

Gr 12 Geography

SETTLEMENT GEOGRAPHY

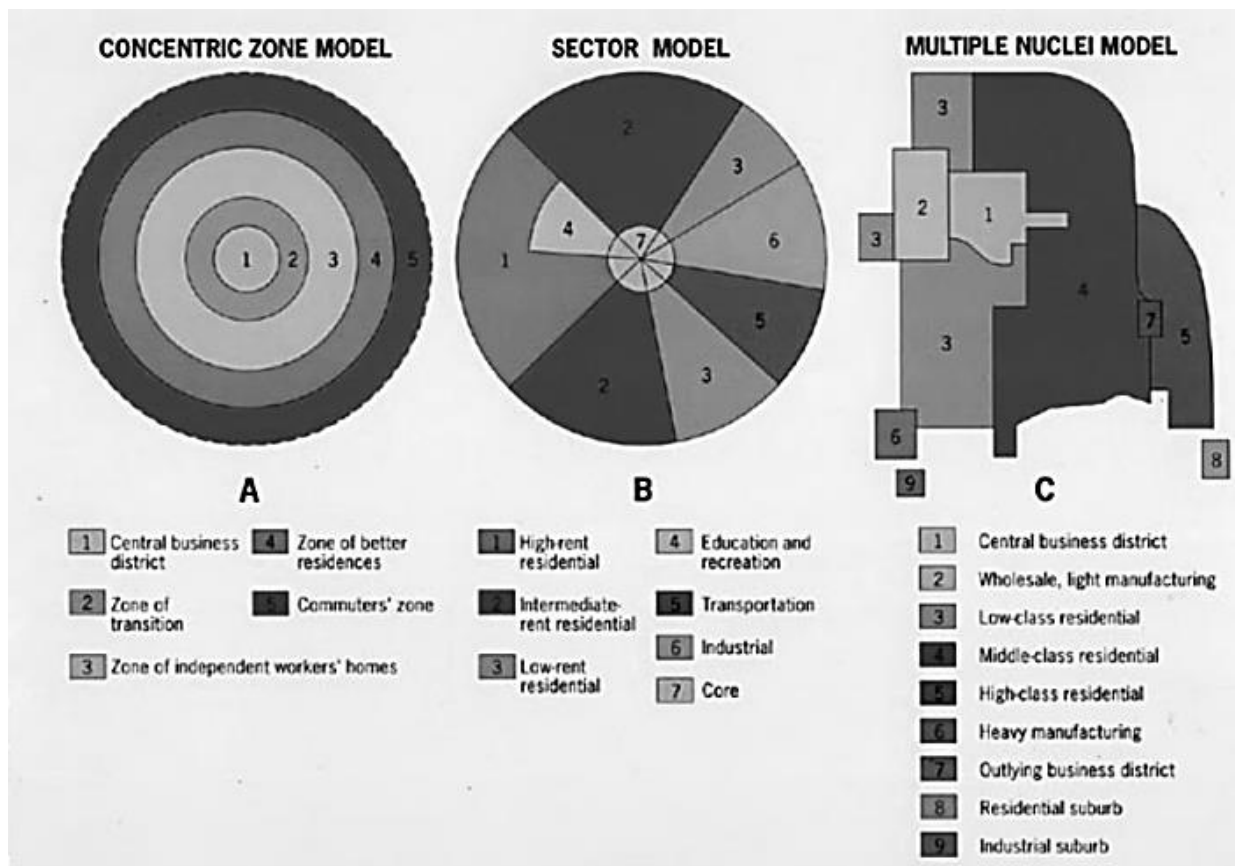
URBAN STRUCTURE AND PATTERNS

6.2 Models of urban structure, such as multiple-nuclei model, the modern American-western city, the Third World city and the South African city.

Urban land use is often explained by models.

