



Urban Patterns

A vertical strip on the left side of the slide shows a nighttime view of a city skyline, likely New York City, with numerous illuminated skyscrapers and buildings against a dark sky.

Big Ideas

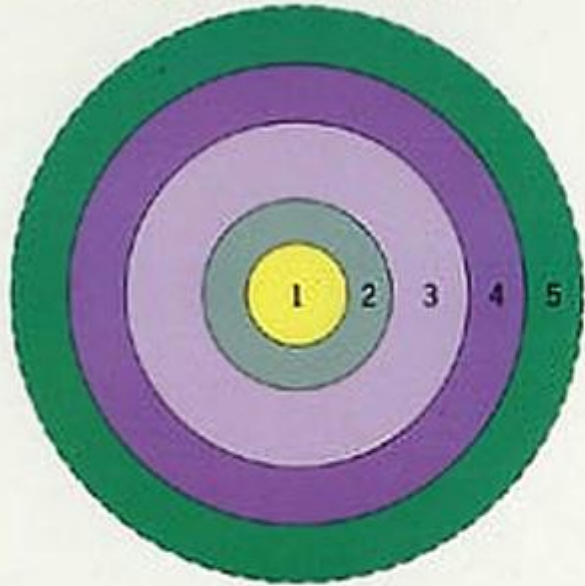
- US Urban Models
- Suburbanization
- Urban Revival
- Primate City v. Rank Size Rule
- Central Place Theory
- Gravity Model
- Urban Hierarchy
- City sizes



Urban Models

- Burgess Concentric Zone
 - 1st to explain the distribution of different social groups within urban areas
 - Cities grow outward from a central area in a series of concentric rings

CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL



A

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Central business district | 4 | Zone of better residences |
| 2 | Zone of transition | 5 | Commuters' zone |
| 3 | Zone of independent workers' homes | | |

Zone 2: contains industry & poorer quality housing

Zone 3: contains modest older houses occupied by working class

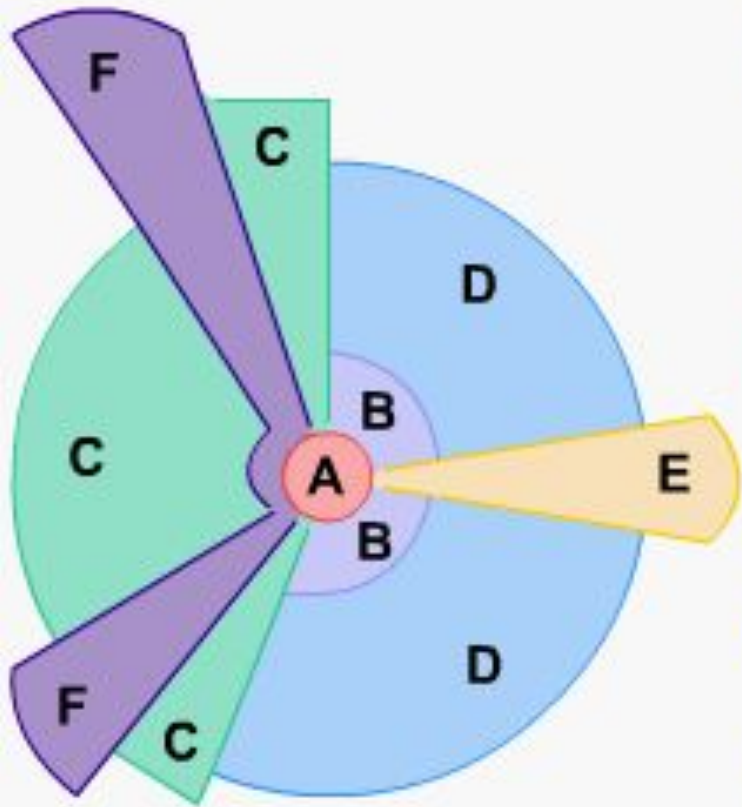
Zone 4: contains newer & more spacious houses for middle class

Zone 5: beyond the continuous built up area.



Hoyt Sector Model

- A city develops in a series of sectors
 - Certain areas are more attractive for various activities
 - As cities grow, activities expand outward in a wedge.

