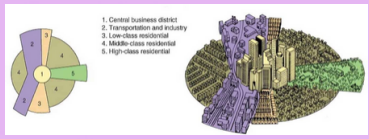
Hoyt Model

The components of a Hoyt model are the Central Business District (CBD): placed in the middle, often known as downtown, Industry: represented by sector; presence of river, road, or railway would apply, and Low-class, Middle-class, and High-class residential. Each of these is represented by its own sector so it can be compared to one another.



https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/hoyt-model-sector-model-land-use-1939-homer-hoyt

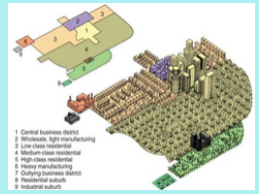
The Hoyt model, also known as the Sector model, was created in 1939 to model urban land. The Hoyt model helps us understand the distribution of economical and social groups, as well as allow outward growth progression. It is significant because it displays ecological factors to help determine land use patterns, considers both distance and direction of growth of a city center, and emphasizes importance of transportation routes affecting spatial configuration. However, the Hoyt model is a monocentric representation, meaning it may not take all businesses into account. It is also good to note this model was originally created for Chicago, so it applies best to that city.

- Created in the early 20th century

- Same components other than "commuter zone" changes with "high-class housing"

Multiple Nuclei Model

In Harris and Ullman's Multiple Nuclei model, there are nine components: Central Business District (CBD), wholesale/light manufacturing, outlying business district, heavy manufacturing, residential suburb, industrial suburb, Low-class, Middle-class, and High-class residential.



We assume that the land is not flat, there is an even distribution of resources and people in residential areas, and even transportation cost for everyone

https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/multiple-nuclei-model-1945-harris-ullman-model

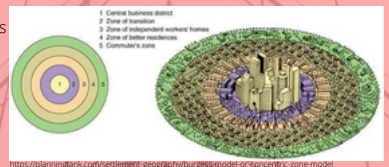
The Multiple Nuclei model describes the layout of a city. It is a model based on Chicago, and it states that even if a city began with a Central Business District (CBD), many other small CBD's would develop near the outskirts/ suburbs because many residents who live in areas with high housing prices will want a convenient CBD that does not require a long commute. The model is based off of Chicago, but also works for many other cities with similar demographic, such as Los Angeles. Both cities are quite large with many district neighborhoods. Put simply, the Multiple Nuclei model nicely presents cities that divide into several areas and lack a centralized downtown neighborhood/ center.

- City center is the center of employment

- Expanding city's land and population by invasion - succession

Burgess Model

This model is also known as the concentric model because different locations were defined by the rings that circled around a core urban area. Many researchers still debate whether there are five or six rings in the Burgess model. The center is the oldest, most developed part of the city, and the outermost ring is the newest part of the city.



https://planningtank.com/settlement-geography/burgess-model-or-concentric-zone-model

The Burgess model is also known as the Concentric Zone model. It was created by Ernest Burgess in 1925. The purpose of this model is to identify how varying social groups are located around a metropolitan area. Burgess looked at social groups based on their average household socioeconomic status.

There are five main zones of the Burgess model. Zone I is the CBD, Zone II is the Transition Zone, Zone III is the Inner City, Zone IV is the Outer Suburbs, and Zone V is the Commuter Zone. Some flaws are present with this model, such as its inability to consider the rapidly developing transportation systems. Because it is an older model, many aspects were not thought through.

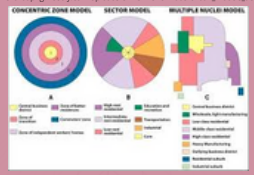
- There is noticeable residential segregation

- Competition for centrality (both residence and business) because of limited space leading to highest land value

- Non-three dimensional (study of building heights is neglected

Similarities of ALL 3 MODELS

https://tblanchardaphg.weebly.com/uploads/3/7/8/1/37814663/urban_models_activity.pdf



- There is an industrial and commercial base to the economy of the city

- No neighborhood is is more appealing than another because of its difference in terrain

- All have a Central Business District (CBD)

- All three models focus on the importance of accessibility to the CBD

- Land value and population density decrease the further you are from the central areas (this is called distance decay theory)

- No historic event (known) to influence land-use patterns

Hoyt Model/ Multiple Nuclei Model: Similarities

- While Burgess model is not tangible to portray specific city (visually), Hoyt and Multiple Nuclei models can be adjusted to a city

- Land use zones are developed and consider transportation/ commute for citizens, unlike Burgess model (a little outdated)

- Clear variation in characteristics of community (ex. heterogeneity of the population in culture and society.

Hoyt Model/ Burgess Model: Similarities

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zckde82/revision/1

^Burgess model ^Hoyt Model

- Hoyt model was based on the circles from the Burgess model. Similar land use is now just changed into sectors to create many varying models for varying cities.

Multiple Nuclei Model/ Burgess Model: Similarities

- Hierarchical order of land use (prioritizing needs of the community)

- Clear and abrupt boundaries between the land-use zones/easy to understand from the model itself

- Although Multiple Nuclei model is more complex in terms of land use, both have generally same concept/umbrella terms