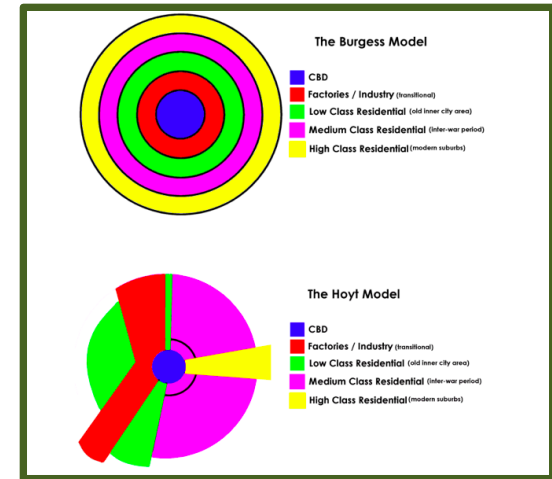


Key word	Definition
Urban	Towns and cities
Rural	Countryside (areas outside towns and cities)
Urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities
Counter-urbanisation	When an increasing percentage of a country's population moves away from towns and cities.
Migration	When people move from one area to another.
Rural to urban migration	When people move from the countryside to towns or cities.
Megacities	Cities with a population over 10 million.
Regenerate	To bring new business to an area by improving its quality
CBD	Central business district—the centre of the city
Pedestrianised	To close an area to cars or traffic so it is only open to pedestrians
Squatter settlements	Illegal settlements that are built out of materials people can find using land that doesn't belong to them. They usually occur because of overcrowding.
Sanitation	Public health facilities, such as providing clean drinking water and sewage disposal.
Informal sector	Jobs which are not stable or regular.
Infrastructure	The basic physical facilities in an area, such as electricity, running water, roads and buildings such as hospitals.
Economic downturn	When the economic growth of an area slows down, which usually causes a decrease in the quality of life for the people in the area.
Zone of assimilation	Expanding area of the city.
Zone of discard	Shrinking abandoned areas of the city
Natural increase in population	Birth rate is higher than death rate
Mechanisation of farming	Machines are used on the farms (tractors) instead of people.

