Urban Geography

Chapter 12



What is an Urban Settlement?

Concentrated pattern of human development

Why do People live in Urban Settlements?

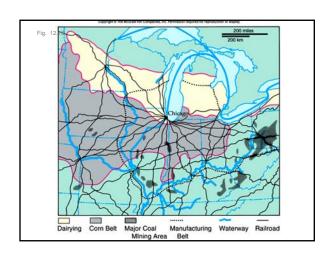
- Retailing
- Wholesaling
- Manufacturing
- Business services
- Entertainment
- Political administration
- Military defense
- Social and religious services
- · Public services
- · Educational services
- Transportation and communication
- Recreation
- Residential
- etc

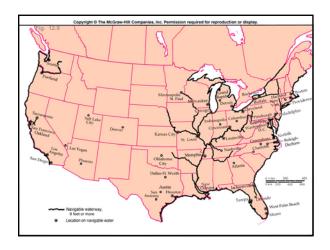
What are the different scales of urban settlement?

- Hamlet
- Metropolitan area
- Village
- Mega city
- Town
- megalopolis
- City
- Central city
- Urbanized area

Why are cities located where they are?

- Site conditions at that point
- Situation relative location
- Transportation accesses
- Break of bulk (ports)
- Fall Line City



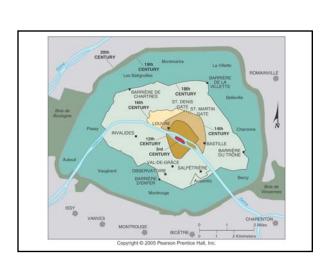


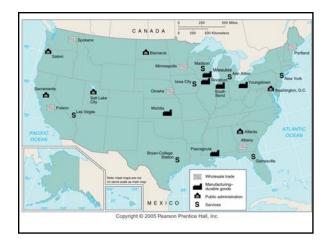
Urban Functions

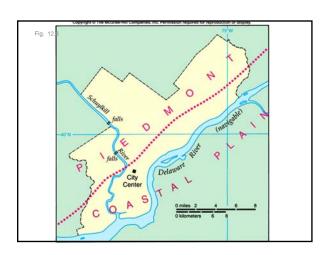
- Early functions
 - Government centersProtection

 - Agglomeration
- Economy sectors
 - Primary
 - Secondary
 - Tertiary

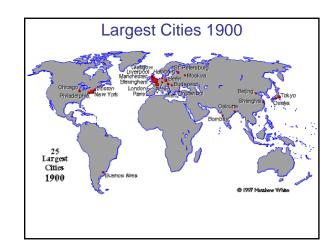
- Economic bases
 - Basic sector
 - Non-basic sector
 - Multiplier effect

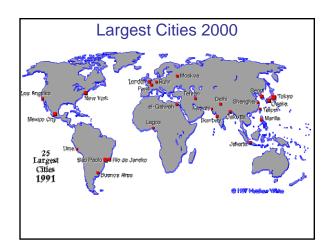






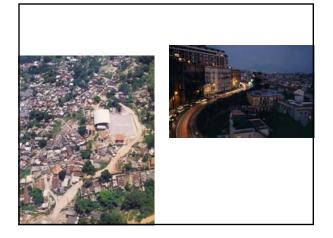
How have cities grown over time?





Economics of a City

- Basic Sector the part of the economy in which money comes from outside the city.
- Non-basic sector the part of the ecomomy in which money is circulated within the city
- Multiplier effect the effect of a particular basic job creating non-basic jobs



Defining Concepts

- Hinterland
 - Provide services/draws resources
- Incorporation
 - Defining city territory
- · Primate cities
 - Large city with majority of national population
- Urbanization
 - Concentrating population in cities

Urban Geography

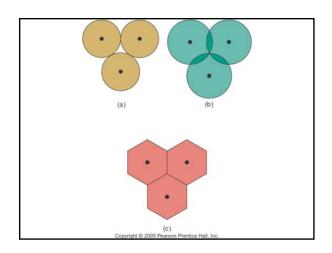
- Three important topics
 - Urban functions and roles
 - Study of urbanization
 - Different times
 - Different places
 - Internal patterns

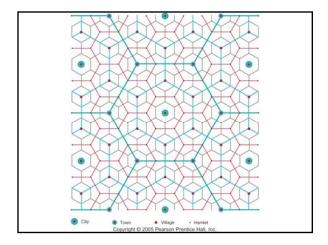
Locations of Cities

- · Site factors
 - Characteristics of location
- · Situation factors
 - Other cities
 - Transportation/trade routes

