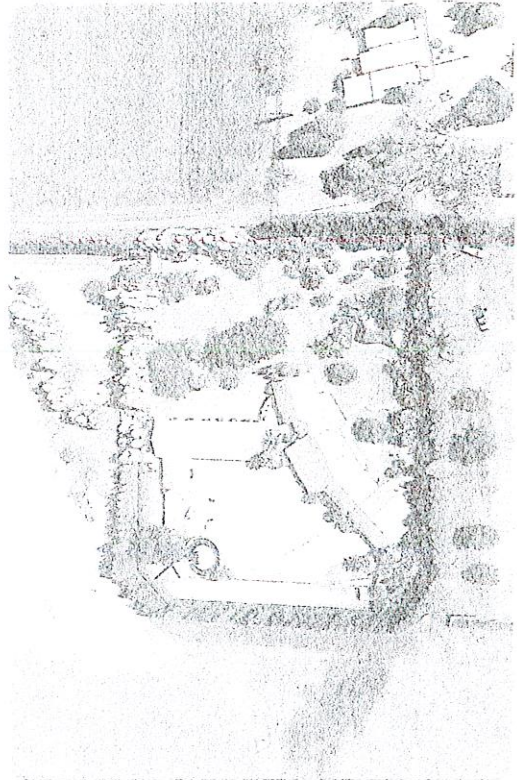
### Farming settlements

In farming settlements the main activity is producing food. You will remember from earlier grades that farms where people grow food for themselves and their families are called subsistence farms. These settlements can be a few small farms or a village surrounded by fields that people share.



*A farming village in Tanzania*

Commercial farms produce food to sell. Modern commercial farms operate like factories. They cover large areas, employ many people, and produce large quantities of food. Only a few people usually live on commercial farms.



*The farmer or farm manager, farm workers and their families may live on a commercial farm, as on this farm in the Free State.*

pulp crushed wood and other materials used to make paper

### Mining settlements

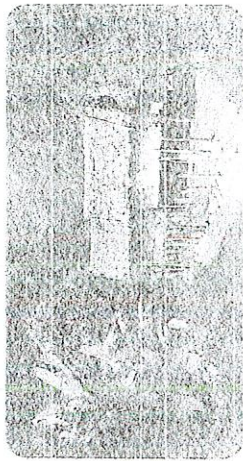
Although mines are in rural areas, many of the jobs in modern mines are highly industrial. The first miners in South Africa were African farmers who learnt how to take iron out of rocks to make objects such as tools and weapons. In later years settlements such as Kimberley, Johannesburg, Newcastle and Welkom developed around mines.



*Johannesburg in about 1890*

### Forestry

Wood is important for building, burning and making paper. In many parts of the world people plant forests so that they will have enough wood to use. Some settlements develop close to forests. People who live in these settlements may be involved in saw mills, and paper mills, or just in cutting down trees. In Gabon forests are controlled by the government. Communities are given five-kilometre strips of forest where they can cut down trees and sell the wood to commercial buyers.



*In tropical Gabon, local people sell timber and build their houses from wood.*

### Fishing

Fish is an important source of food for communities who live close to the large lakes and long coastline of Africa. Fishing villages develop in these areas. The whole community may be involved in fishing in various ways. Some people make nets or build fishing boats while others catch fish, pull in the nets and sell the fish.



*A fishing village in Mozambique*

## ACTIVITY 4

Work on your own and answer these questions.

1. Examine each of the photographs on pages 58 and 59. Give the main reason why each settlement developed.
2. Explain the difference between the kinds of work that people do in rural areas compared to urban areas.
3. Choose one photograph where you think people live completely from the land. Use evidence from the photograph to support your choice.
4. Choose a photograph where you think people sell some of the products they get from the land. Explain your choice.
5. Suggest reasons why people may decide to leave a rural area and move to an urban area.

