

Urban Culture and Society (185)

SCALES OF URBAN INTERACTION

Global demographic trends

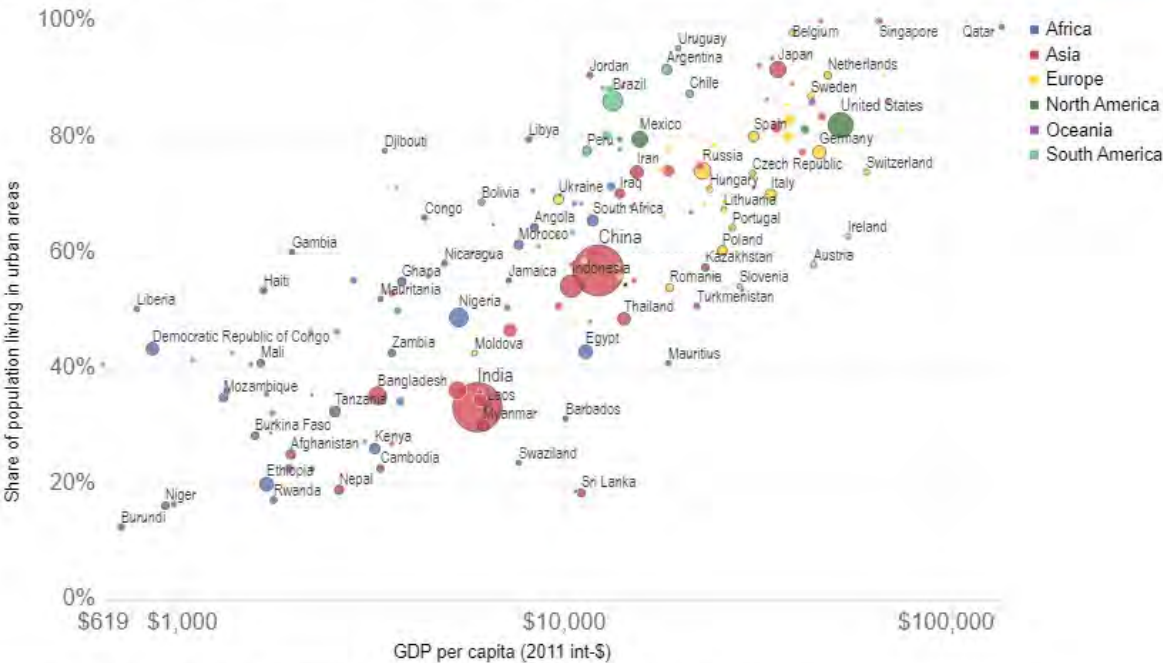
What did you learn from Perlman?

Let's look at some data

- “Don't Panic” (Hans Rosling) Facts about Population
- <https://vimeo.com/79878808>
- <https://www.gapminder.org/>

Urban population vs. GDP per capita, 2016

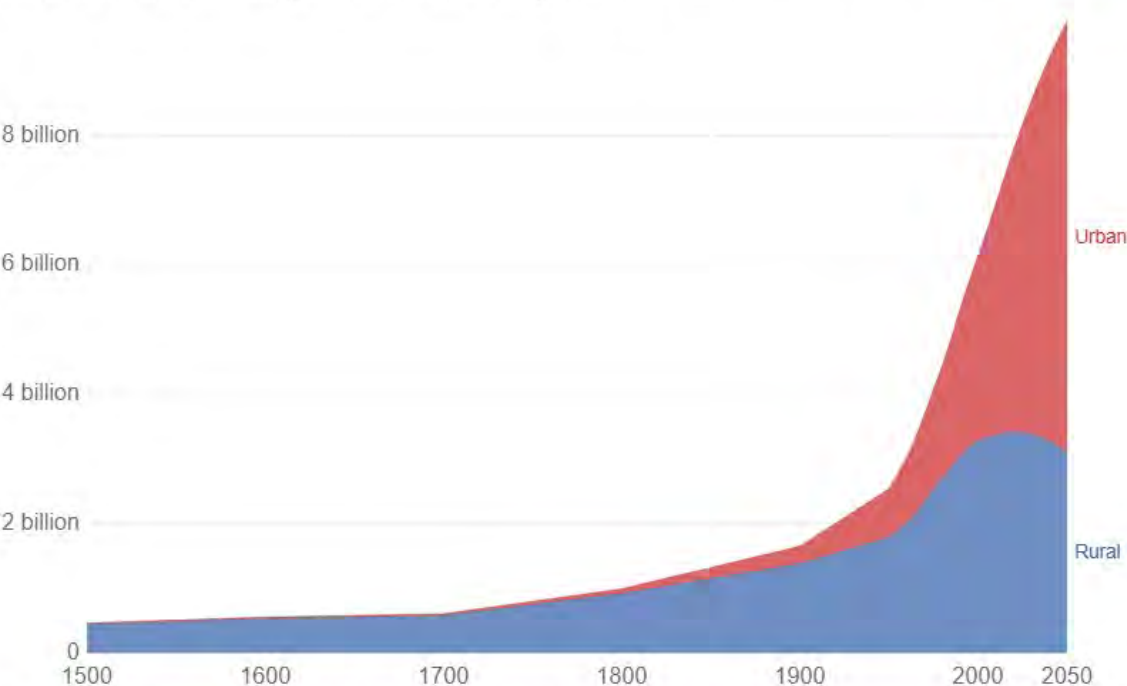
Share of the total population living in urban areas versus gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, measured in 2011 international-\$.
OurWorldInData



Source: OWID based on UN World Urbanization Prospects (2018), Maddison Project Database (2018)
OurWorldInData.org/urbanization • CC BY-SA

Urban and rural population projected to 2050, World

Total urban and rural population, given as estimates to 2016, and UN projections to 2050. Projections are based on the UN World Urbanization Prospects and its median fertility scenario.
OurWorldInData



Source: OWID based on UN World Urbanization Prospects 2018 and historical sources (see Sources)

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From a rural to an urban world



From a rural to an urban world

How? Where?

Increasing number of megacities

- https://youtu.be/JDS_BqDeZ4k
- Population over 10 million
- Rio (13 million) is one of them (1/3 lives in favelas)

Challenges at the local level

Shifting perspective...

FROM GLOBAL
TRENDS TO LOCAL
SOCIO-SPATIAL
STRUCTURES OF
URBAN LIFE

Blocks are the
building blocks



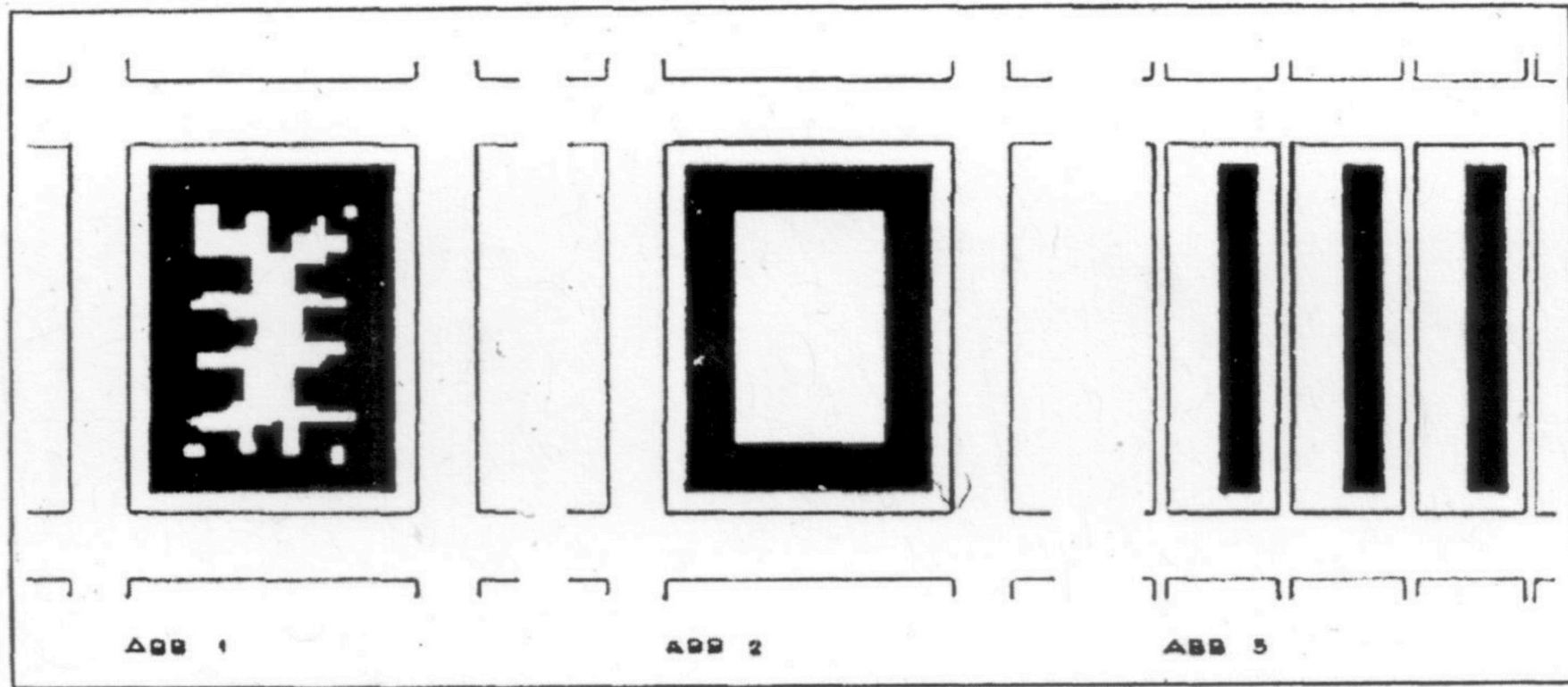


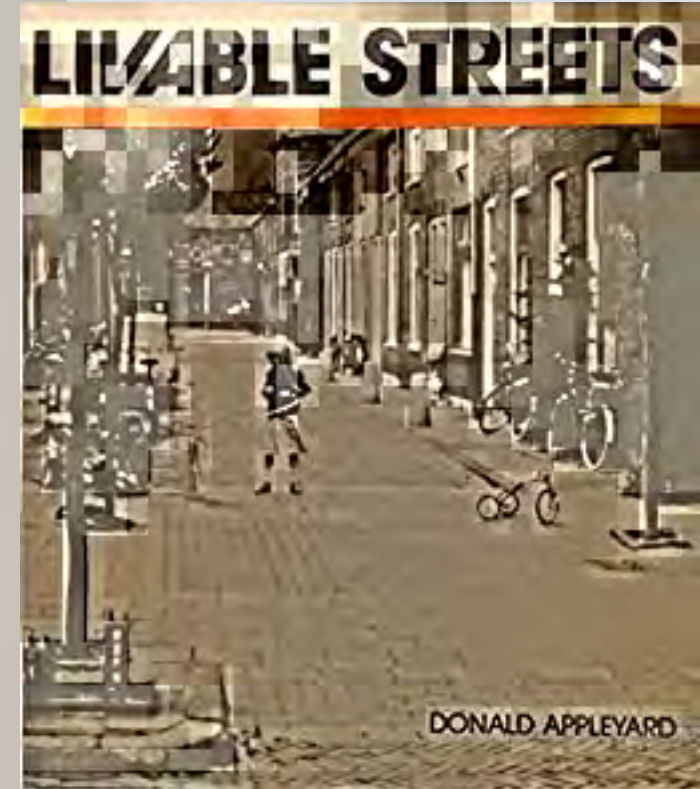
Fig. 1. Walter Gropius, diagram 'from the block to the row', in *Das Neue Berlin*, 1929.

Remember the figure-ground drawings and the change from traditional to modernist urbanism?

of the usually invisible effects. They point out that streets, which to passing drivers may seem calm and untouched by their passage, may in fact be suffering in many ways from their impacts.

We do not yet show any attempts to control the traffic itself, except through protest. These efforts are described in Parts Two and

FIGURE 8.
The ecology of street life: in pictures



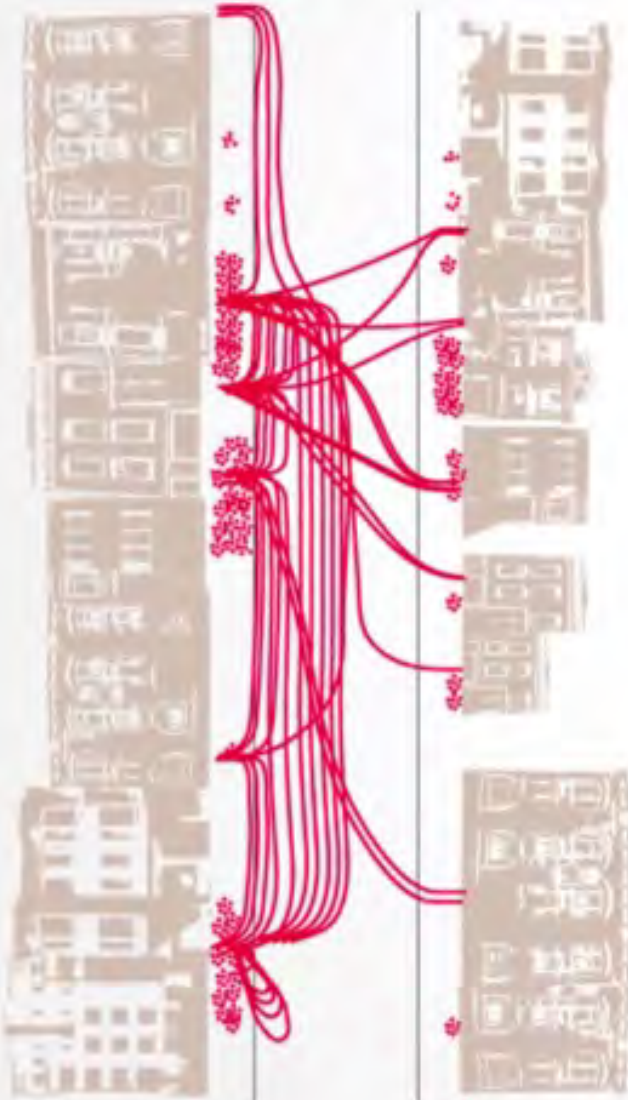
1981

<https://vimeo.com/16399180>

Remember Newman's concept of public-private layers?

