



IN THE NAME OF GOD

4 important patterns of a city

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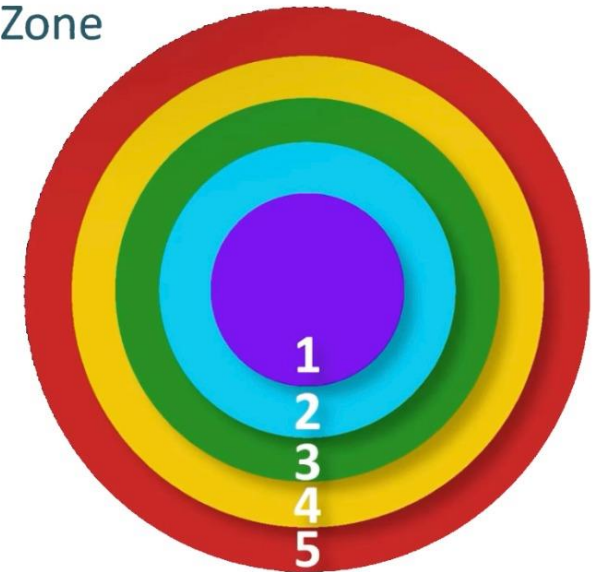
- Burgess Concentric-Zone Model
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1. Burgess Concentric – Zone Model:

This model focuses on the different socioeconomic statuses of individuals and homes within a city.

Traditionally this model has older homes located closer to the central business district (CBD) with newer development happening further out. Lower income residents and industries are often located in the zone of transition.

- 1 Central Business District
- 2 Zone of Transition
- 3 Zone of Independent Workers' Homes
- 4 Zone of Better Residences
- 5 Commuter's Zone



Burgess Concentric- Zone Model: مدل دواير متحدالمركز بر گس

socioeconomic statuses: اوضاع اقتصادی _ اجتماعی

CBD: central business district: ناحیه تجاری مرکزی

the zone of transition: محدوده انتقال / گذار

Commuter*s Zone: حوزه سفرکنندگان

1. Burgess Concentric – Zone Model:

Now parts of this model are starting to change and its becoming a little outdated , and that' s due to globalization changes in the production of our goods and services gentrification and also urban renewal policies.



outdated: قدیمی / منسوخ شده

globalization changes: تغییرات جهانی شدن

urban renewal policies: سیاست های نوسازی شهری

2.Hoyt Sector Model:

This model doesn't develop in a series of rings, instead we can see it develops in a series of wedges or sectors this is based of different economic and also environmental factors , for example industries we can see will actually align near transportation systems, highways and railroads, this will allow them to be able to export their goods quicker and also be able to connect with their consumers .

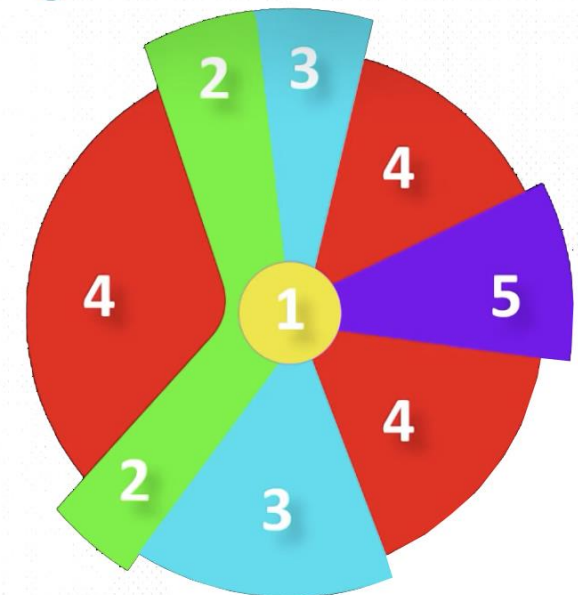
Hoyt Sector Model: (مدل قطاعی (هومر هویت):

