

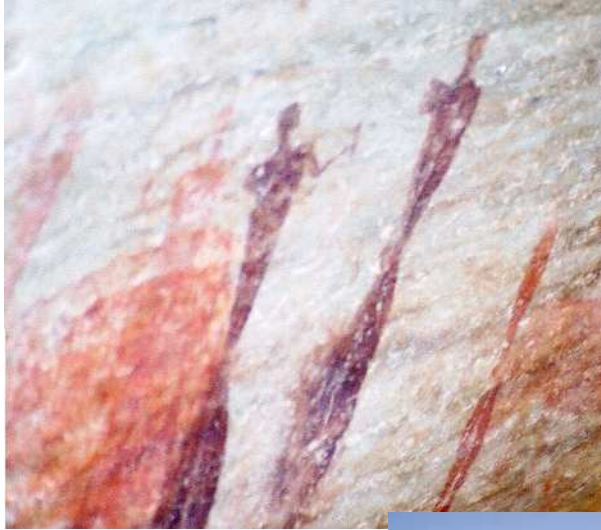
BUNDI

BUNDI

Matric Settlement Course

Lecture and workshop

Settlement



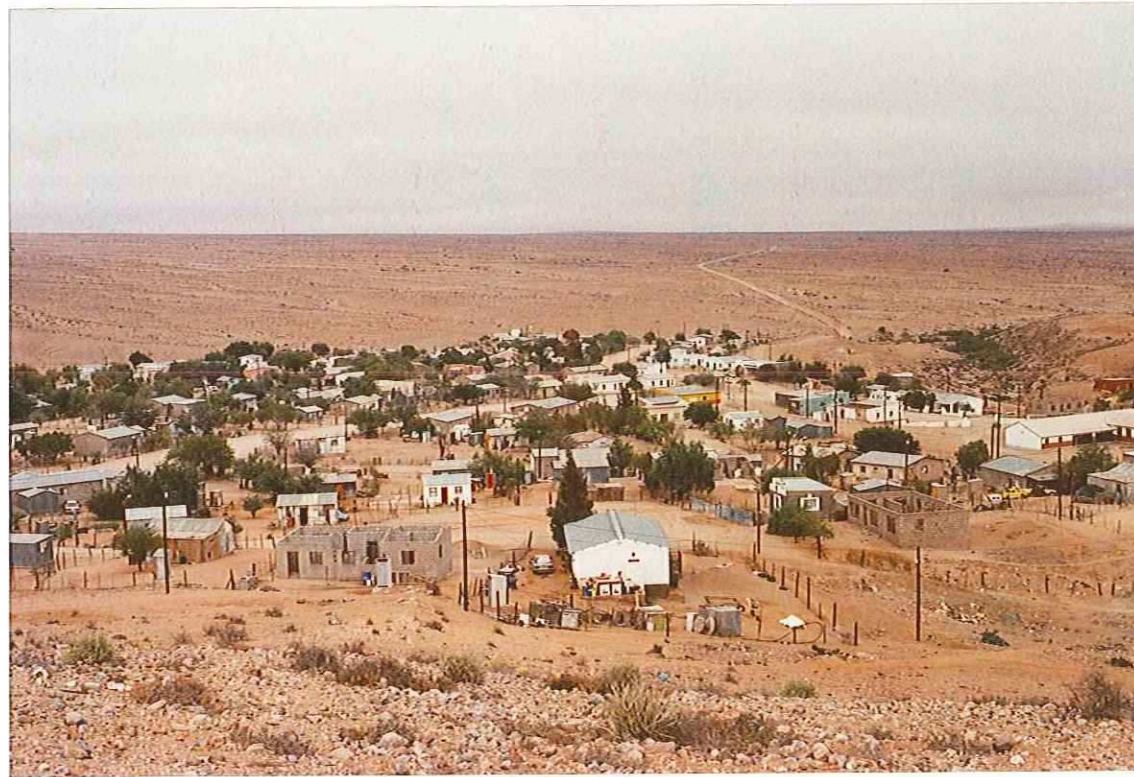
Settlement

- Building structures
- Communication networks
- People
 - Interact on a regular basis.