Three models:

- ✓ Burgess/Concentric
- ✓ Hoyt/Sector
- ✓ Harris and Ullman/Multiple nuclei



1. Burgess / Concentric model:

Land use zones grow outward from the city centre in concentric circles. Five zones in a fixed order. Each zone displayed tendency to grow outwards – invading next in a process known as invasion and succession. Five zones:

- CBD

- Transition zone
- Working-class residential area
- Middle-income residential area
- Commuter area

2. Hoyt or Sector model:

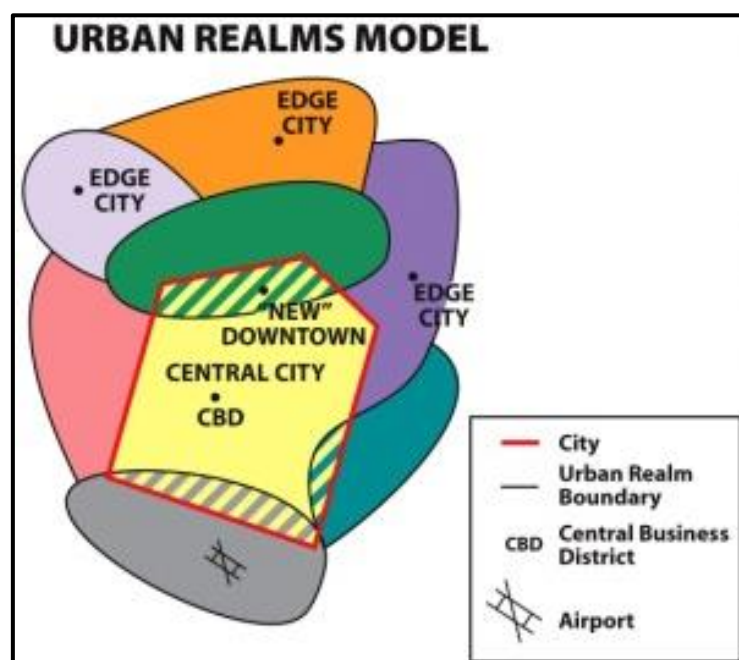
Land use zones = display a sectorial arrangement – however retain some concentric zones. Each sector reflects a distinct type of land use radiating from the centre. Land use zones develop along the main transport routes. Industry and low-cost housing develop along the line of the main roads or railways and are found in the desirable areas. Wealthy people live along transport routes away from industrial areas and with good views.

3. Harris and Ullman/Multiple nuclei:

Considers several focal points called nuclei around which urban growth occurs. A city's functional structure has a cellular rather than a concentric or sectorial pattern. As the city grows, further nuclei are formed. Larger cities have nuclei or growth points

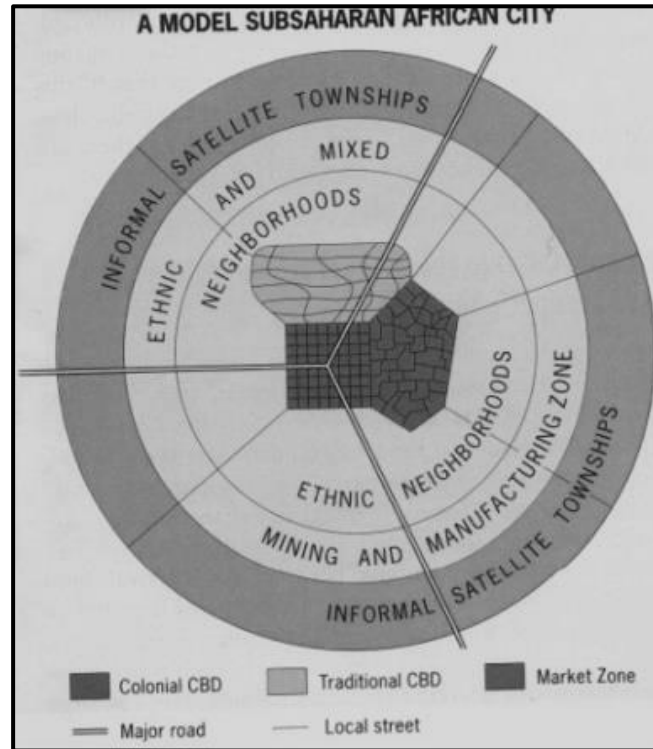
MODERN AMERICAN-WESTERN CITY

Large cities in American-western city form parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD). Edge cities develop around a downtown area and become independent as they have their own commercial activities and infrastructure.



