

HUMAN ENVIRONMENTS: URBAN ZONES



You should be able to...

- Name the main urban zones
- Recognise zones on an OS map and give map evidence to support your choice
- Identify the key features of a particular zone and account for its characteristics



Test your knowledge

Industry

- Area of transition

Can you name the zones?
Describe the features of each zone
and out of town

Central Business District (CBD)

- Mainly shops and offices
- Accessible location
- High land values
- Usually crowded and busy

Inner Suburbs

- Mainly 1930s housing
- Mix of council and private housing
- Detached and semi-detached. Most with gardens

Old Inner City

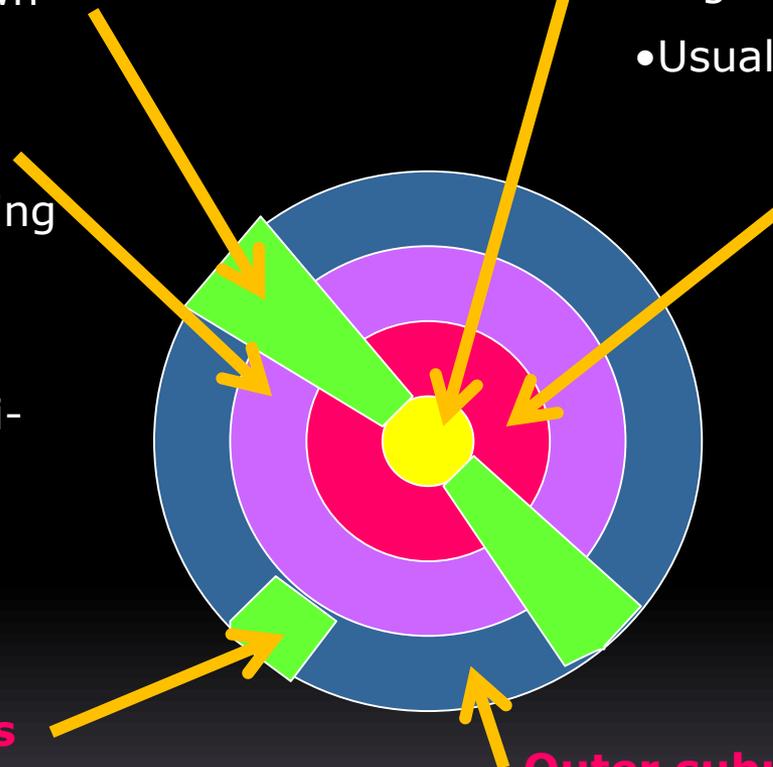
- 19th c. terraced housing or tenements
- Larger Victorian homes
- Inner city redevelopment
- Convenient for city centre

Industrial estates

Modern factories and shopping centres located on main roads with good accessibility and parking.

