

We have been studying different kinds of settlements. Some settlements grow to be large cities, but even within cities, there are many different areas that have different features and that are used for different things



Cities and the Burgess Model

Learning Intent - We are learning about the reasons why areas of cities are so different to one another

Success Criteria

To **identify** the different areas of land use within a city

To make use of a land use model to **describe** the different areas of land use within a city

To **explain** the reasons why different parts of a city are used in different ways

Are all parts of a city the same?

Central
Business
District (CBD)



Inner City



These are the main four areas that make up cities. These are shown by something called the Burgess Model (on the next slide)

Suburbs



Rural-Urban
Fringe



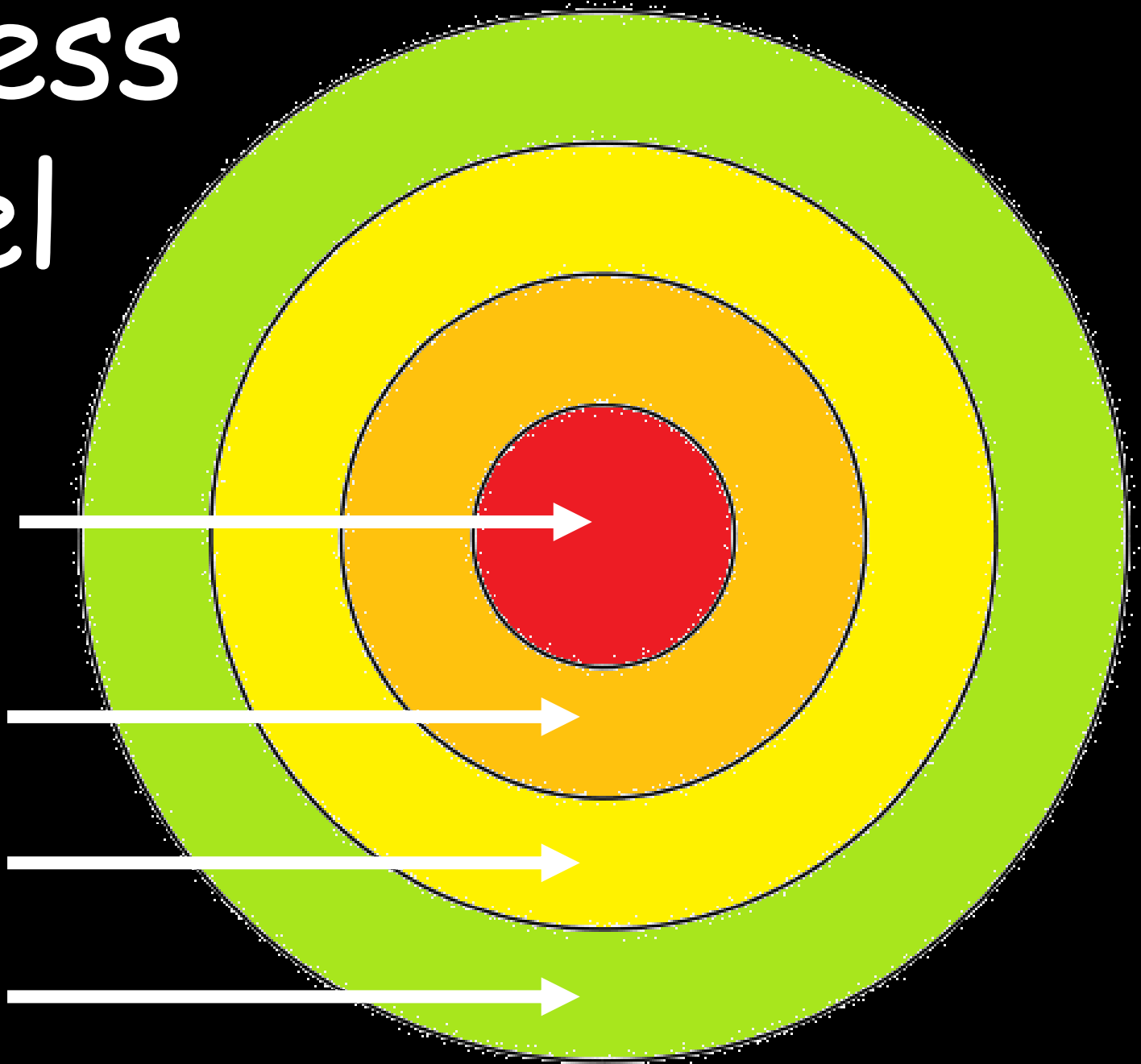
Burgess Model

CBD

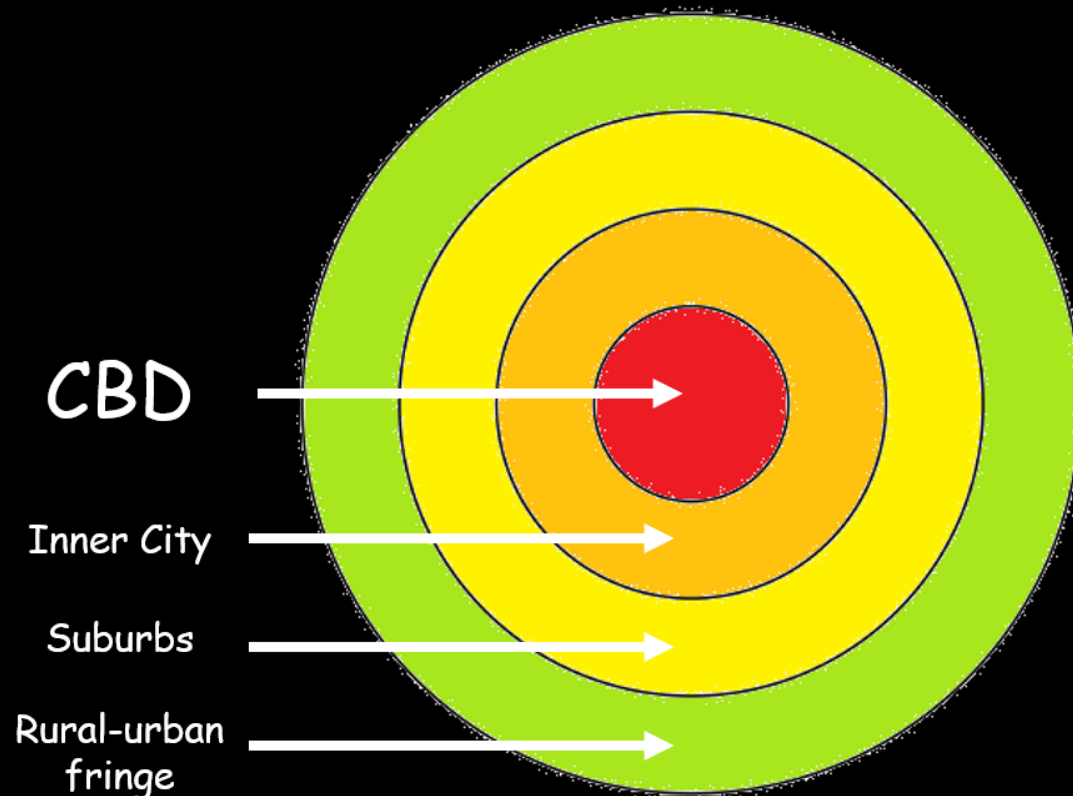
Inner City

Suburbs

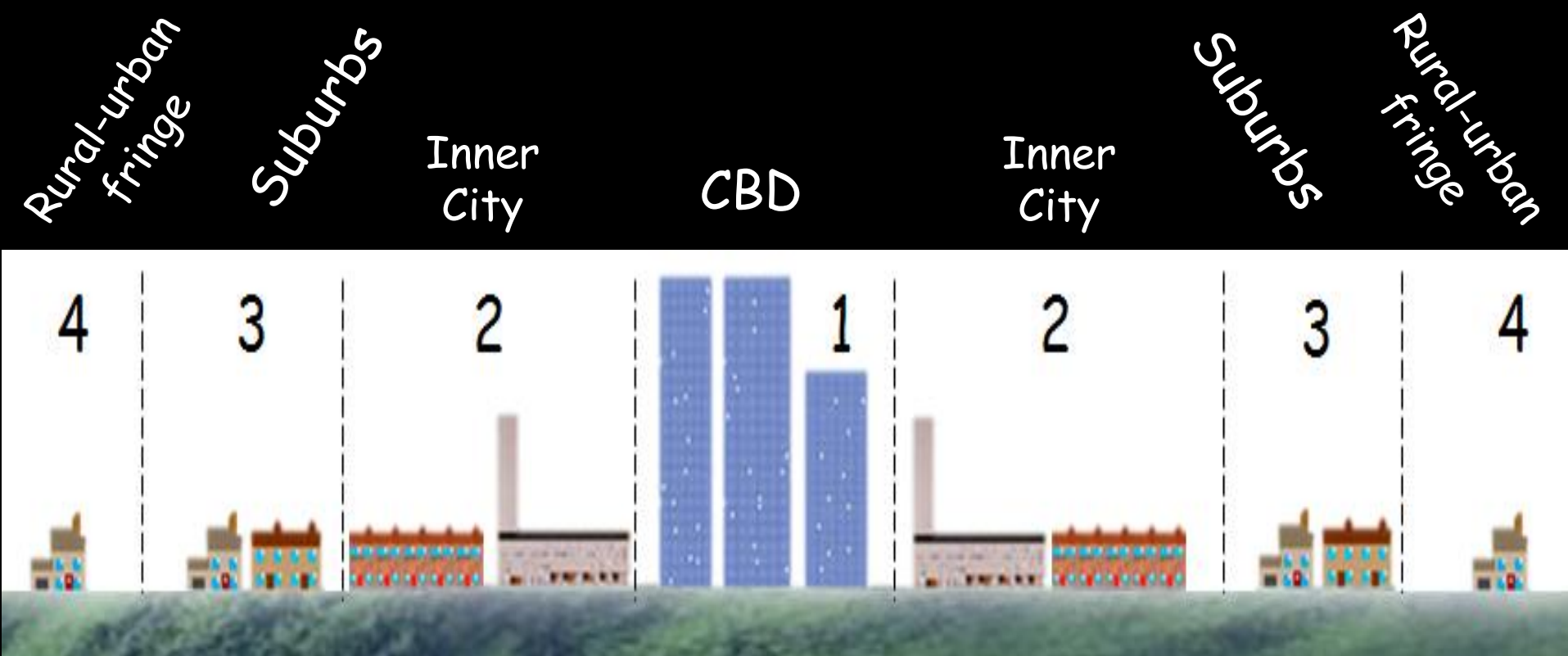
Rural-urban
fringe



The Burgess model shows us the different areas of a city. The man who designed said that cities grew out in rings. The oldest part of the city was the centre – the CBD. Once all the space was used in the CBD, people began to use all of the land around that, and this created another ring called the inner city. This process repeated, and a series of 'rings' were created, which continued until the city (urban area) met the countryside (rural area) at the rural-urban fringe



In each of the different rings, the land is used differently, and the land has a different value. The land in the city centre is very expensive and is used mostly by businesses. There is very little space in the CBD and people usually live in apartments or flats because big houses cost so much. As you move away from the CBD the land becomes cheaper, there is more space and houses increase in size.



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1
Cheaper land prices than the CBD and inner city so bigger houses are built on a larger area of land and usually have a garden.