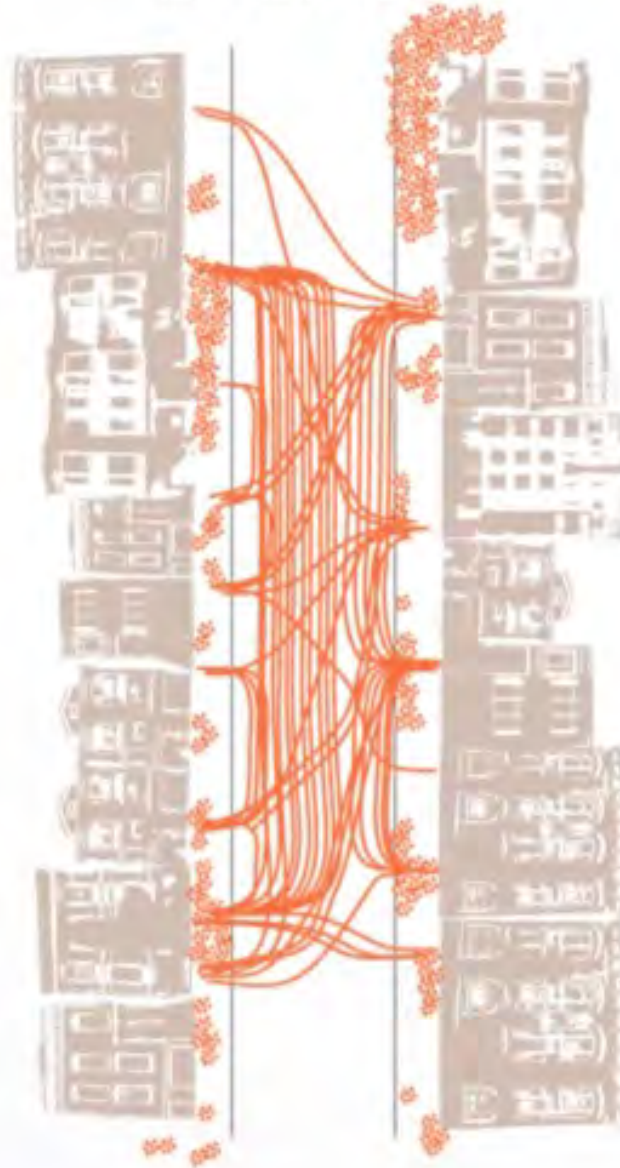
Social Interactions on Three Streets - Neighboring and Visiting

HEAVY TRAFFIC

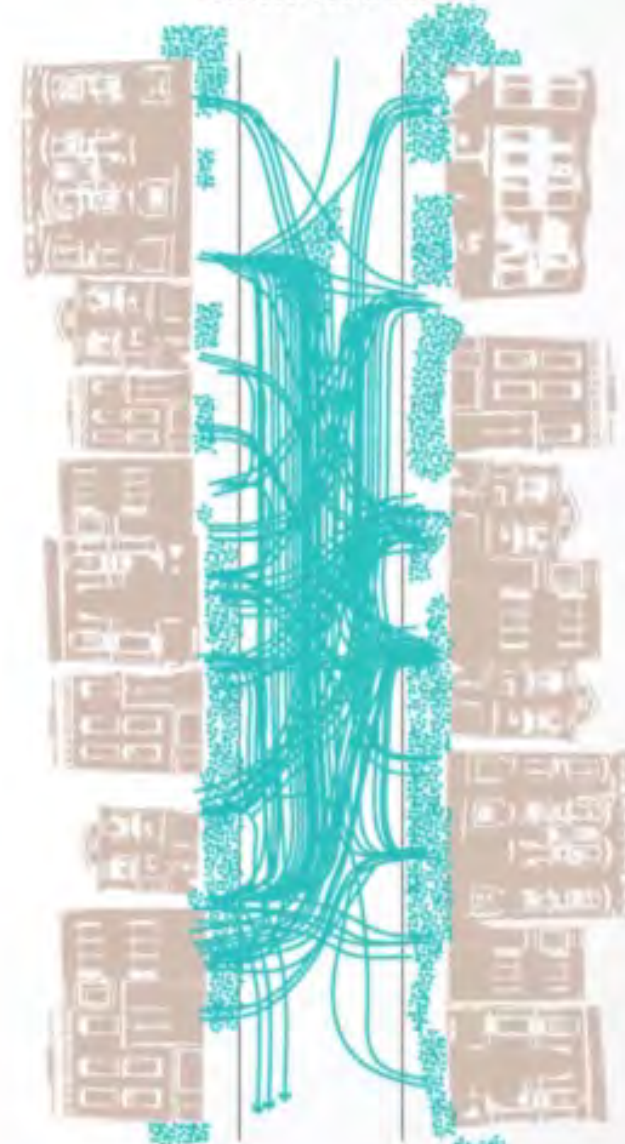


0.9 friends per person

MODERATE TRAFFIC



LIGHT TRAFFIC



3 friends per person

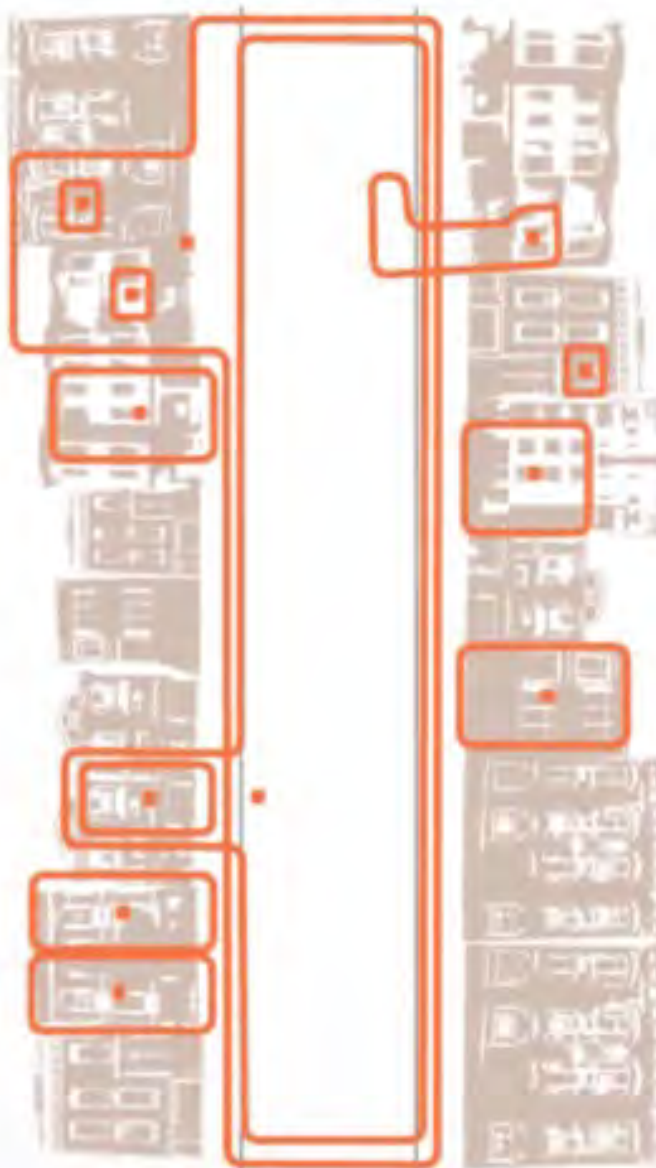
Where people have friends
Where people gather

Home Territory on Three Streets

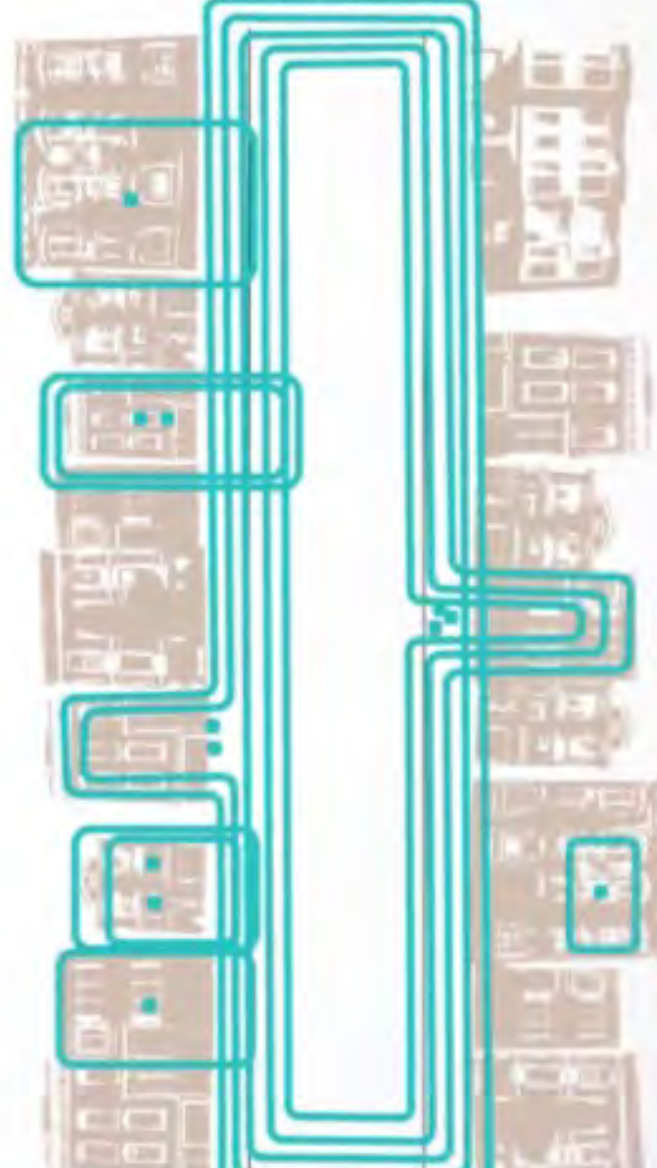
HEAVY TRAFFIC



MODERATE TRAFFIC



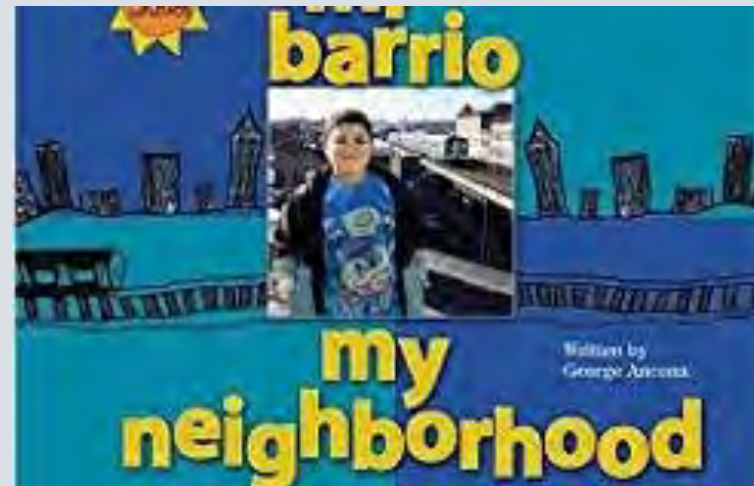
LIGHT TRAFFIC



Areas people
indicated as their
"home territory"



What is a
neighborhood?



Neighborhood

A neighborhood is both a **physical** and **social unit**.

Unlike a *community*, the **spatial construction** and **cohesion of space** are intrinsic to defining neighborhoods as is its **scale** and location within a hierarchy of other units of increasing complexity –city, region, etc.

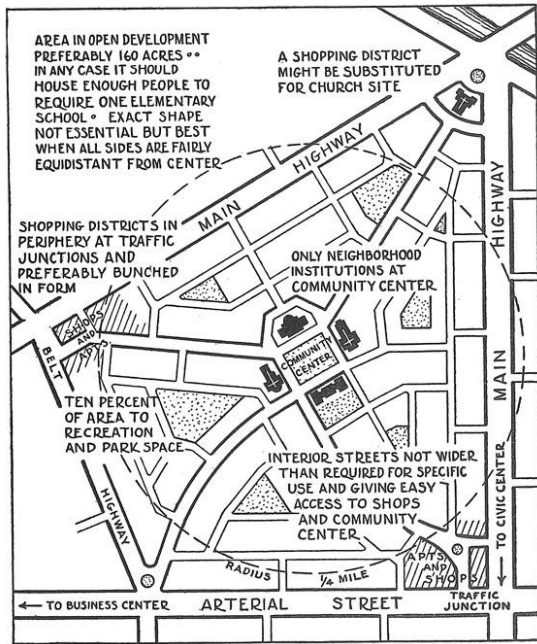
A neighborhood is a building block but also has building blocks

Think about your neighborhood . . .

What was the “center” of your neighborhood?

Where were the edges? How did you know when you had crossed the boundary? What were the signs?

What did the people in your neighborhood have in common?

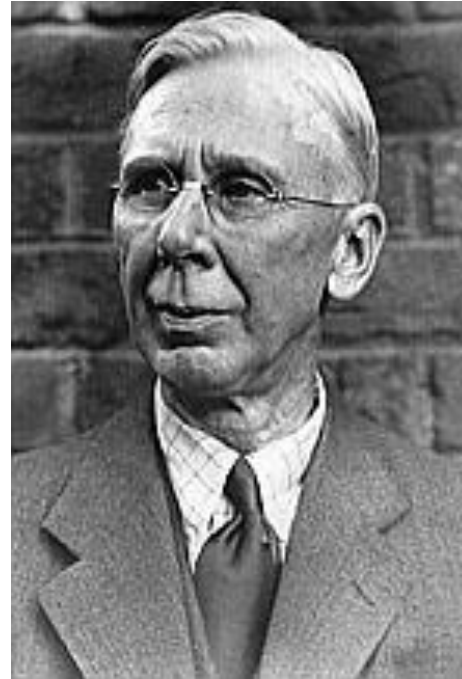


Perspectives on Neighborhood: Clarence Perry

Architect and Planner, 1872-1944

What was Perry's vision of a good neighborhood?