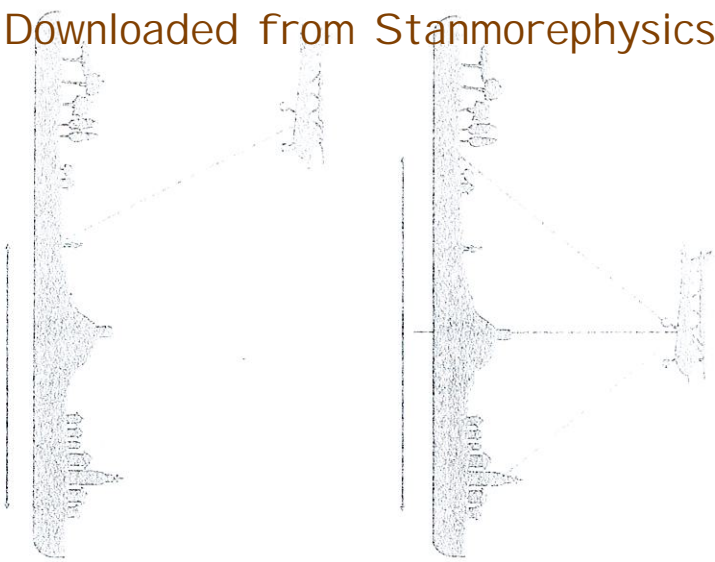


LAND USE OF AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND LARGE-SCALE MAPS

WHAT AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS LOOK LIKE - OBLIQUE AND VERTICAL

- horizontal level with the horizon
- oblique at an angle, sloping
- parallel when two lines or objects are the same distance apart along their length
- vertical perpendicular or straight up from the

Aerial photographs are photographs taken from a special aeroplane that is fitted with an aerial photographing camera. The camera is attached to the underside of the aeroplane. Aerial photographs are very useful for map makers and planners who want to examine the land from above. There are two types of aerial photographs:



The angle of the camera in a vertical aerial photograph is parallel with the ground.

The angle of the camera in an oblique aerial photograph is at an angle to the ground.

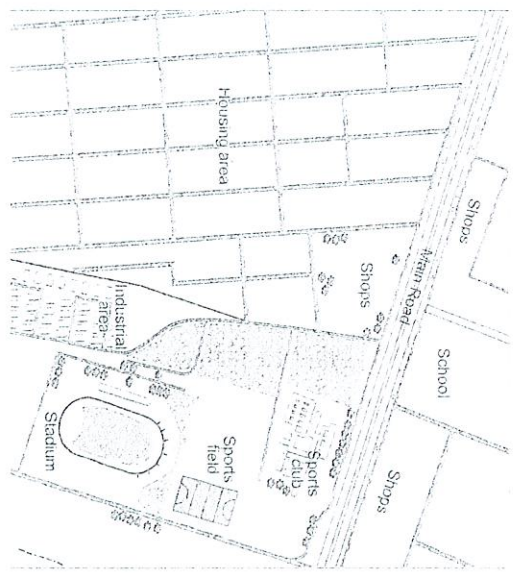
Vertical aerial photographs

Special instruments make sure that the camera under the aeroplane remains level and parallel with the ground. Vertical aerial photographs show a view of the land that is similar to a map view. Vertical aerial photographs are more useful to mapmakers because they show the map view of the land. Objects may be blocked out in oblique aerial photographs because of the angle of the camera.

We can use the following aerial photograph to draw a land use map of this area.



A vertical aerial photograph of part of an urban area



A land use map of the area shown in the vertical aerial photograph above



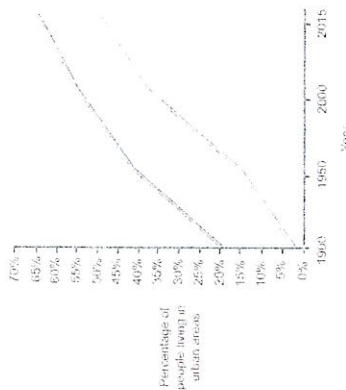
## URBANISATION

rate of urbanisation: the percentage of the total population living in urban areas

### CONCEPT OF URBANISATION

Urbanisation is the process that causes the existing cities to increase in size and have more people live in them. Urbanisation may also cause new cities to be built. The rate of urbanisation is highest in developing countries in Africa, Asia and South America. Over 60% of South Africa's population is classified as urban. The rate of urbanisation in South Africa for the period 2010 to 2015 was estimated at 1.2% per year. At this rate of urbanisation, the number of people living in urban areas will rise by 6% every five years.

