

6 Urbanisation and models of the city — Part 1 — Answers

Answers

Work through these after you have tried the questions yourself.

6.1 The range is the maximum distance people are willing to travel to obtain a good; the threshold is the minimum population needed to make providing it profitable.

6.2 High-order goods have a high threshold, so each needs a large population to support it, and a large range, so people will travel far to reach one — both mean few such centres, spaced widely apart.

6.3 A city more than twice the size of the next largest in its country, so it dominates the national urban system disproportionately.

6.4 Burgess arranges land uses in concentric rings around the centre; Hoyt arranges them in wedges or sectors radiating outward along transport routes, so one social class occupies a strip from centre to edge.

6.5 Land at the centre is the most accessible and therefore the most expensive. Retail generates a high revenue per unit area and depends on passing trade, so it can outbid other users for that land, while housing, which yields less per unit area, is pushed outward.