- Human-scale
- Built around elementary school
- Mainly single-family detached homes
- Community center
- Parks and recreational spaces
- Arterial streets at the boundaries
- Residential streets within
- Neighborhood-serving business district



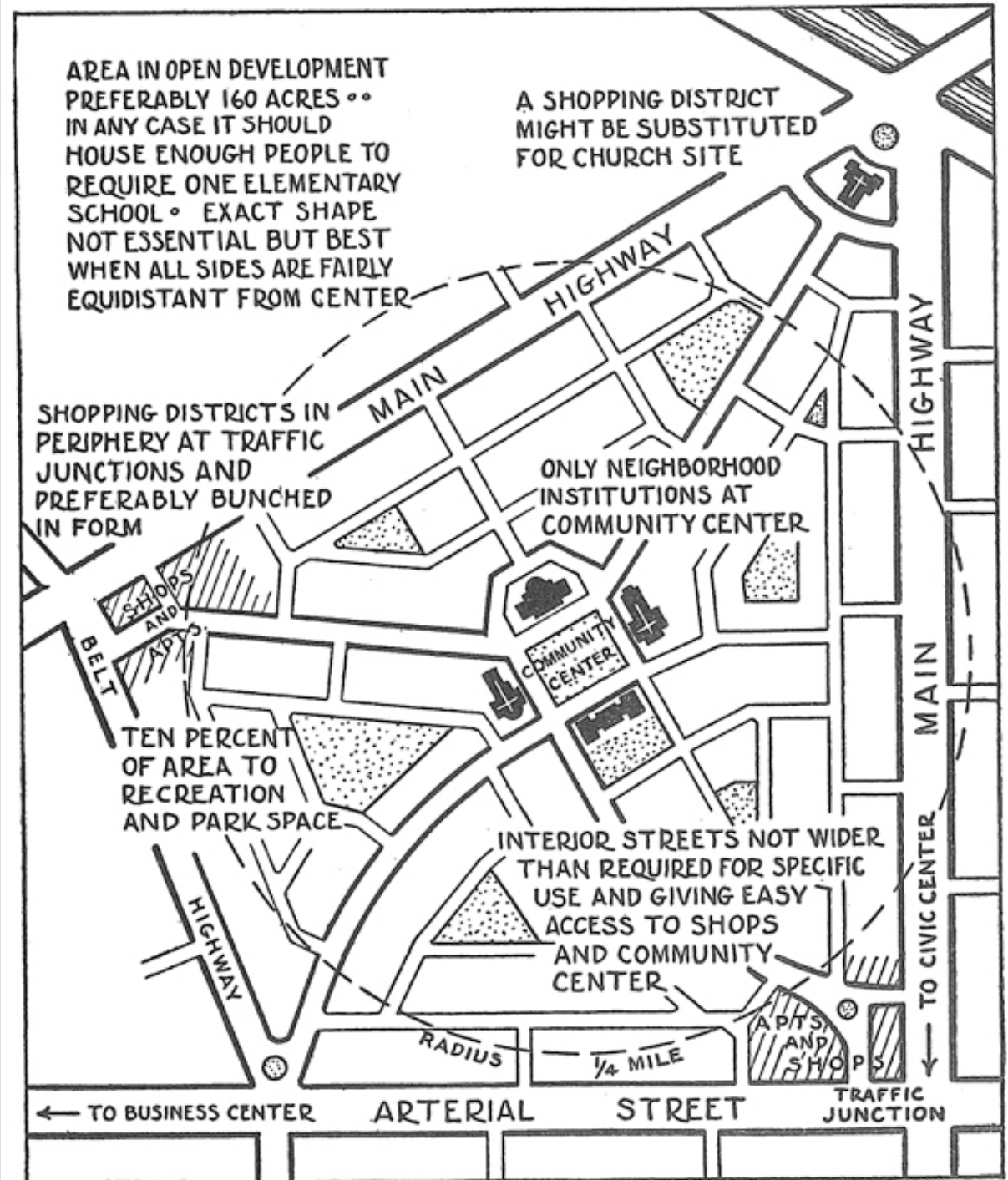
"The Neighborhood Unit, a Scheme for Arrangement for the Family-Life Community"

By Clarence Perry in the 1929
Regional Plan of New York and Its
Environs

NYC was experiencing traffic fatalities at a high rate – up to 1 child per day

Traffic control devices – traffic lights, pedestrian crossings, street signs – were not yet common

Perry's attempt to develop a scheme that would insulate children from dangerous cars and allow them to walk to playgrounds



Radburn NJ

Clarence
Stein &
Henry
Wright

Also 1929

Extensive cul
de sacs +
pedestrian
paths through
green space to
separate peds
from autos



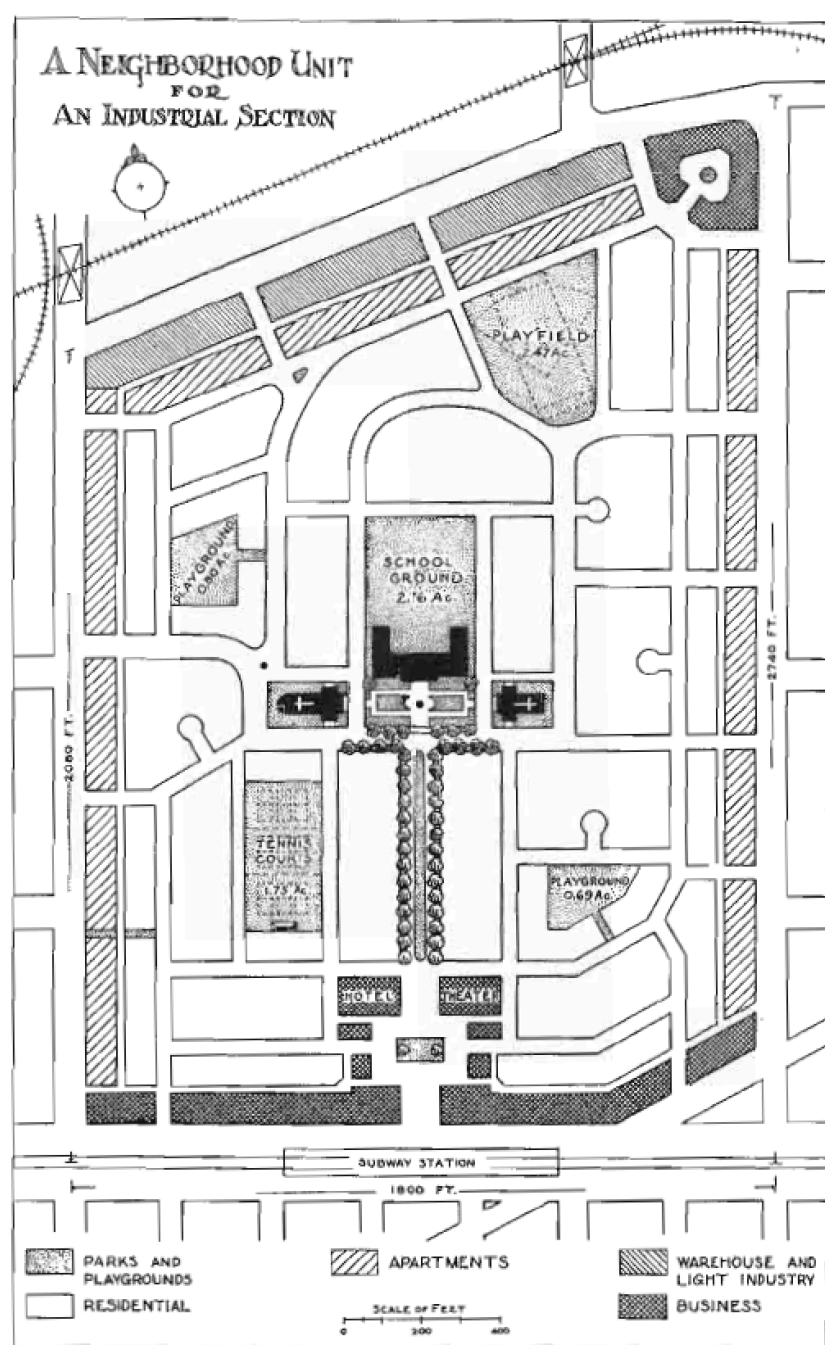


FIG. 11
SUGGESTED TREATMENT FOR A DENSER AND MORE CENTRAL DISTRICT
38

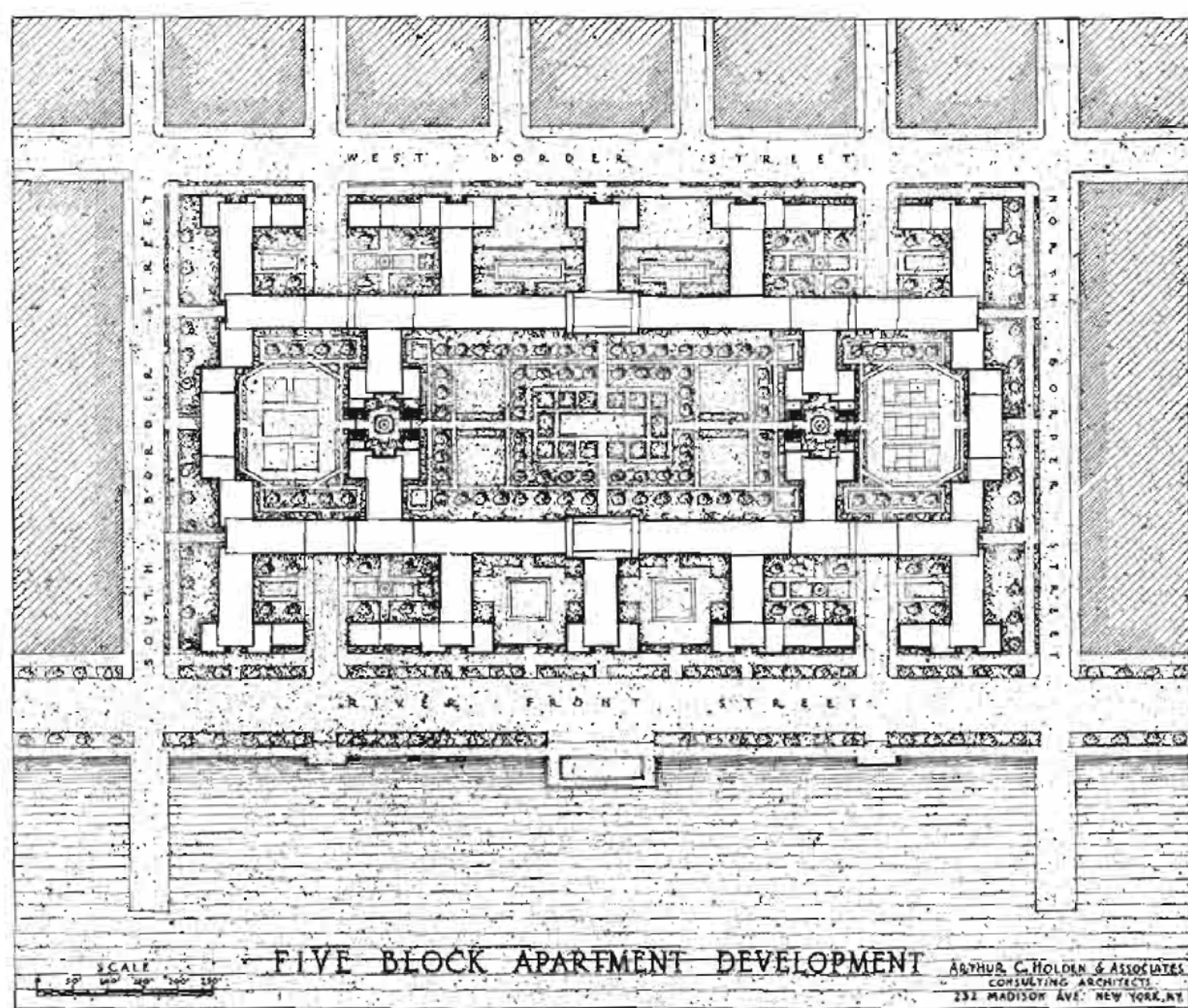
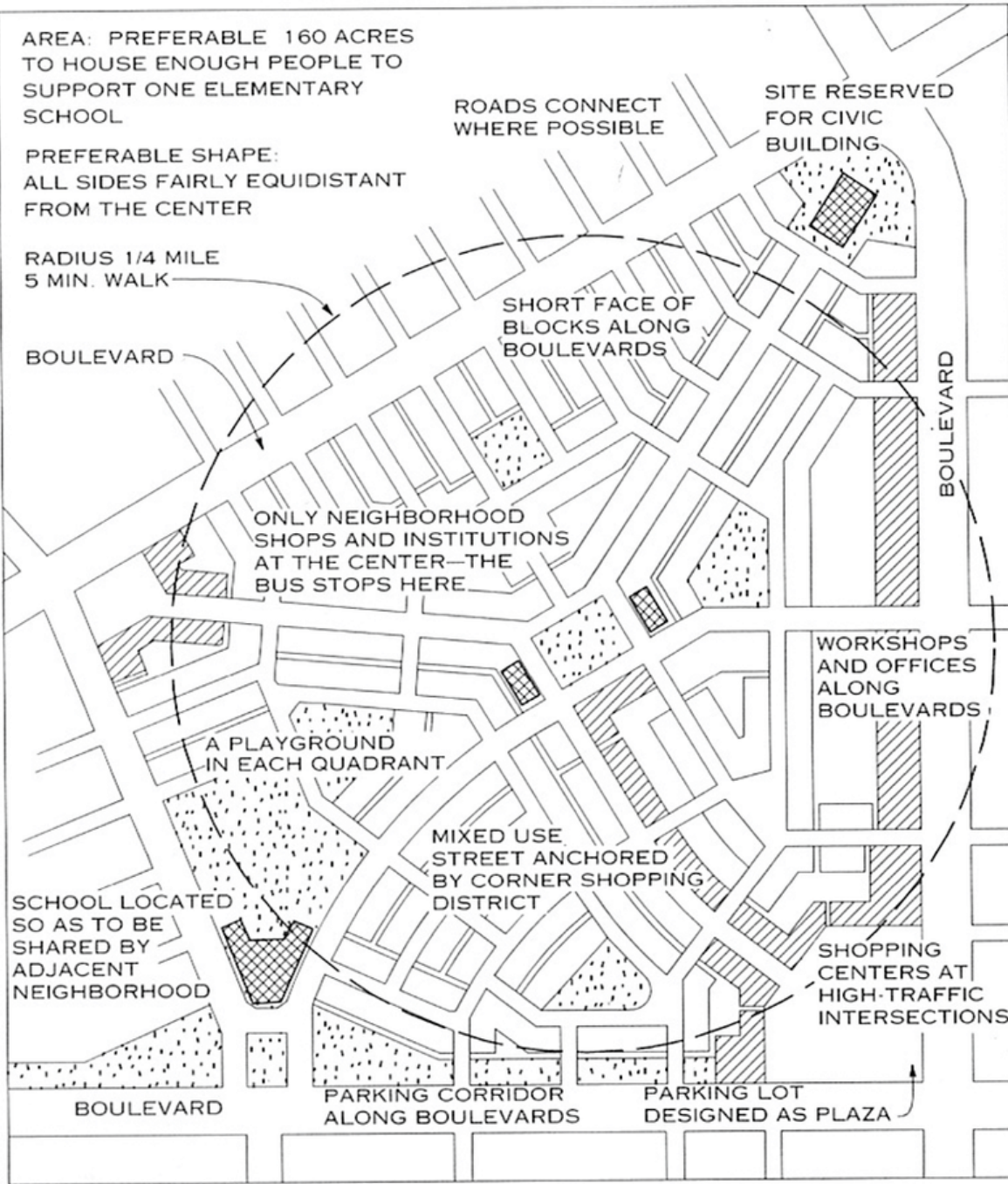


FIG. 13
HOW A SLUM DISTRICT MIGHT BE REHABILITATED (See page 108)



AN URBAN NEIGHBORHOOD (PART OF A TOWN)



A SUSTAINABLE NEIGHBORHOOD (BUILDING BLOCKS OF A SUSTAINABLE CORRIDOR)

What about COMMUNITY?

What does
COMMUNITY
mean?

How do we use
the term?

Is it different from
neighborhood?
How?



