

#	Settlement Type	Description	Examples
1	Floating Settlements	Artificial islands made to float above the water and sometimes even change their location. It is a thought-provoking example of settlement without a fix location. The settlements are built around a special relationship of respective communities with water. They represent a potential answer to the challenges of geographic areas that are increasingly at risk of flooding and hence a means for climate resilience with settlement buildings rising together with the sea levels. Unique position near the water can bring further benefits like utilizing wind and water for electricity generation or growing food with sustainable hydroponic aquaculture.	Low- or no-technology settlements like Islas flotantes de los Uros (Peru) [1], Santa Cruz del Islote (Colombia) [2], Floating Basket Homes of Ma'dan (Iraq) [3], and concepts of floating cities like "Lilypad" by Vincent Callebaut [4].
2	Cooperative Agricultural Communities	Communities formed around agriculture with the focus on either collective farming like in the case of Kibbutz communities where farming land is shared by the collective or maintaining equal size farms like in the case of Moshav communities. These settlements are often formed around ideological and/or political ideas that embrace collectivism. Solidarische Landwirtschaft mit Fokus auf auch da wohnen.	Kibbutz communities like Ein Gev (Israel) [5] or Neot Mordechai (Israel) [6], and Moshav communities like Nahalal (Israel) [7].
3	Remote Villages	Small villages that can be found across the globe and have different names depending on the geo-political context. These settlements have no inherent ideological orientation and are rather defined by their size and relation to the larger settlements. The remote and independent character of a village can be manifested in the village being historically fortified like in the case of North African Ksars.	Adobe fortified settlements often having collective granaries like Ksar Ouled Soltane (Tunisia) [8] and Aït-Ben-haddou (Morocco) [9].
4	Culturally determined settlements	Settlements that can be found across the globe and are defined by their cultural heritage. These settlements are imprints of historically grown and often-times indigenous communities that are today characterized by the cultural heritage of their ancestors and, thus, not always actively inhabited. Lived-in settlements of this kind are strongly shaped by their traditions and a sense of belonging. Preserving the culture and its traditions for future generations is a main characteristic of these settlements.	Pueblos settlements like Taos Pueblo (United States) [10] settlements with a religious immigration background like Amana Colonies (United States) [11], and indigenous communities like Nabusimake (Colombia) [12].
5	Subterranean Settlements	Settlements consisting mainly or fully of subterranean housing and infrastructure. These settlements grew out of the need to protect its habitants against natural extremes and/or against attacks of humans. Settlements of this kind are characterized by being carved into stone, consisting of cave-like houses and yet, at times, having a sophisticated infrastructure.	Underground "troglodyte" structures like Matmata (Tunisia) [13] and Coober Pedy (Australia) [14], and concepts of deep earthscrapers like Vertical earthscrapers in Mexico City (Mexico) [15].

6	Temporary settlements	These are settlements that are erected only temporarily and can be dismantled quickly, upon the needs of their inhabitants. While some of these settlements are closely linked to a cultural heritage, economic needs, e.g. trade and cattle breeding, others are linked to ideology as in the case of tiny house villages. In the latter case, the settlement can be in constant flux, where members are only temporarily part of the community.	Architectural and social movement like Orlando Lake Front (United States) [16] and Tiny House Village Mehlmeisel (Germany) [17], and non-sedentary communities like Mongolian Nomads (Mongolia) [18].
---	------------------------------	---	---

[1] <https://www.peruforless.com/blog/floating-uross-islands/>

[2] <https://www.theguardian.com/artanddesign/2018/feb/02/the-magical-realism-of-santa-cruz-del-islate-in-pictures>

[3] <https://www.zmescience.com/other/feature-post/mesopotamian-venice-lost-floating-homes-iraq/>

[4] <https://visuall.net/2015/06/05/city-of-the-future-lilypad-by-vincent-callebaut-architectures/>

[5] <https://www.jewishvirtuallibrary.org/ein-gev>

[6] <http://villagechat.co.za/2021/04/23/the-kibbutz-neot-mordechai/>

[7] <https://israeled.org/nahalal-founded/>

[8] <https://www.atlasobscura.com/places/ksar-ouleds>

[9] <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/444>

[10] <https://taospueblo.com/about/>

[11] <https://amanacolonies.com/>

[12] <https://www.colombia.co/ruven-afanador-fotografo/en/destinations/nabusimake-cesar>

[13] <https://www.reuters.com/article/us-tunisia-troglodytes-idUSKCN1G70XF>

[14] <https://www.cnet.com/features/coober-pedy-the-mining-town-where-people-live-under-the-earth/>

[15] <https://weburbanist.com/2013/05/21/earthscraper-inverted-pyramid-spans-1000-vertical-feet/>

[16] <http://www.orlandolakefrontth.com/our-community.html>

[17] <https://www.tinyhousevillage.de/>

[18] <https://www.wired.com/story/what-mongolian-nomads-teach-us-about-the-digital-future/>