City Models

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US, Europe, Asia, and Africa

Concentric Zone Model

■ I - Loop (downtown)	■ IV - Working class zone
■ II - Factory zone	■ V - Residential zone
■ III - Zone of transition	■ VI - Commuter zone

Concentric Zone Model (1920s) - By Ernest Burgess

Based on the city of Chicago

Lower classes live closest to the CBD, upper classes live farther out.

      1st ring- CBD acts as the commercial center of the city (peak land value)

      2nd ring- zone in transition, contains slums; new immigrants to the city

      3rd ring- working class home, older neighborhoods

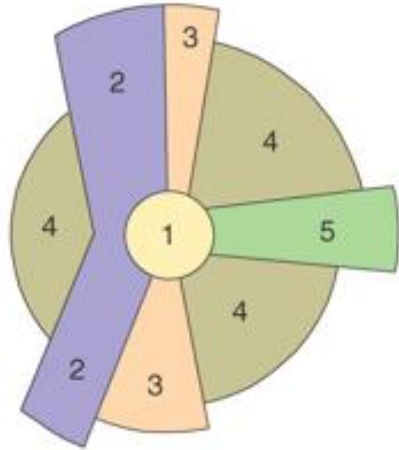   4th ring- middle class homes

      5 ring- upper class, commuter zone
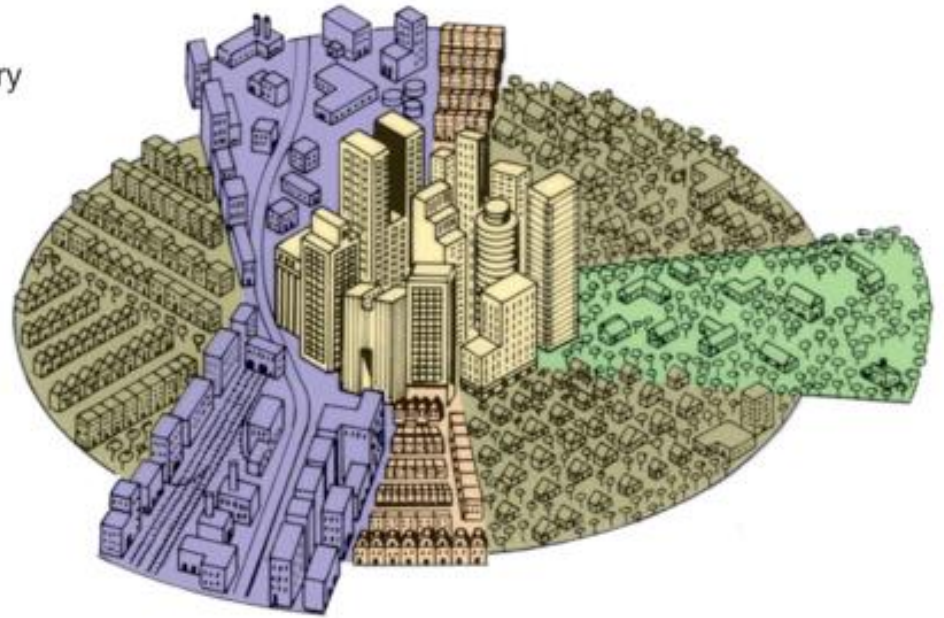
Invasion and succession

Problems:

      reflects perception but not reality and upper class residents usually follow transportation routes

