Introduction

This geographical enquiry is to be taken place in Blackpool, a seaside resort in the England. On a day chosen we will test several theories in this seaside resort to compare them with the past, and the variety of difference what can be seen from the coast to several miles inland.

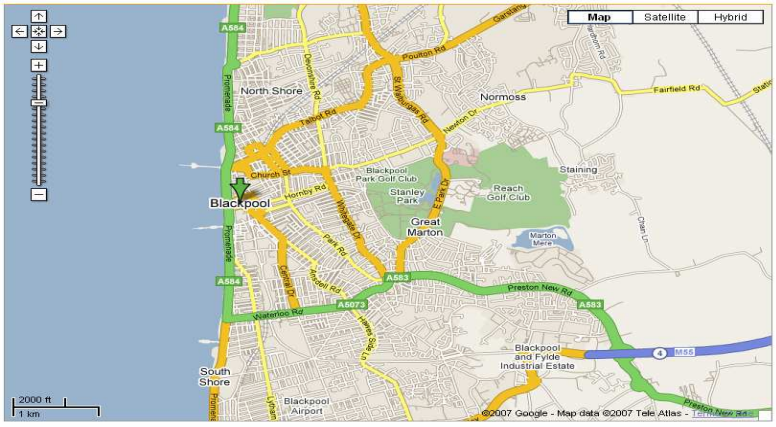
However, to test these ideas we chose 2 hypotheses, the first one is that Blackpool changes with distance from the sea, and the second one is that tourist patterns have changed now compared to how it was in the Victorian times.

Firstly, Collecting and comparing data from the Victorian times in Blackpool enables us to investigate the growth of Blackpool, and if it has improved its status as a main seaside resort in England.

Secondly, collecting data on how Blackpool changes with distance from sea, would allow us to see if there is a basic difference in environment ,furthermore allowing us to see where economically blackpool is at its peak.

The sea side resort of Blackpool is located on the Northwestern coast of England. It's situated north of **Liverpool**, and directly west of **Preston**. Around are several other seaside resorts such as Southport which also attracts a lot of tourist. Larger cities such as **Manchester** are south east from Blackpool. (Fig 1.1)

Fig 1.1



Blackpool is renowned for its rides and its popularity between the young and old. The town also makes approximately 500 million pounds per annum, with around 40,000 jobs what are done to keep the resort of Blackpool in good stead.

Transportation to and from blackpool is very accessible because people can travel **there** via a car, bus, train or airplane (because of the nearby airport, which also brings tourist from overseas, part of blackpool`s economical status).to get there by car several motorways surround blackpool, which connects to major cities (such as Manchester) around the UK, an example of one is the M55.

Directions (Manchester to Blackpool)

Following motorways to get to Blackpool from major cities like Manchester is pretty easy. To venture this trip you have to firstly start at the M62, then you will have to turn off at junction 17, and follow until you reach the M60.after a period of time on this motorway you will reach the M61, which by keeping left will lead you on to the M55 and then exit by signs what lead to Blackpool. This trip will take approximately 1 hr and 5minutes, and about 55 miles.

As shown in these directions (above) traveling to Blackpool is easy because the majority of motorways connect to each other leading to a major town or city.

More cities are shown in (Fig 1.2)

Fig 1.2

From (Major cities)to Blackpool	Distance(miles)	Time (minutes)
Manchester	53.2	1 hour 5 mins
Liverpool	55	1 hour 15 mins
Birmingham	126.6	2 hr 14 min
Edinburgh	191	3 hours 47 mins
Cardiff	234	3 hours 57 mins
London	239	4 hours 12 mins

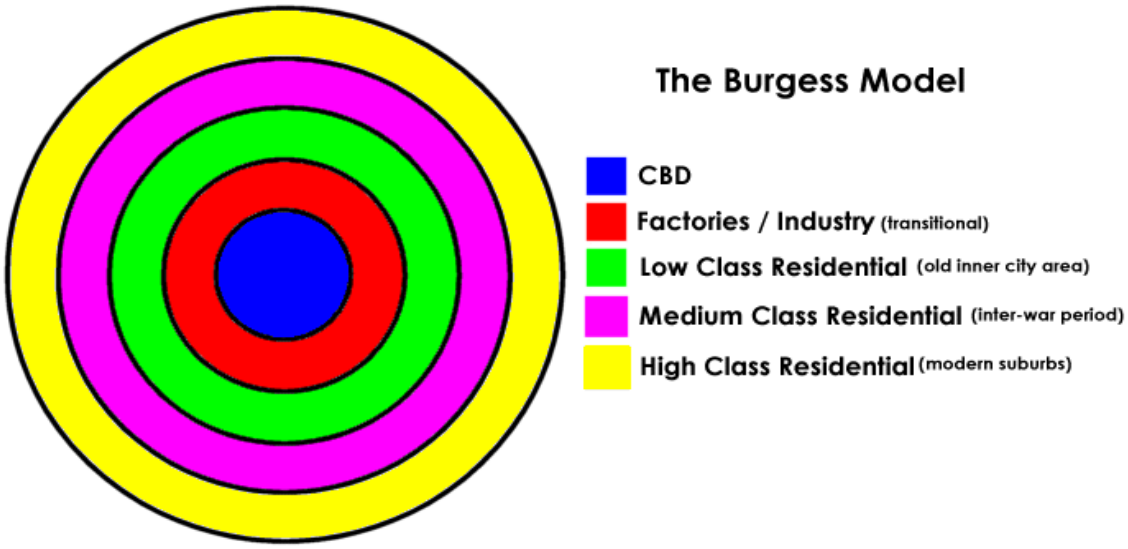
Fig 1.2 shows many other major cities and how far some tourist may have to travel to get to this seaside resort.