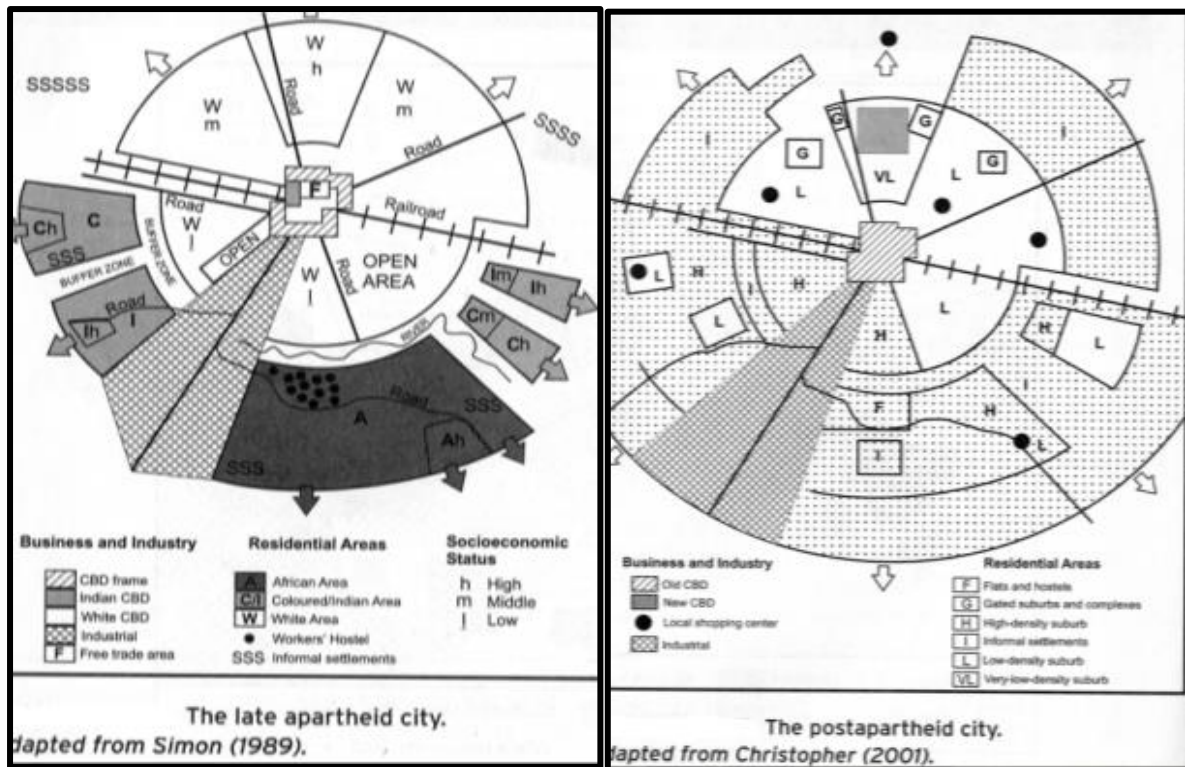
THIRD WORLD CITY

Third world cities were influenced by colonialism, which is still visible to some extent today. These cities show some of the characteristics of the sector model.



SOUTH AFRICAN CITY-CHANGING URBAN PATTERNS AND LAND USE

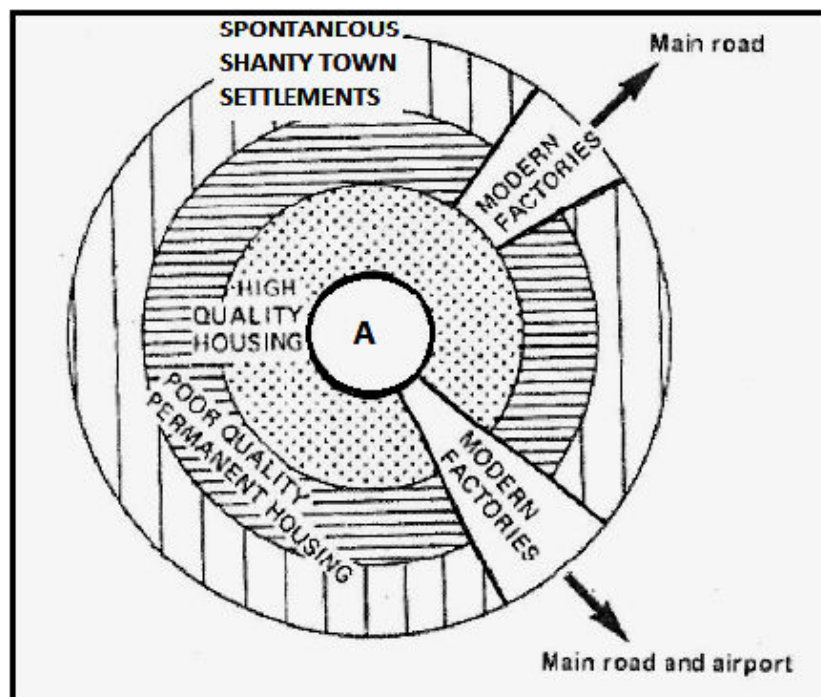
Apartheid and laws like the Group Areas Act produced an unnatural system of urban land in cities. Group Areas Act divided South African cities into racial areas. With the democratic elections of 1994 landscape of South Africa cities have changed.