Central Place Theory

- Three requirements
 - Hinterlands divide the space completely
 - Hinterlands are uniform shape and size
 - Minimal distance between central place and furthest place



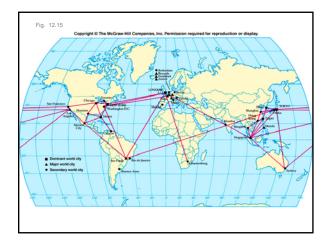


Urban Hierarchy

- · Rank of a city based on
 - Size
 - Function
 - Complexity
 - Importance on the local/national/international economy

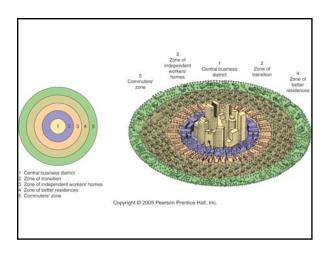
World Cities

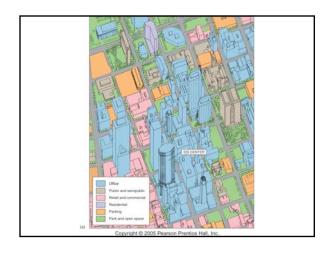
- Control points for international production, marketing and finance
 - -NY
 - Tokyo
 - London
 - San Paolo (Brazil)

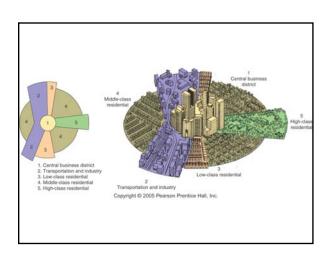


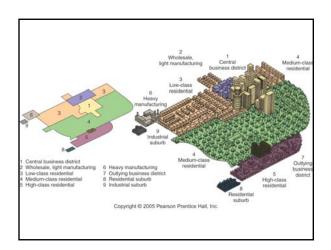
Models of Urban Form

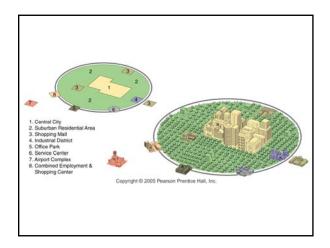
- Four models of internal patterns
 - Concentric zone
 - Sector
 - Multiple-nuclei
 - Peripheral
- · Social factors
- Government
- Environmental concerns





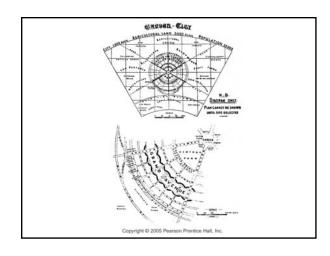


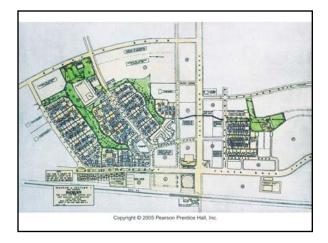




Urban Planning

- Planning the ideal city
 - Howard's Garden Cities
 - Le Corbusier's Radiant Cities
 - Canberra, Australia
- Charter of the International Congress of Modern Architecture (CIAM)
 - Codified the functions of the modern city



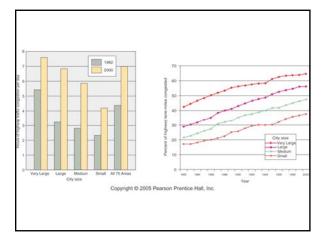


Suburban Infrastructure

- Sprawl
- High costs
 - Energy
 - Commute / transportation
- Leapfrogging
- Environmental
 - Farmland
 - Green space

Social Consequences

- · Residential segregation and marketing
- · Restrictive covenants
- Job movement and creation
- · Commuting patterns
 - Rush hour



New Patterns

- New urbanism
 - Recreate small town America
 - Less dependence on cars
- Telecommuting
- Virtual shopping
 - Internet
 - Brick and mortar

Central Cities Decline

- 1970-1995
- · Economic decline
 - Spatial mismatch
- Population loss
- Deteriorating housing and neighborhoods
- Loss of entry level jobs

Central Cities New Growth

- Service sector economy
 - Increased white collar jobs
 - Finance, IT, bio-tech
- Gentrification
 - Rediscovering urban living
 - Yuppies / empty nesters
- Immigrants
- · African Americans

Land Use and Land Values Around Urban Areas

- CBD central business district
- · Models of urban structure