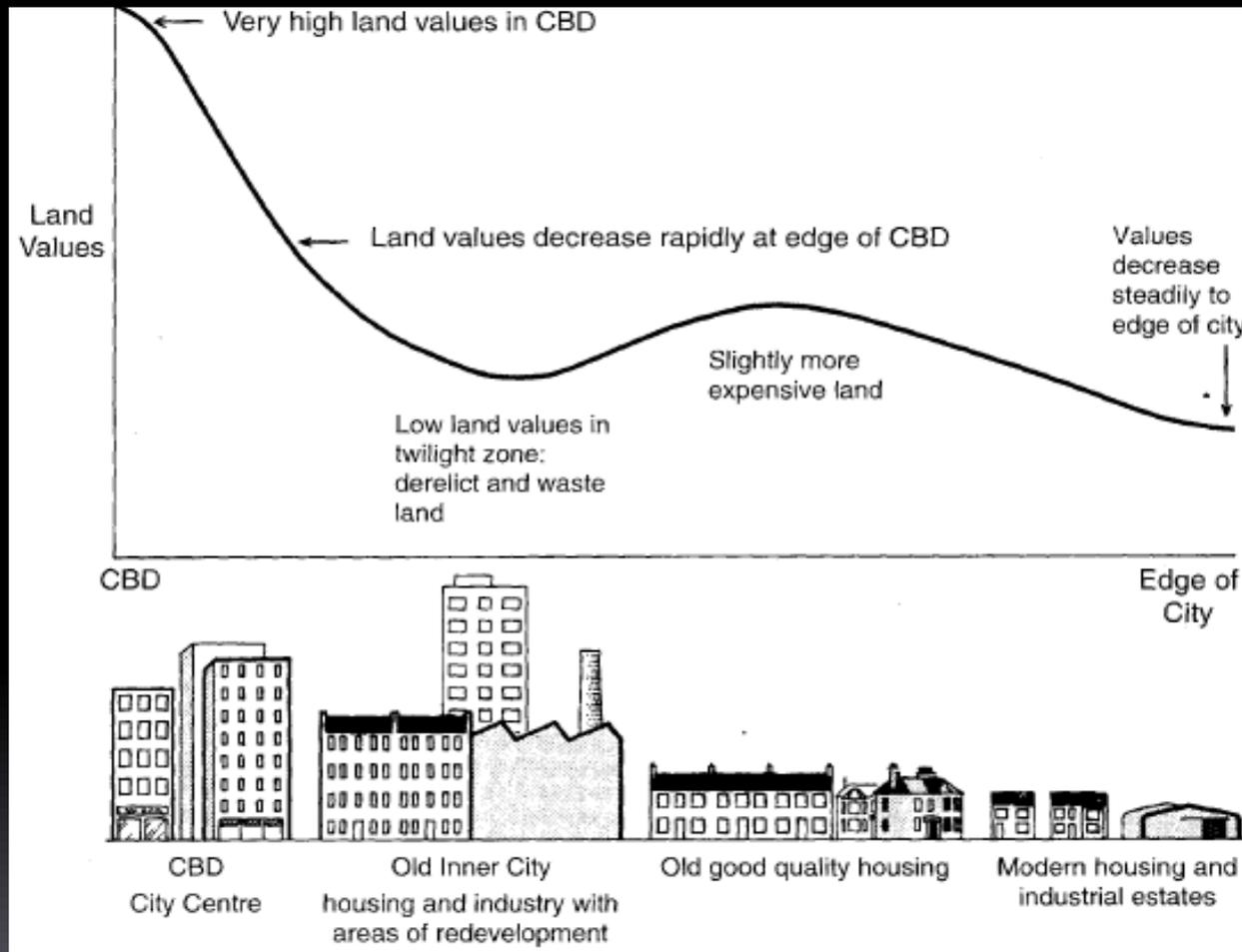
Outer suburbs

- Modern private houses and council estates
- Far from city centre
- Close to countryside



Add labels to your diagram

Urban transects

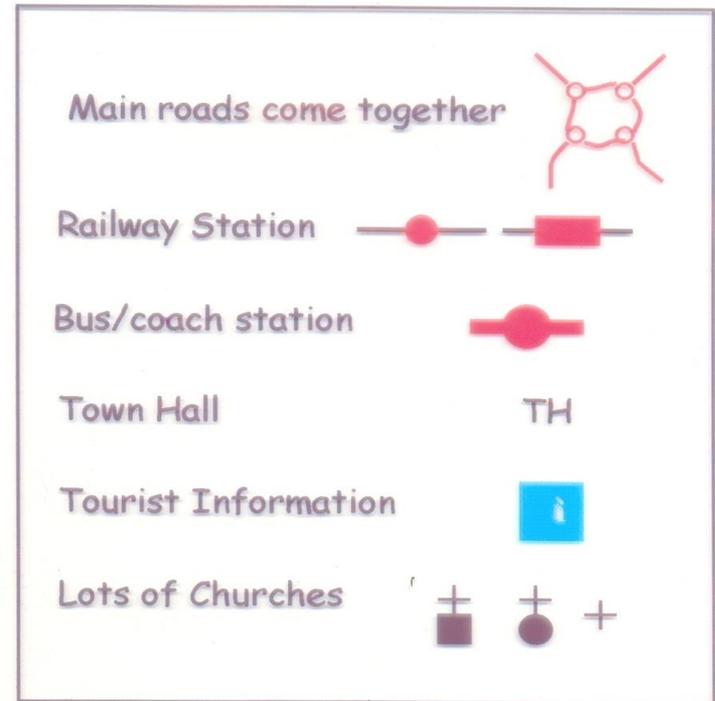


- What happens to the height of buildings?
- Why do you think this is?
- What happens to the value of the land as you move towards the edge?
- Can you think of any reasons for this?
- Why do you think the value starts to increase again at the inner suburbs?