2
Oldest part of the city with historical buildings, traditional housing and extremely high land values.



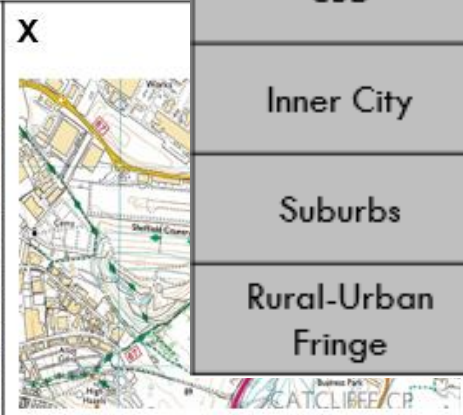
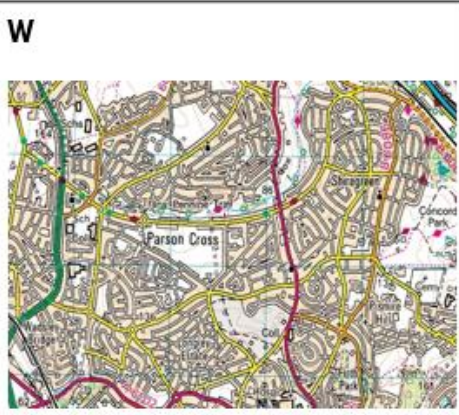
Look at the information on the sheet included with the home learning. Your task is to sort the written information, photos and maps into categories to describe the 4 rings of the Burgess model.

You need to write the letter or number for each info/photo/map in the correct place in the table below e.g. if you think 'map W' shows the CBD, then you would put 'W' in the map box for CBD

Take your time and you should be able to work these out

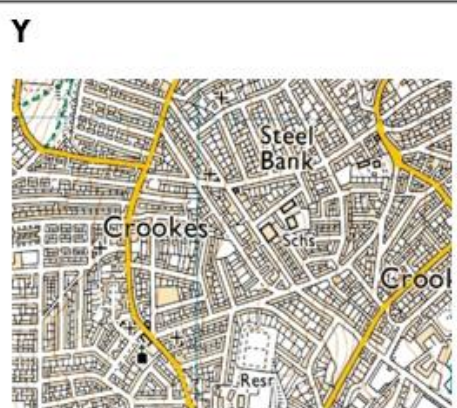
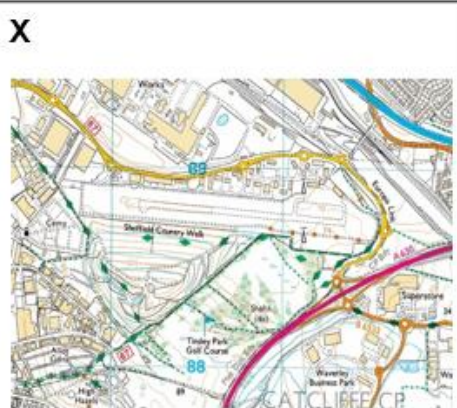
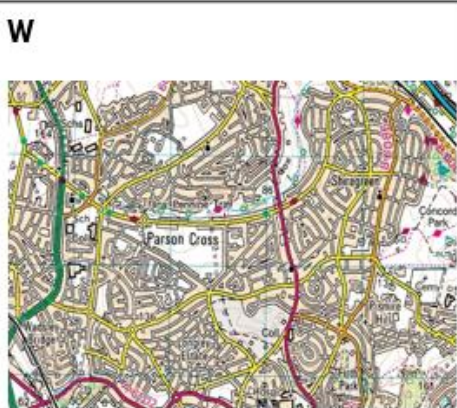
11
A central location for road and rail networks to converge with bus, rail and tram stations.

12
Some of the cities oldest buildings are located here; many have been redeveloped to provide modern housing for people to live in.



| Area of City | Written info (3 for each) | Photos (3 for each) | Map |
|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| CBD | | | |
| Inner City | | | |
| Suburbs | | | |
| Rural-Urban Fringe | | | |