Image © 2007 Digital Globe

© 2007

Google™

TRADITIONAL NEIGHBORHOOD



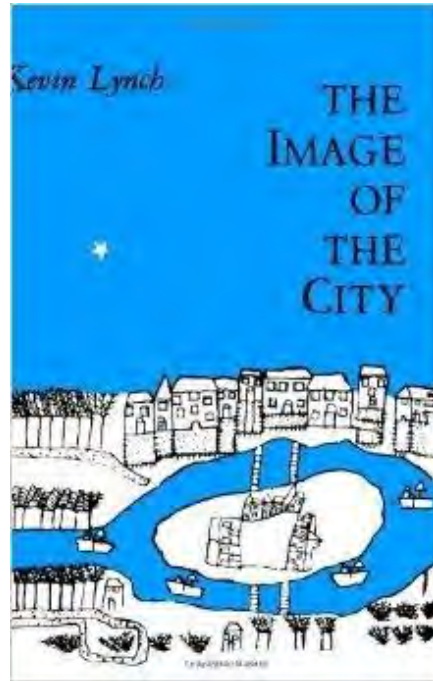
SUBURBAN SPRAWL

Rural to Urban Transect

		RURAL TRANSECT URBAN						
San Francisco Zones	Transect Zones							
	Location (Context Plan)							
	Zone Image							
		T1	T2	T3	T4	T5	T6	SD
		NATURAL ZONE	RURAL ZONE	SUB-URBAN ZONE	GENERAL URBAN ZONE	URBAN CENTER ZONE	URBAN CORE ZONE	SPECIAL DISTRICTS



Perspectives on Neighborhood Kevin Lynch, Urban Designer 1918 - 1984

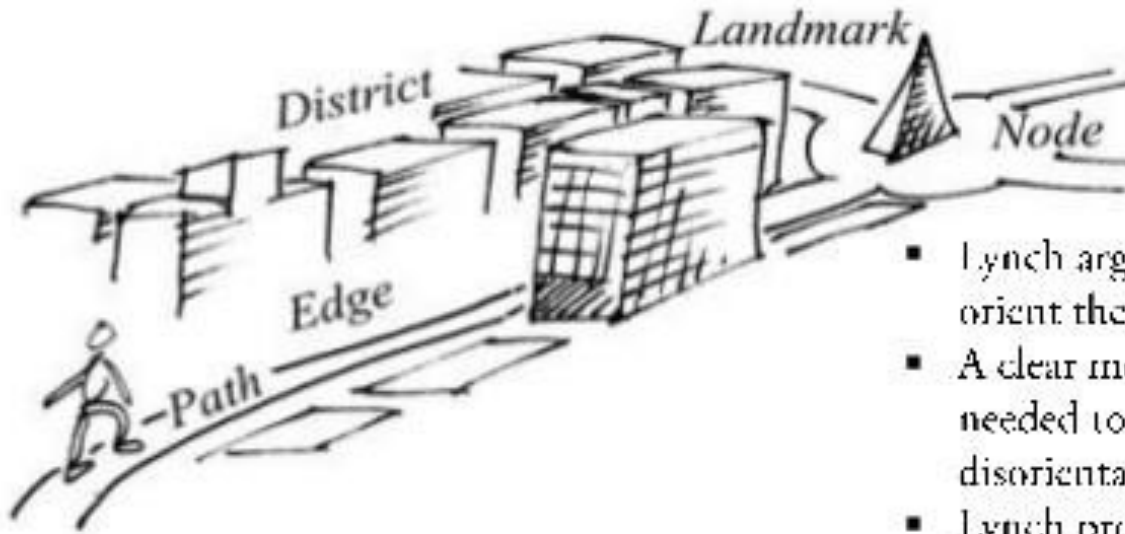


How do people perceive and make sense of urban environments?

- City form elements

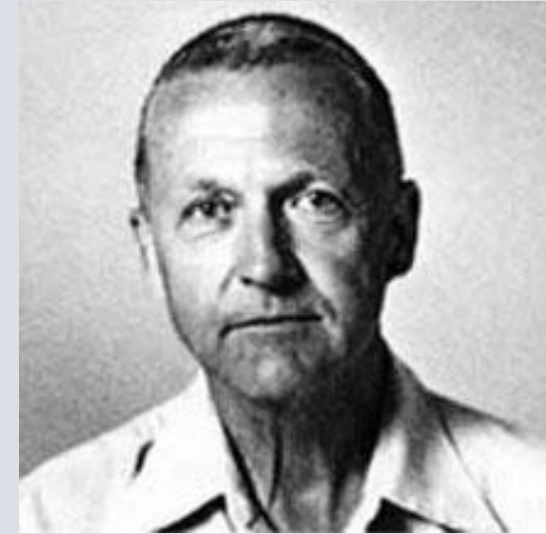
Designing cities that are more
imageable Mental maps as
research technique

FIVE ELEMENTS OF A CITY



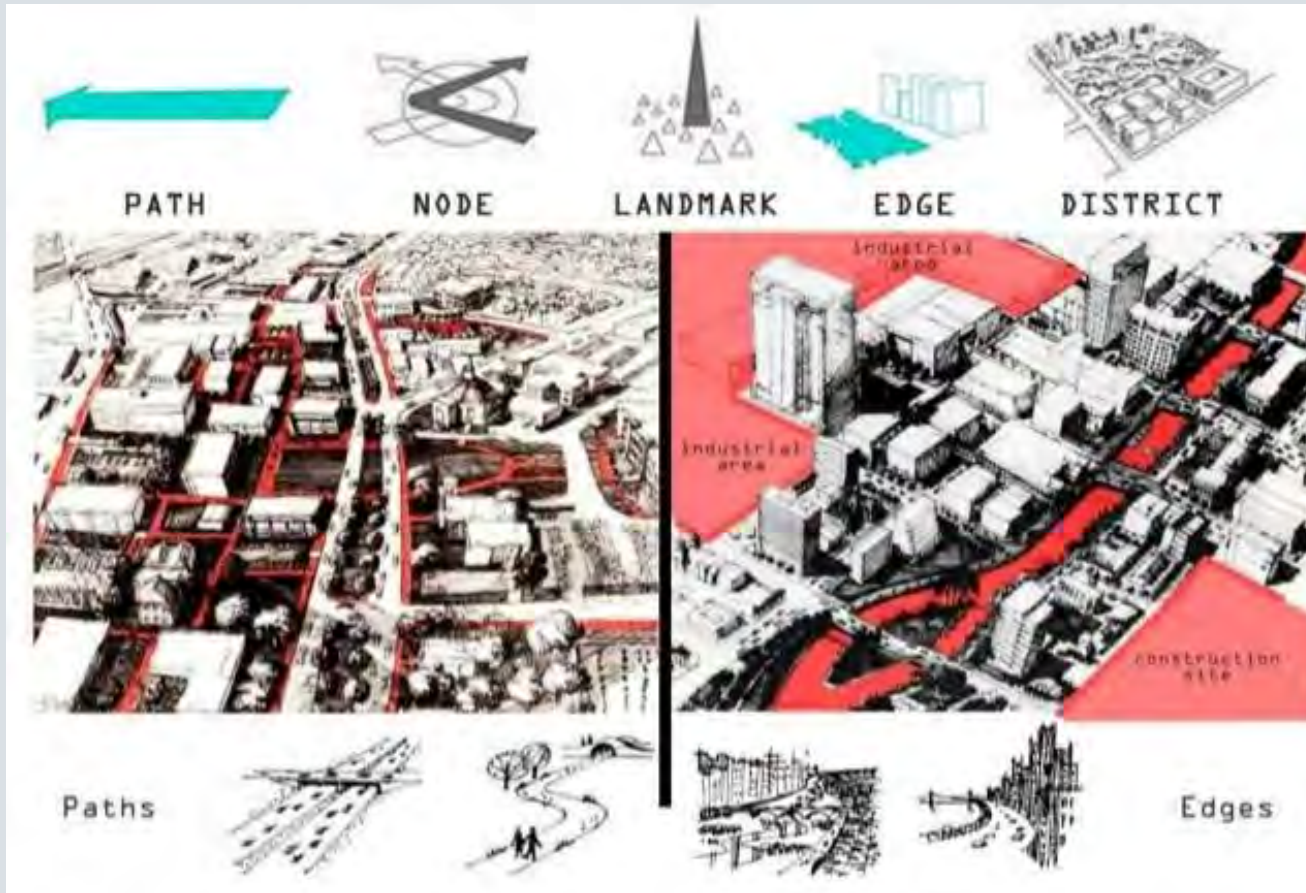
- Lynch argues that people in urban situations orient themselves by means of mental maps.
- A clear mental map of the urban environment is needed to counter the always-looming fear of disorientation.
- Lynch proposes that these mental maps consist of five elements:

THE ELEMENTS OF A CITY KEVIN LYNCH



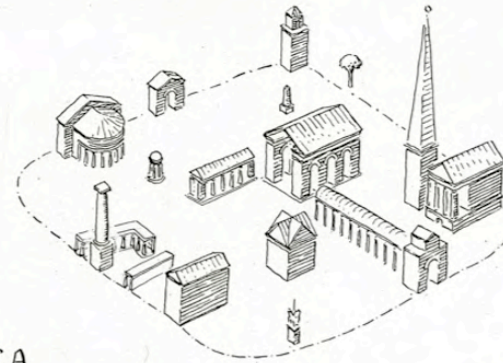
Kevin
Lynch

Can you
identify Lynch's
city elements
in your
hometown?



Remember the
background and
object buildings?

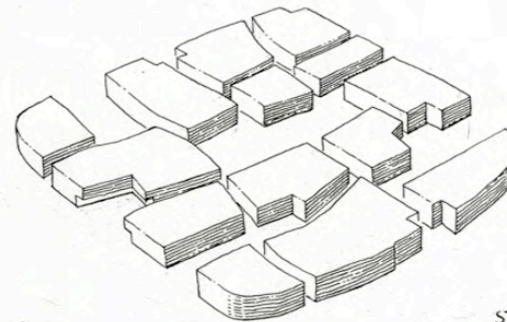
1



RES PUBLICA
CLASSICAL

MONUMENTS
WITHOUT
STREETS or SQUARES

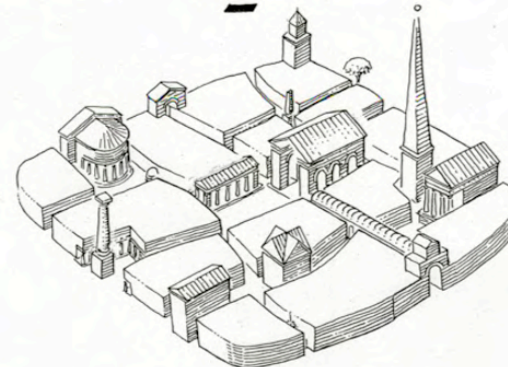
+



RES ECONOMICA
VERNACULAR

STREETS and SQUARES
WITHOUT
MONUMENTS

=



civitas
CLASSICAL+VERNACULAR

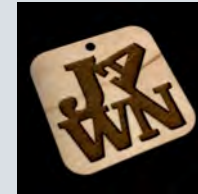
LK 83

THE
TRUE
CITY



Cities
(and other
municipalities)

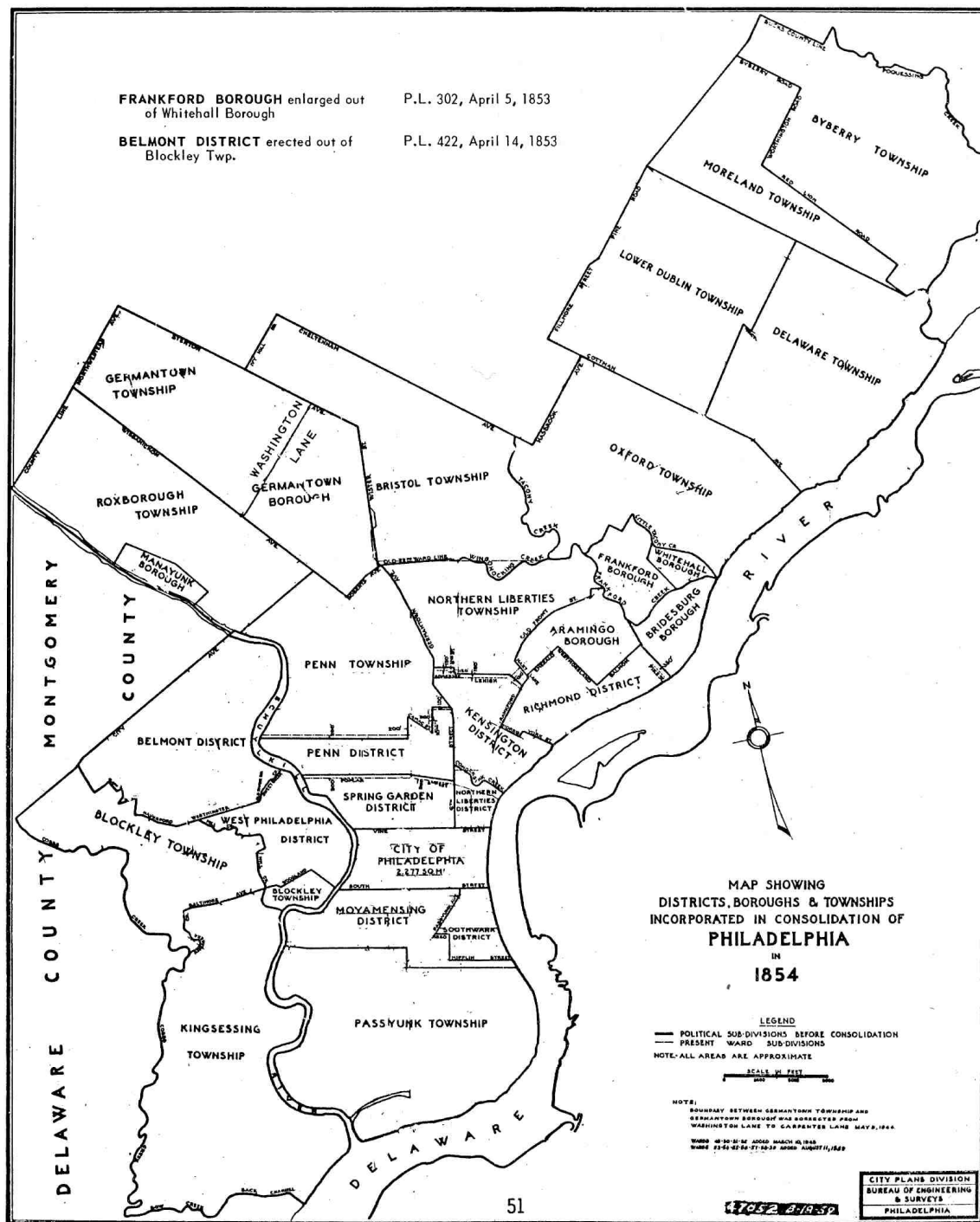
What are they?
And how are they
structured?





FRANKFORD BOROUGH enlarged out
of Whitehall Borough P.L. 302, April 5, 1853

BELMONT DISTRICT erected out of
Blockley Twp. P.L. 422, April 14, 1853



Lower Merion Township Zoning Map

Legend
Zoning Districts
ZCode

ASDD-1
ASDD-2
BMMD
BMV1
BMV2
BMV3
BMV4
C1
C2
CL
CAD-BCR
CAD-RCA
M
MC
RAA
RA
R1
R2
R3
R4
R5
R6
R6A
R7

ADOPTED AS PART OF ORDINANCE 1722 BEING
"AN AMENDMENT AND SUPPLEMENT TO THE
LOWER MERION ZONING ORDINANCE OF 1927"
APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
OF LOWER MERION TOWNSHIP,
MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA.
AS AMENDED MARCH 20, 1963, REVISED JUNE 1973
WITH ALL MAP CHANGES UP TO AND INCLUDING MAY 14, 2008
Amended Ord. No. 3917-June 16, 2010
Amended Ord. No. 3924-September 22, 2010
Amended Ord. No. 3945-June 6, 2011
Amended Ord. No. 3962/3963-December 14, 2011



2014

NARBERTH.



Explanations.

Proposed Boundary Red.
 Boundaries of Parishes or Townships Brown.
 Rivers Blue.