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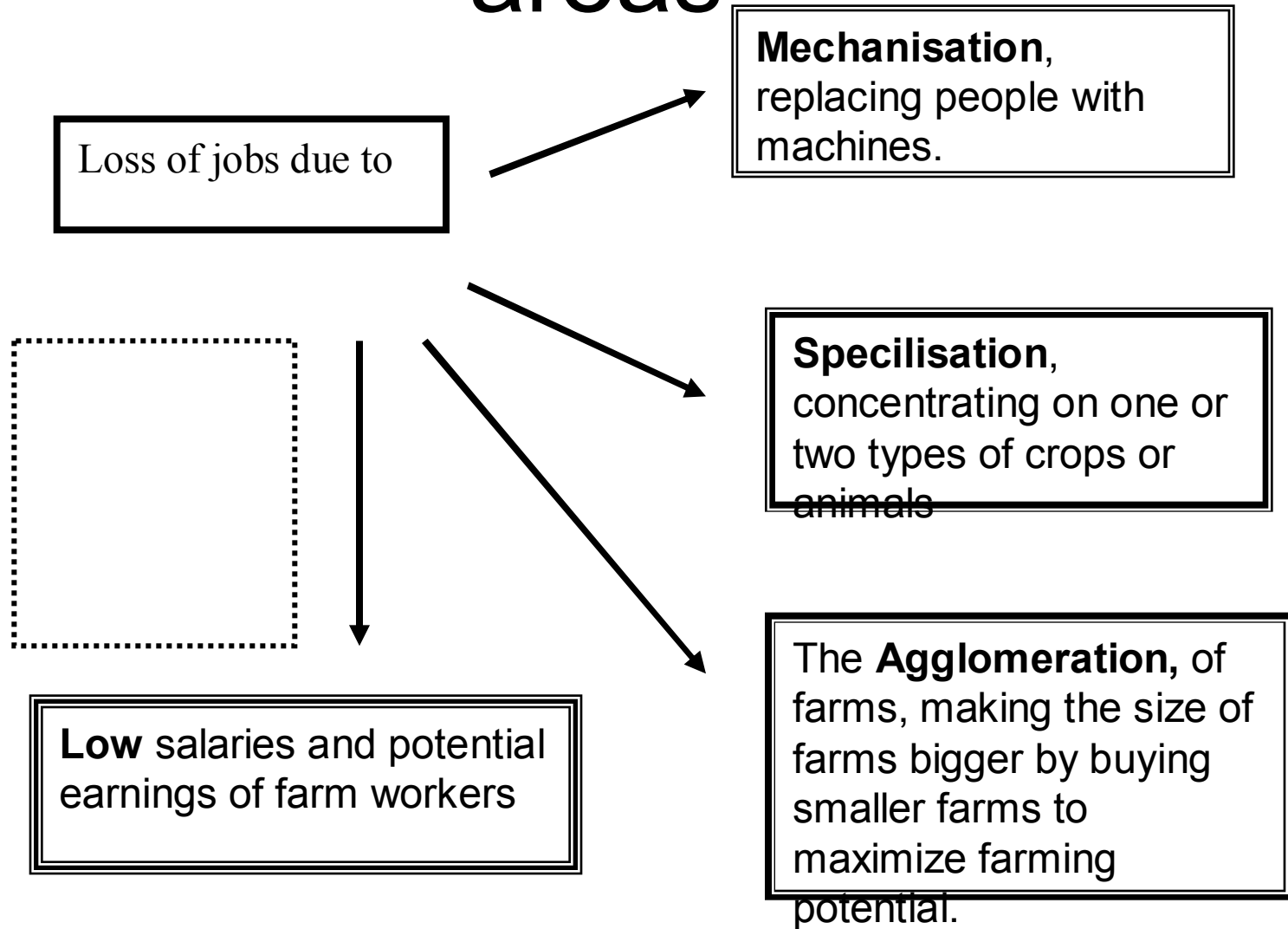
Kuboes



