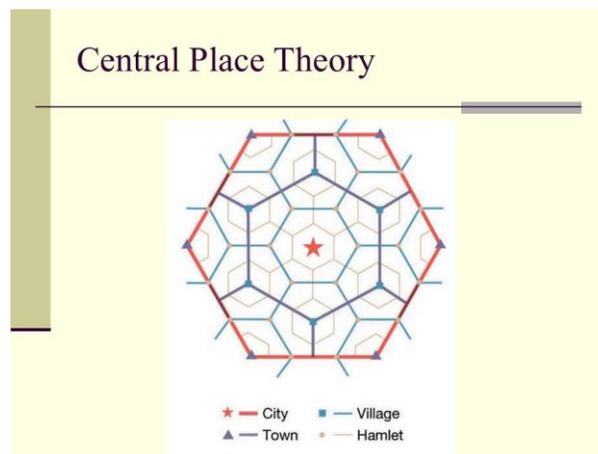


Central Place Theory

Introduction: Central Place Theory refers to the size and distribution of central places (settlements) within a system. This theory attempts to illustrate how settlements locate in relation to one another.

The power point below provides information as to how cities grow, what makes them grow. There are two founders of the Central Place Theory, Galpin and Christaller, information as to the different models and the rationale for establishment are also included.



Urban Model use in Developing Countries

Introduction: Most Western Cities have what are called functional zones and there are specialized land use. In the 19th and early 20th Century most cities grew in a similar manner, that is, a commercial area surrounded by industrial zones with densely packed housing. Whilst on the outskirts there are zones of suburban expansion and development. As a result of this predictability models were easily created.

It must however be noted that not all cities should or will be applied to all models. There are three models for the purpose of this course. Burgess Concentric Zones, Ullman and Harris Multiple Nuclei and Hoyt's Sector Model.