

**Unit  
6**

**Urban Location, Pattern & Structure**

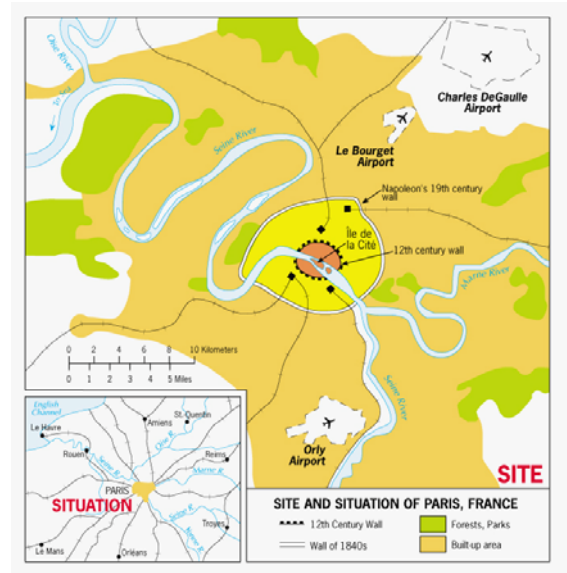
**Urban Geography**

**Ranking Urban Centers**

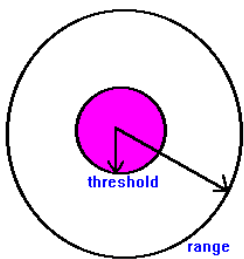
- \_\_\_\_\_ - smallest urban settlement along the urban hierarchy; provides only a few \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - likely to offer several dozen services; the key is specialization – serves a larger area.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - more services & specialization w/ a hinterland (a.k.a. market area, or surrounding service area of smaller villages or hamlets)
- \_\_\_\_\_ - more specialization, larger hinterland, greater centrality, has a CBD (\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_, “downtown” or core); a town may have outskirts but a city has \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - urban areas that are larger than cities; entire built-up, non-rural area & its population – provides a better picture of the dimensions of the area than just the delimited \_\_\_\_\_ (central city) that forms its heart.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - a massive urban conurbation; large coalescing supercities (e.g. Bosnywash).

**Site and Situation**

- \_\_\_\_\_ - physical qualities of a place; valley, coastal plain, plateau, island,... Paris (first established on the Seine River – now it is a \_\_\_\_\_), Singapore (an island; enabled it to secede from Malaysia).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - position relative to travel routes, farmlands, manufacturing complexes, towns, cities, ... (near & distant surroundings); subject to change: Chicago, Shenzhen (China) - favorable, “Rust Belt” – unfavorable.



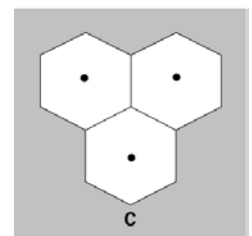
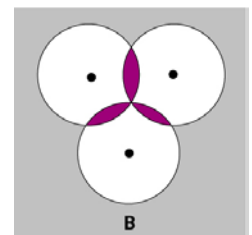
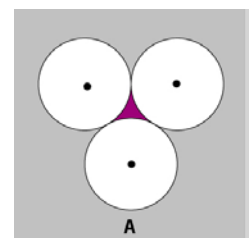
**Central Places**



- All urban centers have a certain economic reach (\_\_\_\_\_)
- that can be used as a measure of its centrality.
- Walter Christaller (1933) laid the groundwork for \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_; he wanted to show how & where urban areas would be functionally & spatially distributed.
- Assumptions: \_\_\_\_\_ terrain, no physical \_\_\_\_\_, soil \_\_\_\_\_ would be uniform, even distribution of human \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ power, uniform \_\_\_\_\_

network (permit direct travel between settlements), constant range of \_\_\_\_\_ (would prevail in all directions).

- Central \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ = provided only at a central place, or city (available to consumers in a surrounding region).
- \_\_\_\_\_ = minimum market needed to keep a central place in business (just enough money is brought in to break even).
- \_\_\_\_\_ = maximum distance people will travel for a good or service (economic reach).
- \_\_\_\_\_ = an exclusive hinterland w/ a monopoly on a certain good or service.
- Logically, the complementary region would be circular, but problems arise (unserved or overlapping areas); \_\_\_\_\_ fit perfectly; a \_\_\_\_\_ pattern (region-w/in-region) emerges that relates to scale.