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1</p> <p>Cheaper land prices than the CBD and inner city so bigger houses are built on a larger area of land and usually have a garden.</p> | <p>2</p> <p>Oldest part of the city with historical buildings, traditional housing and extremely high land values.</p> |
| <p>3</p> <p>Facilities such as churches, schools, supermarkets and parks are often provided for people who live in the local area.</p> | <p>4</p> <p>The cheapest land prices are found in this zone. This means that large factories and shopping centres are built which take up large area of land</p> |
| <p>5</p> <p>Terraced houses are packed tightly together to use up as little space as possible. They are in a 'grid iron' street pattern of straight roads and blocks of houses.</p> | <p>6</p> <p>High rise/ multi-storey buildings; offices, retail and residential spaces. High land prices mean buildings are made taller, rather than taking up more land</p> |
| <p>7</p> <p>Many businesses have moved here in recent years because it is closer to motorways and airports so transporting goods is easier</p> | <p>8</p> <p>Small factories and industrial buildings. The nearby terraced housing used to house the factory workers when industry first started to grow in the UK's cities</p> |
| <p>9</p> <p>The roads around the houses are arranged in a curvilinear street patterns with cul-de-sacs and avenues. This makes it more attractive and help prevent crime.</p> | <p>10</p> <p>Golf courses, allotments, business parks and out of town shopping centres are often found on the edge of cities.</p> |
| <p>11</p> <p>A central location for road and rail networks to converge with bus, rail and tram stations.</p> | <p>12</p> <p>Some of the cities oldest buildings are located here; many have been redeveloped to provide more modern housing for people to live in</p> |



| Area of City | Written info (3 for each) | Photos (3 for each) | Map |
|-----------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|-----|
| CBD | 2, 6, 11 | A, D, E | Z |
| Inner City | 5, 8, 12 | C, I, K | Y |
| Suburbs | 1, 3, 9 | F, G, H | W |
| Rural-Urban Fringe | 4, 7, 10 | B, J, L | X |



CBD





Central Business District

- High rise/ multi-storey buildings; offices, retail and residential spaces. High land prices mean buildings are made taller, rather than taking up more land
- A central location for road and rail networks to converge with bus, rail and tram stations.
- Oldest part of the city with historical buildings such as town halls, traditional housing and extremely high land values.