Sector Zone Model

1. Central business district
2. Transportation and industry
3. Low-class residential
4. Middle-class residential
5. High-class residential
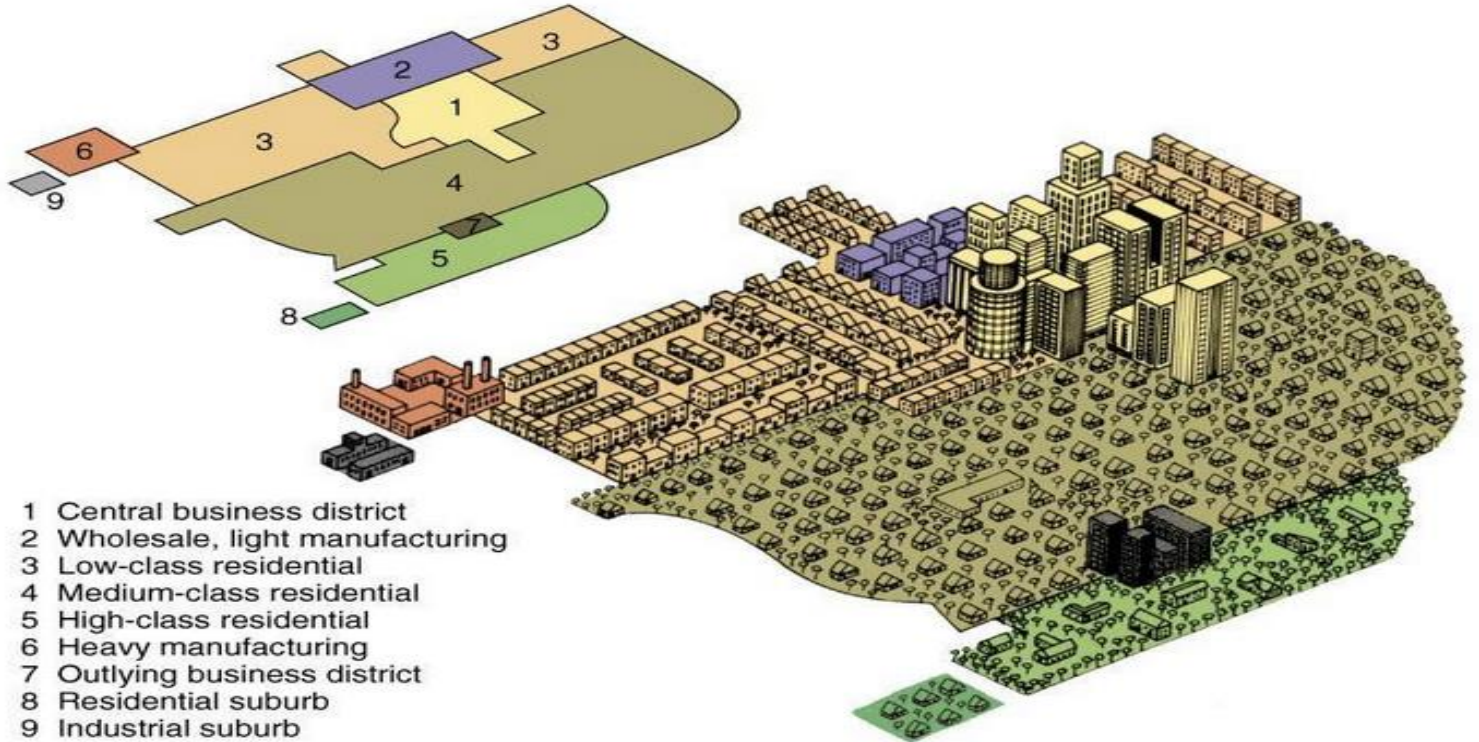
Sector Zone Model (Chicago)

Homer Hoyt (1939)

Based on class and takes into account transportation systems

Social structure defines neighborhoods

Industrial zones extend along major transportation routes

Multiple Nuclei Model

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

Multiple Nuclei Model (1945)

Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman

Urban growth is independent of the CBD and spring where there is opportunities
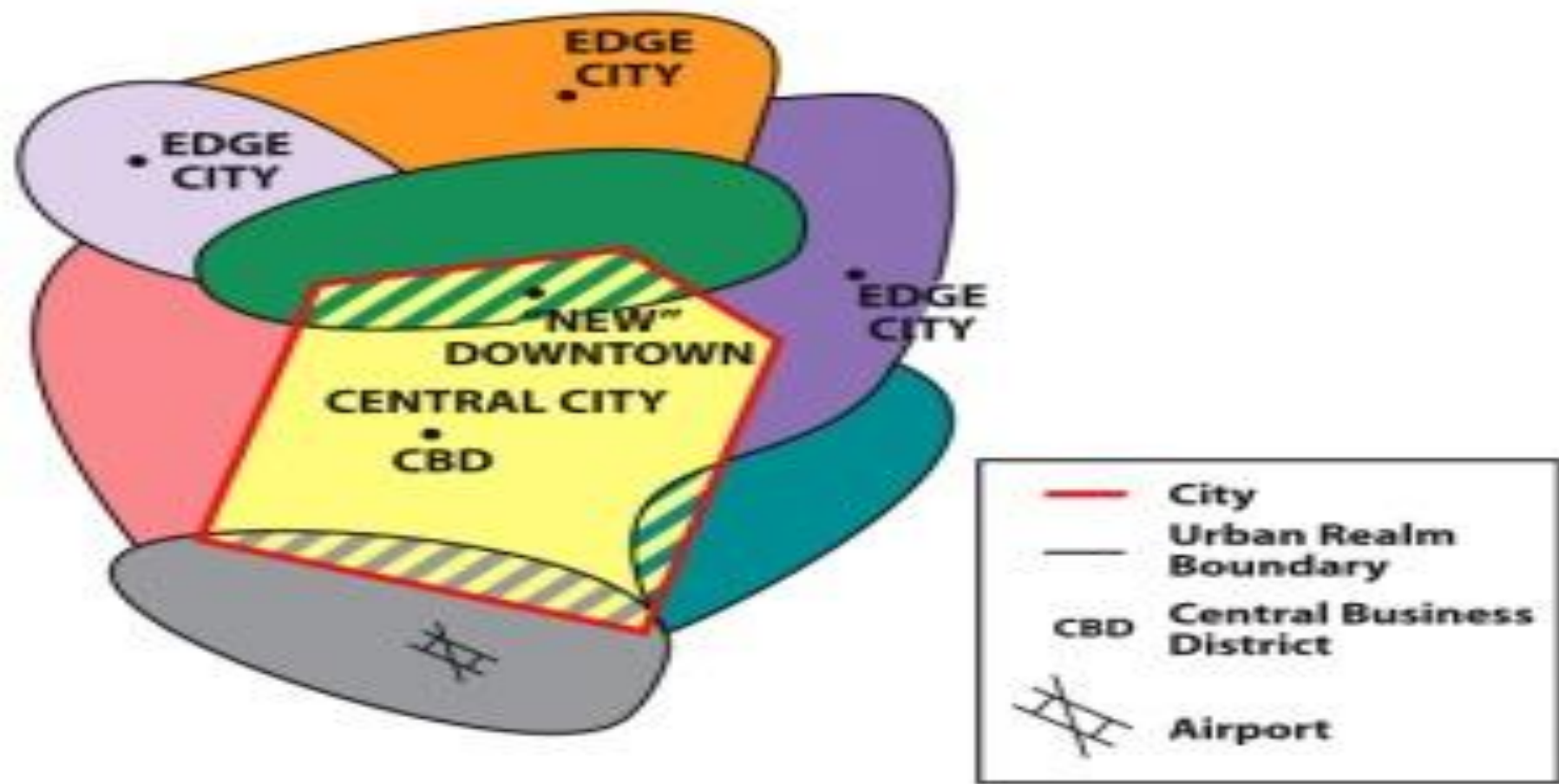
      airports

      ports

      universities

CBD is still the commercial hub of the city

Most cities follow this model, growth occurs were needed (edge cities, multiplier effect)

URBAN REALMS MODEL

Urban Realms Model (1964)

James E Vance

Improved on the multiple nuclei model, based on San Francisco

Suggest they cities are made up of small "realms" which are self-sufficient urban areas with independent focal points

Explain suburban growth in terms of functions normally found in the CBD can be moved to the suburbs, diminishes the importance of the CBD

   shopping mall, schools, hospitals, etc

European Cities

European cities are much older and zone their cities differently than American cities.

Europeans have a philosophy that what is old should be preserved

Many of the streets have dendritic pattern looking like roots on a tree.

Designed for foot traffic before the use of cars. Streets are narrow

Usually smaller than the US

Wealthy individuals tend to live in the central city and lower classes live on the outskirts.

European Cities Continued

Skyscrapers tend to be on the outskirts of cities as well..

Greenbelts- rural areas that are set aside to prevent urban sprawl.

Commonly used in the United Kingdom. Drive up the price of land in the cities.

