

Wednesday, 8 January / Miércoles 8 de enero

16:00-17:30: Salón Topacio

Urban Geography / Geografía Urbana

Chair: María Adames de Newbill

Fraccionamientos cerrados en Ciudad del Carmen, exclusión y segregación social

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Se aborda el tema de los fraccionamientos cerrados en Ciudad del Carmen, Campeche, que restringen el libre tránsito de la población. En ellos se propicia la exclusión y la segregación social, no toda la población tiene acceso a estos, que están dirigidos a grupos de trabajadores de Petróleos Mexicanos, cuentan con todo tipo de servicios, en contraste en otras porciones de la ciudad no hay ni los básicos. Ciudad del Carmen, ubicada en la isla más poblada de México es relevante centro de operaciones de la explotación de hidrocarburos de la Sonda de Campeche. Se pretende conocer creación, incremento y desarrollo de los fraccionamientos cerrados como aporte al conocimiento de problemáticas del crecimiento urbano segmentado y segregación social que generan y su relación con el aumento de población. Inicia con las posiciones teóricas para el abordaje analítico. Después se identifican los fraccionamientos cerrados. Finalmente se realiza su caracterización.

Palabras clave: fragmentación, segregación, exclusión, fraccionamiento, petróleo.

Real-estate promoters and urban sprawl in the Metropolitan Area of Puebla, Mexico

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Recent development of real estate market in metropolitan Puebla is little known. It shows an unusual growth since early 1990s. The colonial urban structure of the city experimented a sprawl process mainly through the construction of 200,000 new houses in that period. Ninety-nine thousand of them, are currently abandoned. The breaking of the old city can be explained in terms of lack of public services and the poor transport connection with the inner city and to the metropolitan whole area. Both of them are related to an aggressive real estate activity accomplished by a withdrawal of the former state regulation. The new areas selected under a "market logic" were peripheral land and the strategic west land of Cholula connected by a new circular highway. We show the main data sources, mostly unpublished, of that process. We also use our own urban sectors scheme that may be useful for formal planning.

Keywords: Real estate promoters, urban structure, lack of planning

Urban Structure and Transport: Spatial Effects of the New Route of the Metropolitan Subway 12 in Mexico City

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Every day 22.3 million motorized trips cross Mexico City. The Metropolitan Subway System occupies third place, far fewer than those moved through collective taxis or private cars. If transportation routes of the MSS were planned under spatial and social efficient guidelines, that mobility could address uncontrolled urban expansion and improve spatial justice. In this paper we revisit those factors that make people to use the metro. Through a logistic regression of urban variables related to that transport mode, results show a poor functioning of trans-boarding stations, the need to control near-to-station land use, and the absence of a circular route around the center of the city, as mayor problems. We also found that people who live in the far periphery of the city use the metro more than those who live close to it. We call that the “inverse use of the subway”.

Keywords: probability in the use of metro, transit oriented development, first and last transportation mode, urban structure

***Artists’ creative interactions in everyday spaces of work, play and dwelling.
The case of Edificios Condesa in México City***

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Taking the thesis that spatial agglomeration of creative activities and workers create conditions for collective learning as a starting point, we hypothesize that under extreme conditions of proximity, say living/working in the same building, two processes should be visible: the first is that artists will necessarily show forms of formal and informal collaboration as result of various forms of knowledge and information spillovers/feedbacks. The second, is that extreme proximity will show the concentration of core members’/activities of artistic movement circles. To explore these hypothesis we conducted qualitative interviews with artists living in “Edificios Condesa” in México City and documented the historical artistic trajectories of the past and present residents. We have found many examples of how by living in the same building, knowledge, aesthetics and strategic information are diffused among artists in a disciplinary, transdisciplinary and transgenerational fashion.

Keywords: proximity and artistic collaboration, artistic work, art districts, cultural economy

***La precariedad de la vivienda en los destinos turísticos de Cozumel y
Playa del Carmen, México***

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El enfoque de esta investigación está dirigido al efecto del turismo en relación a la vivienda de las comunidades receptoras en los destinos turísticos. El éxito de la actividad turística tiene como consecuencia una fuerte llegada de habitantes que hace que se reconfigure el hábitat urbano; en una primera etapa se encuentran las viviendas de los primeros pobladores, con la llegada de más habitantes se van anexando viviendas a la periferia en construcción provocando que se salgan de los planes gubernamentales, estas nuevas viviendas van desde asentamientos irregulares, viviendas por empresas privadas para diferentes niveles de poder adquisitivo, hasta las viviendas de lujo, con lo cual se crean dos realidades urbanas que definen la calidad de vida acorde a condiciones de desarrollo urbano. Las viviendas que tienen y las que no tienen acceso a la ciudad y servicios, equipamiento e infraestructura, es decir en condiciones de precariedad. El estudio se aplica a la isla de Cozumel y Playa del Carmen, México, destinos turísticos de sol y playa y de cruceros con altas tasas decrecimiento anual.

Palabras clave: vivienda, precariedad, turismo

***Revitalization in the Neighborhood of San Felipe de Neri
in the Historic District of Panama***

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Historic districts in Latin America have been subject to revitalization and gentrification, two processes reinforced by globalization and tourism. San Felipe, the historic district within Panama City, has not escaped these processes that have caused a fight to control space, resulting in increased instability among residents, especially after UNESCO declared it a World Heritage Site. This study addresses how residents and ex-residents of San Felipe have perceived and reacted to the changes and impact that revitalization and gentrification have brought to this neighborhood between 1997 and 2008. In this study, I used both quantitative (archives, census data, and a survey) and qualitative (participant observation and in depth interviews) methods; the results show that the forces of the market are driving San Felipe's changes, and due to a lack of effective planning and neighborhood participation, there has been a significant displacement of the original population.

Keywords: Historic district, gentrification, revitalization, displacement