Inner City



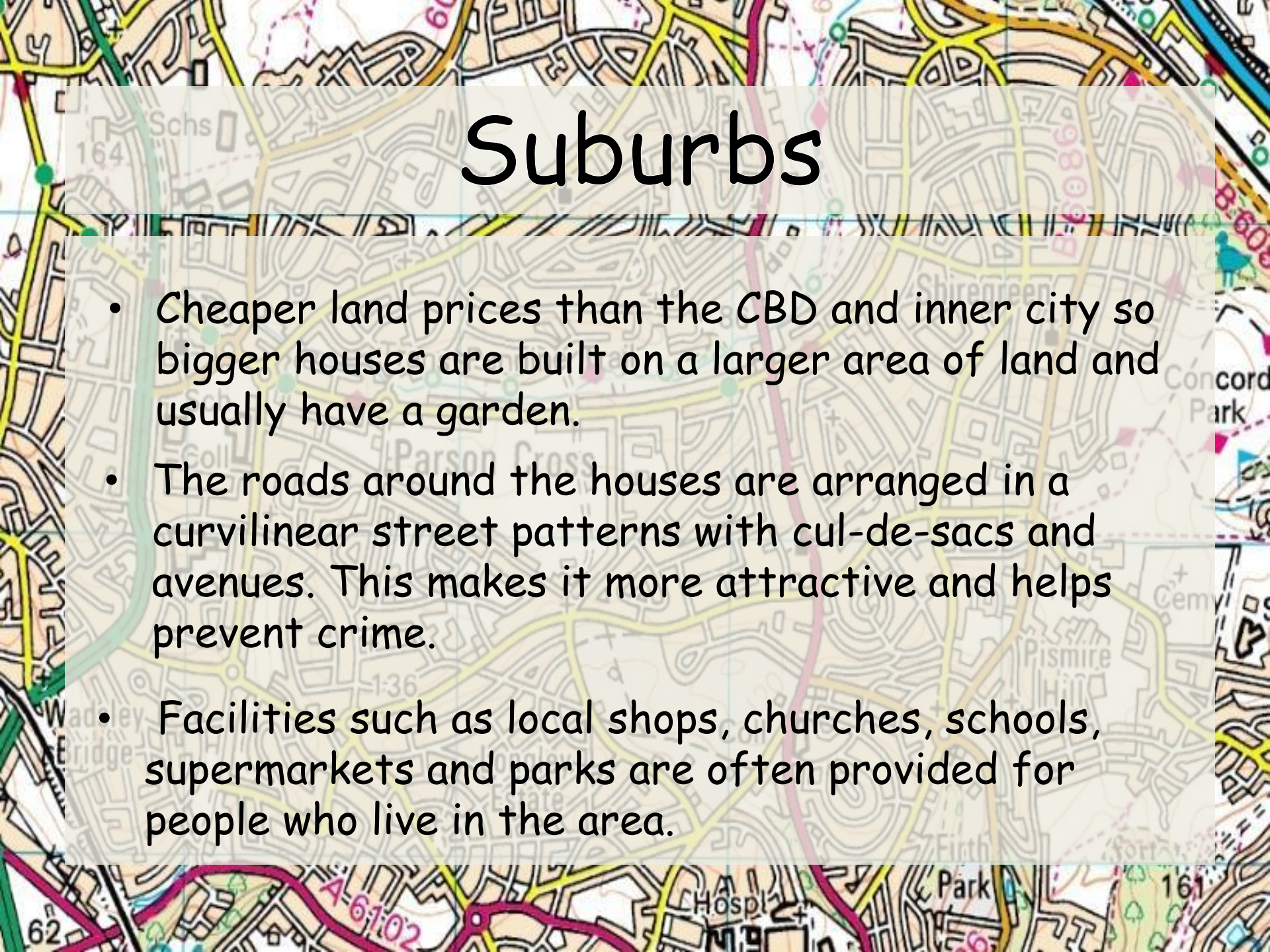
Inner City

- Terraced houses are packed tightly together to use up as little space as possible. They are in a 'grid iron' street pattern of straight roads and blocks of houses, often with corner shops. There are little/no green areas.
- This was previously the industrial area of the city and would've been full of small factories and industrial buildings. The nearby terraced housing used to house the factory workers when industry first started to grow in the UK's cities
- Some of the cities oldest buildings are located here; many have been redeveloped to provide more modern housing for mostly young professionals to live in



Suburbs



The background is a detailed street map of a suburban area. It shows a grid of streets with various colored lines (yellow, green, red) indicating different types of roads or boundaries. There are labels for various locations such as 'Schs', '164', 'Parson Cross', 'Concord Park', 'Pismire', 'Hosp', and '161'. The map is partially obscured by a semi-transparent white rectangular box that contains the title and the list of characteristics.

Suburbs

- Cheaper land prices than the CBD and inner city so bigger houses are built on a larger area of land and usually have a garden.
- The roads around the houses are arranged in a curvilinear street patterns with cul-de-sacs and avenues. This makes it more attractive and helps prevent crime.
- Facilities such as local shops, churches, schools, supermarkets and parks are often provided for people who live in the area.



Rural-Urban Fringe





Rural-Urban Fringe

- Golf courses, allotments, business parks and out of town shopping centres are often found on the edge of cities.
- Many businesses have moved here in recent years because it is closer to motorways and airports so transporting goods is easier
- The cheapest land prices are found in this zone. This means that new housing developments, leisure parks and shopping centres are built which take up large areas of land

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Burgess Model

Urban Land Use - Sectors of the Burgess Model

| Sector | What is it like? | Why is it like that? |
|--------------------|---|---|
| CBD | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Oldest part of the city with historical buildings such as town halls, traditional housing. • A central location for road and rail networks to converge with bus, rail and tram stations. • High rise/ multi-storey buildings; offices, retail (shops) and residential spaces. | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
| Inner City | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was previously the industrial area of the city and would've been full of small factories and industrial buildings. • Some of the city's oldest buildings are located here; many have been redeveloped. • Terraced houses are packed tightly together. They are in a 'grid iron' street pattern of straight roads and blocks of houses, often with corner shops. There are little/no green areas. | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
| Suburbs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The roads around the houses are arranged in a curvilinear street patterns with cul-de-sacs and avenues. • Facilities such as local shops, churches, schools, supermarkets and parks. • Bigger houses built on a larger areas of land, usually with a garden. | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |
| Rural-Urban Fringe | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Golf courses, allotments, business parks and out of town shopping centres are often found on the edge of cities. • New housing developments, leisure parks and shopping centres are built here • Many businesses have moved here in recent years. | <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> |

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