The line graph below compares changing urban populations in South Africa with the average for countries in the rest of Africa.



Changing urban populations in South Africa and Africa



Urbanisation often results in the growth of informal settlements on the edge of urban areas such as this area in Cape Town.

### ACTIVITY 5

Work on your own and answer these questions.

1. What was the urban population of Africa and South Africa in 1900?
2. Between what years did the urban populations increase the most in Africa and in South Africa?
3. Suggest reasons why South Africa has a higher urban population than the rest of Africa. For example, think about changes in South Africa after 1994.
4. Look at the photograph and the line graph. In which time period do you think the people who live in this area moved to Cape Town? Explain your answer.
5. Why do you think Africa and South Africa is continuing to become more urbanised?

migrate  
pull factors  
push factors

move from one region to another  
positive reasons that attract people to a place  
negative reasons that cause people to move away from a place

### WHY CITIES ARE GROWING

In Grade 6 you examined the reasons why people live where they do. We can summarise these reasons as:

- places where they can make a living
- areas where there is good farmland
- mineral resources
- water availability
- political reasons.

Conditions change over time. When conditions change people may need to move to live and work in another area. For example, soils can become infertile or get washed away in a flood; minerals can become used up; factories may close; there can be droughts, or the government can decide to move people.

Sometimes people move within the local area, for example from one village to another. At other times they move to another part of the country, for example, to a big city. Some people even leave their countries and move to a different country. We call people who move from one area to another, migrants.



There are many reasons why people migrate, but the most common result is that they move to urban areas.

### Push and pull factors of migration

Negative reasons that cause people to move away from an area are called push factors. Positive reasons that attract people to an area are called pull factors.

People move to cities hoping for a better life.

#### Push factors

- No jobs, low pay
- War and political problems
- Few shops
- Not many things to do
- Natural disasters such as floods and droughts
- Shortage of houses and food

Some of the push and pull factors of migration

#### Pull factors

- More reliable food sources
- Better houses, schools and hospitals
- Family members living in towns
- Better social life
- More jobs, higher wages



## ACTIVITY 6

Work with a partner and answer these questions.

- Copy the following table into your book. List each of the points on the photograph under the correct heading. Add one extra point of your own under each heading.

Push factors	Pull factors

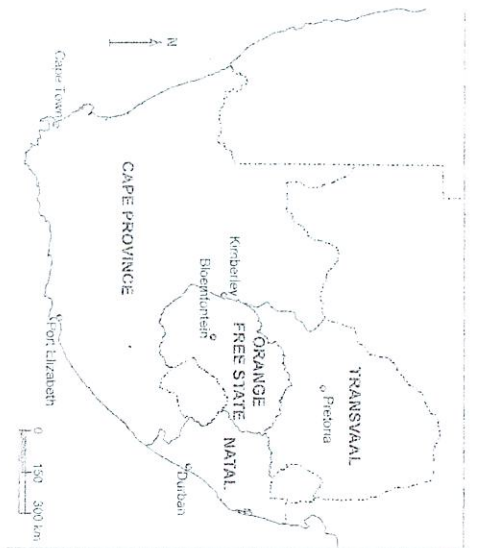
- Choose one push factor. Write a sentence or two to explain how this factor could push someone away from the area where they live. Think about the area you are examining for your project.
- Choose one pull factor. Write a few sentences explaining how you think this factor could pull someone to an urban area. Think about the area you are examining for your project.
- Read each of the people's comments in the speech bubbles on this page. For each person, identify both the push and pull factors that caused them to move.
- Explain how push and pull factors are causing an increase in South Africa's urban population.

I left school in Limpopo having passed Grade 12. I am training to become a nurse. I came to Tshwane because there are no nursing colleges in my area.

I left my home in Zimbabwe because there was no work. Food was very expensive. I had an uncle in Johannesburg. I found a job as a gardener. In the evenings I am doing a computer course.

We moved to an informal settlement in Cape Town from a rural area in the Eastern Cape. There was no work for us there. We sometimes get part-time work selling things on the streets. But work is scarce.