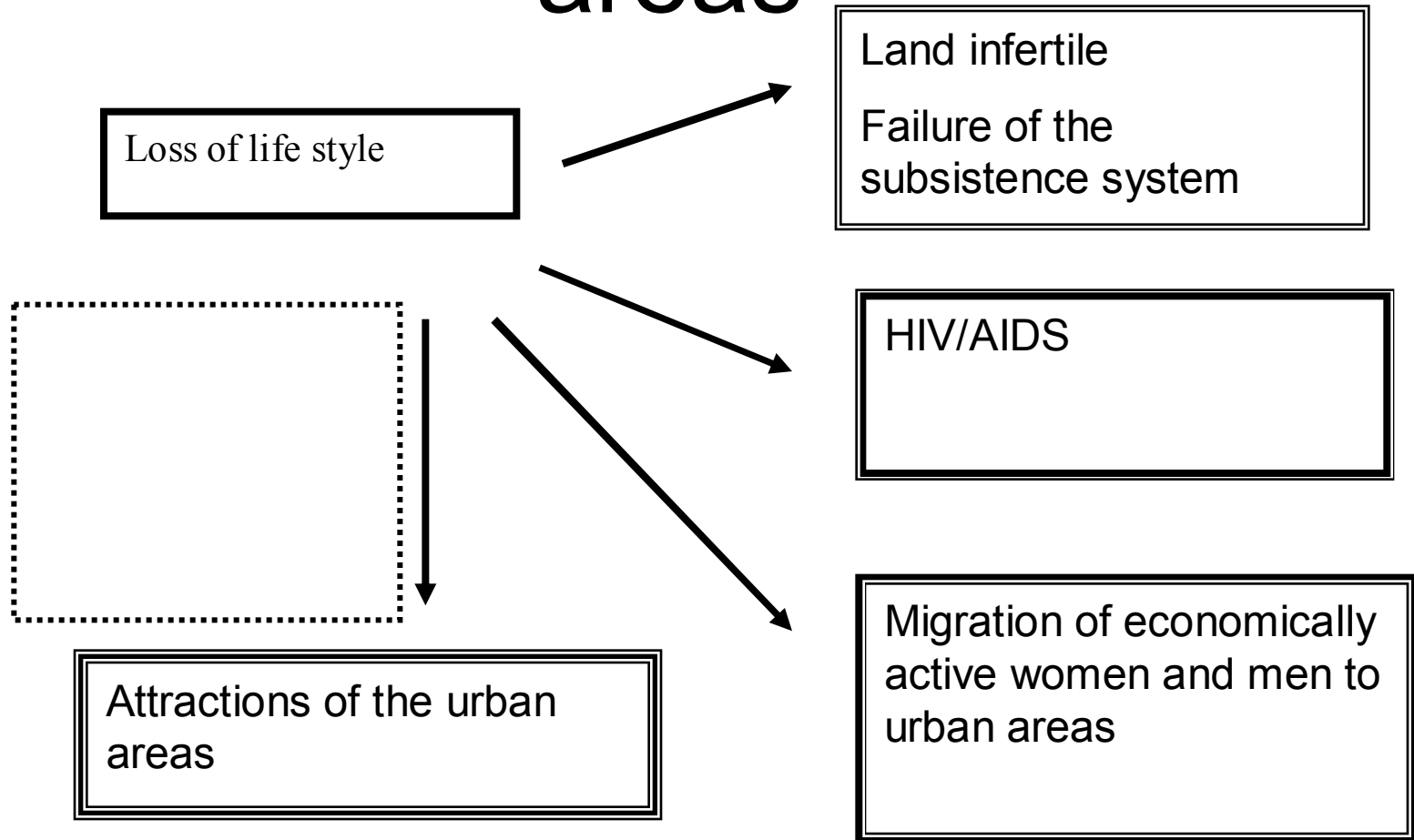
Settlement type Rural or Urban

- Function
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary
- Size
 - Small – large
- Pattern
 - Dispersed
 - Nucleated

Depopulation of developed areas



Depopulation of developing areas



Solutions to depopulation

Developing area (former homeland)

- Provide basic needs
- Change from subsistence to a type of commercial that does not require huge capital input and maintenance
- Combat HIV/AIDS
- Land redistribution

Developed area (the are we will drive through)

- Diversify the primary activities = farm people
- Central place towns that service the rural areas – service the metropolitan over flow
- Encourage niche industries in rural areas – arts, crafts, spar (wellness industry)