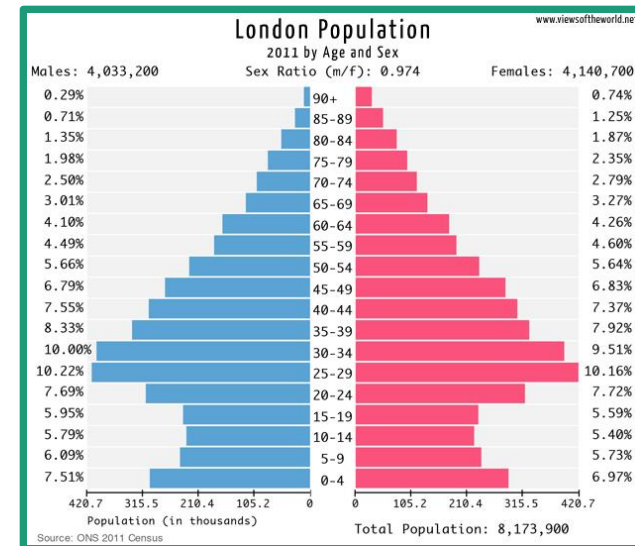
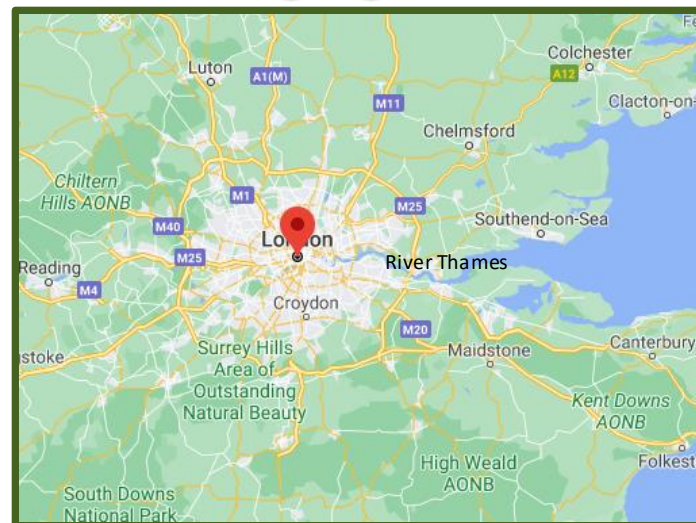
Urbanisation
<p>Variations in urbanisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed countries – increase in factories, the mechanisation of farming</li> <li>Emerging/developing countries – rural to urban migration, natural increase</li> </ul>
<p>Effects of urbanisation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shanty towns</li> <li>Air, noise and water pollution</li> <li>Increased gap between rich and poor</li> <li>More investment therefore better economic opportunities</li> </ul>
<p>Patterns</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Globally, the proportion of people living in cities is increasing. In 2015 there were 28 megacities in the world (cities with a population over 10 million). The UN has predicted that there will be as many as 50 by 2050.</li> <li>Generally, in richer countries, more than 60% of the population live in urban areas. This percentage appears to be lower in poorer countries.</li> <li>However, urbanisation is occurring at different rates in different areas of the world.</li> <li>In 1950, the majority of the world's population lived in cities in Europe. However, by 2007, this pattern dramatically shifted. Most of the world's urban population now lives in Asia.</li> <li>Research suggests that cities in poorer parts of the world are growing more quickly and growth of cities in richer parts of the world is slowing down.</li> </ul>
<p>Causes of UK urbanisation differences</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Less major cities in the north</li> <li>Relief of the land (harder to build on slopes)</li> <li>Climate (more extreme climates make it harder to live there)</li> <li>Location of ports</li> </ul>

City Structure
<p>CBD – main hub of the city with offices, shops, theatres and hotels. Redevelopments has introduced new buildings</p>
<p>Inner city – Redeveloped. Tightly packed terraces and blocks of flats.</p>
<p>Suburbs – Built during the 1930s, 1950s and 1960s. Building density is much lower, mainly semi-detached housing.</p>
<p>Urban-rural fringe – fewer, larger, more recently built houses. Out-of-town shopping centres and industrial units sited here.</p>

### Urban land use models



## Changing Cities



## Processes that change a city

- Urbanisation**
- Influences by manufacturing
  - Small housing built for workers coming in from the countryside

- Suburbanisation**
- 1920s rising population meant building new housing on the outskirts of city
  - New estates, mainly semi-detached houses

- Counter-urbanisation**
- New development areas built in inner city
  - People forced out of urban areas

- Re-urbanisation**
- More people want to live in centre again, close to work/amenities
  - Modernisation of flats and building of new apartments

## Greenfield - An area of land that has not been built upon before.

- + Cheap
- Destroys animal habitats
- Infrastructure needs creating

## Brownfield - An area of land that has been built upon before.

- Expensive
- + Doesn't destroy habitats
- + Infrastructure already in place

## Positive impacts of deindustrialisation

Reduction in the demand for energy to power machines

There are areas of land available for development

There was a decline in the consumption of water in the industrial processes

There was a reduction in noise and air pollution with the factory closures

## Negative impacts of deindustrialisation

There are many empty factories.