industries: صنایع align: تراز کردن

highways and railroads: بزرگراه ها و راه آهن ها

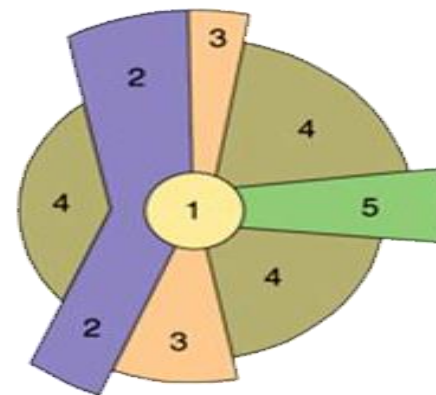
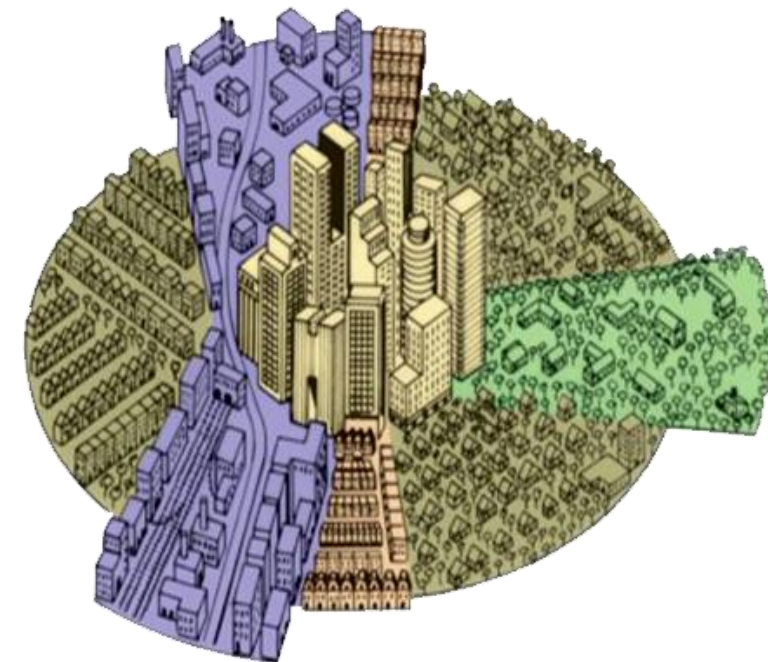
export: صادر کردن

- 1 Central Business District
- 2 Transportation and Industry
- 3 Low-Class Residential
- 4 Middle-Class Residential
- 5 High-Class Residential



2.Hoyt Sector Model:

This model is experiencing changes and starting to feel a little dated, and that's because of changes in our transportation system and also infrastructure .



زیر ساخت: infrastructure

3. Harris and Ullman Multiple Nuclei Model:

This model was created around 1945, and it focuses on trying to account for the changes in technology , and also transportation that society was seen.

This model has multiple CBDs. We can see that CBDs will have unique economic opportunities for residents in that city and these CBDs will act as nodes within the city.

- 1 Central Business District
- 2 Wholesale, light manufacturing
- 3 Low-class residential
- 4 Medium-class residential
- 5 High-class residential
- 6 Heavy manufacturing
- 7 Outlying business district
- 8 Residential suburb
- 9 Industrial suburb

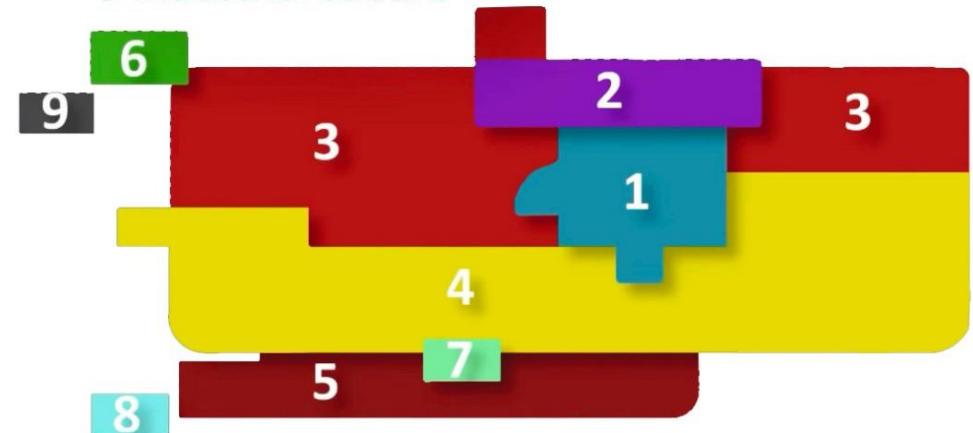
Harris and Ullman Multiple Nuclei Model: مدل چند هسته ای هاریس و اولمن