Classification of urban settlements

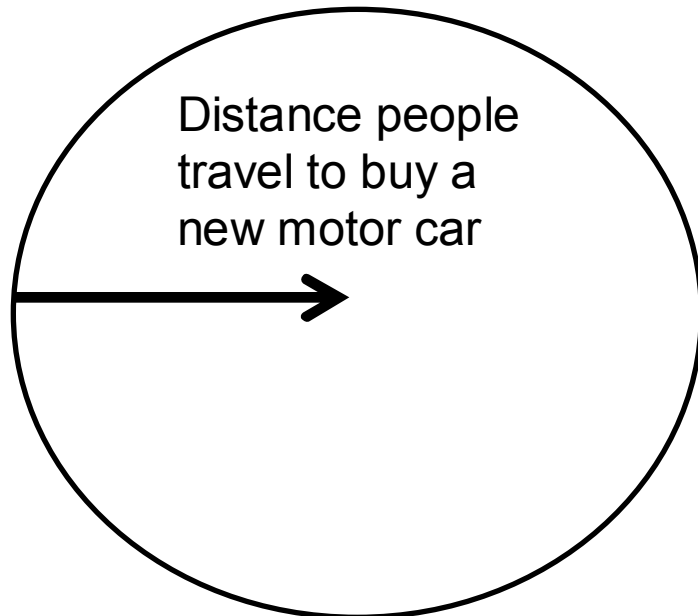
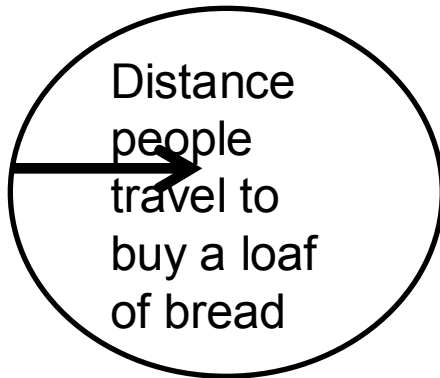


Central Place/ Trade and transport/ Break of bulk/ Specialised city/
Junction town/ Gateway – gap town.

Urban hierarchies

- Central place
- Threshold population
- Sphere of influence
- Range of goods
- Higher order good
- Lower order good

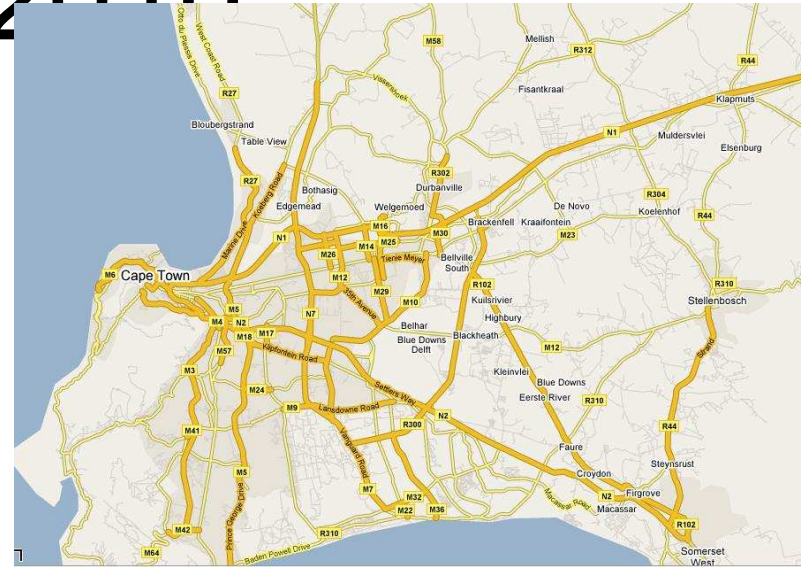
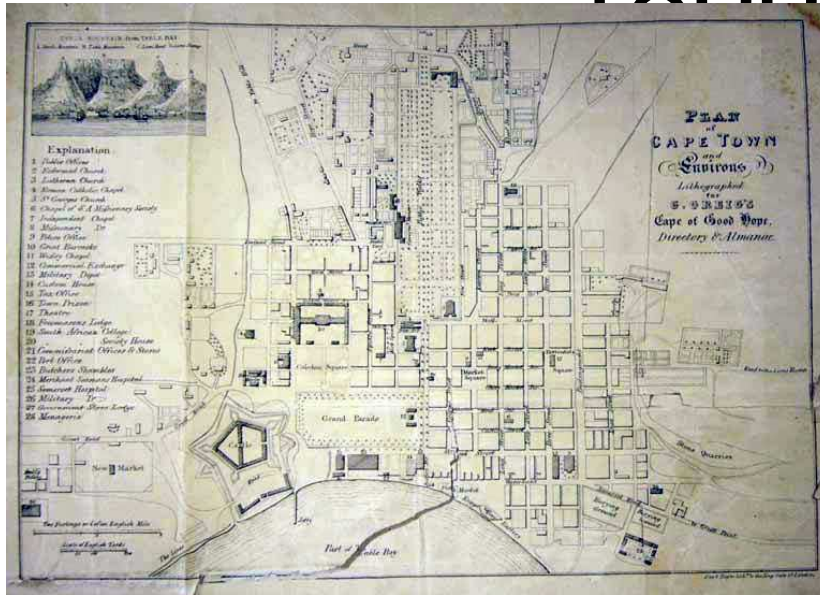
Urban hierarchies