Also prevent in-filling

Eastern European Cities

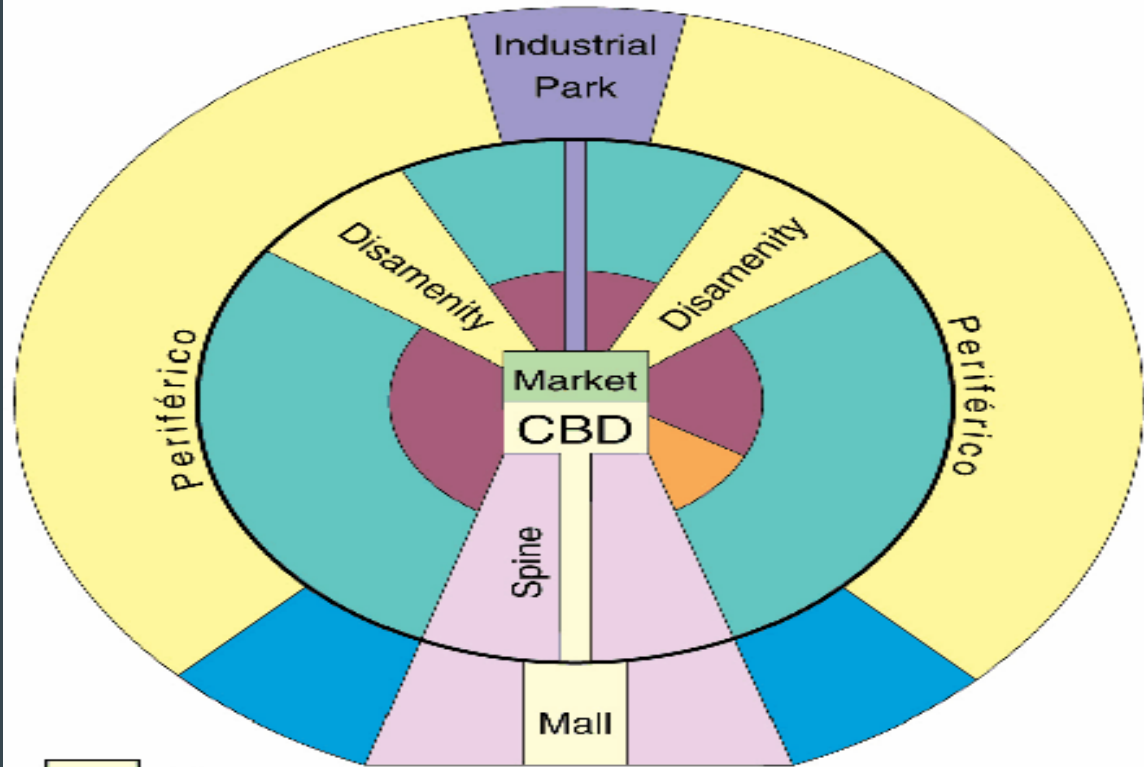Heavily influenced by communism during the Cold War.

Design to be useful and efficient. Not to be attractive or interesting.

Since the fall of the USSR E European cities are emerging from the shadows of communist design.

Latin American Cities

Often integrate their native pasts into their design.

Some of the highest urban growth rates. Due to the poverty of the countryside.

Industrial Park

Disamenity

Disamenity

Periférico

Periférico

Market

CBD

Spine

Mall

Commercial

Market

Industrial

Elite residential sector

Zone of maturity

Zone of *in situ* accretion

Zone of peripheral squatter settlements

Gentrification

Middle-class residential

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Latin American Cities

Urban structure includes a "spine" of high-income residential areas. Spine extends from the central business district.

Gated Communities are come in this "spine." Mostly for protection.