multiple CBDs: چندین منطقه تجاری مرکزی

unique economic opportunities: فرصت های اقتصادی منحصر به فرد

nodes within the city: گره های دورن شهر

Outlying business district: منطقه تجاری دور افتاده

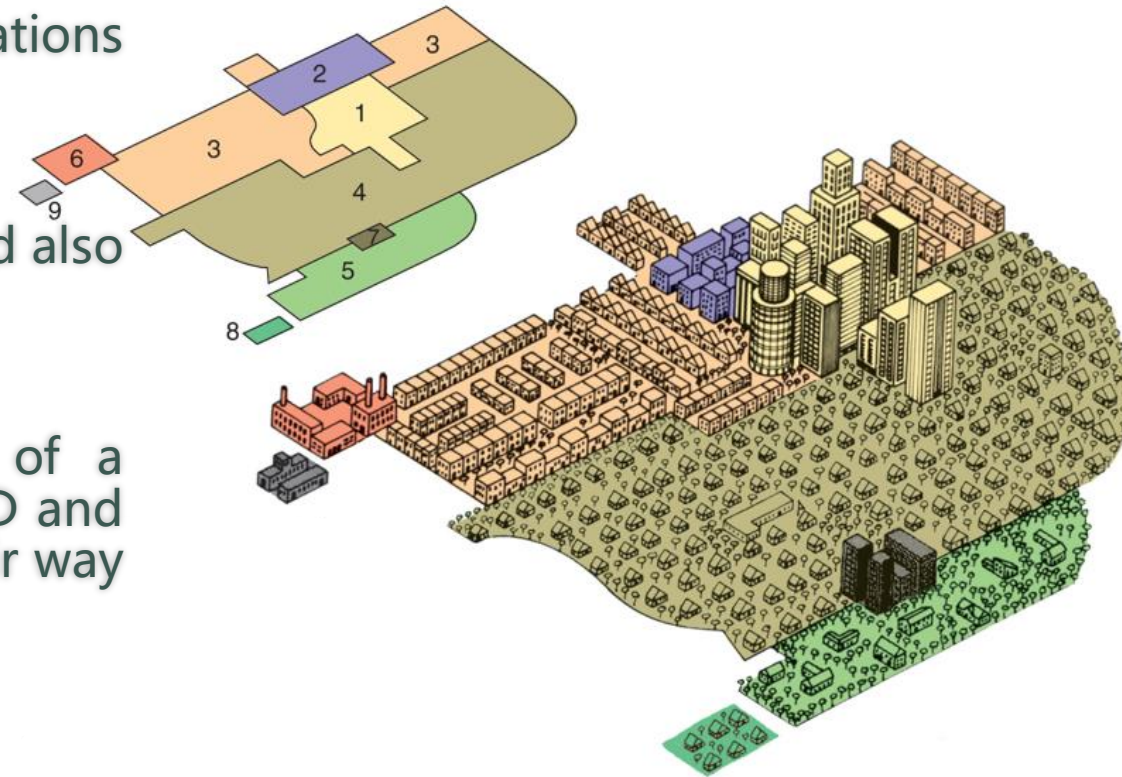


3. Harris and Ullman Multiple Nuclei Model:

They' ll attract certain industries people and organizations based on what' s offered in those CBDs.

Live within that area on the other hand though we could also see certain CBDs the city or nodes repel others.

