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
• Village
• Town
• City
• Central city
• Urbanized area
• Metropolitan area
• Mega city
• megalopolis

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 centers
  - Protection
  - 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 economy 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
Cities of Different Cultures