Squatter Settlements- areas of extreme poverty, are found on the outskirts of the cities.
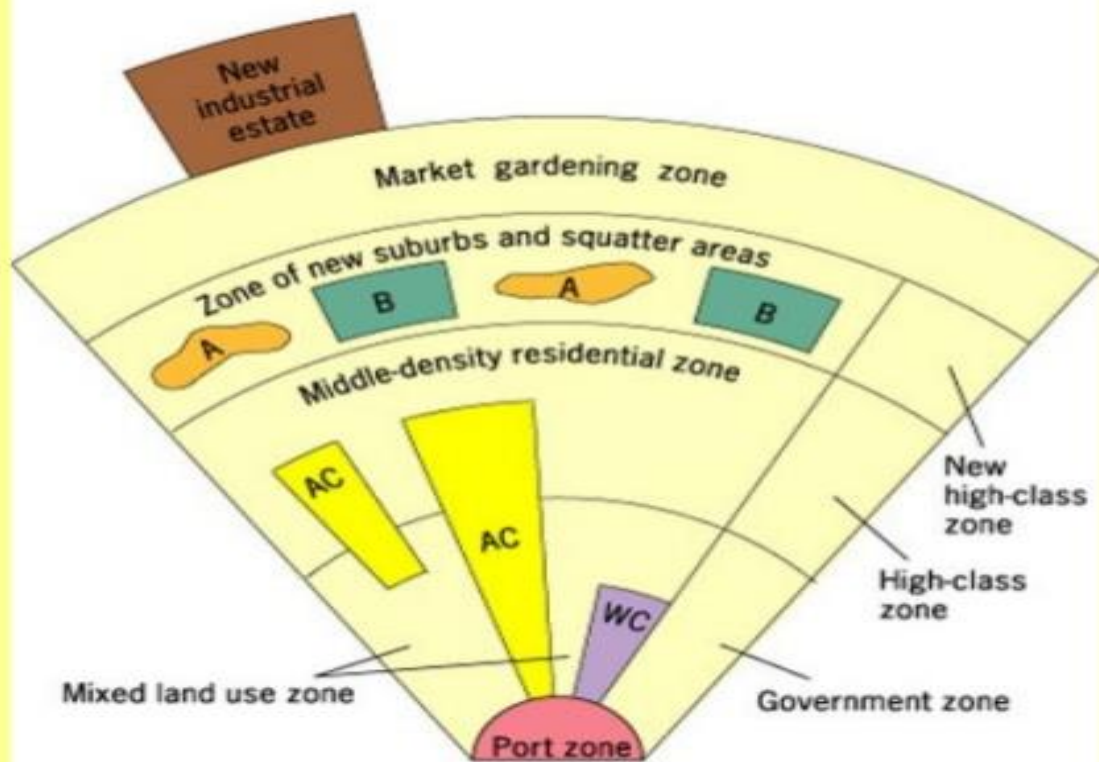
> Favelas- another term to refer to the squatter settlements

> Extreme poverty, number of people, and lack of government resources make control difficult.

Focus is on the CBD.

SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY (McGee Model)

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

New industrial estate

Market gardening zone

Zone of new suburbs and squatter areas

Middle-density residential zone

New high-class zone

High-class zone

Government zone

Mixed land use zone

Port zone

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

Asian Cities

Mostly located on the coast and have been built for trade. Where most of their wealth is generated from (Asian Dragons).

Investments from more developed countries have helped this growth. (SEZs)

Model focuses on the importance of the port zone. (Entrepots, Singapore)

Western commercial zones are located near the port to export goods/products.

Malls are very popular as citizen earn more income.

Newer and tend to be more modern.

Asian Cities

No formal CBD. Growth occurs throughout the city with few zoning laws.

Include a market gardening zone because of a preference for fresh produce.

Islamic Cities

Found in the Middle East, North Africa, and Indonesia

Climate is hot. Streets are twisted to provide more shade.