## URBANISATION IN SOUTH AFRICA



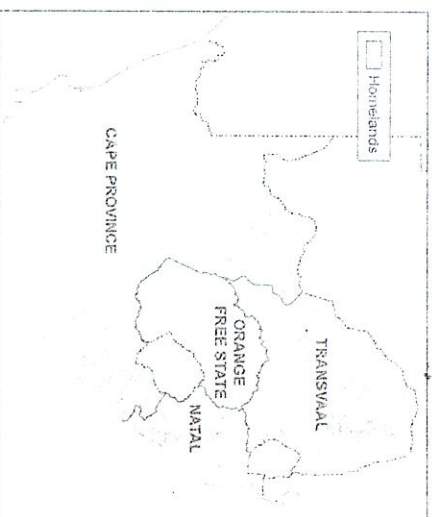
South Africa's first modern urban areas in 1910

For most of South Africa's history people lived in rural areas, either in villages or in small movable shelters. South Africa's modern urban settlements were started by the settlers and colonisers who arrived in the country after 1652. Cape Town was the first urban area to develop. Later, with the discovery of diamonds and then gold, Kimberley and Johannesburg developed as urban centres. You will learn more about the mineral revolution in South Africa in Topic 6. The discovery of minerals caused a rapid increase in the settler population. Most of these people ended up living in the growing urban settlements.

People came to the growing cities because there were many different kinds of jobs available. Builders, labourers, wood workers, engineers, and many other kinds of skilled and unskilled people found jobs in the growing cities. Railways and roads were built to send supplies such as food to the hungry cities. Railways were important to send goods for export to the harbours at Durban, Cape Town and Port Elizabeth.

### The 1913 Land Act

In 1910 South Africa stopped being a colony of Britain. South Africa became an independent country with its own government. The new government made up of white people. The new government made a law called the 1913 Land Act. The 1913 Land Act said that over 90% of the country was for white people and less than 10% for black people, even though there were more black people than white people in South Africa. The areas set aside for black people were called 'homelands'. This was the beginning of South Africa's official policy of treating people of different race groups differently.



The apartheid government created homelands for black people.

act amenities registration

a kind of law things that the public uses, such as parks, sports grounds, transport to put your name on an official list

### Issues associated with apartheid population controls

South Africa's race policies increased in 1948 when the National Party won the elections. Only white people were allowed to vote in these elections. The National Party believed that black and white people should live in separate areas. In the 1950s the National government began its policy of racial separation, called *apartheid*. It introduced a series of laws to keep black and white people apart. These laws controlled where people could live; the schools they were allowed to attend; the people they could marry, and even the public facilities such as buses, shops, parks and toilets they could use. Apartheid officially ended in 1994 when the first democratic elections were held.

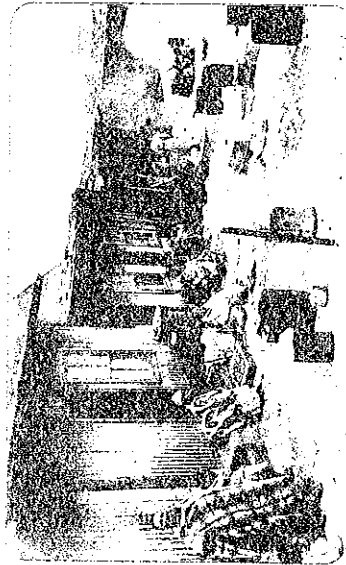
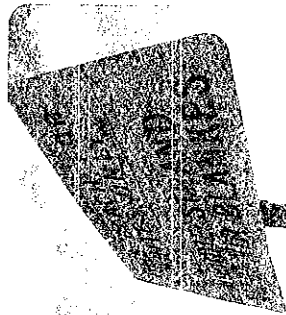
### Apartheid acts

- 1950 Population Control Act: Divided South Africans into racial categories – white, black, Indian and Coloured people.
- 1950 Group Areas Act: Divided all parts of South Africa, including cities, into areas for different groups. The best land was set aside for white people.
- 1953 Reservation of Separate Amenities Act: Made it a crime for people of different race groups to use the same public facilities such as toilets, cinemas, sports fields, transport and restaurants.

