Responses to the Industrial City
Planning, Social Theory & Policy
Industrial City (1870-1920)

- Population Change: Multiplier Effect
- Social Change: Immigrants & Class Issues
- Technological & Environmental Change
Restructuring the City

- Chicago as ‘Shock City’
- Multiplier Effect

Population Growth:

1840 - 4,470
1870 – 298,977
1900 – 1,698,575
1930 – 3,376,438
Social Change

'New Immigrants' (1880 – 1920) –
* Eastern European
* Southern European

Industrial Workers - strikes & violence
New Land Use Patterns

- Central Business District
- Industrial Districts
- Residential Districts
- Commuter Suburbs
- Industrial Suburbs

[Burgess’ Concentric Zone Model]
Central Business District

- Skyscrapers
  -- steel frame
  -- elevator

- Department Stores
Mass Market of Housing

Rise of Real Estate Developer

Example:
S.E. Gross – ‘Friend of the Working Man’
New York’s Zoning

“... Restrictions on land use are constitutional because they enable city government to carry out their duties of protecting the health, safety, morals and general welfare of their citizens.”

1) Separate land uses into appropriate zones;
2) Restrict building heights
3) Limit lot coverage
Environmental Controls

- Emergence of Zoning Laws/Building Codes
- Parks Movement
- City Beautiful Movement
City Beautiful
Movement Goals

- "beauty, order, system & harmony"
- Middle & upper-class effort to refashion the city into beautiful, functional entities
- Focus on civic improvements & parks
Ebenezer Howard’s Garden City
Howard’s vision

Life’s experience:
Homesteading,
Chicago – before
1871

Town/Country
Ebenezer Howard

no training in urban planning or design

1850-1928

opposed urban crowding/density

hoped to create a “magnet”

people would want to come to
Garden Cities (a British innovation)

- **Ebenezer Howard**: *Garden Cities of Tomorrow* (1902)
- “three magnets”
  - wtown (high wages, opportunity, and amusement)
  - wcountry (natural beauty, low rents, fresh air)
  - wtown-country (combination of both)
- separated from central city by greenbelt
- two actually built in England
  - wLetchworth
  - wWelwyn
GARDEN-CITY

Ward and Centre

No. 3.

N.B.
A diagram only.
Plan must depend upon site selected.

Scale ———— 1000 ft.
Ebenezer Howard
The Garden City Movement

- New cities supported by core urban
- Green spaces
- Pedestrian spaces
- Central shopping area
- Linked by public transportation
- Several cities in UK and USA based on these concepts (Radburn, New Jersey, USA Reston, Virginia USA, Letchworth (UK) and Welwyn (UK)).
Howard’s Garden City concept
Garden Cities

- would combine the best elements of city and country
- would avoid the worst elements of city and country
- formed the basis of the earliest suburbs,
- separation from the city has been lost virtually every time due to infill
Letchworth Houses for workers

Source: http://www.letchworthgardencity.net/heritage/tour/westholm.htm
Welwyn photos
Garden City idea spread rapidly to Europe and the United States.


Most satellite towns fail to attain Howard's ideal residential suburbs of individually owned homes. Local industries are unable to provide enough employment for the inhabitants, many of whom commute to work in larger centers.
The Linear City Movement

The **linear city** was an **urban plan** for an elongated urban formation. The city would consist of a series of functionally specialized parallel sectors. Generally, the city would run parallel to a river and be built so that the dominant wind would blow from the residential areas to the industrial strip.
The sectors of a linear city would be:
- a purely segregated zone for railway lines,
- a zone of production and communal enterprises, with related scientific, technical and educational institutions,
- a green belt or buffer zone with major highway,
- a residential zone, including a band of social institutions, a band of residential buildings, a park zone, and an agricultural zone with gardens and farms.

As the city expanded, additional sectors would be added to the end of each band, so that the city would become ever longer, without growing wider.
The linear city design was first developed by Arturo Soria y Mata in Madrid, Spain during the 19th century, but was promoted by the Soviet planner Nikolai Alexander Milyutin in the late 1920s.
Doxiadis presents his dynapolis as an parabolic shaped scheme; the development of the city is uni-directional and the city(centre) widens when it expands. Doxiadis claims that concentric growth, as well as linear and Radial growth are not beneficial for a dynamically growing settlement.
According to Doxiadis, the greatest problem facing cities worldwide was the problem of managing growth. Far too often, he argued, city planners made inadequate provisions for urban growth and as a result cities would grow like cancers, the inner core eating into surrounding neighborhoods. He proposed several solutions for rapidly growing cities, one of which was for city planners to leave room for expansion of the city core along a predetermined axis so that most urban expansion would be channeled in a single direction.
Domed city

A domed city is a kind of fictional structure that encloses a large urban area under a single roof. In most descriptions, the dome is airtight and pressurized, creating a habitat that can be controlled for air temperature and quality. Domed cities have been a fixture of science fiction and futurology since the early 20th century.
A floating city with sailing ships,  
A domed version for space travel,  
It's destined for Mars next.
Domed city. Built for BBC television programme 'Life on Mars?
New Urbanism

- Compact development
- Neighborhood centers
- Pedestrian friendly
- Revision of Garden City movement
The Sustainable City

- Contrast to the modern city
- Would not outstrip resources
- Least environmental damage
- Energy conservation