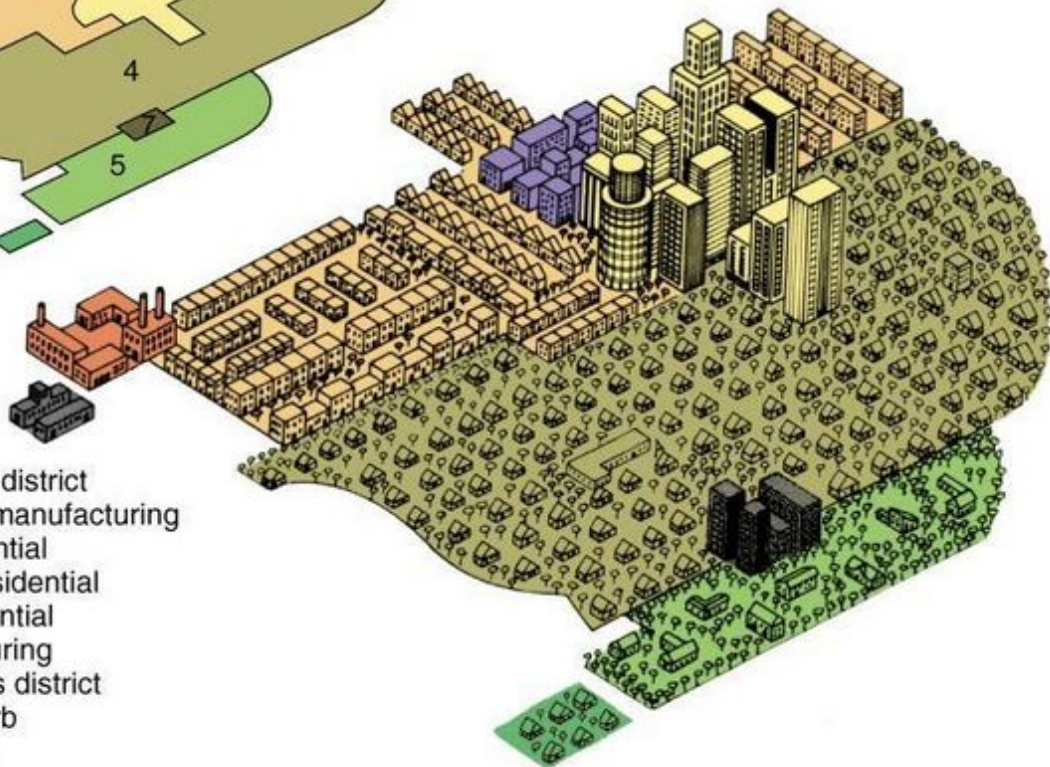
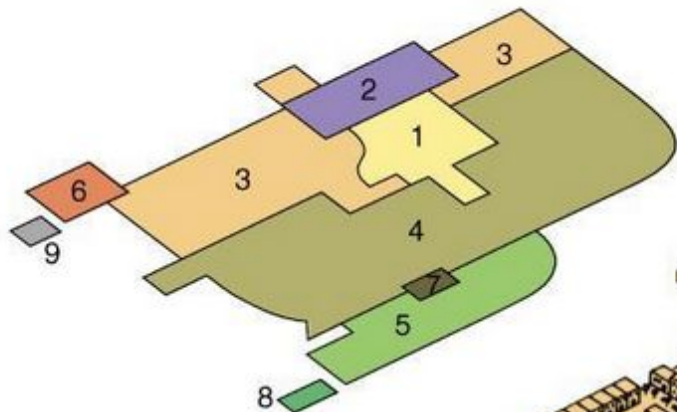


- A** — CBD (Central Business District)
- B** — Zone of Transition
- C** — Residential (lower class)
- D** — Residential (middle class)
- E** — Residential (upper class)
- F** — Industry



Multiple nuclei model

- A city is a complex structure that includes more than one center around which activities revolve.
 - Some activities are attracted to particular nodes, whereas others try to avoid them



- 1 Central business district
- 2 Wholesale, light manufacturing
- 3 Low-class residential
- 4 Medium-class residential
- 5 High-class residential
- 6 Heavy manufacturing
- 7 Outlying business district
- 8 Residential suburb
- 9 Industrial suburb