Personal privacy is valued. Cul-de-sacs are highly valued for privacy.
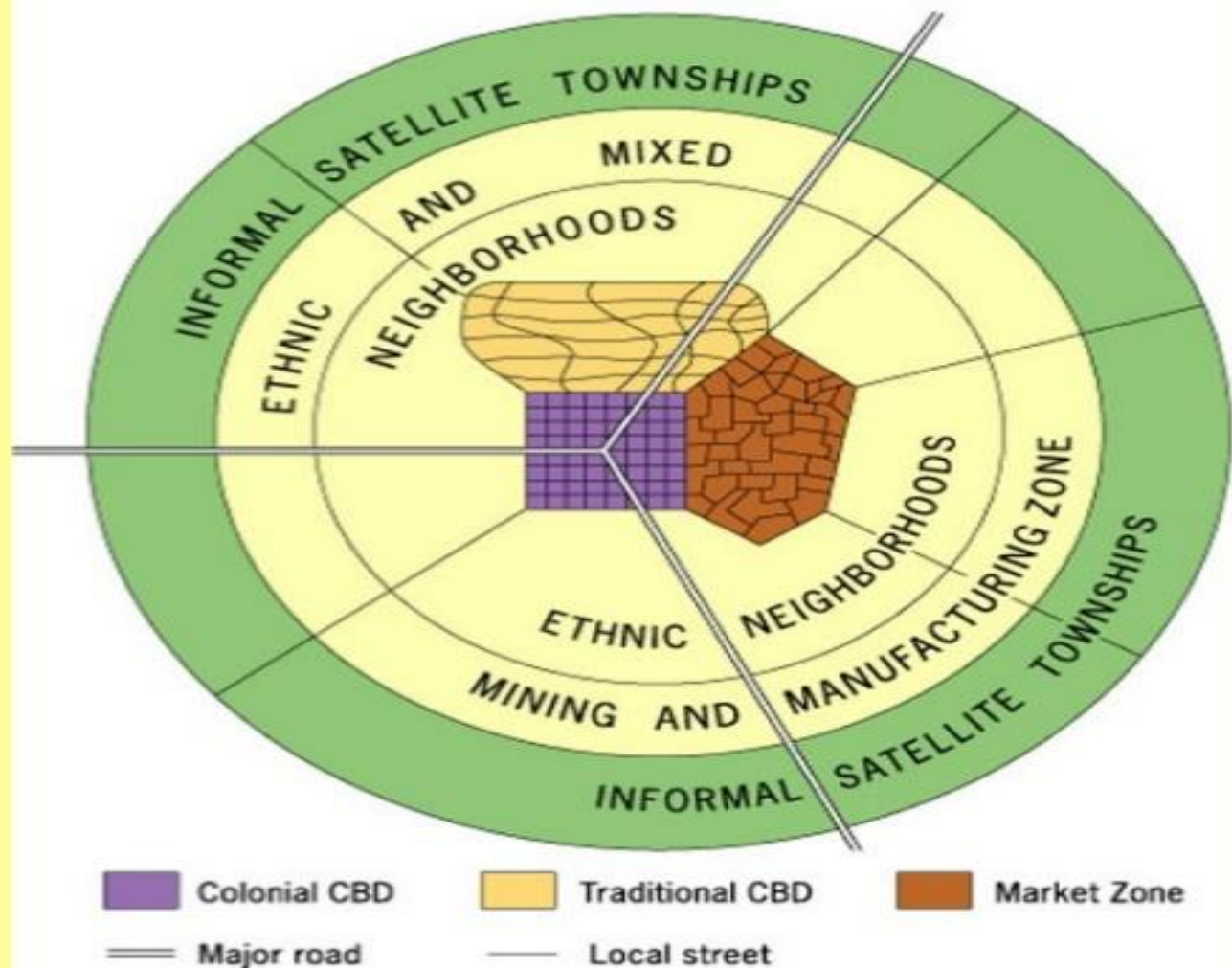
Windows are small.

A central mosque is is the focus of the city. City layout is based on the Koran.

Bazaars- street markets, especially in North Africa are common and can take up several city blocks.

Do have squatter settlements on the outskirts.

THE AFRICAN CITY (De Blij Model)

A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY

INFORMAL SATELLITE TOWNSHIPS

MIXED NEIGHBORHOODS

ETHNIC AND

ETHNIC NEIGHBORHOODS

MANUFACTURING ZONE

MINING AND

INFORMAL SATELLITE TOWNSHIPS

Colonial CBD   Traditional CBD   Market Zone

Major road   Local street

African Cities

Fastest growing urban centers in the world today. (SSA)

A strong colonial imprint is still evident as many were trade centers for exportation.

African cities have 3 CBDs.

> Colonial CBD
>
> Traditional CBD- current commercial center
>
> Market (bazaar) similar to a farmers' market

Lack modern transportation systems. Many unpaved roads.

Exceptions are found in South Africa and Cairo.