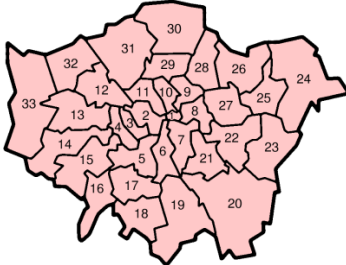


London a megacity

1. Greater London Urban Area

Greater London is the administrative division covering London. It was created in 1965 and spans the City of London and the 32 London boroughs, each governed by a London borough council meanwhile the City of London (n^o1) has a unique government dating back to the 12th century.



Outer London is the name for the group of London Boroughs that form a ring around **Inner London**.

These were areas that became part of Greater London in 1965

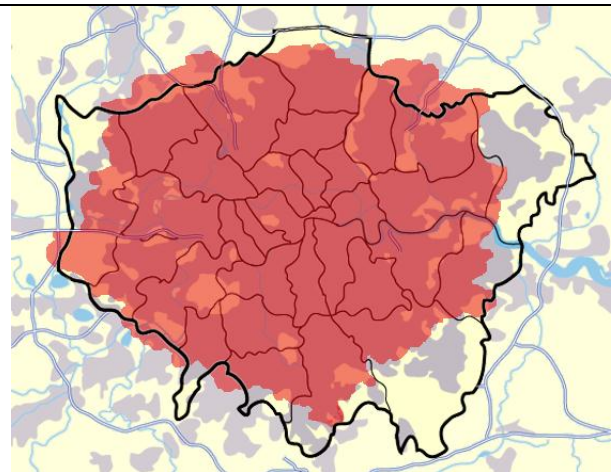


http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Greater_London
(map of the area)

The **Greater London Urban Area** or the **London Metropolitan Area** is the conurbation or continuous urban area based around London as defined by the Office for National Statistics. It had an estimated population of an estimated 9,332,000 people in 2005, while its wider metropolitan area has a population of between 12 and 14 million.

The population on the current territory of Greater London rose from about 1 million in 1801.

Outside the administrative boundary (of **Greater London**) it includes several adjacent areas of settlement and a few outliers connected to the urban sprawl by ribbon development.
Background = the urban sprawl with main roads and rivers
Black line = the administrative boundary of Greater London



Red area = London telephone area code

The **London commuter belt** is another delimitation for the metropolitan area surrounding London from which it is practical to commute to work in the capital.

Adjacent districts often share some characteristics such as :

- forming part of the continuous urban sprawl,
- being served by the London Underground,
- being covered by the London telephone area code,
- having a relatively high employed population working in London.



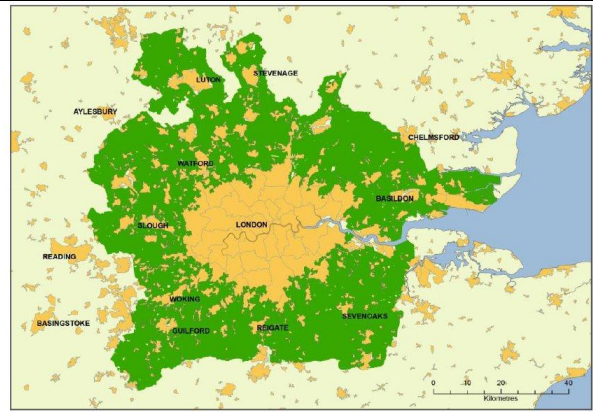
The London Commuter belt

The boundary of Great London is constrained by the **Metropolitan Green Belt** and it is therefore much smaller than the wider metropolitan area.

The **green belt** around London was first proposed in **1935**.

In United Kingdom, the **green belt** is a policy for controlling urban growth.

The idea is for a ring of countryside where urbanization will be resisted for the foreseeable future, maintaining an area where agriculture, forestry and outdoor leisure can be expected to prevail.











The MGB = 3.7% of the total land area of England
 Total area of all Green Belts in England: 1.6 million hectares (13% of England's total land area).

Questions

- 1) How many boroughs are there in Greater London?
- 2) What is the particularity of the City of London?
- 3) What are the 2 urban areas that compose Greater London?
- 4) What is the difference between Greater London and the Greater London Urban Area?
- 5) How is going the urban sprawl around the Greater London urban area?
- 6) What are the characteristics of the London commuter belt? To which area is it equivalent? (you can give 2 denominations)
- 7) At last, what area do we have to take in account to study London as a megacity?
- 8) What specific urban policy was adopted in United Kingdom from 1935? What were its main aim and rules?
- 9) Could we say that it is sustainable development?
- 10) Try to draw a scheme on the different areas of the Greater London Urban Area ?

Scheme	Legend

2. London today : an old European city and a global city

 <p>1 - The Pinnacle and 30 st Mary Axe also named the gherkin : skyscrapers in London's financial district, the City of London</p>	 <p>2 - Among the numerous green areas, one of the largest parks in the central area of London : Hyde Park</p>
 <p>3 - Houses of parliament – Big Ben</p>	 <p>4 - The City Hall</p>
 <p>5 - The Docklands – the new CBD of London</p>	 <p>6 - China town</p>
	

London boroughs: 7 - Popular / 8 - residential along the green belt

- 1) Identify the different areas in the Metropolitan area by replacing their number in your scheme
- 2) In what ways do they reflect the fact that London is a global town or a world town?

The shard and London bridge quarter (you tube)

<http://www.urbanews.fr/tag/london-bridge-tower/>
<http://www.megapole.org/Londres-une-metropole-region.html>
<http://www.histege.com/album-1643006.html>
 wikipedia...

3. London Olympics – 2012

- <http://www.londonolympics2012.com/> “Discover more about the history of London Olympics <http://www.londonolympics2012.com/history>
 - Is it the 1st time that London is organizing the Olympic Games?
- <http://www.olympic.org/london-2012-summer-olympics> click on “more about London” on the right side of the homepage.
 - What are the different places where the Olympics are going to occur?
- http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2012_Summer_Olympics ; See the following rubrics :
 - “Venues and infrastructure » : complete your knowledge about the transformation of the town
 - “Public transports”; In what ways do Olympic Games contribute to modernize the public transports in and around the town ?
 - “Financing”: what is the cost of such an event?
- <http://www.london2012.com/>
Click on “Video” / choose at the bottom of the list: “Olympic park flythrough January 2012” <http://www.london2012.com/videos/2012/olympic-park-flythrough-january-2012.php>
 - What are the different sorts of venues built in relation with the Olympics?
 - What are the elements took in account for the equipment in a sustainable aim?
 - Give some examples of innovation in these equipments
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/sport/0/olympics/2012/> Other information on the BBC website about the venues : http://news.bbc.co.uk/sport2/hi/olympic_games/7758646.stm