### Group Areas Act

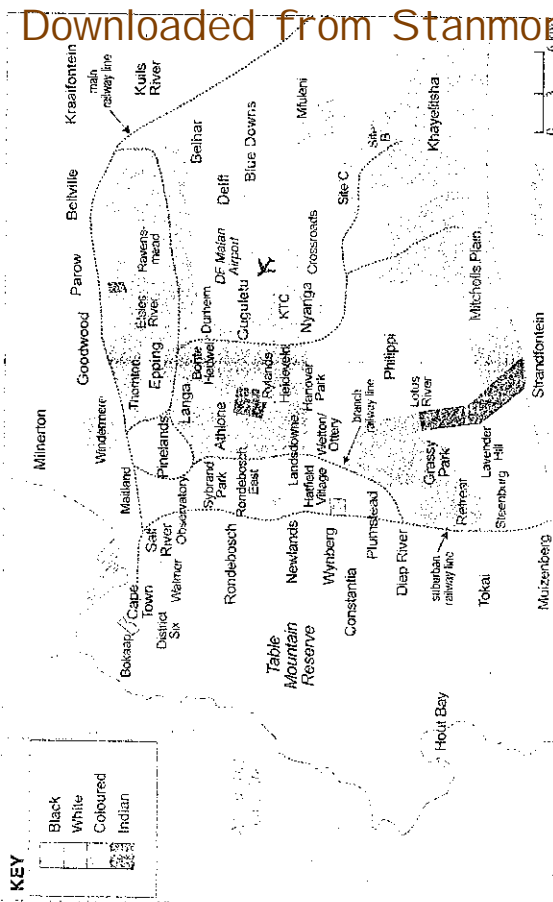
The apartheid government forced people to move away from areas that did not fit their group areas plan. In some cities, the government decided that certain areas were to become whites-only areas. They removed all the people who were not white from these areas and sent them to specially built townships on the edge of cities. KwaMashu was Durban's first township, established in 1959 when people were moved by force from Cato Manor. Sophiatown in Johannesburg, and District Six in Cape Town, were other areas where people were moved because of the Group Areas Act.

Townships were usually overcrowded areas with very few facilities such as electricity, street lighting, or enough water and toilet facilities.



People were moved to townships on the edge of cities.

The map that follows shows the apartheid land division in Cape Town during apartheid.



How the land in Cape Town was divided between different groups based on racial classification in 1979

Work with a partner and answer these questions.

1. Estimate the percentage of land for white people in the area shown on the map above.
2. Find evidence on the map that shows:
  - a) Suburbs for white people were in the best areas. (Refer back to what you have learned about different land use zones in cities.)
  - b) People from other race groups lived a long way from the CBD.
3. a) Which race groups were supposed to live in the following areas: Khayelitsha, Rondebosch, Mitchell's Plain?
  - b) Use the map scale to estimate how far the places mentioned in a) are from Cape Town's CBD.
  - c) Suggest some effects that distance could have on people living in the different regions of Cape Town.
4. Present land use patterns in many South African cities still show the effects of apartheid laws. Explain why the divisions between where people live may not have changed very much since apartheid ended in 1994?

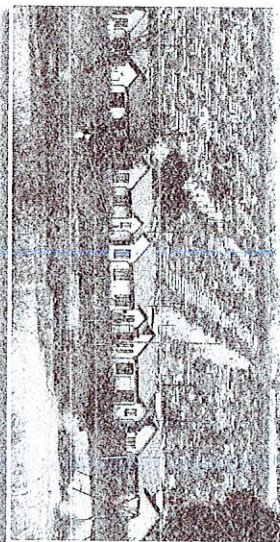
Urbanisation increased with the ending of apartheid. People flooded into South Africa's cities to look for a better life. There were not enough houses for all the new migrants, most of whom were very poor. These migrants built shacks within existing townships and on open land, usually on the edge of the city.



**Informal settlement** an area that is not planned by a city council; houses are built without permission/houses that are not part of a planned housing development

Rapid urbanisation and the development of informal settlements have given rise to social problems such as crime, family violence and the spread of diseases such as HIV. Urbanisation puts pressure on urban services such as providing water, health care, housing, electricity and education.