Recap: Central Business District

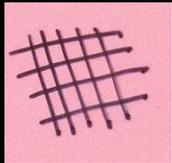
Usually a place where there is:

- Major transport routes which converge, making it very accessible
- Department stores, high order services and entertainment venues
- Offices, banks, administration services
- Main railway and bus stations



- Land is expensive so lots of high-rise buildings to maximise space
- Few houses/industry due to high rent
- Very large daytime population but often quiet at night
- Often the historic centre and original site of the city: old buildings, churches etc.
- Often serves many functions e.g. shopping, tourism, administration, education etc.

CBD – OS Map

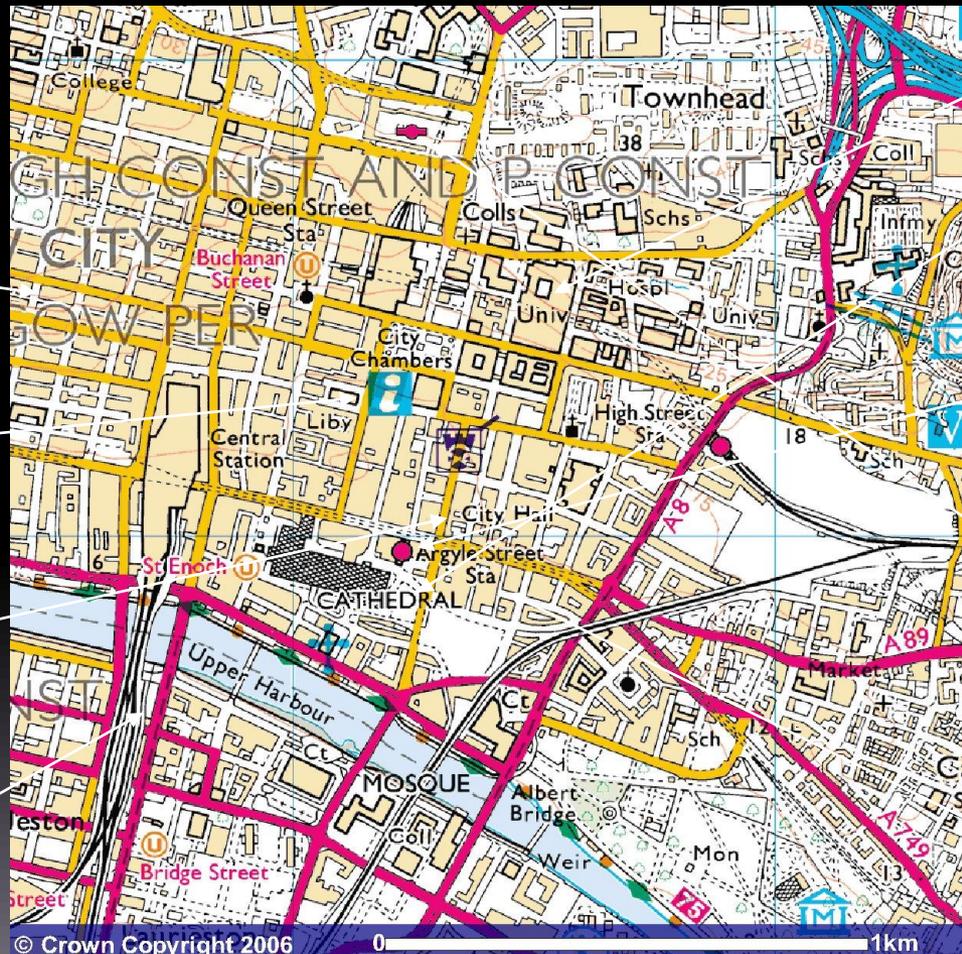


Grid-iron street pattern

Tourist information

City Hall

Main A-class roads



University

Cathedral

Train stations

Main bus station

Densely packed buildings

Recap: Inner City

- Older industry close to CBD
- Often railways and canals pass through
- Large block buildings
- Housing is older, densely packed, little open space
- Traditionally low-cost housing for workers in industry
- Grid iron street patterns