Lower order good
Small threshold
population (fewer
people needed)
Small sphere of
influence (area)
Short range
(distance) prepared
to travel

Higher order good
Larger threshold
population (more
people needed)
Small sphere of
influence (area)
Long range
(distance) prepared
to travel

Comparison Cape Town 1800/2010

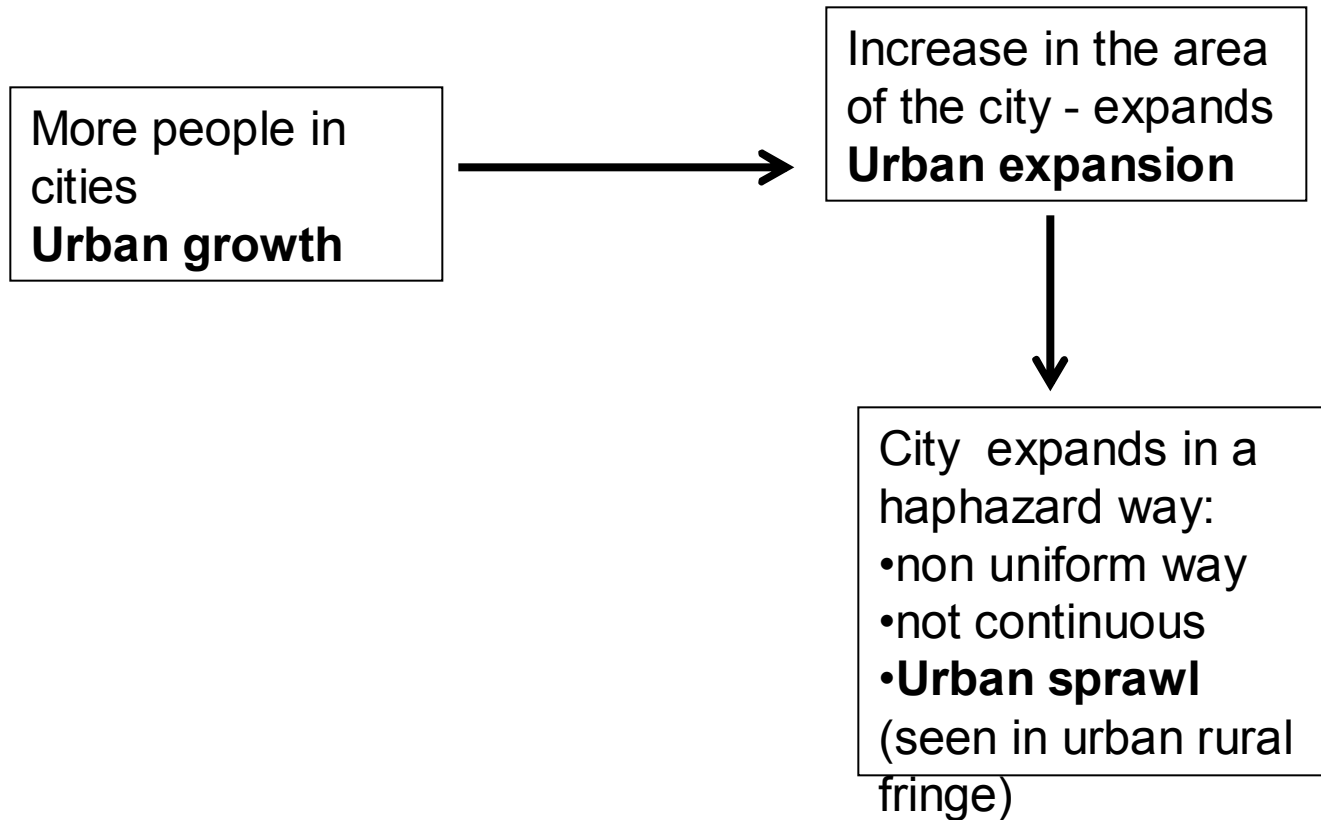


What has happened?

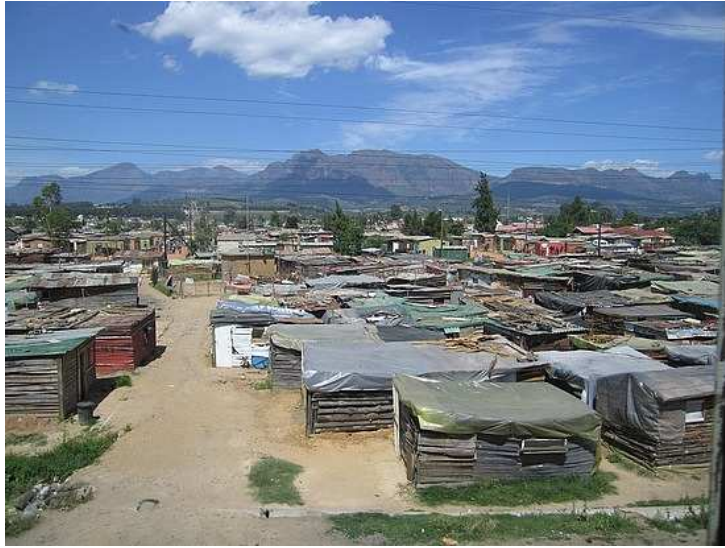
Urbanisation

- Urbanisation – increase of people living in urban areas
- Migration (moving from rural areas to urban)
- Natural growth of urban population (birth rate)