Robt. R. Dawson.
 Lieut. R. E.

Scale 6 Inches to a Mile.

Concentric zone model
(Burgess, 1925)



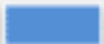



Sector model
(Hoyt, 1939)



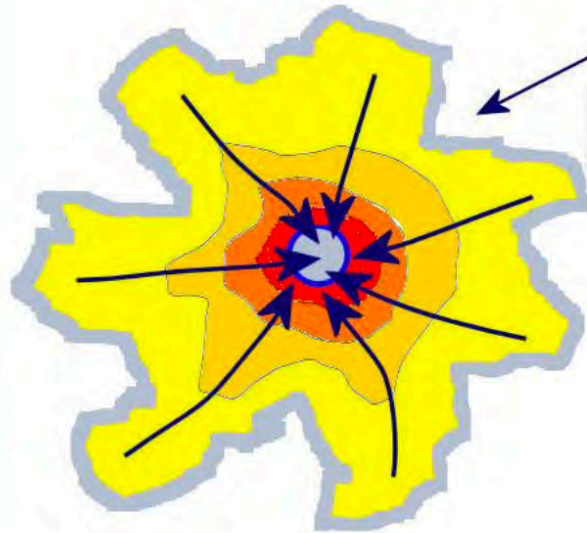
Multiple nuclei model
(Harris and Ullman, 1945)



-  Central Business District (CBD)
-  Wholesale/ light Manufacturing
-  Low-Class Residential
-  Medium-Class Residential
-  High-Class Residential/ Commuter Zone

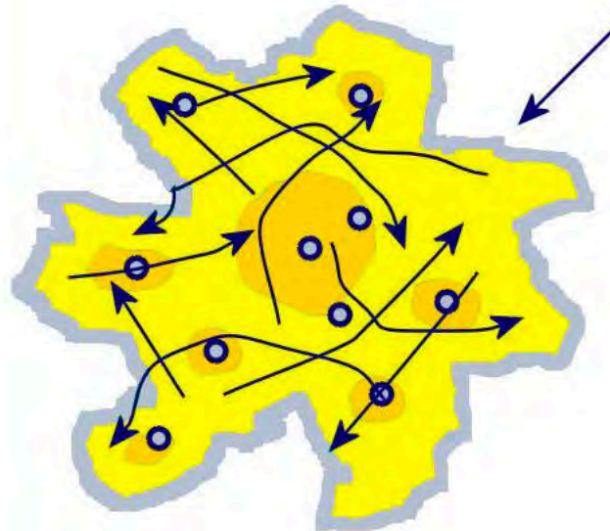
-  Heavy Manufacturing
-  Outlying Business District/ Incorporated Village
-  Residential Suburb
-  Industrial Suburb

THE MOST COMMON URBAN SPATIAL STRUCTURES



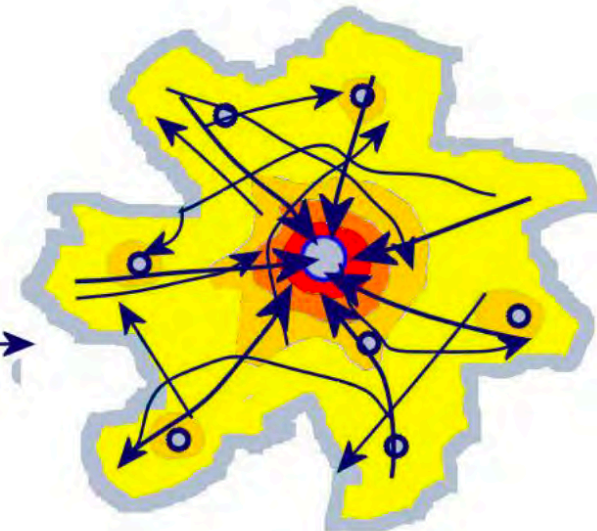
- The Classical Monocentric Model,
- strong high density center with high concentration of jobs and amenities
 - radial movements of people from periphery toward center

- The "Urban Village" Model
- people live next to their place of employment
 - people can walk or bicycle to work
 - this model exists only in the mind of planners, it is never encountered in real life



- The Polycentric Model
- No dominant center, some subcenters
 - Jobs and amenities distributed in a near uniform manner across the built-up area
 - Random movement of people across the urban area

- The Composite Model
- A dominant center, some subcenters
 - Simultaneous radial and random movement of people across the urban area



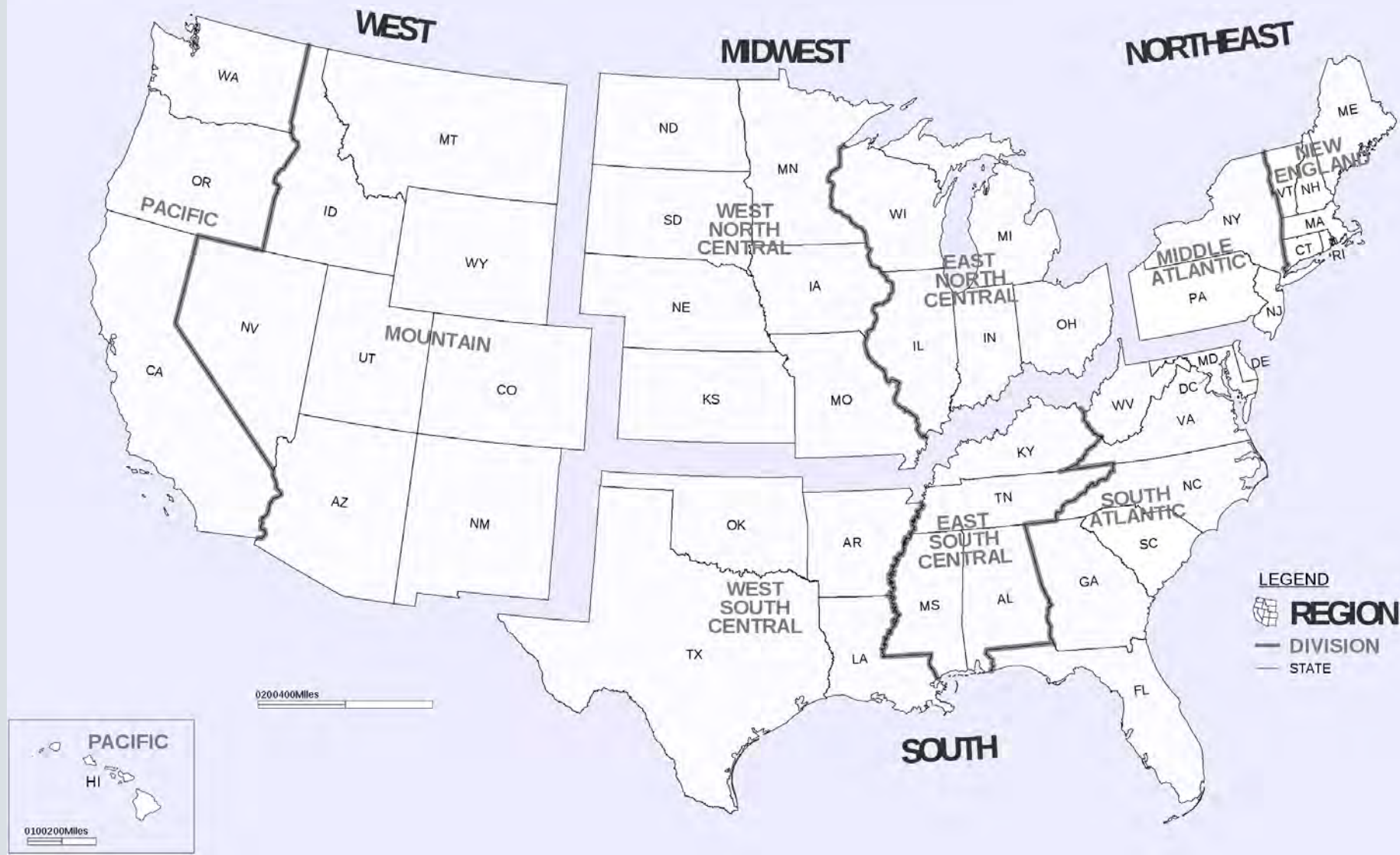
"Order Without Design" Bertaud 2006 (unpublished)

Figure 1: Commuting patterns in different models of urban spatial structure (Bertaud 2009)

What is a
region?



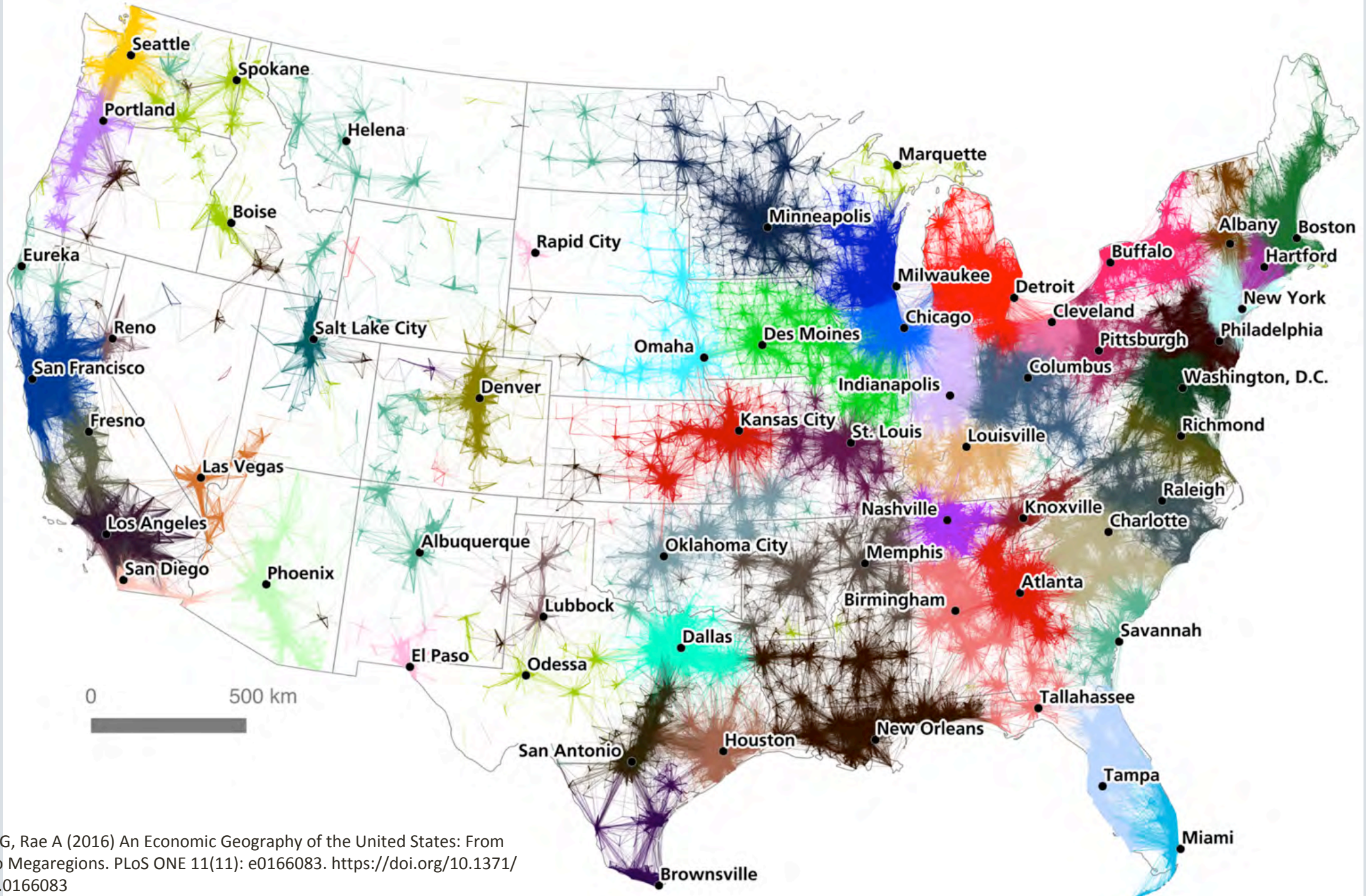
Census Regions and Divisions of the United States



Census – Metropolitan Region

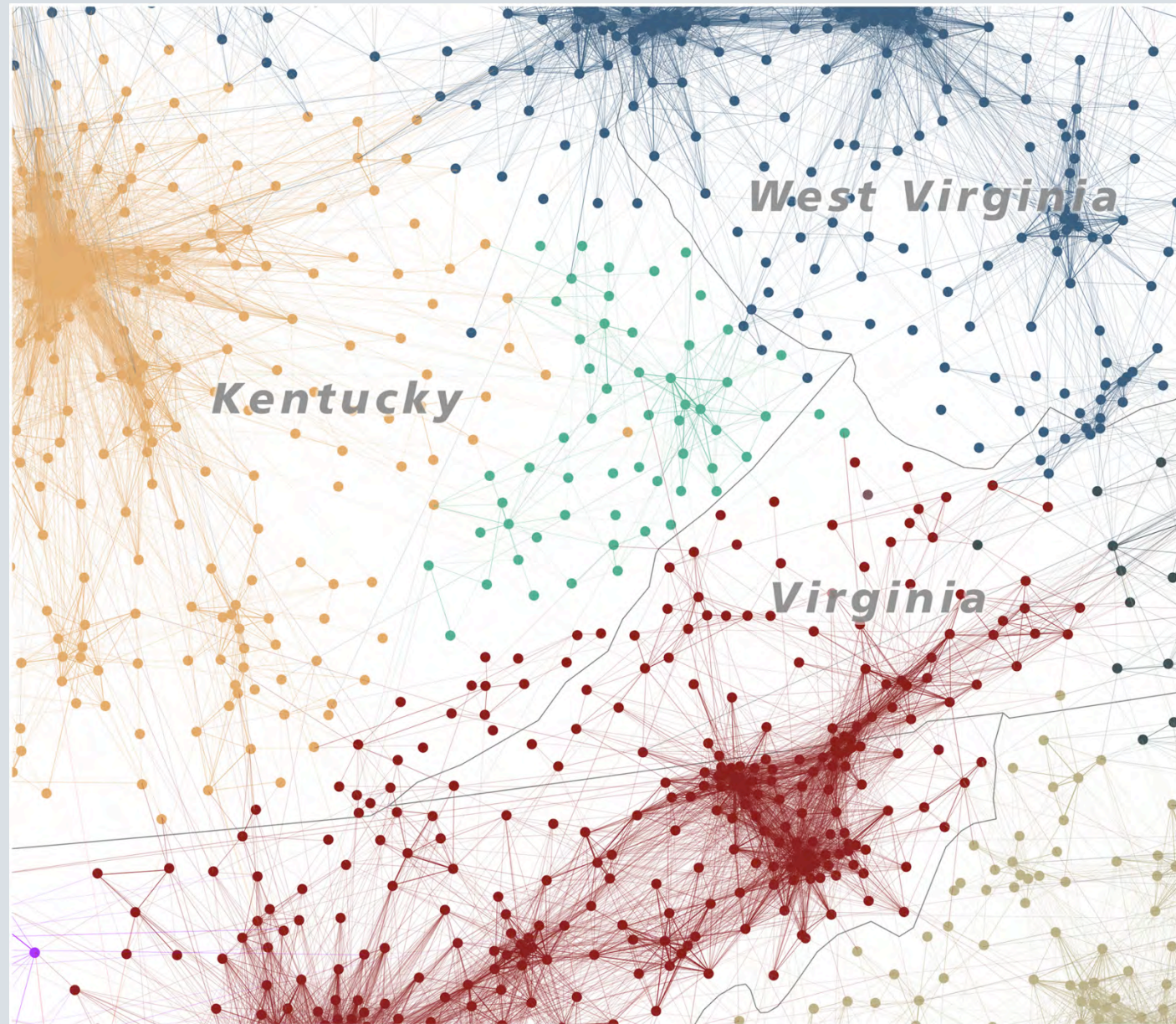
“The general concept of a metropolitan or micropolitan statistical area is that of a core area containing a substantial population nucleus, together **with adjacent communities having a high degree of economic and social integration with that core.**”

