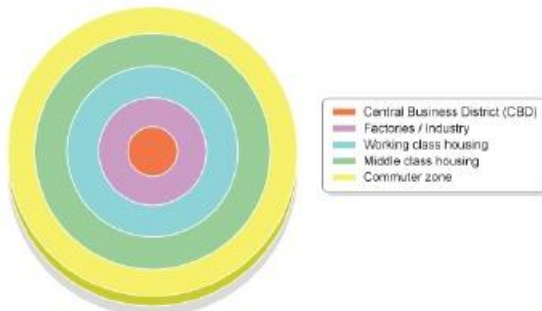


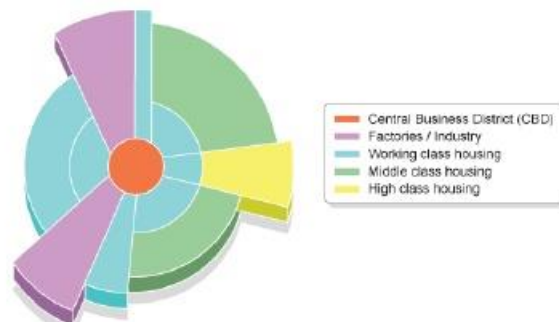
Urban Land Use Models

- Geographers have put together models of land use to show how a 'typical' city is laid out.



Burgess or concentric zone model

- Cities grow outwards in a series of concentric rings of land-use.
- Center is the oldest and the newest part on the outer edge.
- The quality and size of housing increases with distance from the CBD.
- The quality and size of houses increases with distance from the CBD.



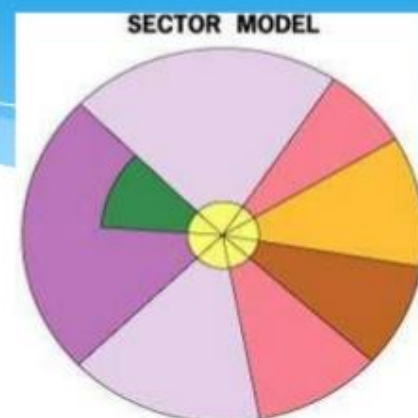
The Hoyt model

- Modified from Burgess model following the development of public transport.
- It suggests that transport and physical features were important, with industrial areas developing outwards in sectors along main transport routes (roads, rivers and canals) and housing growing up around these.

Sector Model

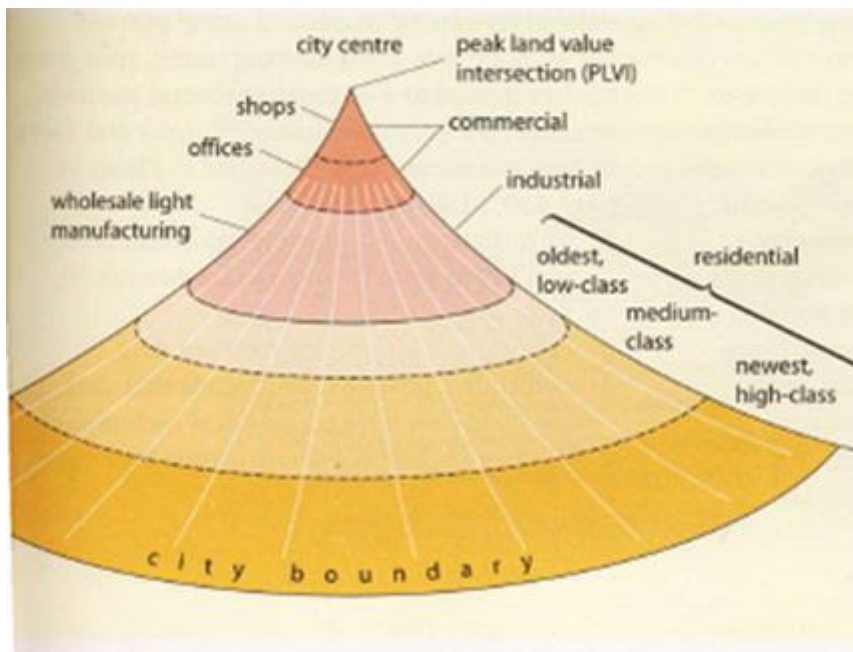
theory of urban structure
also known as Hoyt Model

- developed in 1939 by Homer Hoyt
- states that a city develops in sectors, not rings
- certain areas are more attractive for different activities because of an environmental factor or by mere chance.
- Hoyt modified the concentric zone model to account for major transportation routes
- according to this model most major cities evolved around the nexus of several important transport facilities such as railroads, sea ports, and trolley lines that emanated from the city's center.
- Hoyt theorized that cities would tend to grow in wedge-shaped patterns, or sectors, emanating from the CBD and centered on major transportation routes.



B

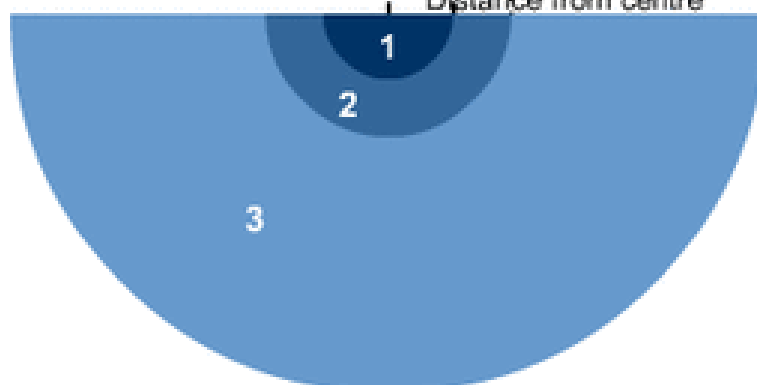
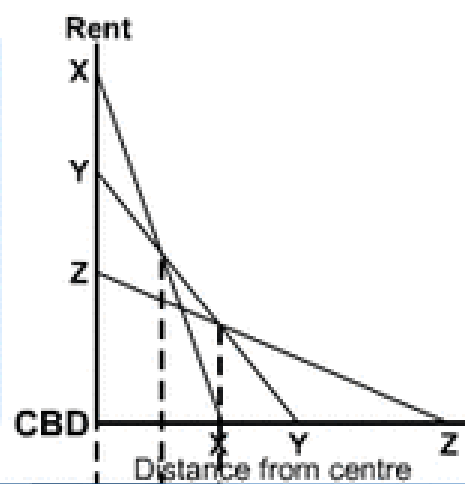
- High-rent residential
- Intermediate-rent residential
- Low-rent residential
- Education and recreation
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Core



X-X: Rent that commerce is willing to pay

Y-Y: Rent that industry is willing to pay

Z-Z: Rent that residential areas are willing to pay



1: CBD with commerce and offices

2: Industry

3: Residential with highest density nearest centre