OS Map

Old industry

railways

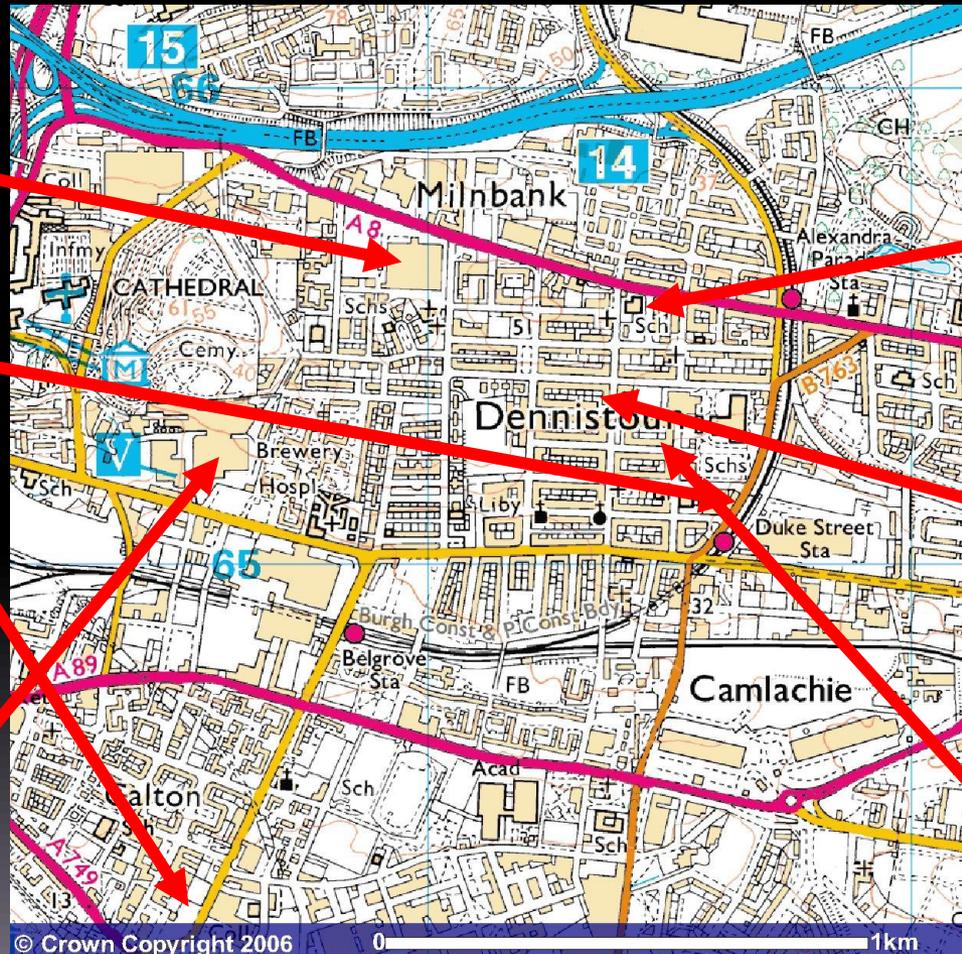
River for transport

Large buildings

Grid iron street pattern

Closely packed houses – tenements or terraces

Little open space



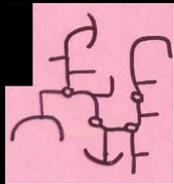
Recap: The Suburbs



- Better housing as you move away from CBD (reduced pollution etc)
- Bungalows, semi and detached housing
- More garages, gardens and green areas
- Lower density housing
- Often middle and low order services
- Curvilinear or cul-de-sac street patterns