- Based on commuting patterns
- Defined by Office of Management and Budget (OMB)



Dash Nelson G, Rae A (2016) An Economic Geography of the United States: From Commutes to Megaregions. PLoS ONE 11(11): e0166083. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0166083>

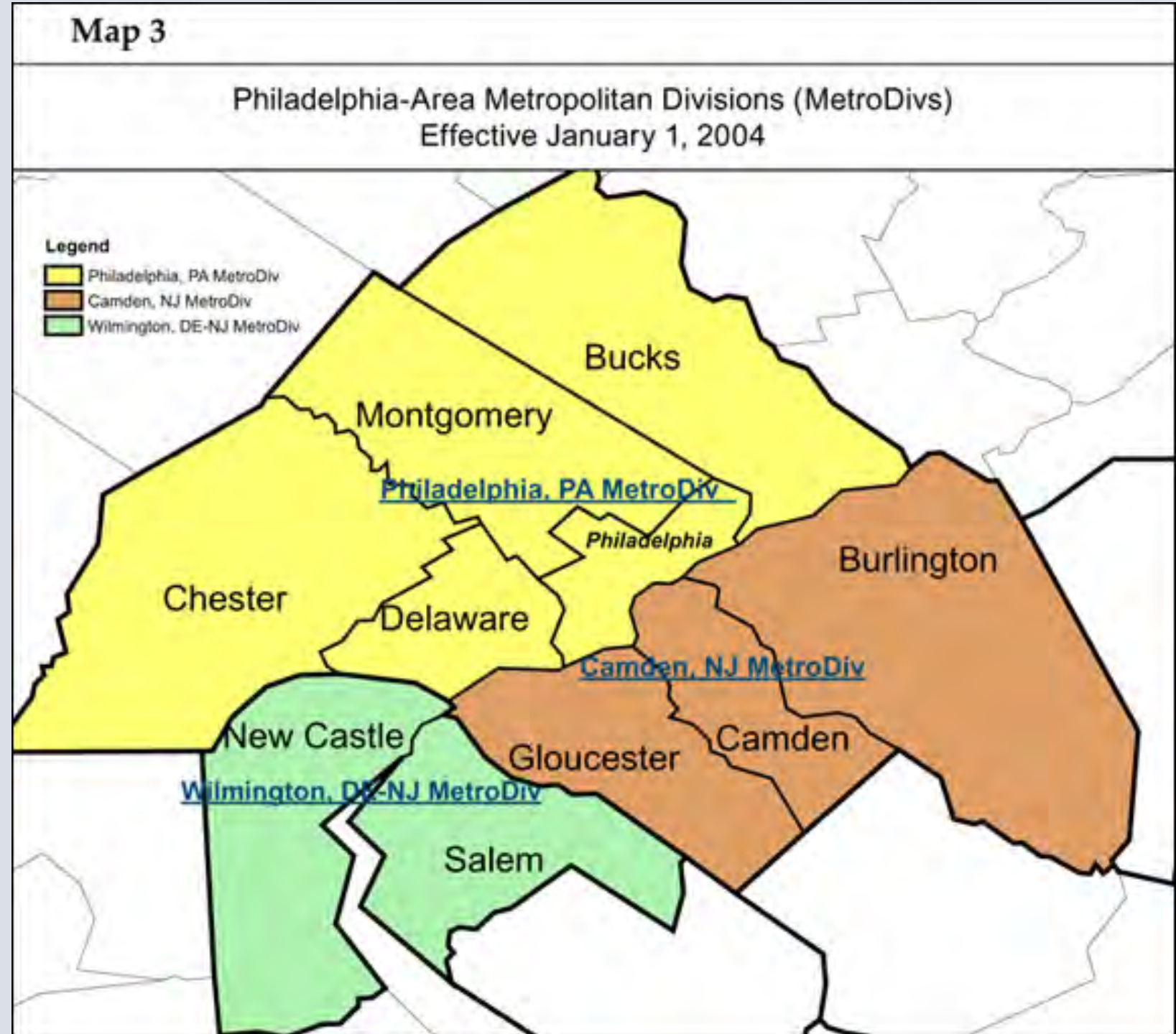




The Philadelphia Region

The Philadelphia-Camden-Wilmington, PA-NJ-DE-MD MSA includes the Philadelphia, PA MetroDiv, the Camden, NJ MetroDiv, and the Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ MetroDiv, comprising 10 counties in 3 states.

The Philadelphia Combined Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA) is even bigger, with several more counties.



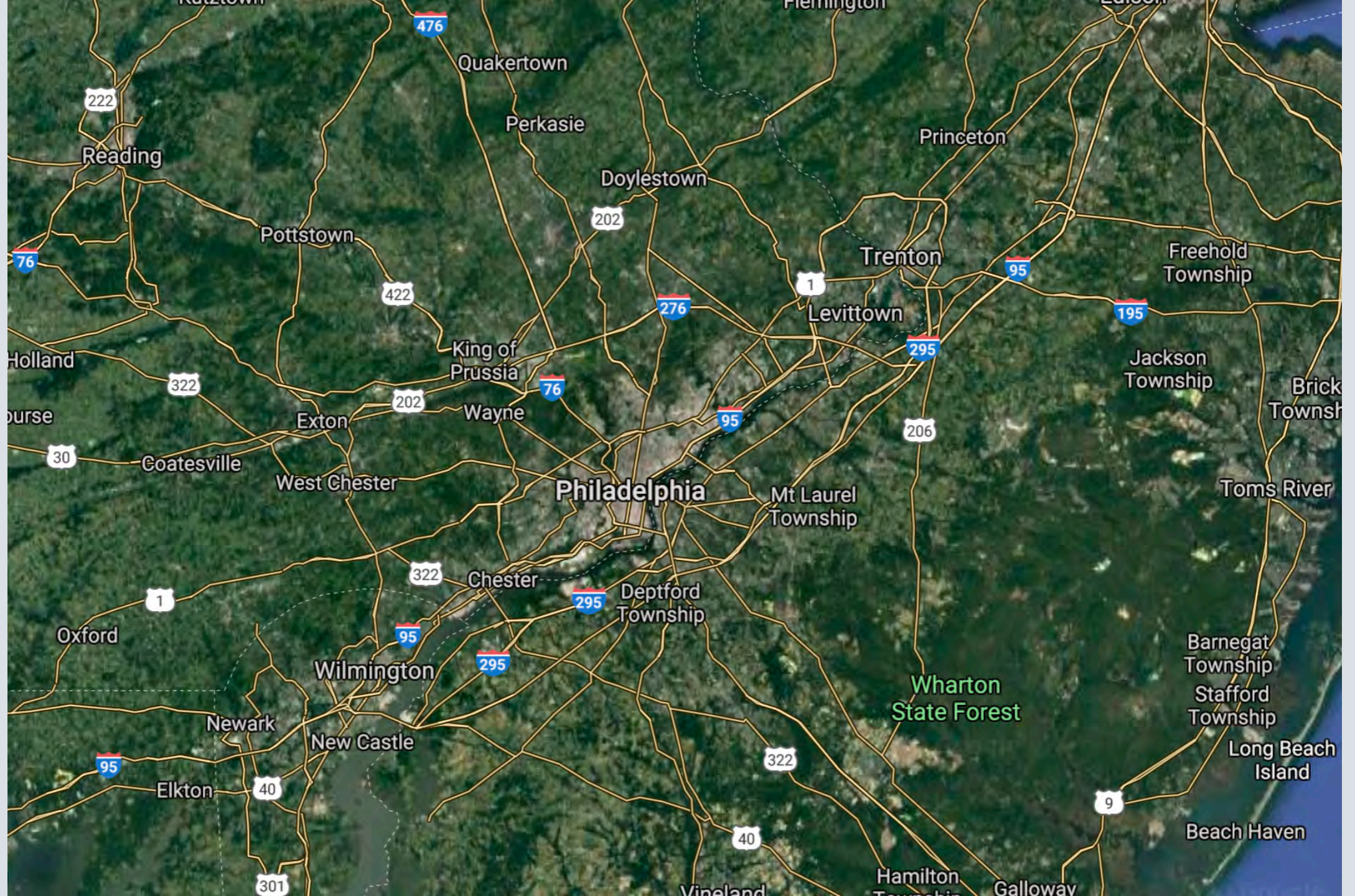
Another definition . . .

The Delaware Valley Regional Planning Commission (DVRPC) is the Metropolitan Planning Organization (MPO) for the Philly region.

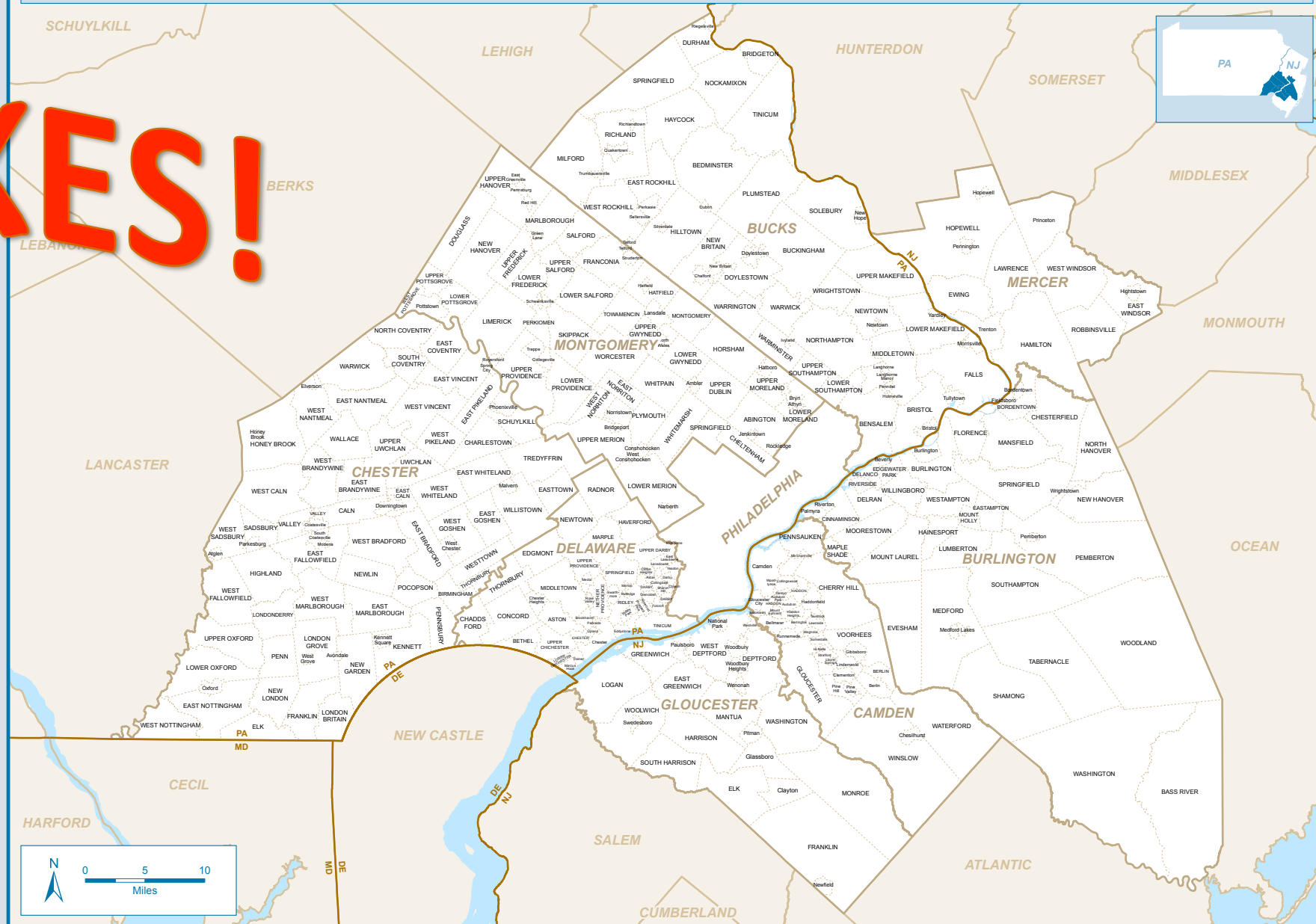
DVRPC serves all the counties of the Philadelphia MSA, except for the counties in the Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ Metropolitan Division. However the DVRPC does include, additionally, Mercer County, New Jersey, which the OMB classifies as the Trenton-Princeton, NJ MSA, part of the larger New York-Newark CSA.

An MPO is the policy board of an organization created and designated to carry out the metropolitan transportation planning process. MPOs are required to represent localities in all urbanized areas (UZAs) with populations over 50,000, as determined by the U.S. Census. MPOs are designated by agreement between the governor and local governments that together represent at least 75 percent of the affected population (including the largest incorporated city, based on population) or in accordance with procedures established by applicable state or local law.