Diepsloot is home to about 150 000 people; many of them live in 3m-by-2m shacks assembled from scrap metal, wood, plastic and cardboard. Some families lack access to basic services such as running water, sewage and rubbish removal. Residents use paraffin stoves and coal for cooking, as well as candles for light. Some shacks have electricity and use a pre-paid meter. City officials estimate that half the population in the settlement is unemployed.



Diepsloot

(Source: Adapted from <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Diepsloot>)

### Education

Education faces many challenges. One of them is the shortage of qualified teachers. The Basic Education Minister said in 2012 that the teacher shortage resulted in more than 20 000 teachers having to practise 'multi-grade teaching'. In some cases teachers teach as many as four grades in one class.

(Source: Adapted from <http://www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/2012/06/18/teacher-shortage-crisis-affects-half-sas-schools/>)

Poverty and sexual abuse contribute to the high levels of teenage pregnancy in South Africa. 74% of girls aged 14–19 that become pregnant do not complete their schooling.

(Source: Panday, S., Makiwane, M., Kamphof, C. & Latsosola, T. (2009). *Teenage pregnancy in South Africa – with a specific focus on school going learners*. Child, Youth, Family and Social Development, Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria: Department of Basic Education. August 2009. Accessed from: [www.education.gov.za/](http://www.education.gov.za/))

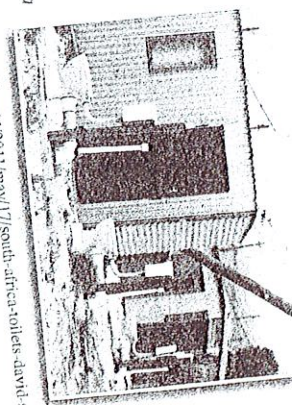
### Crime

According to the local police, 80% of crimes committed in South Africa's third largest township – Mdantsane in Port Elizabeth – are related to alcohol. Mdantsane has 106 licensed taverns and many illegal shebeens.

“Nothing illustrates local government’s failure to deliver basic toilets in Khayelitsha than the image of a woman sitting on a toilet without any sides,” said Judith February of the African Democracy Institute.

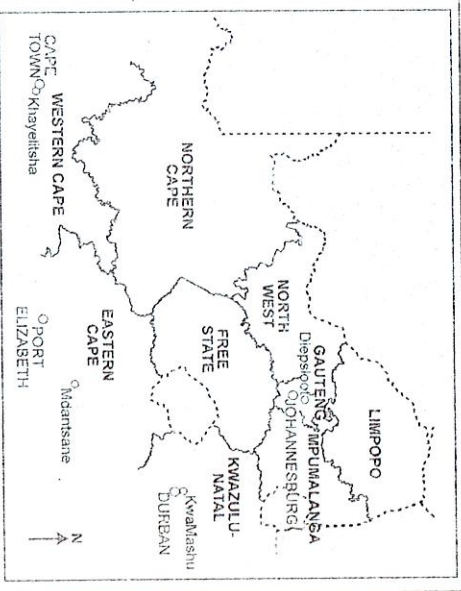
Public toilets in Khayelitsha

(Source: Adapted from <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/2011/may/17/south-africa-toilets-david-smith>)



- One out of five children in South Africa suffers from hunger and under-nutrition.
- Four out of ten children have to travel more than 30 minutes to the nearest available clinic.
- One in 20 infants dies before their first birthday.
- 50% of children do not have access to a clean, reliable water supply in their house or yard.
- One in every three children younger than 17 lives in informal housing.

Location of main cities and some townships



(Source: [www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/2012/06/18/teachers-shortage-crisis-affects-half-sas-schools/](http://www.sowetanlive.co.za/news/2012/06/18/teachers-shortage-crisis-affects-half-sas-schools/))

Work on your own and answer these questions.

- What is an informal settlement?
  - Describe what houses look like in an informal settlement that you know.
- Explain why urbanisation has led to an increase in the number of people living in South Africa's townships.
- Identify all the social issues described in the information from the articles on these two pages. List each social issue mentioned.
- Choose one social issue from your list.
  - How does urbanisation influence this issue?
  - Describe some of the effects that your social issue has on communities.