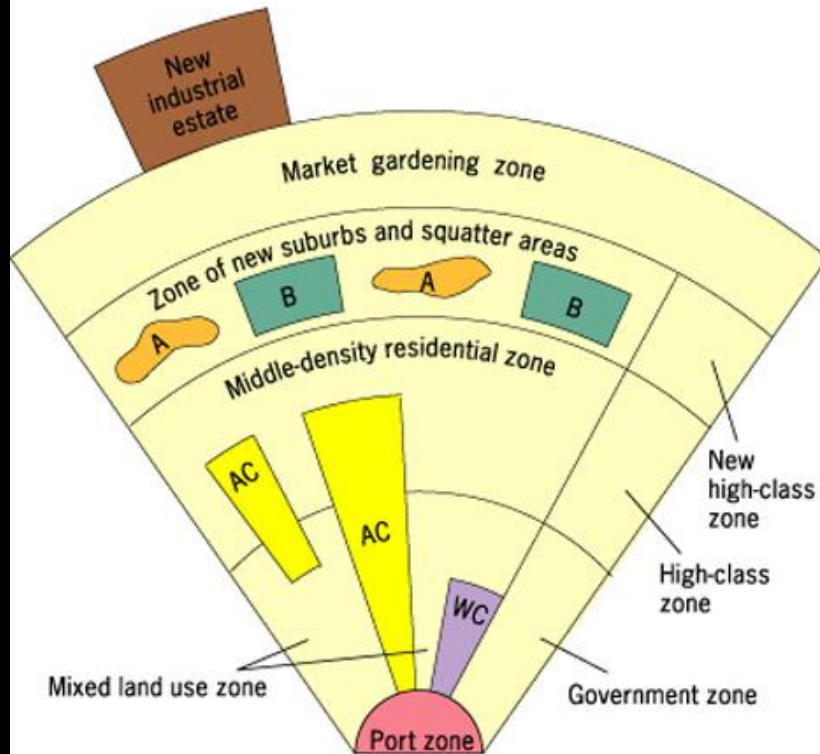


SE Asian City

- Also known as the McGee Model
- No CBD, but several components of the CBD are present in separate areas in the city
 - Old colonial port
 - Western commercial zone
 - Hybrid sectors & zones
 - New Industrial parks on the outskirts



A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY



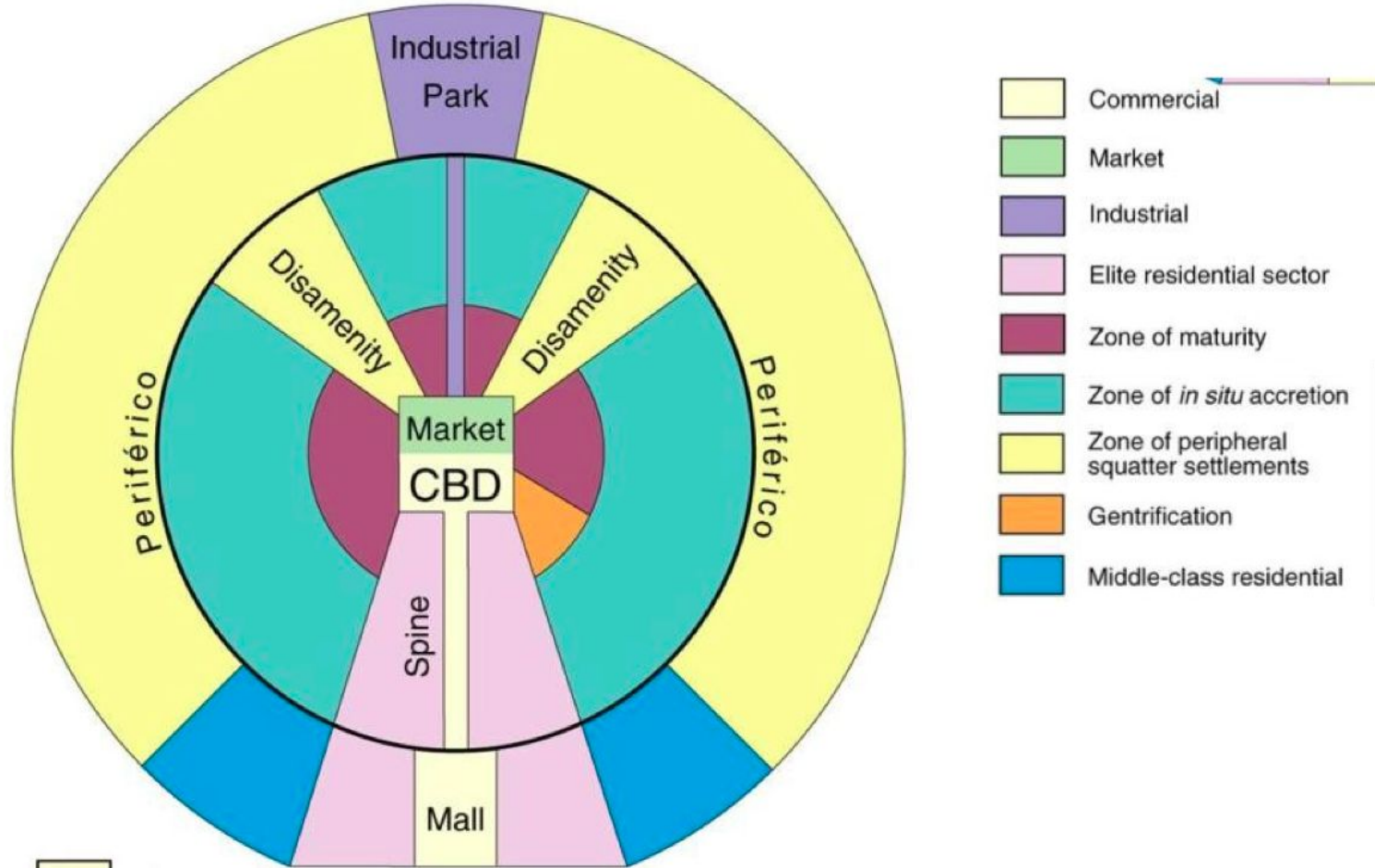
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|---|----------------|----|-------------------------|
| A | Squatter areas | AC | Alien commercial zone |
| B | Suburbs | WC | Western commercial zone |