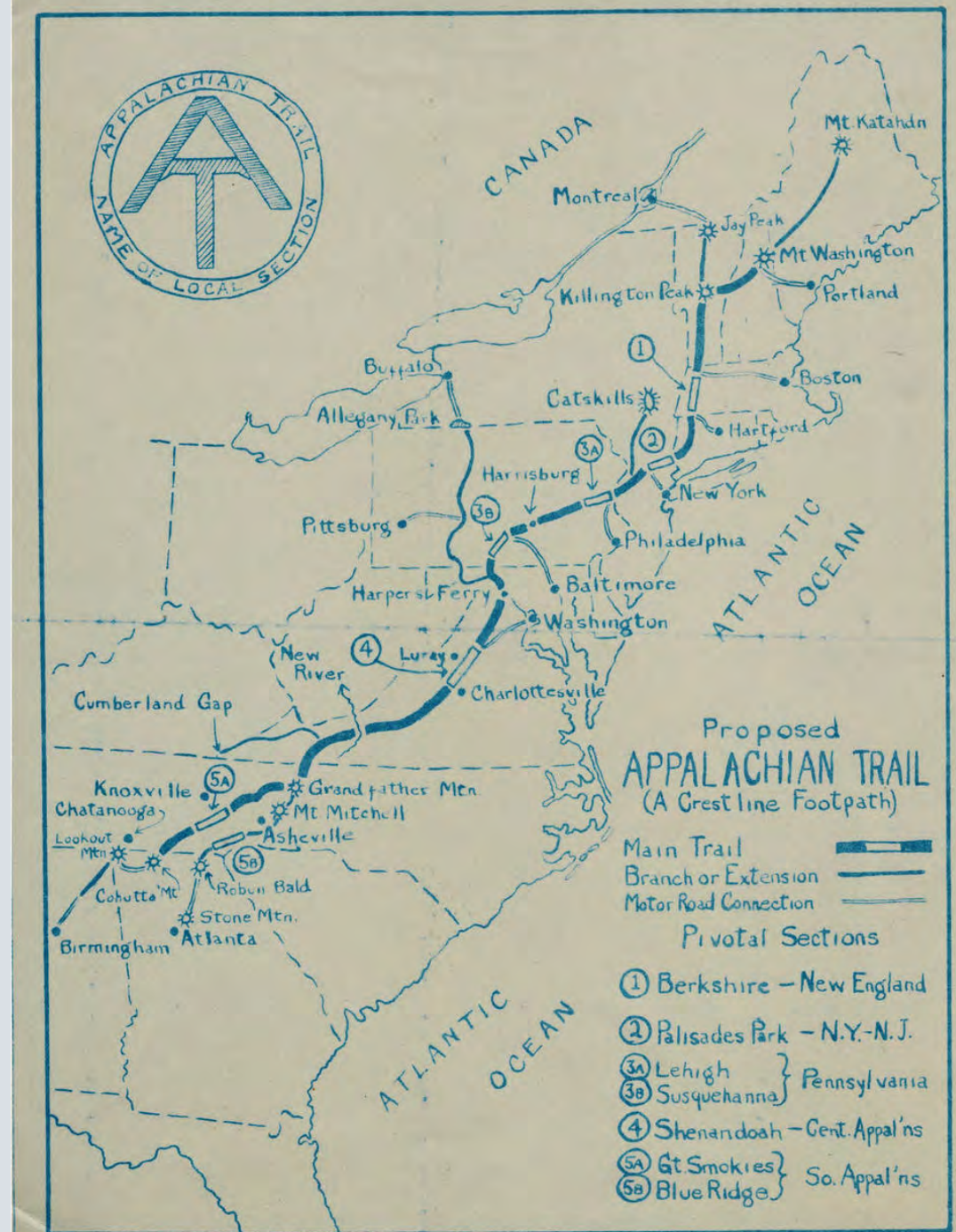
YIKES!



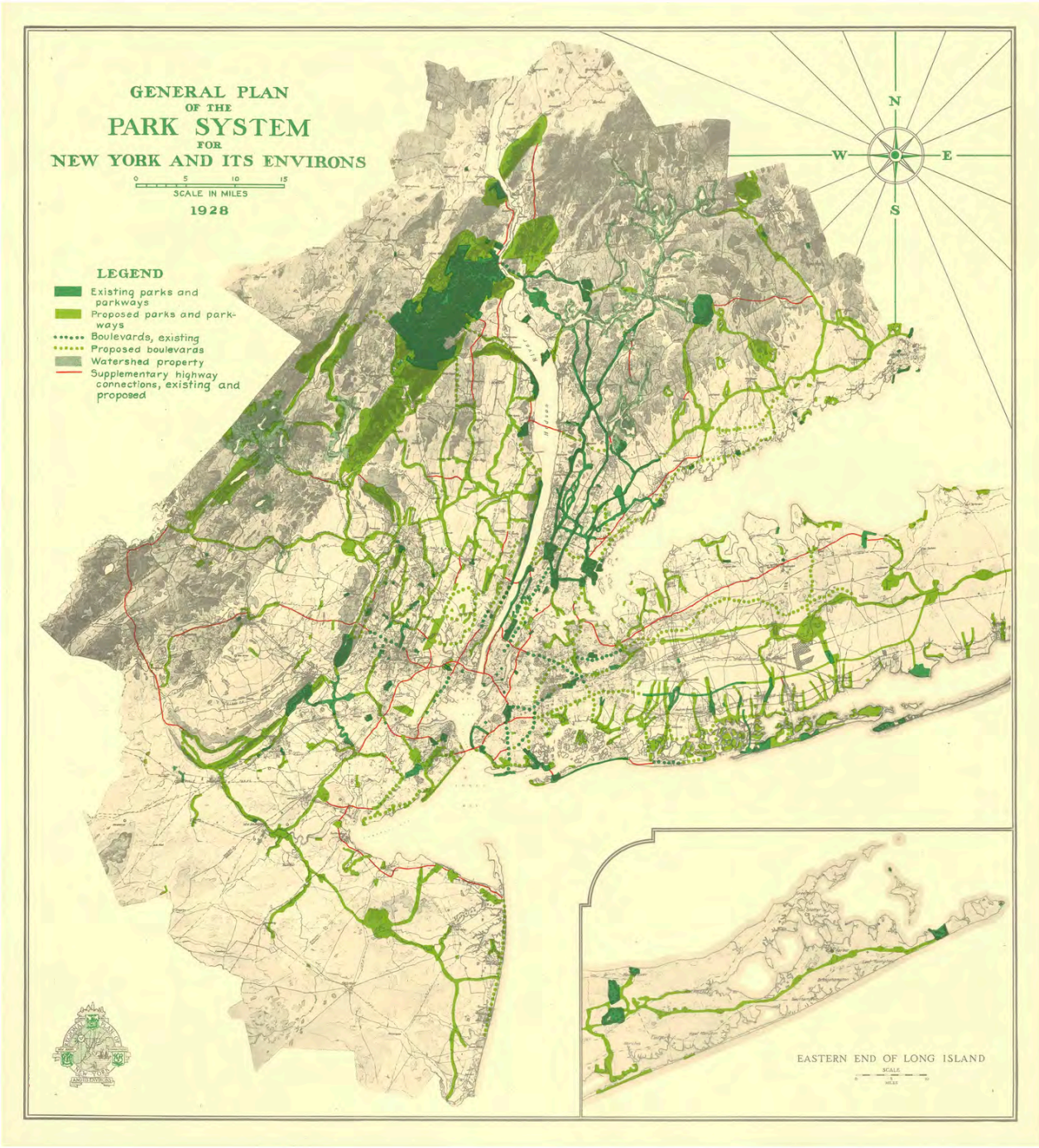
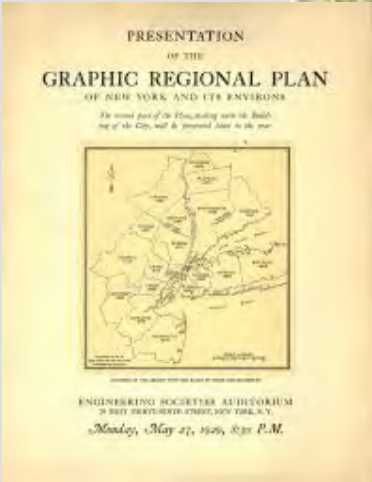
9 counties - 352 separate municipalities

Roots of Regional Planning

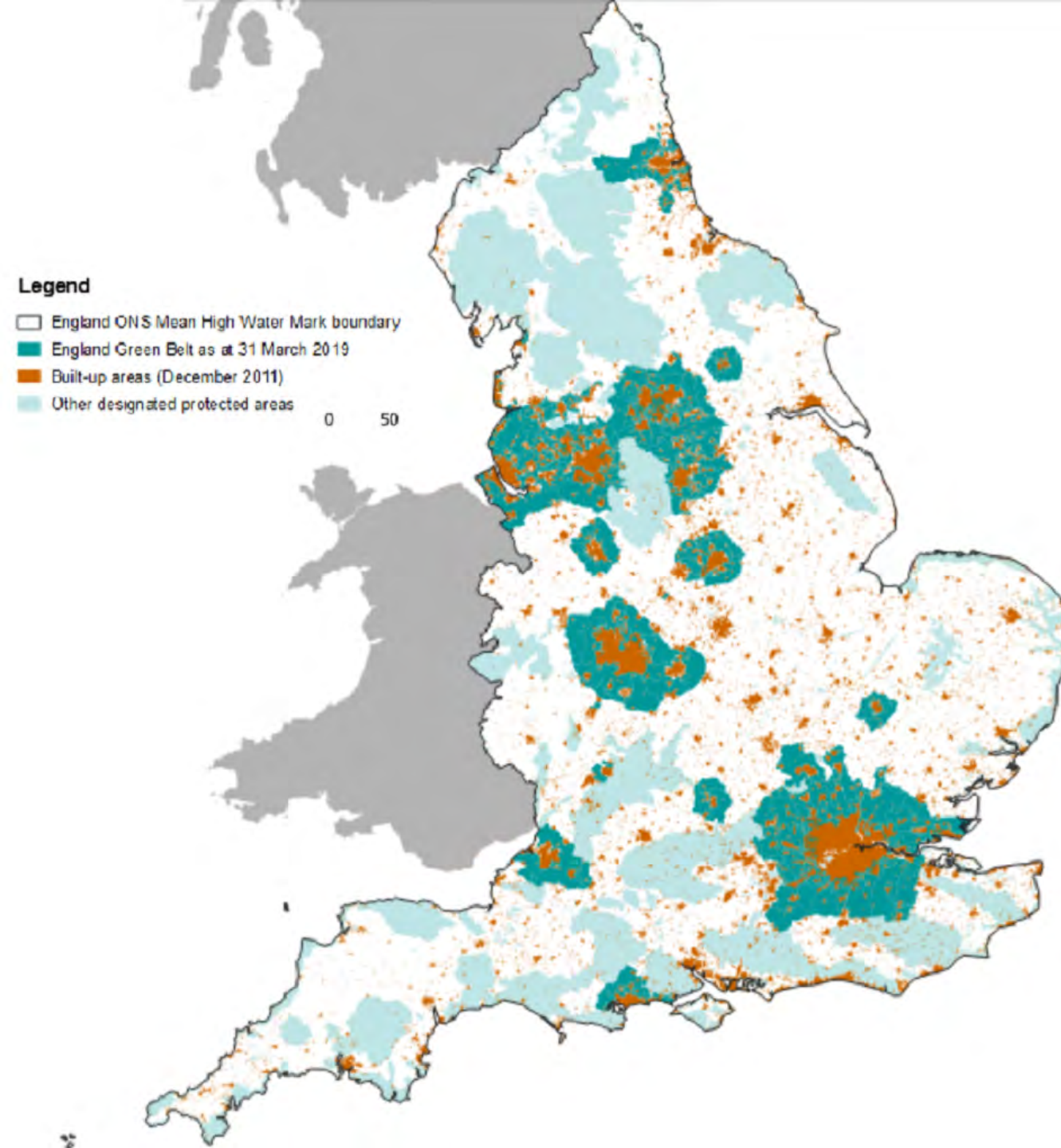
Benton MacKaye's sketch of his Appalachian Trail proposal, as presented to the newly formed Appalachian Trail Conference in 1925. (Appalachian Trail Conservancy)