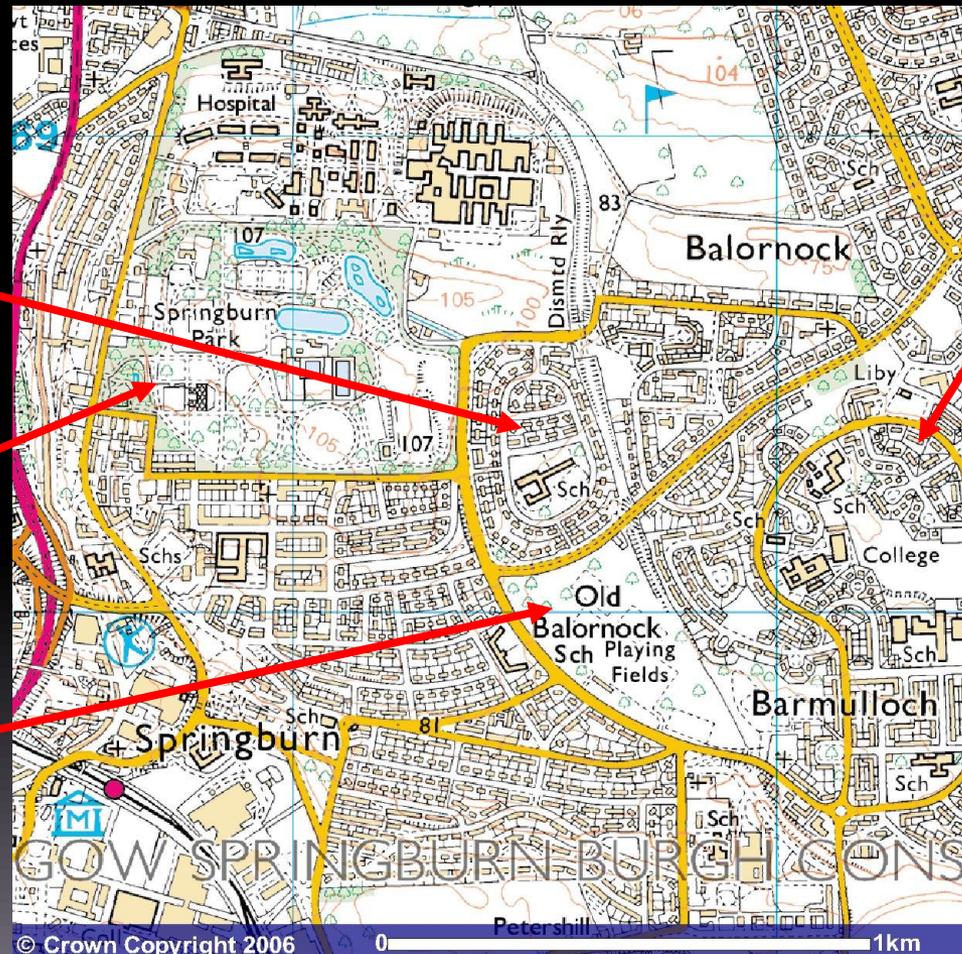
OS Map

Curvilinear
street
pattern



Green
space

Lower
density
housing



Houses
have
gardens
and
garages

Are
detached
or semi-
detached

Away from
CBD

Group work



- Collect a table, an OS map and a transect diagram
- Task:
- For each zone
 - Find an example on the map and give a grid reference
 - Give map evidence to support your choice
 - Why are the features found there?
 - E.g. offices and administrative buildings are found in the CBD as it is the most accessible part of the city. They can also afford to pay the high prices for prestigious addresses.

Task time

- Answer the following questions in detail:
- Find 5865 and 5965. Suggest the likely functions of this zone and account for your choice giving map evidence. (You should include at least 5 developed points)
- Mr Pollock wants to buy a house in Glasgow for his family (3 children). He is looking at 2 areas of the city: Govan (5565) and Giffnock (5658). Use map evidence to describe and compare the environments you would find here. Which one do you think he should move to? (You should include at least 5 developed points)



Check your answers

- 5865 and 5965 are likely to be part of the CBD. The main routes converge here allowing for easy access to shops and offices. This includes the M8 and M77, as well as the main train line. Central station is located at 587652. There is also a bus station at 592658.
- The streets are in a grid iron pattern which is a characteristic of the oldest parts of the city. This shows that there is a high density of buildings and little open space. There are also public buildings, such as the town hall and tourist information at 592653, and museums close by.

Check your answers

- Govan (5565) is located close to the CBD of Glasgow. Housing here is high density and there is little open space. The grid iron street pattern indicates that old tenement flats are typically found in this area, as well as modern flat developments next to the Clyde.
- Giffnock (5658) is in the suburbs of Glasgow close to a main transport route (A77). Housing is low density and there are several areas of open space and woodland close by. The curvilinear street pattern will provide a safer environment for the children as many of the roads are cul-de-sacs. Houses here are also likely to be larger detached or semi-detached houses with gardens and off street parking.
- I think that Giffnock would be more suitable for a family as Mr Pollock would be able to buy a larger house with a garden. They could commute into Glasgow either by road, along the A77, or by train as there is a station at 564592. Roads close to Govan are small and likely to be congested.