Its more likely that the more wealthy individuals of a community aren' t going to want to live near that CBD and they're more likely to live by a CBD that focuses on their way of life.



attract: جذب کردن

repel: دفع کردن

4. Galactic (Peripheral) Model:

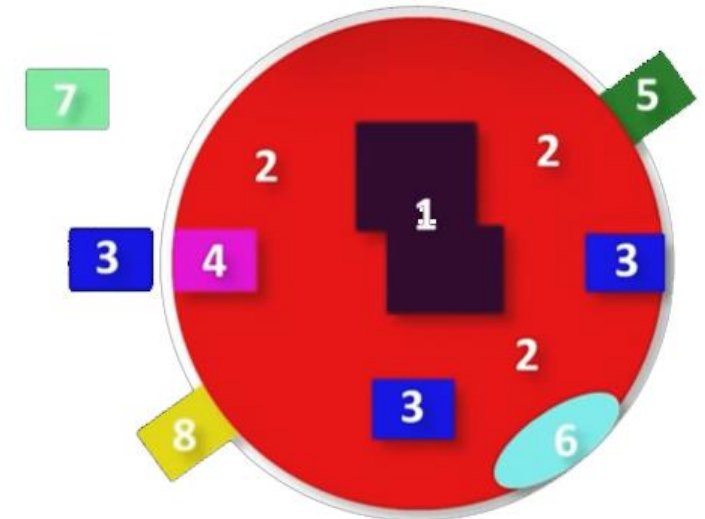
This was made around the 1960s and it tried to address the changes in the economy .

مدل کهکشان : Galactic (Peripheral) Model

حومه شهر: suburban

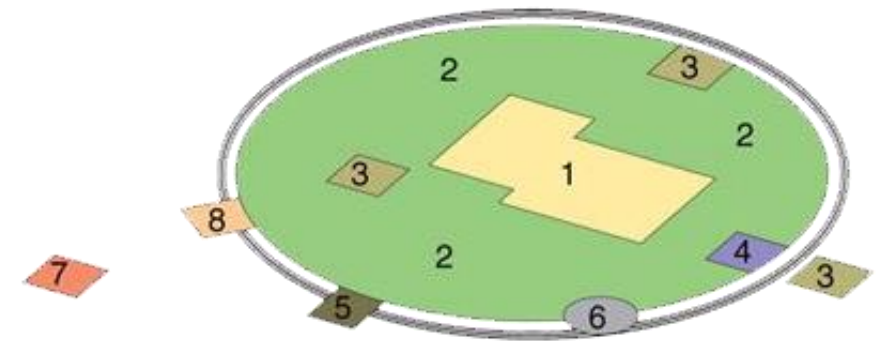
ناحیه: district

- 1 Central City
- 2 Suburban Residential Area
- 3 Shopping Mall
- 4 Industrial District
- 5 Office Park
- 6 Service Center
- 7 Airport Complex
- 8 Combined Employment & Shopping Center



4. Galactic (Peripheral) Model:

District this model has edge cities which are connected by a beltway or highway this allows these edge cities to offer more specialized services as they' re connected to other edge cities .



edge: حاشیه ای

beltway or highway: کمربندی یا بزرگراه

1. Rectangular block grid:

A rectangular- block grid form used for early Renaissance suburbs in Europe, late-19th c. streetcar suburbs in North America and Latin American cities in many eras.

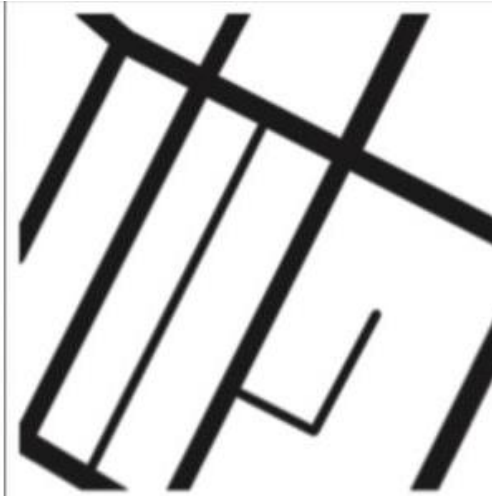
High street connectivity. In U.S. and Europe typically before 1900.

(Sydney)

Rectangular block grid: شبکه بلوک مستطیلی

early Renaissance: رنسانس اولیه

streetcar: تراموا



2. Civic:

Urban landscape dominated by large civic buildings and spaces , typically with formal design.

Often overscaled and sterile.

Larger building footprints and less mix of use than many other forms from ancient times on.