From this information collected people living in London have to travel a very long distance to get to blackpool, this would then suggest that there maybe a low population of Londoners ,and many of them will be staying in hotels. However to cities such as Liverpool the driving time to Blackpool is low which means the majority of them will be going to Blackpool for basic day trips.

Ferry trips are also available to a variety of places in Ireland over the Irish Sea, meaning many Irish tourists will stay in hotel, like tourist from London.

The Burgess Model

Fig 1.3



The Burgess model is based on the theory that in each town or city it is separated into areas of quality and difference. In the burgess model it is separated into 5 different zones which represents an area in the city, each area has its own characteristics from the next one. When looking at a burgess model you can compare any city in the world and see if it follows the same rule for example if it's a typical city. Looking at (Fig 1.3), from middle (coded blue), and the yellow outward each section is named differently and will have its purpose in a typical city.

1) The first zone coded blue is known as the **CBD (*The Central Business District)*** this is an area densely populated with many commercercial shops and businesses. In this area recreational facilities are found such as shopping centres, and cinemas, with easy assessable routes to get in and out of the city. The building here usually are high value because the land here is under competition all the time. Competition is high here because this is where the majority of money is in the city; in addition the most successful businesses are in this type of area. Many buildings here are very tall (for example skyscrapers) because statistics show it is a lot cheaper to build upward, rather than building outwards what takes up a lot of space. Land here is so expensive which explains why these areas are sparsely populated with home owners.

2) the second zone coded red is known as the **Transition Zone**, This zone has cafes ,car parks etc.these areas usually are adapted to people who want to live closer to the CBD and flats and apartments are built for this purpose. The original buildings in this district are usually old; this is why flats are built in replacement. However in this zone you can also find large companies because of the price of land will be cheaper. The transition zone also has a few terraced houses what are not yet been knocked down because of residents still living there. In my opinion this zone can be named the 'in-between zone' because of the mixture of companies and houses.

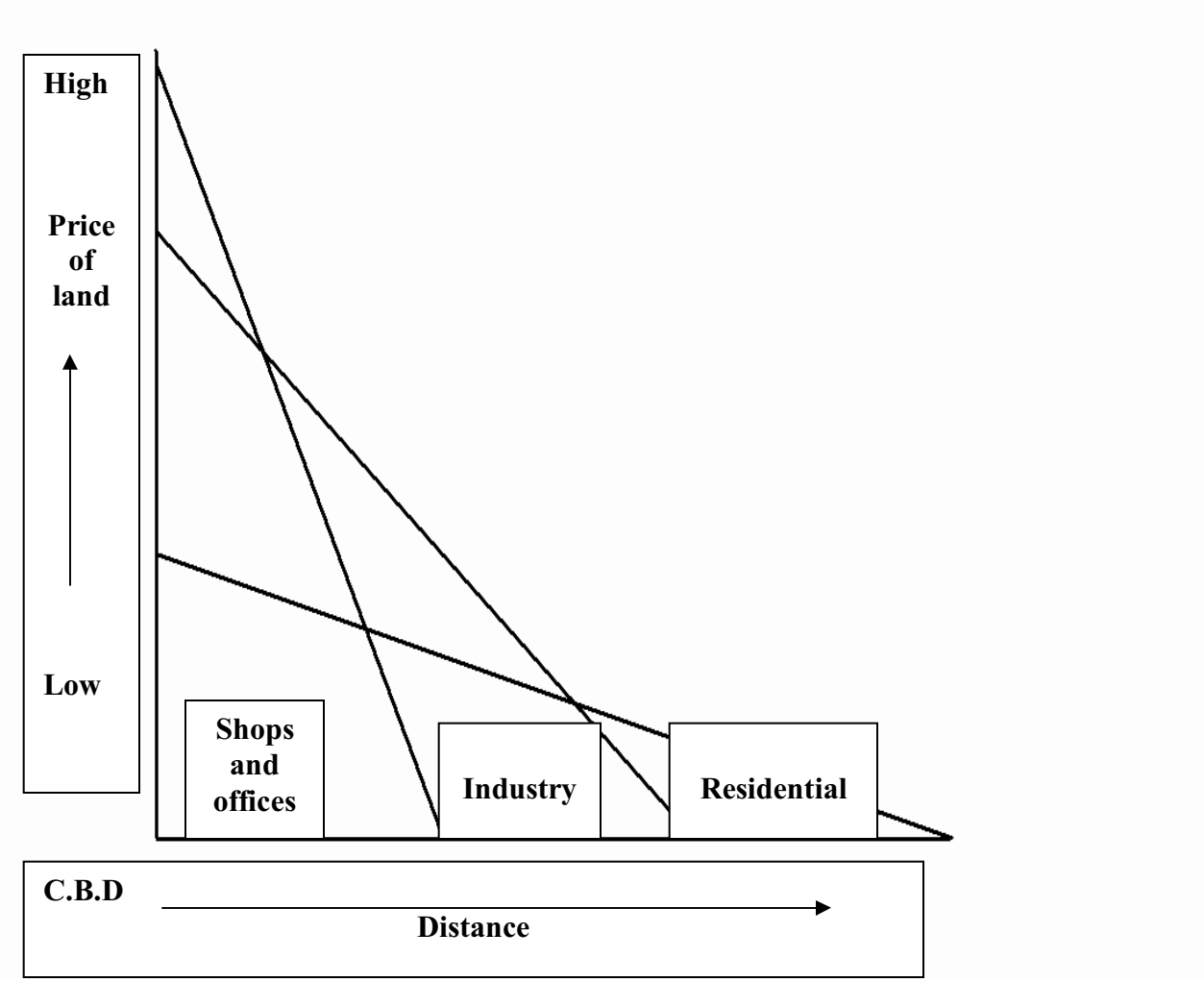
3) The third zone coded light green is known as the **Lower class residential (*inner city)*** a short description of this is by saying is a residential area near the city, this area is mainly made up into flats, terraced houses, and estates which usually consist of council houses. This area was once used for industry and terraced housing was usually the home for many workers. However in recent times the area is gradually being developed, which means terraced houses from the 19th century are decreasing at a quick rate.

