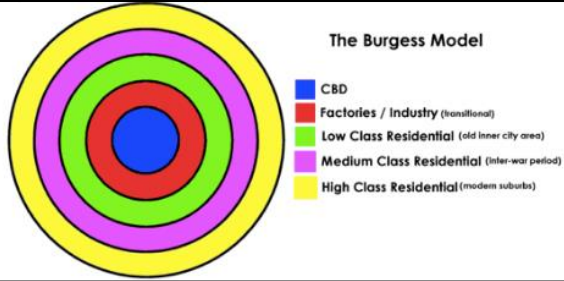


A.. Urban models		
1	Land Use	is the type of buildings or other features that are found in the area e.g. terraced housing, banks, industrial estates, roads, parks.
2	The Burgess model	Ernest Burgess proposed a model, where the city radiates out from the CBD (the oldest part of the city). He noticed that cities were in distinctive zones, and can be classified.



B. Urban sprawl		
1	Urban sprawl	the spread of city buildings and houses into an area that used to be countryside.
2	Brownfield sites	Land that has been built on before and is to be cleared and reused. These sites are often in the inner city.
3	Greenfield sites	Land that has not been built on before. These sites are usually found in the countryside on the edge of the city.



Brownfield sites

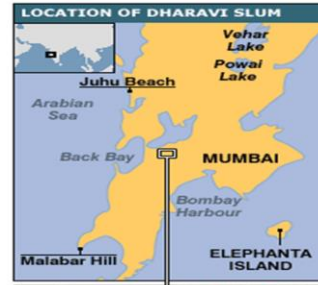


Greenfield sites

C. regeneration	
1	The cycle of decline
2	Urban regeneration Urban regeneration is the attempt to reverse that decline by both improving the physical structure, and, more importantly and elusively, the economy of those areas.

D. Sustainable cities	
1	Sustainable urban living living in a way that meets our needs today and the needs of future generations without damaging the environment or using too many resources.
2	BedZED BedZED claims to be the UK's largest sustainable community. Built in 2002, it has 100 homes designed to provide ordinary people with a high quality of life while living within their share of the earth's resources.
3	BedZED features <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 99 homes that use renewable energy - - South facing: advantage of natural sunlight - Building materials from renewable or recycled sources within 55km of the site - Rainwater is collected and reused - Small allotments built with houses so food can be grown and consumed locally - Car share scheme

E. Slum settlements- Mumbai	
1	Dharavi-Mumbai India and Mumbai's biggest slum is known as Dharavi. There are a million people crammed into one square mile in Dharavi. At the edge of Dharavi the newest arrivals come to make their homes on waste land next to water pipes in slum areas. They set up home illegally amongst waste on land that is not suitable for habitation. In the wet monsoon season these people have huge problems living on this low lying marginal land. Many of the people here come from many parts of India as a result of the push and pull factors of migration.



F. Improving slums	
1	Government plans- Dharavi As Dharavi is located close to Mumbai's CBD the land is very valuable, therefore the Government has planned to knock down Dharavi so that they can build more financial offices. The people of Dharavi will be relocated to apartments on the outskirts of the city.
2	Advantages Improved sanitation (disposal of human waste and dirty water), improved access for emergency services, clean water, registered legally with authority.
3	Disadvantages Loss of community, conditions more cramped than before, lack of jobs in the informal slum economy, poor cant afford to pay council

1) Urbanisation	the process of making an area more urban (into a city).
2) Push factor	Factors pushing someone away from somewhere e.g. lack of jobs
3) Pull factor	Factors drawing someone to somewhere e.g. good healthcare
4) Rural- urban migration	Movement of people from the countryside to the city often in search of opportunities.
5) Natural increase	Birth rates are higher than death rates, the population increases.
6) Burgess model	A model created to show how cities develop and grow into zones.
7) Central business district (CBD)	Centre of the city- often the most valuable land where businesses and shops are located.
8) Inner city	Area outside the CBD. Previously where factories were found, now many factories have located abroad this is often a poor area of the city.
9) suburbs	The outer areas of the city, green land, parks and nice homes are found here.

10) Rural urban fringe	The are where the city meets the countryside
11) Sustainable	When something is able to be used but also be protected for future generations.
12) Slum settlement	Illegal settlements often built by migrants (people moving to the city) for opportunities like jobs.
13) regeneration	Improving a city by cleaning areas up, rebuilding derelict areas and developing the economy.
14) Sanitation	Infrastructure to safely dispose of human waste and dirty water.
15) Resources	Availability of services e.g. healthcare and education as well as water, building materials, electricity etc.