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Latin american urban model example

VOCAB: functional zone creation: division of a city into different areas or zones for certain purposes or functionszone: area with defined purposes central city: urban area that is not suburban (older city vs. newer suburbs)suburb: outlying, functionally uniform part of an urban area often next to the city centersubanization: process where lands outside the city become urbanized city: complex urban area; central location of functions is not important (often central city is festival or recreational purposes), examples: LA & Torontoconcentric zone model: A model of the inner structure of cities in which social groups are spatially placed in a series of rings, by Ernest Burgess Chicago model field of study: the theory of urban structure that develops a city in a number of certain areas , instead of rings., tries to respond to the limitations of the Burgess model, by Homer Hoytmultiple nuclei model: model of cities in which social groups are positioned around a collection of nodes of activities, By Chanucy Harris & Edward Ullmanmegaacities: city where high population growth * migration has caused it to explode into populationGriffin Ford Model: It combines Latin American Culture & Globalization combining radial sectors & concentric zones. It includes a thriving CBD with a commercial spine. The quality of homes decreases as one moves away from the CBD, and areas of the worst housing appear in the Disamenity.shantytowns areas: Unplanned slum developments on the fringes of cities, rough dwellings/shelters made mostly of scraps of wood, iron, and even pieces of cardboard.disamenity field: poorer parts of cities; may be unconnected to regular city services, controlled by gangs/drug lords. McGee's model: T.G. McGhee, a model that shows similar patterns of land use among midsize Southeast Asian cities, the focal point is the old colonial port zone, there is no CBD in Asia, but elements of the CBD as separate clusters around the port zone.. Extra Packet Vocab:edge city: cities made to pull CBD functions out of the major citybarrio/favelas: unaltered slums in the allotment section of the regional sector: beyond the ringmetropolitan highway area: cities & Environment Reading models and Practice from Khan Academy Link * central cities usually have dense patchwork of housing, retail, urban, and religious structures * often little to no planning as they develop over time * narrow and winding streets * some good from neighborhoods outside the cores is a pre-industrial region, just poor and heavily affected by transport * subsequent areas are industrial and post-industrial suburbs * many ethnic neighborhoods from former colonies or occasionally after World War II cultivated Luxembourg relations Clearing Streets Map of Madrid, Spain Athens, Greece in Jamaica Algerians London in France Turks in Germany Central does not matter. Ethnic and diverse neighborhoods are all between them and important people through transport. Old city center is festival or entertainment area Concentric Zone Model * Ernest Burgess of Chicago in the 1920s * concentric zones (circles) * center = central business district or (CBD) with theater, commercial, retail * Go 2 = business and light construction/residential deteriorization * Zone 3 = moderate blue collar houses * Zone 4 = middle class residences,* Zone 5 = suburban ring * assumes rent increases as you exit * assumes density reduction as you exit * based on offer-rent curve Reviews: does not take into account physical barriers or gentrification. It's assumed and isotropic plain. It does not take into account globalisation or political concerns. Belts are never a goal. Reviews: Areas of low-cost life don't usually correctAsums any city that doesn't take into account the suburbs Sector Model * Homer Hoyt, response to the boundaries of concentric zones * city develops from the center * pie as zones * city grows from the center out * zones extend the entire length of the city * zones are high rent, low rent, intermediate rent, education and recreation, transportation, and industrial Multiple Cores Model * Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman * mid-20th century * CDB lost dominance * several areas have cores that compete among other Reviews No influence of height or government considered. It is not based on any real cityOans a very vaguely vague spatial picture Of Megacities:* large populations, vast areas of territory, and strained infrastructure * found in developing areas * Mumbai, India; Mexico City? Sao Paulo, Brazil Griffin-Ford Model * Ernst Griffin and Larry Ford * combine South American culture with globalization * combines radial sectors and concentric zones * anchored by CBD; business, employment, and entertainment * CBD is divided between traditional and modern high rise * commercial spine surrounded by elite residences with high-level services * concentric zones for less affluent * slums there * disamenity sector belonging to non-governmental organizations, includes barrios or favelas, can