Large areas of derelict and vacant land

The infrastructure has decayed, especially roads

The areas of pollution are hard to clean up



## Positives

- 98% of the materials that were demolished were recycled
- All of the permanent buildings were repurposed e.g. The West Ham Stadium
- The canals were cleaned, helping to increase marine life and increase biodiversity
- Creation of jobs (in construction, The Stratford Shopping Centre, The Olympic Games and all the repurposed facilities)
- 300,000 plants were planted – this would help improve air quality (by absorbing CO2) and public well being (places to walk and enjoy)
- Used a brownfield site – less damage to green areas and cleaned up a derelict site
- Targeted a socially deprived borough called Newham where health care was poor, unemployment was high and GCSE results low – was hoped the redevelopment would improve all these things

## Negatives

- Many families were displaced as there was pressure to move (demolition of some blocks of flats took place)
- Local people could not afford the rise in living costs so moved to other cities in the UK such as Manchester. The housing provided was NOT affordable as promised
- Materials for the games were imported from overseas – and this released 3.3 million tonnes of CO2 which is a greenhouse gas – contributing to global warming
- The redevelopment cost £8.8 billion of taxpayers money – £5 billion over budget. Many argued this could have been used for the needs of Londoners e.g. affordable housing, The NHS etc
- Much wildlife had to be relocated

## Migration to London

- The rise of The British Empire led to the increase in migrants in London** e.g. Indian was taken under British rule in 1858 - and already had strong links with India due to the trade in silk, Asian spices and tea. British families returning from India brought Indian domestic servants or nannies to London. **The period of highest migration from India to England was 1955-1975**
- The opportunity to find work in Britain was taken up most in the Caribbean.** The arrival of the ship "Empire Windrush" in June 1948, which carried passengers from Jamaica wishing to start a new life in the United Kingdom, was the beginning of a large movement of Caribbean people - mainly working on transport and construction
- Between 2004 and 2017, the share of the population who were from an EU country rose from 1.5% to just over 5%. **This was due to eastern and central European nations joining the EU in 2004.**
- Migrants in recent decades have come to UK cities (including London) for safety** e.g. from Afghanistan and Syria where there is civil conflict
- Since the Brexit vote in 2016, the number of European migrants has decreased**

## CBD (Retail)

### Advantages

Close to other services such as restaurants, pubs, cinema etc...

Excellent transport links – car, bus and train.

Wide variety of shops.

### Disadvantages

High rents and business rates have forced many shops to close down.

Limited stock available as some shops are small.

Parking is often expensive and hard to find during peak times

## Edge of town (Retail)

### Advantages

Close to good road links such as the A47 making it easily accessible.

Large stores which can stock a wide variety of goods

Free parking

### Disadvantages

Lack of variety.

Usually chains – money flows out of local economy

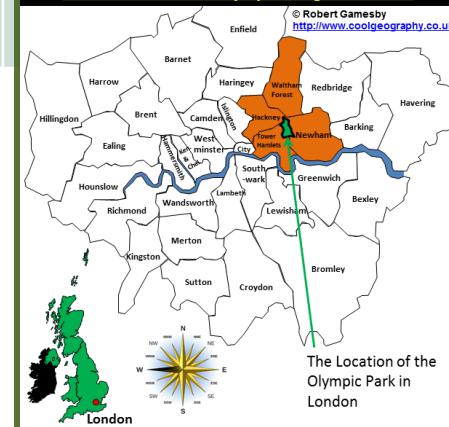
## Population characteristics

	Population	Average age	Aged 30 - 34	Aged over 65	Population increase 2001 - 11
<b>London</b>	9 million (2019) 13.7 million including Greater London	<b>36.5</b> UK is 40.3.	11.7 % UK 6.2%	9% UK 19%	+14%

## There are two reasons for this growth:

- Natural increase (Birth rates higher than the death rate – people migrating here of fertile age)
- Migration (People moving here for work)

## The Location of the Olympic village in London



## Other sustainable issues and 'solutions' in London

Traffic and pollution – tackled by the congestion charge (£11.50 to drive in central London)

Lack of green space – only 47% green space in London. Londoners are being asked to green these spaces – improve air quality

Poor water quality in The Thames – The Victorian Sewers cannot cope with the level of today's waste. Building The Thames Tideway Tunnel

## Mexico's location



Figure 13 The situation of Mexico City

### The structure of Mexico City

Mexico City, like many very large cities, has an important central business district (CBD) which houses banks, insurance and other financial offices. There are also government offices and headquarters of private companies (both Mexican and international).

