

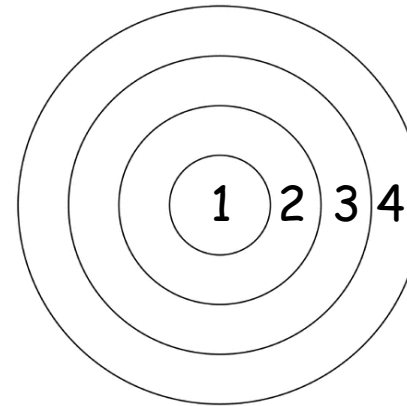
The Burgess Model

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.

Task 1 - use the information from the lesson PowerPoint to fill in the gaps 1-4 next to this Burgess model. Your options are:

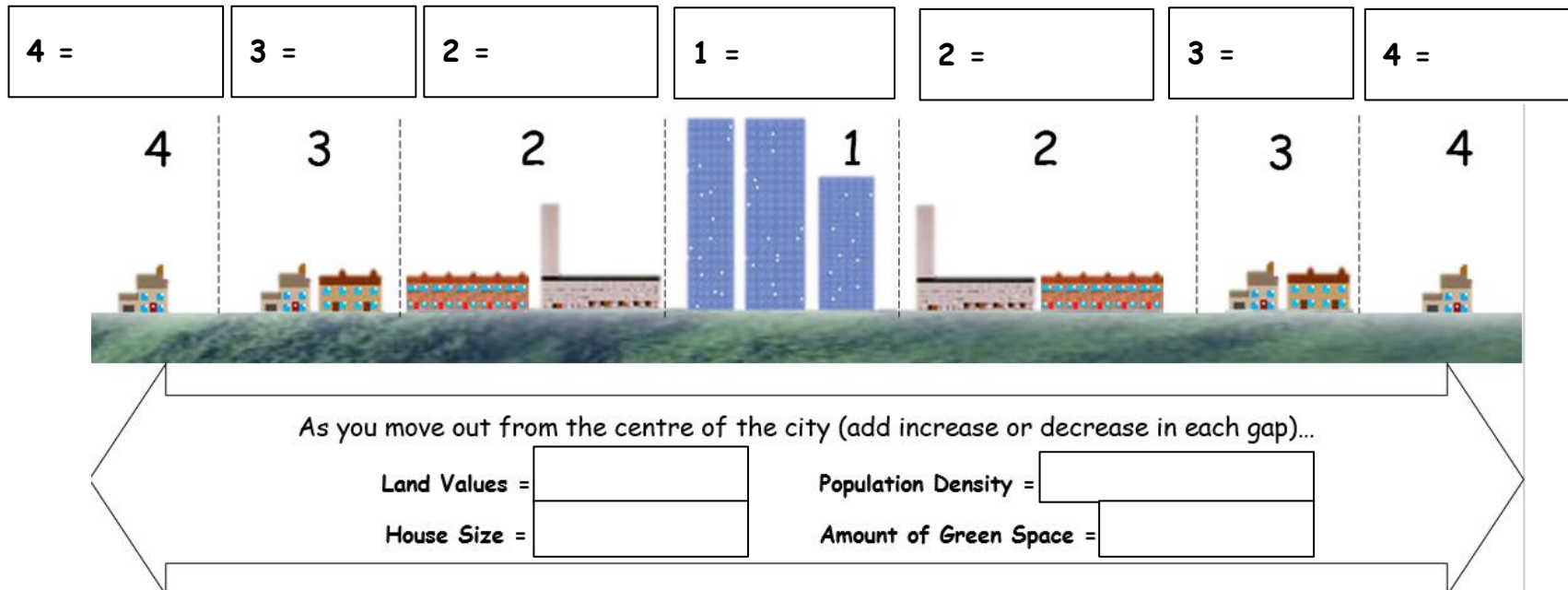
Suburbs **Inner City**
Rural-Urban Fringe **CBD**



1 = _____
 2 = _____
 3 = _____
 4 = _____

Task 2 - Add the categories from task 1 to this diagram

Task 3 - Add the word 'increase' or 'decrease' after each of these features, to say how these things change as we move way from the city centre



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

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

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. 	Write your answer in here...
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. 	Write your answer in here...
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. 	Write your answer in here...
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. 	Write your answer in here...