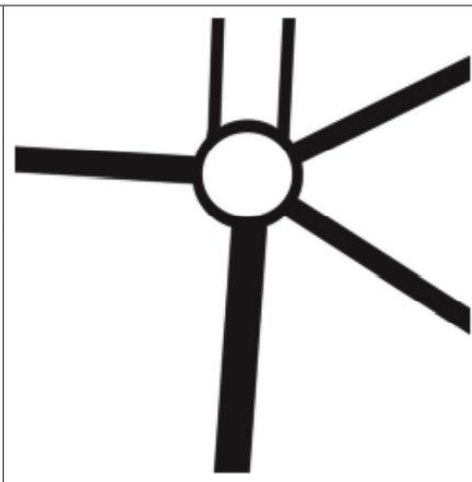
(Delhi)

Civic: مدنی/شهری

dominated: تحت سلطه قرار گرفته

sterile: بی حاصل

footprints: اثرات



3. Garden apartments:

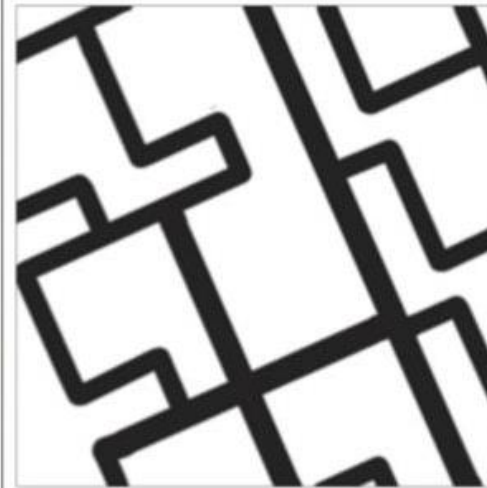
Apartment landscapes in which low-to mid- rise buildings have a strong relationship to exterior green space and site amenities.

(Amsterdam)

Garden apartments : باغ آپارتمان

Exterior green space: فضای سبز بیرونی

Site amenities: امکانات سایت



4. Long Blocks:

A rectilinear residential form characterized by very long block length.

Often due to pre-existing agricultural parcels urbanized in the 20th c.

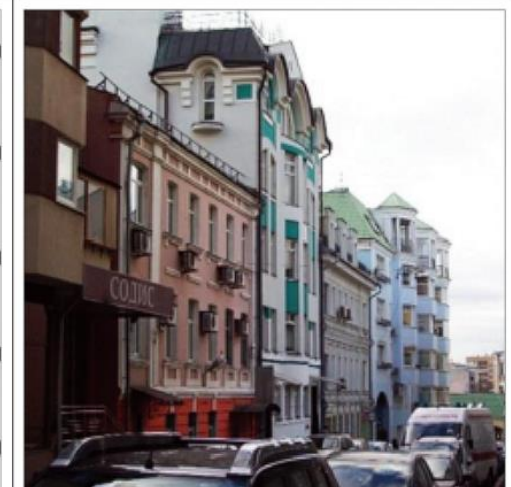
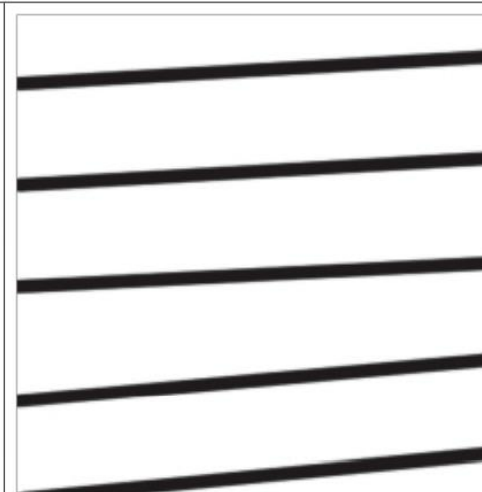
(Moscow)

Long blocks: بلوک های بلند

pre-existing: از قبل موجود

agricultural: کشاورزی

urbanized: شهری شده



Conclusion:



We explained different models the important thing here is to understand the special layout these different models

Understand how the historical connections to them shape the cities that we live in today and also understand how changes in technology transportation and globalization are continuing to reshape the special layout of city.

References:



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