Beyond the CBD are the inner city areas with middle-class zones of ageing apartment blocks together with some high quality modern apartment complexes. Further out, the pattern is rather complex: a mixture of industrial areas, high luxury areas (mostly gated communities) and crowded areas, some of which are older tenements and others are **squatter settlements**.

Population growth, housing segregation, income level, industrialisation and transportation developments created this pattern. Figure 15 shows a model of land use in Latin American cities. Beyond the CBD it shows a spine of shops connected to the major shopping centre. The market is a traditional area for selling food and goods. Around the spine are the elite homes of the rich. There are middle-class homes in the zone of maturity and the middle-class tract. The zone of in situ accretion is where new blocks of flats are built amongst existing blocks of flats and houses. The **disamenity** zones are the poorest areas often run by drug lords. The homes on the urban-rural fringe are the 'periférico', usually slums and shanty towns.

### Reasons for the variable population growth of Mexico City

The rate of population growth in Mexico City changed from 1900 to 2000 and the city's share of the country's total population changed.

- **Rural-to-urban migration** People left the countryside in search of jobs, better housing, schooling and modern healthcare and wanting to escape the hardship and poverty of parts of the countryside.
- **Rates of natural increase** A significant part of the growth came from the rise in rates of natural increase especially in the period 1950-1980. The main cause of rising natural increase was a fall in the death rate.
- **Economic investment and growth** One reason for the attraction of Mexico City to migrants from the countryside was the growth in job opportunities in factories and offices as economic investment was channelled into the city.

### Reasons for difference in quality of life in Mexico City

#### Income

Some people are very poor and exist on a bare minimum. They live in shanty towns and slums; others have to live on rubbish dumps. The average disposable household income per person in 2013 was US \$13,085, lower than the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) average of US \$25,908. But this average conceals the fact that the top 20% of people in Mexico City earn 13 times as much as the bottom 20%. Mexico is developing rapidly, but this vast gap between rich and poor explains much about the wealthier areas and the poorer areas of the city.

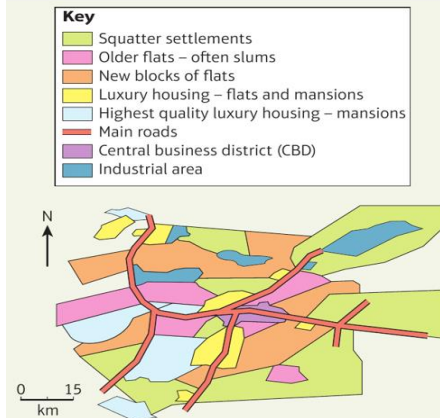


Figure 14 Land use in Mexico City

### Problems which usually occur in developing countries:

**Mexico City** in Mexico is a good example of a city experiencing rapid urbanisation in a developing country. The problems cities in poorer countries face are usually different, as are the way these countries attempt to solve them.

Problem	Solution
Water – many in the periferico and puebla have little access to clean water	Demand for water means that it needs to be pumped 96Km away from reservoirs. 70% of water comes from 4280 underground wells.
Housing – city cannot provide housing for many of the poor especially new arrivals from the countryside	Community-based initiatives in Mexico City can be seen in the area of Neza in the south-eastern outskirts of the city. Here a small group of migrants formed a group and created a plan to develop the area in an organised way.  In time they were able to raise small amounts of money through savings, built schools and later improved the area through voluntary work. The next step was to open a health centre and to start a programme of supported self-build for people arriving from the countryside. As a result, this part of Mexico City has less crime than other parts of the city and has emerged as a leader in community development.
Transport – many cars and the city being surrounded by mountains has lead to a major air pollution problem	15 ear green plan. Improves use of the metro system and bi-articulated buses. Building a \$2 billion underground train line