Latin American City

- Griffin-Ford model
- Cities in Latin America are built around a core CBD.
 - Commercial spine surrounded by elite housing
 - Areas surrounded by three concentric zones of housing that decrease in quality

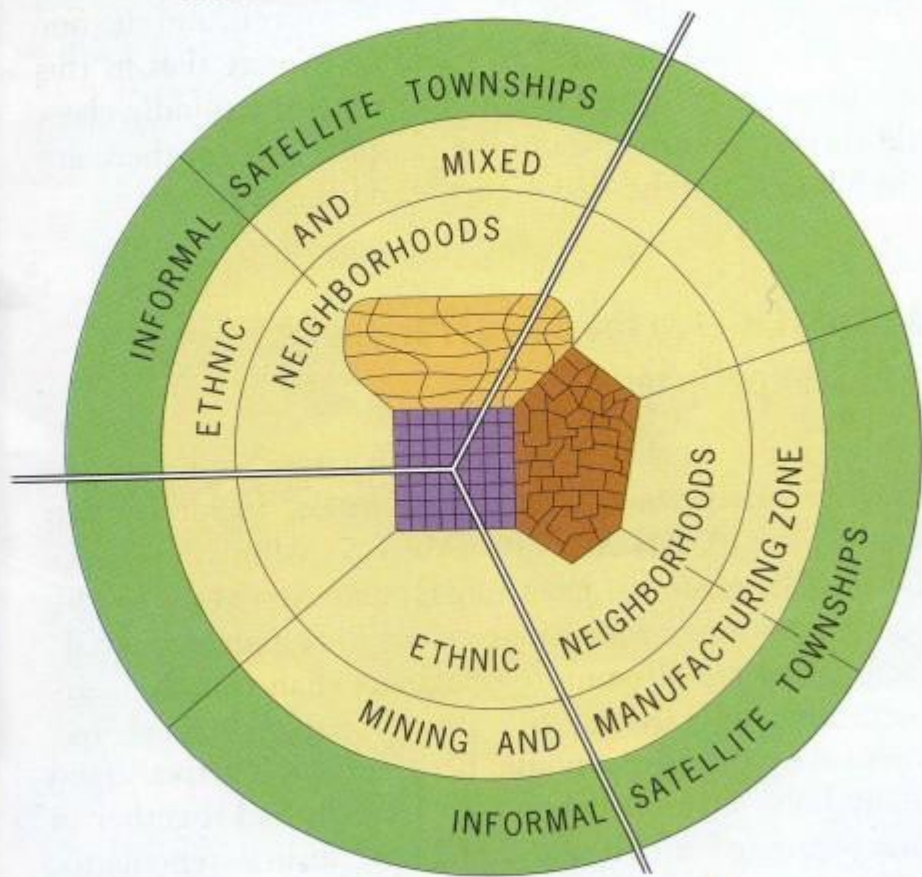
MODEL OF THE LATIN AMERICAN CITY





SubSaharan Africa City

- De Blij model
- Impact of European colonialism
 - Central city has three CBDs
 - Former colonial CBD has vertical development
 - Traditional CBD is usually a zone of one story buildings
 - Market CBD is open-air, informal