WORKSHEET 7:

QUESTION 1:

The figure below shows an urban land-use model.



1.1 Which land-use model does the sketch resemble? (1 x 2 = 2)

1.2 Refer to the land-use zone labelled **A**.

1.2.1 Name the land-use zone. (1 x 2 = 2)

1.2.2 Describe the location of the zone. (1 x 2 = 2)

1.2.3 Why is the shape of zone **A** unrealistic? (1 x 2 = 2)

1.3.1. Give TWO reasons for the development of shanty towns. (2 x 2 = 4)

1.3.2. Suggest TWO challenges associated with shanty town settlements. (2 x 2 = 4)

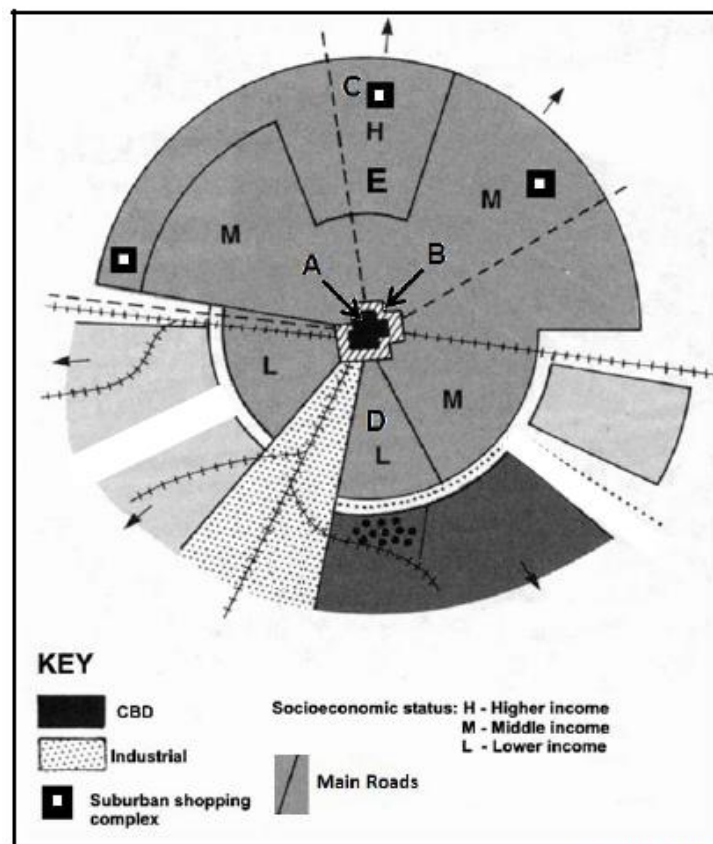
1.3.3. Which aspect of the model typically resembles a South African city? (1 x 2 = 2)

1.3.4. What type of transport will the industrial areas also use except for those indicated on the sketch map? (1 x 2 = 2)

QUESTION 2:

The FIGURE below shows a simplified model and land-use zones of a city in South Africa.

FIGURE LAND-USE ZONES IN A SOUTH AFRICAN CITY



[Adapted from <http://people.uwec.edu/ivogeler/Travel/Southern%20Africa/aparth3.gif>]

- 2.1 Name land-use zone **A**. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.2 Give a possible reason why the transition zone (**B**) doesn't fully enclose zone **A**. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3 Why is land-use zone **D** likely to be a low-income residential area? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4 State ONE factor that would have promoted the location of shopping centre **C**. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5 Write a paragraph of approximately EIGHT lines in which you discuss the factors in land-use zone **A** that resulted in the relocation of businesses to **C** and its surrounding area. (4 x 2) (8)
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