Terms associated with urbanisation



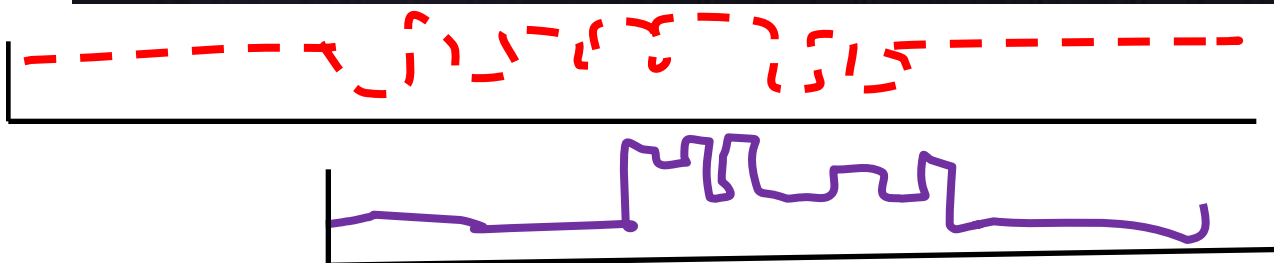
Urbanisation in Cape Town



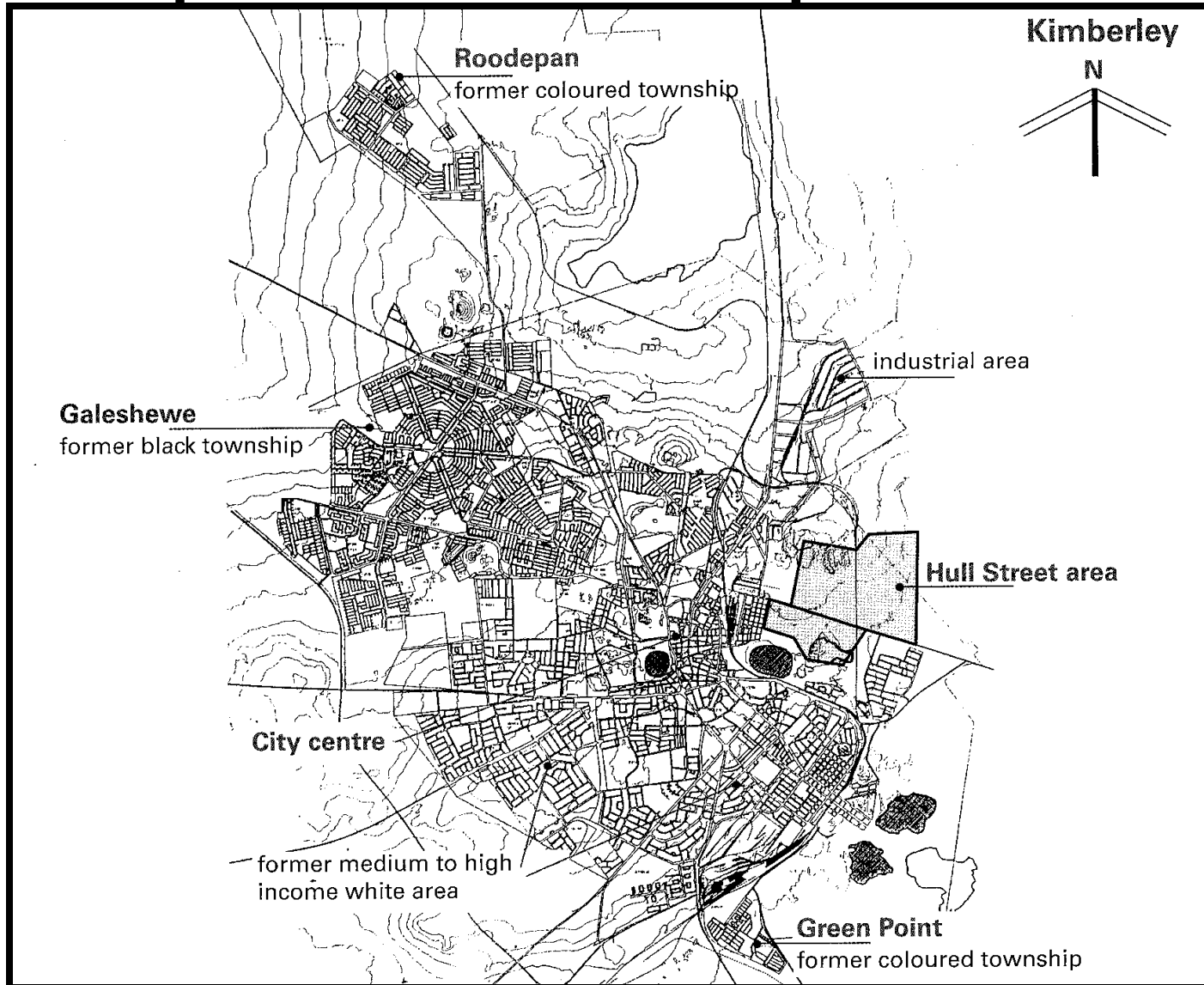
Rate of urbanisation rapid – lots of people migrating to Cape Town

Level of urbanisation – was low and now increasing
(developing country characteristics)

Urban profile – side view



Shape and street patterns



Urban profile linked to land-use zones

- CBD
- Transitional zone
- Residential
- Heavy industry
- Light industry
- Urban rural fringe
- Green belts



Location of land-use zones

What are the requirements of the land-use zone?

- Accessibility
- Cost of land
- Special requirements

The CBD develops at the **most accessible** part of the city where routes **converge centripetal** force allowing the greater number of people to get there. The CBD's function is to provide **retail and services** to the city's population and surrounding areas. Land is **intensively used grid pattern** because it is **expensive** and therefore the **buildings are tall**. Building are **modern or renewed** to maintain the value of the land. It is the most accessible part of the city as main transport routes converge on the centre.

A trend over the last 30 years has been the movement of **retail out** of the CBD – decentralisation. Modern trends is **people moving into** city – living in converted commercial buildings. Hotels in city centre and convention centres.

Urban settlement issues



Urban settlement issues