- Colonial CBD
- Traditional CBD
- Market Zone
- Major road
- Local street



suburbanization

- Trend of city dwellers moving to residential areas away from the core
 - Exploded after WWII with transportation
- An element of racism
 - Indicated a “white flight”
 - Restrictive covenants barring African Americans from buying homes



Urban revival

- Gentrification – the process by which middle class people move into deteriorated inner city neighborhoods & renovate the housing
 - Houses may be larger
 - Posses attractive architectural detail
 - Eliminates the strain of commuting
 - Near recreational facilities



Urban revival

- New Urbanism – promotes environmentally friendly habits
 - Walkable neighborhoods containing a wide variety of housing & job types
 - Green spaces
 - Bike trails
- Encourage people to ride, walk, or take the train.



Rank Size and primate

- Rank size rule
 - Your second largest city will be $\frac{1}{2}$ the size of your largest city
 - Your fourth largest will be $\frac{1}{4}$
- Primate city
 - Your largest city will be more than double the size of your second largest



Rank Size and primate

- Rank size rule
 - Example:
 - Largest City : 100,000
 - 2nd largest: 50,000
- Primate city
 - Example
 - Largest city : 100,000
 - 2nd largest : 10,000

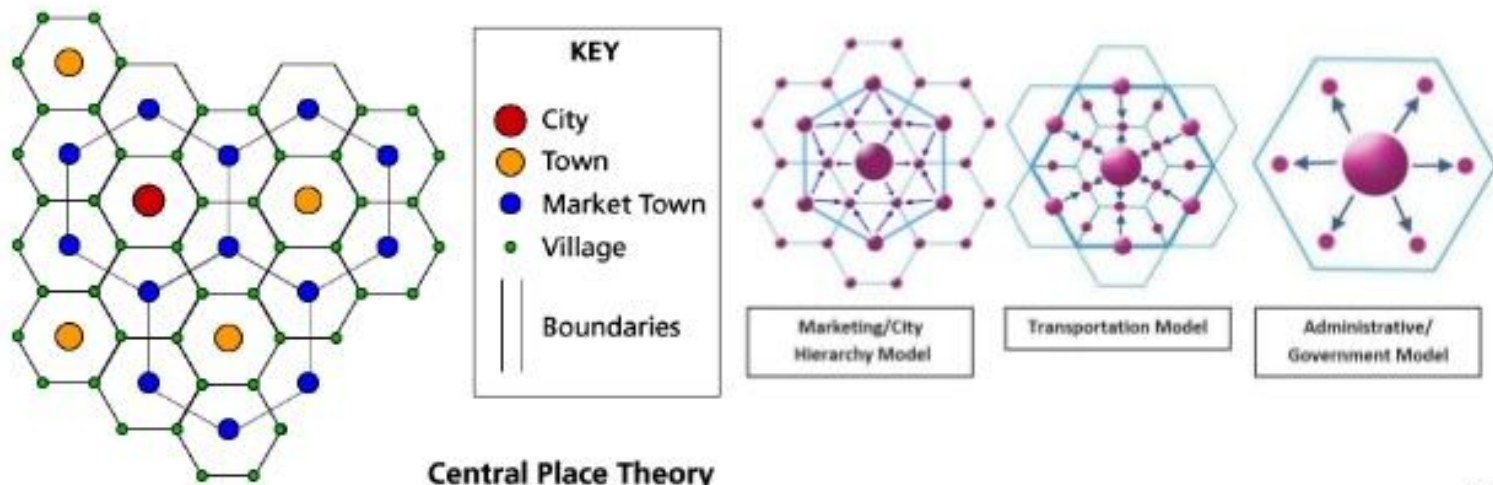


Central Place theory

- Selecting the right location is the most important factor in profitability
- Central place is a market center for the exchange of goods & services
 - Area surrounding is the market area
 - People prefer to get services from the nearest location



- **What are the advantages of central place theory?**
- The theory does a reasonably good job of describing the spatial pattern of urbanization. No other economic theory explains why there is a social order of urban centers.
- In this case the object is economic centers, large and small.
- The central place hierarchy provides a description of the relationship between a central place--higher order place--and its tributary areas--lower order places.
- Central place theory does a good job of describing the location of trade and service activity.
- **Christaller's model will never be found in the real world because:**
- Large areas of flat land are rare, with the presence of relief barriers channeling transport in certain directions.
- People vary their shopping trends, not always going to the nearest center.
- People or resources are never perfectly distributed.