reach core, usually out *highway ring * industrial park and a gentrification zone * see improvement in gentrification and middleah Subsaran African Model Subs * is the fastest growing in urbanization * footprint of European colonialism present * colonial cities in ports or inland * some cities are neither traditional nor from * often has 3 CBD (informal, periodic market, transitional business * sector surrounds ethnic and mixed neighborhoods * often still see mining or construction * slums in McGee Model * contains some of the most densely populated cities (Kuala Lumpur , Jakarta)*1967, T.G. McGee*Focal point: Old colonial port zone and surrounding shopping area*no official CBD*cluster zone zones: government zone, western trade zone, foreign alien zone (often Chinese dominated), mixed land use (including light industry) * other zones: market gardening on the outskirts and a longer industrial park * similar to the Griffin-Ford: both sector and zone hybrids * has a middle class housing in the suburbs (larger middle class) Models of urban spatial structure take on a life of their own. We still refer to the Concentric Burgess and Hoyt band model even though it was developed to describe Chicago during the 1920s. That's not totally bad. Good models, those that reflect urban development and change processes in simple form, are flexible and can be modified to suit specific settings. As heuristic devices they teach conceptual frameworks at very basic levels. Ernst Griffin and I's model of the structure of the Latin American city published in The Geographic Review in 1980 has been well delayed, given the number of times it has appeared in reports. Understandable at a glance, the model can be customized to suit particular local conditions. On the other hand, cities are changing, especially in fast-growing regions such as Latin America, so it makes sense that models need to change as well. In addition, models benefit from modification every now and then, if only to include some of the ideas and suggestions submitted by authors who have criticized them over time. Therefore, I offer a new and improved model of Latin American city structure, which - I hope - combines the simplicity and orientation of the prototype process with some important new urban features [PICTURE FOR NUMBER 1 EXPENDITURE]. Most of the other models of the Latin American city structure that have been proposed are more complex and elaborate than what we designed. For example, German geographers Jurgen Bahr and Gunter Mertins included not only a much greater variety of morphological regions in their models, but also arrows with the aim of adding a dynamic element (Bahr 1976; Bahr and Mertins 1981). Although insightful, these models tend to be unnecessarily complicated, with important patterns and processes given the same attention as small intracities flows. The model of Mexican border towns proposed by Daniel D. Arreola and James R. Curtis (1993) provides another example of complexity, with three times as many areas and features since the 1980 edition. At the top of the complexity heap is William K. Crowley's (1995) attempt to create a model based on the merger of three separate submoons depicting commercial, industrial, and residential land uses. The result is a complete every possible element of the structure of the Latin American city in an overwhelming level of detail - rather like a map of the London Underground system had been printed on an Indonesian batik fabric. Although these and other models are very complex, it is also possible that the 1980 version is now very simple. The trick is to add a new key key without destroying the heuristic simplicity and orientation of the process. A model, after all, is not a map: Not everything should be displayed. With this in mind, I offer the modified model shown in Figure 1. The new model retains the simple, circular form of its original and core elements - central business district (CBD), commercial spine, elite residential sector, three concentric rings of declining residential status (Maturity Zone, In Situ Accretion Zone, and Regional Settlement Squatter Zone), and areas of discord. Although not cartographically depicted in the model, all zones are supposed to contain mixed uses to some extent. For example, all residential areas include retail, food and leisure outlets, and many contain small industrial concerns. These cannot be included visually without creating a mess. On the other hand, some changes can be made without adding too much complexity. The new model incorporates six changes, as follows: * The center of the new model is divided into two parts: CBD and Market. This reflects the fact that many Latin American centers now have a number of modern offices, hotel, and retail structures quite separate from the more traditional and mixed areas of the market. The contrast between small, street-oriented businesses and autonomous megastructures suggests a growing separation of the city center into modern and traditional departments. ... SIGN UP TODAY! 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