

GEOGRAPHY COURSEWORK GCSE BURGESS MODEL

Geography GCSE coursework. To what extent does Wolverhampton fit the Burgess Model? Questionnaires. The most common length of time a person had been.

They do, however, give us a bench mark for comparison and allow us to have a basic understanding of the complex set of processes that determine the distribution of land-use within a city. Burgess could not have foreseen the changes in transport routes or society yet his model is still relevant when identifying the reasons behind the urban morphology of a city. Then, we get three rings of housing. This is an area of old housing and light manufacturing industry. The CBD will contain all the major shops and offices and be a centre of entertainment. This leads to high-rise, high-density buildings being found near the Central Business District CBD, with low-density, sparse developments on the edge of the town or city. It consequently has the infrastructure - electricity, telephones, sewerage, water, etc. The Hoyt model below has land use concentrated in wedges or sectors radiating out from the city centre. It helps us to understand the process involved in the growth of a city. Surrounding this CBD will be the oldest housing, which is in a state of deterioration. For example, a 'high class' sector would remain high class as it would be the most desirable area to live, so only the wealthiest could afford it. It is good model because it is simple and easy to understand. He suggested that the city grew in a series of sectors or 'wedges'. An industrial sector would remain industrial as the zone would have a common advantage - perhaps a railway line or river. Only businesses could afford to stay in the CBD, but even they needed to make the most of expensive land by building upwards. It is mainly semidetached housing and council estates. Many people now choose to live and work outside the city on the urban fringe - a phenomenon that is not reflected in the Burgess model. It split the land use of the city into rings, starting from the centre. Slightly poorer housing is found in the valleys. The growth of any city will be influenced by the physical geography of the area. The buildings will have been improved so that corrugated iron is replaced with brick and concrete. Bristol, for example, has a very clear industrial sector following a main rail line and the River Avon. Burgess could not have foreseen this. The main characteristics of the model of Sao Paulo below are: 1. This has meant that commuter villages have developed some distance from the edge of the urban area. These will be the oldest shanty towns in the city and are located here so that residents could find work in the CBD or in the homes of the higher-class residents. The coastline has recently been transformed with artificial beaches and abandoned coastal industrial sites have been redeveloped as high class residential areas. There are three explanations for these land use patterns. This model is based on the idea that land values are highest in the centre of a town or city. The concentric ring model below was devised by Burgess. Next, is slightly lower density, middle class housing. Firstly, you would not suddenly walk from lower to middle to higher class housing. The idea was that urban areas grow equally in all directions. Another urban model is the Hoyt model. Download File Urban Model for a developing country The CBD is similar to that in the developed world and is an area of high-rise offices and shops. This is an area of poor quality housing, although the conditions are better than in Zone 2. Zone 2: Inner city area twilight zone. Evaluation: For: Against: Some cities seem to follow Hoyt's sectors. One of the most famous of these is the Burgess or concentric zone model. Zone 1: Central Business District; contains the major shops, offices and entertainment facilities. Many will now be officially recognised settlements. In a ring around the high class housing you find well established 'shanty towns'. Urban regeneration and gentrification has meant that some of the most expensive property can now be found in traditional 'low class' areas. Whilst council estates have built up on the edges of many large cities - these are now some of the most depressed areas in British cities.