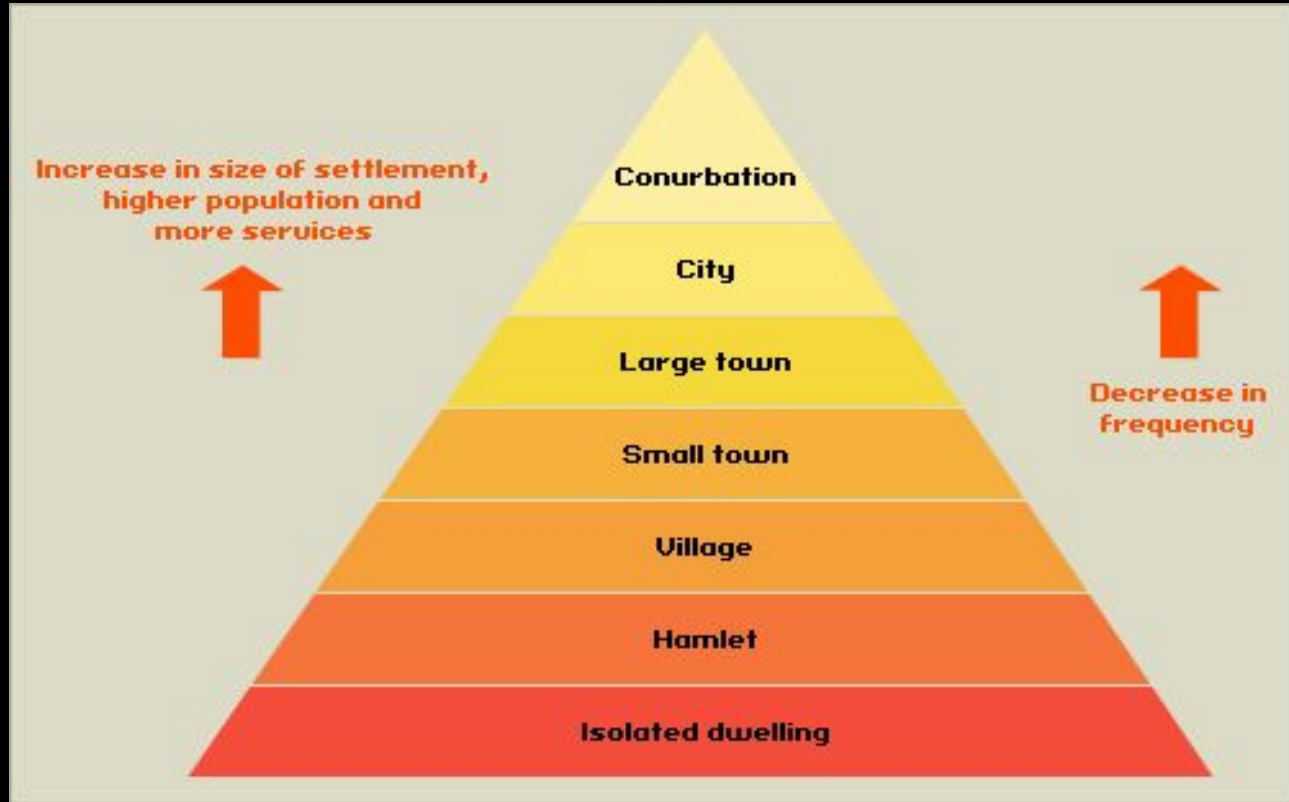




Gravity model

- Predicts that the optimal location of a service is directly related to the number of people in that area & inversely related to the distance people must travel
 - Best location will minimize the distance for all potential consumers.

Urban hierarchy





Urban hierarchy

- Ranking of places on the basis of what services are available.
 - Certain services require a large customer base, so they can only be found in larger cities