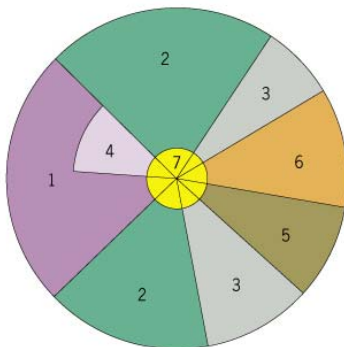
## The Changing City

- John Borchert analyzed urbanization in North America (1967); recognized 4 epochs in the evolution of the American metropolis based on the impact of \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_.
- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Epoch (1790-1830) - associated with low technology
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ Epoch (1830-70); steam-powered locomotive & spreading rails
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Epoch (1870-1920); full impact of Ind. Rev. (steel), hinterlands expand
- 4) \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Epoch (1920-70); gas-powered internal combustion engine
- 5) \_\_\_\_\_ Epoch? (1970- ); service & information industries (not part of Borchert's model)

## Models of Urban Structure

- Cities exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ structure - they are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, etc...

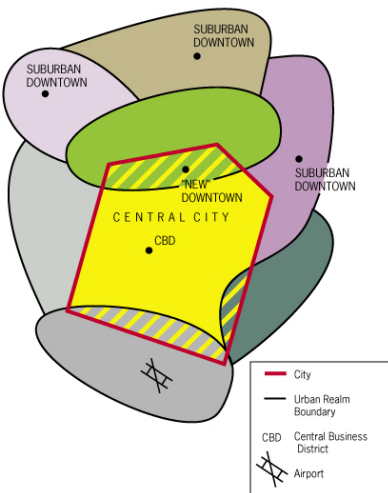
### SECTOR MODEL



B

- |                                 |                            |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 High-rent residential         | 4 Education and recreation |
| 2 Intermediate-rent residential | 5 Transportation           |
| 3 Low-rent residential          | 6 Industrial               |
|                                 | 7 Core                     |

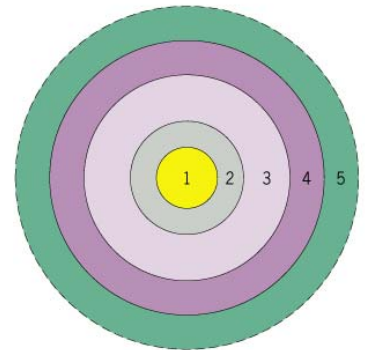
### URBAN REALMS MODEL



- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - Ernest Burgess (1920s); based on his studies of Chicago: 1) CBD, 2) Zone of transition (residential deterioration & light industry), 3) Blue-collar workers, 4) Middle-class, 5) outer Suburban ring
- His model is \_\_\_\_\_ - as the city grows, the inner rings encroach on the outer ones.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - Homer Hoyt (1939); criticized Burgess Model as too simple & inaccurate; urban growth creates a \_\_\_\_\_ - shaped urban structure (e.g. low-\_\_\_\_\_ areas could extend from the CBD to the outer edge (3)); the same is true w/ high-rent, transportation, and industry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - Chauncy Harris & Edward Ullman (1945); claimed the \_\_\_\_\_ was losing its dominant position as the nucleus of the urban area; Separate nuclei become specialized and differentiated, not located in relation to any distance attribute (urban regions have their subsidiary, yet competing, "nuclei").
- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - proposed by Joel Garreau; edge cities are the third wave in the process of establishing these urban realms: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ after WWII, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s), 3) \_\_\_\_\_

(moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s); they have extensive office & retail space, few residential buildings (and were not cities 30 years ago).

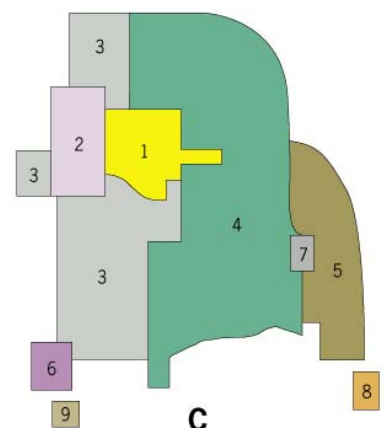
### CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL



A

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

### MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL



C

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