Regional Plan Association New York

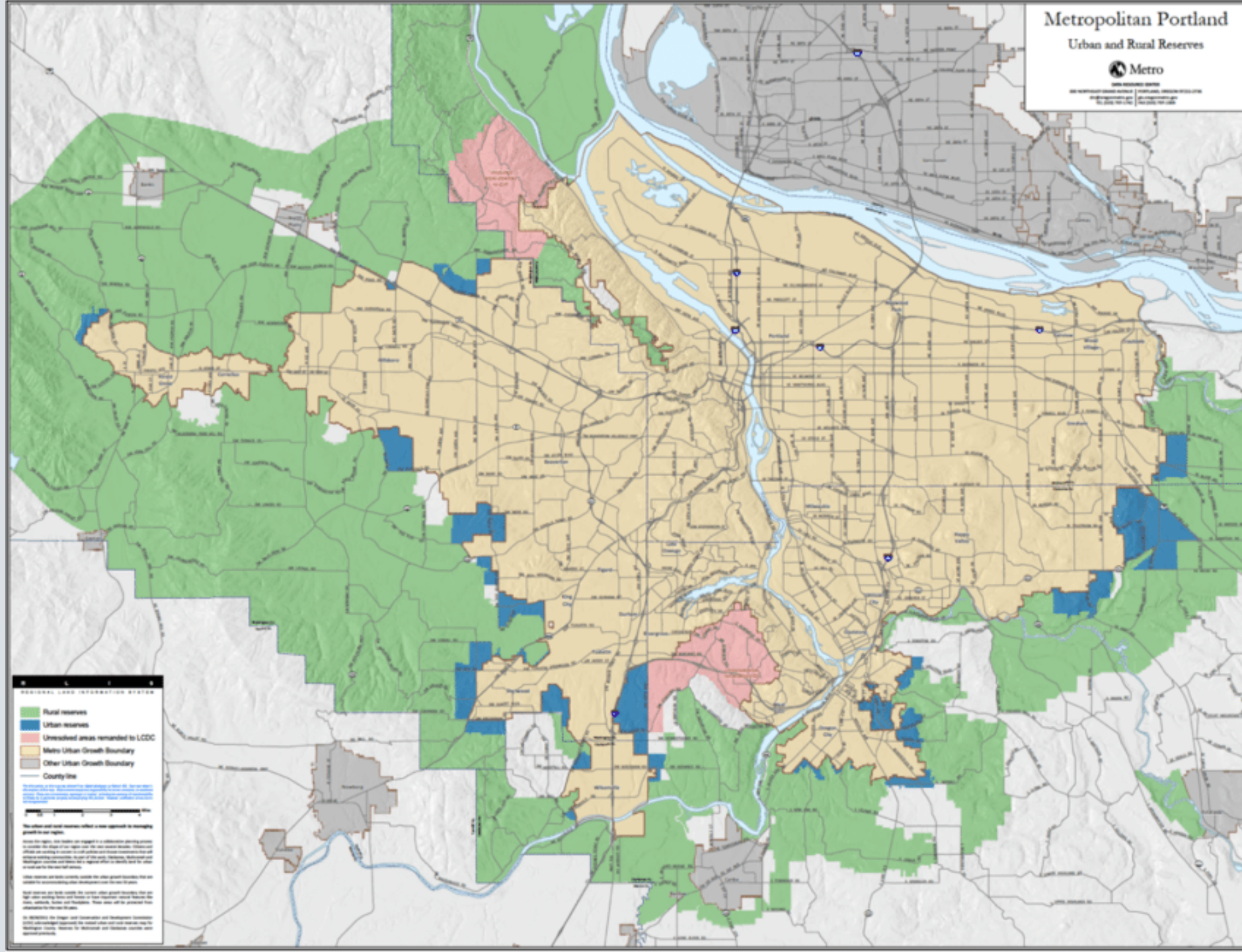


UK Greenbelts

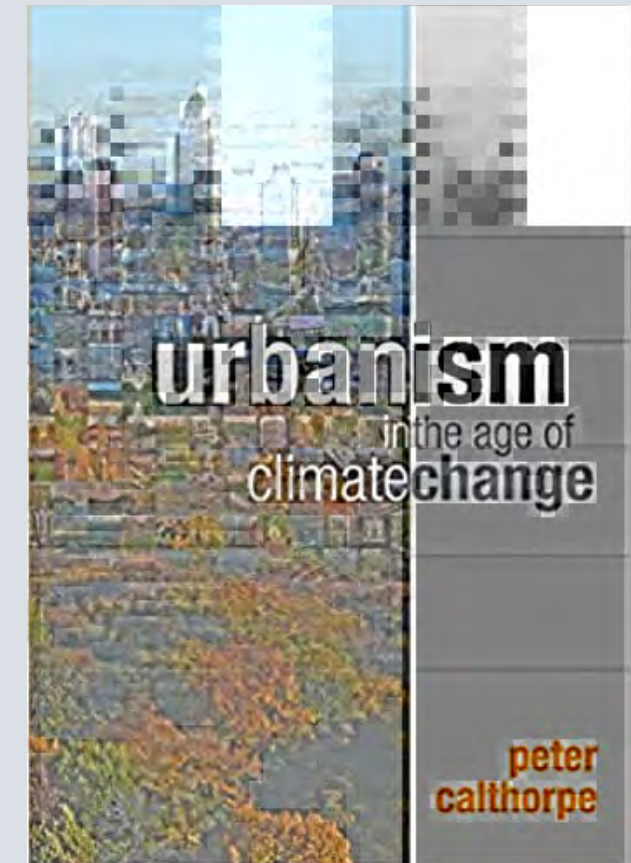
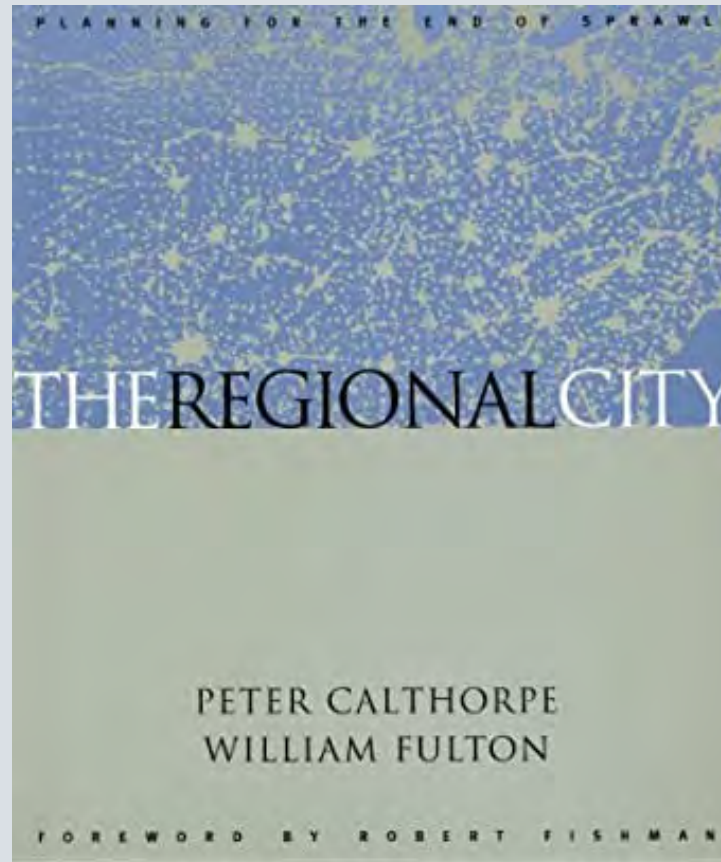
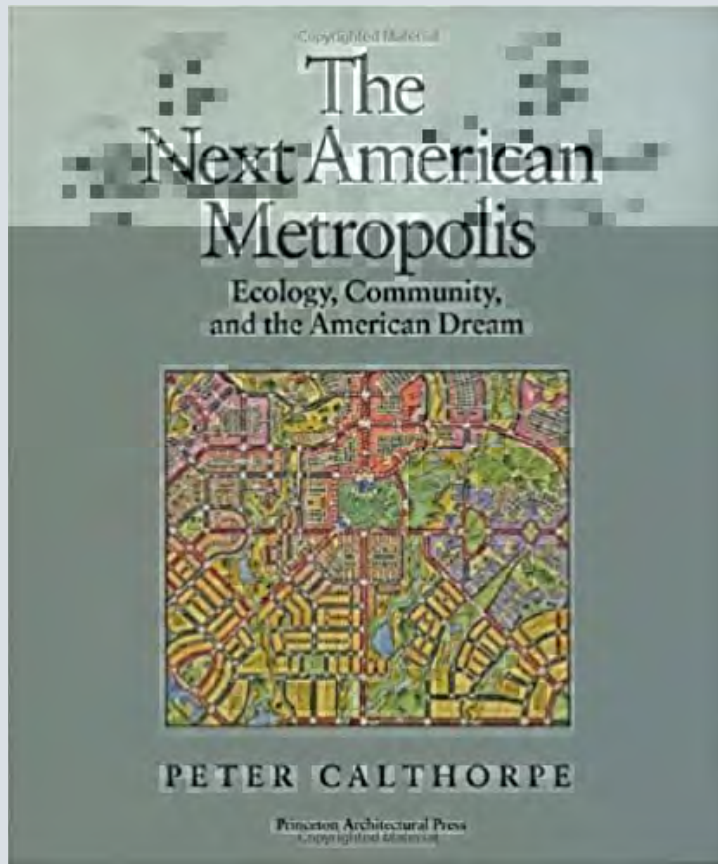


Portland, Oregon

Growth Boundary



Peter Calthorpe



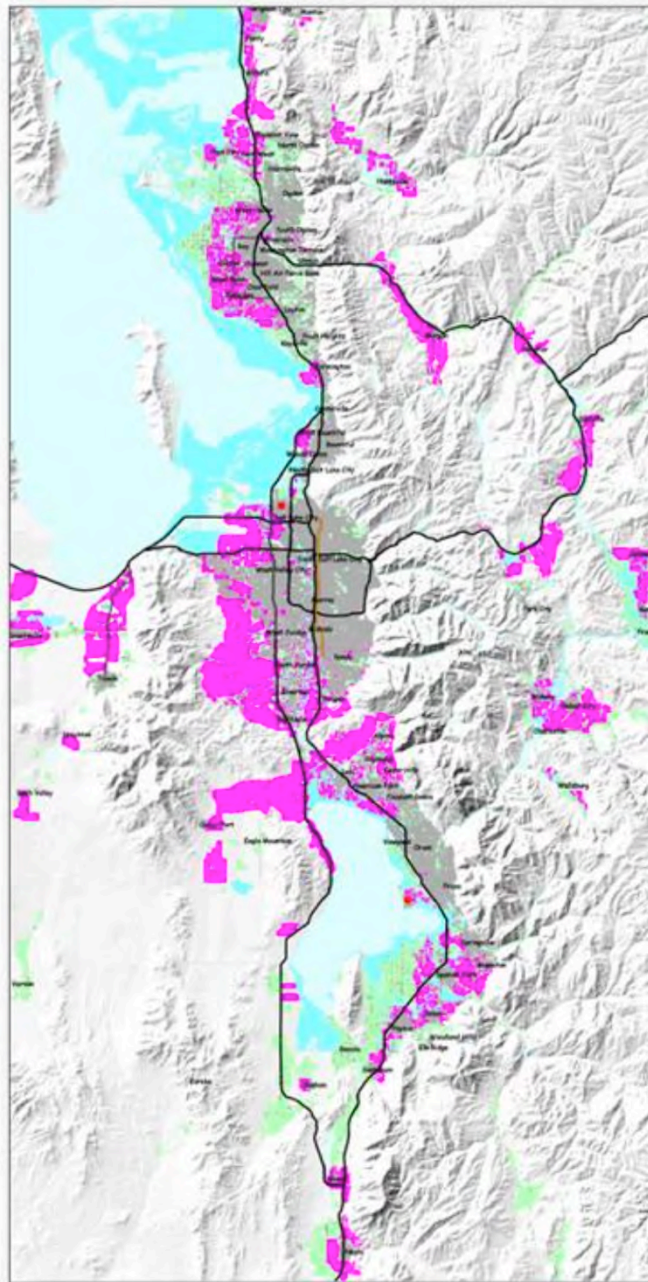
Envision Utah

Greater Salt Lake
City, Utah

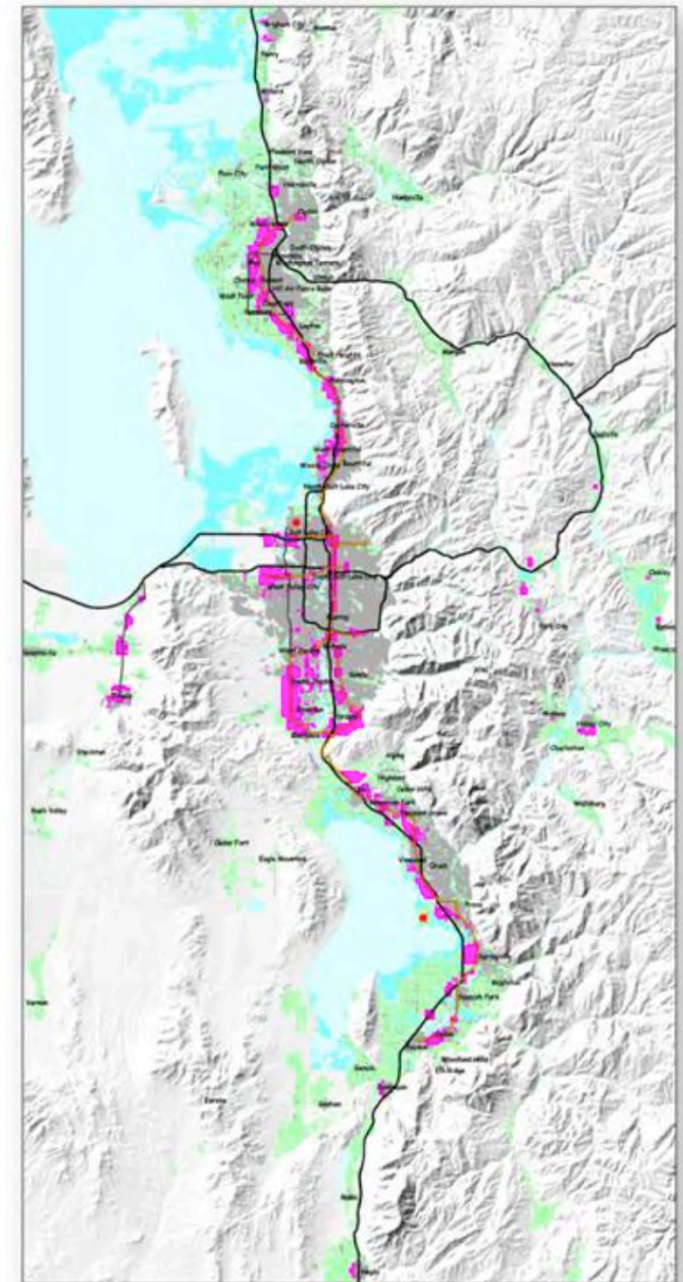
1999 Regional
Plan

Compared
multiple scenarios
for different
patterns of growth

<https://envisionutah.org/>

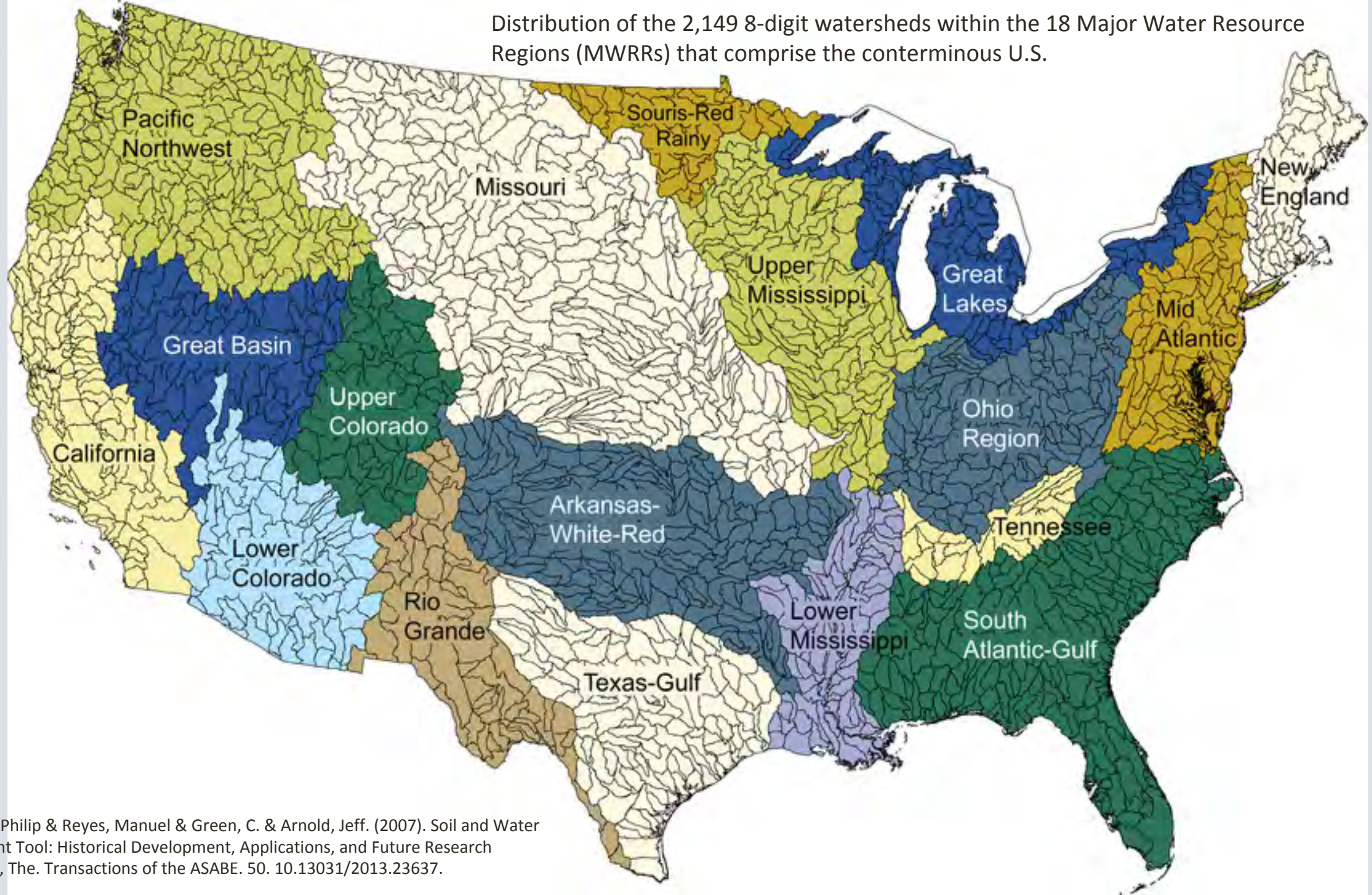


Scenario A
Auto-Oriented



Scenario D
Transit-Oriented

Distribution of the 2,149 8-digit watersheds within the 18 Major Water Resource Regions (MWRRs) that comprise the conterminous U.S.



And national policy matters, too



Cuyahoga River Fire, 1969



For more:

<https://www.circleofblue.org/2012/world/clean-water-act-photo-gallery/>

Scales of urbanism interact with each other – what happens at one scale has implications and effects at other scales . . .

Social issues (and divisions) play out at every scale . . .

The physical, social, and political inter-relate, but their boundaries don't always match . . .