4) The forth zone coded purple is known as the **Medium class residential (*inner suburbs*).** The inner suburbs are mainly built up of residential areas. Many of the buildings here were built in the period around 1920-1945 and are mainly in a semi detached nature. In this are there are bus stops where people can travel to the **CBD** for work and enteretainment.In this area there is a small amount of shops for local residents this is because most shops here won't make much money compared to shops in the **CBD**, which means building here is much easier for people, however income is low.

5) The fifth zone coded yellow is known as the **High class residential (*outer suburbs).*** This area consists mainly of modern (post war houses) and a variety of council housing estates. In addition to this are can be used to build golf courses and for agriculture because of the free land space and the less competition. Living in this zone is ideal for workers that work near the CBD because transport services are acceible.land value is low however because of the high areas of open space houses may be more expensive.

The Distance Decay Model

Fig 1.4



The Distance Decay model is the theory that the highest bidders will receive the best land. **Shops and offices** can afford high land values because they are based in the CBD; an example of a shop is Marks and Spencer.

Seen on Fig 1.4, as you move along the distances axis, the price lowers of land, and not as valuable.

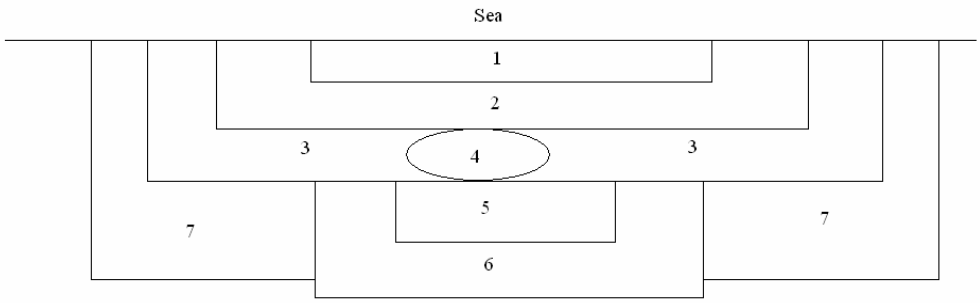
The next section is the transition zone which is represented as **industry**, because all of

factories are to be seen in these areas. Industry cannot afford the highest land compared to the CBD, this is because they need large areas of land can can't afford it. It is also obvious that the land is less attractive here and not many big roads.

At the end of this model it is represented as **residential** this is where the land value is at its lowest compared to the CBD, this is mainly because of less competition. This shows that it is more expensive to rent as an industrial business man than it is to buy a house

The Seaside Model

Fig 1.5



Key

1) - **RBD (Recreational Business District)**
2) **- Large Hotels**
3) – **Small hotels/B&B**
4) **– CBD**
5) **–Inner City(low class residential)**
6) **–Medium class residential**
7) **-High class residential**

The seaside model can be explained by Fig 1.5.this is the theory that along the sea front there are the main attractions on a seaside town. This area along the seafront is called the **RBD (*Recreational Business District*).**

Along the sea front there are large hotels and businesses which explains where the economy is being put in blackpool.east from here is where we see slight changes in that there are a small variety of small hotels and B&Bs, however there was only one large hotel here which wasn't as well kept as the ones on the seafront.

In the middle of the model there is the **CBD (*The Central Business District),*** this is where main roads are found, and the main transport service routes to the seafront. In this area we saw a lot of small shops, which explains why there is a residential area after this.

In the main residential area this is where the majority of people in Blackpool live, and permanently stay, these areas are usually quiet.