

To Delimit The C.B.D Of Newry

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Introduction

Newry and Mourne district was established in 1973. Newry is situated on the main Dublin to Belfast road. It lies along the River Clanrye and Newry Canal, near Carlingford Lough (inlet of the sea) and the Mourne Mountains. It is bordered by the districts of Armagh and Down to the northeast, by the Irish Sea to the east, and by the Irish Republic to the south and west. The Newry Canal, built in 1730-41 and the first major canal in the British Isles, flows between Lough Neagh and Carlingford Lough and divides the district in two, with low mountains on the east and west.

The town developed around a Cistercian abbey founded on the Clanrye by St. Malachy about 1144. The Irish name of the town, Iubhar Cinn Trágha, means "the yew tree at the head of the Strand," and it is alleged that the original yew, the symbol of immortality, was planted by St. Patrick. Because of its position in a gap of the hills, Newry is the seat of the Roman Catholic bishop of Dromore, and the Cathedral of Saints Patrick and Colman was completed in 1825.

The town's industries include spinning and weaving of linen and cotton, the manufacture of waterproof clothing, food processing, and granite quarrying. Population was 11,371 in 1973.

A brief preface

The main idea of our coursework, is to study the CBD of Newry. We have chosen the town of Newry because the centre of the town is relatively close to our school. We are all very familiar to it also. The scale of the town is not too big and is easily manageable and also it will form part F of our GCSE course.

Our chosen study area

Newry and Mourne district was established in 1973. Newry is situated on the main Dublin to Belfast road. It lies along the River Clanrye and Newry Canal, near Carlingford Lough (inlet of the sea) and the Mourne Mountains. It is bordered by the districts of Armagh and Down to the northeast

Some potatoes, oats, and livestock are produced in the area, and, although limestone and granite are quarried in the Mourne Mountains, many of the wooded slopes have been preserved for recreation. Newry town is connected to the Irish Sea at Carlingford Lough by the Newry Canal. Area 344 square miles (890 square km). Population in 1991 was 82,237.

Close up look of Newry

Insight into why we decided on this study area.

We have to study theme F, which is settlement, as part of our GCSE course. A settlement in Northern Ireland is also required to be studied for this topic. The case study we studied was Belfast. We got familiar with different land uses zones during the topic, for example, The CBD, The inner city and different residential areas. We then therefore continued on this course with this investigation for our GCSE coursework. But we didn't do it on Belfast but on Newry because it is more easily accessible for us as Newry is easily accessible to our school.

Aims

An aim is to direct a course or to direct to or toward a specified object or goal, a clearly directed intent or purpose.

Our aims for this project are as follows.

1. To discover how land use in the CBD is different from land use in the urban area.
2. To discover how the height of the buildings change from the CBD from the rest of the urban area.
3. To discover if parking restrictions are greatest in the CBD.
4. To discover if the CBD is the busiest part of the urban area.
5. To discover if the quality of shops and the appearance of streets is greatest in the CBD than in the rest of the urban area

Hypotheses

A hypotheses is to put under suppose, an assumption or concession made for the sake of argument ,an interpretation of a practical situation or condition taken as the ground for action a tentative assumption made in order to draw out and test its logical or empirical consequences.

Our class agreed on the following hypotheses:

1. Land use in the CBD is different from land use in the rest of the urban area.
2. The height of buildings increase in the CBD.
3. Parking restrictions are greatest in the CBD.
4. The CBD is the busiest part of the urban area.
5. The quality and appearance of streets is greatest in the CBD than in the rest of the urban area.

Methodology

Hypothesis 1

Land use in the CBD is different from the land use in the rest of the urban area. We will all need a base map of newry. We are going to use a functional land use key. Another key will be used called Classification of shops and services. We also need to take photographs of shops.

Hypothesis 2

The height of the buildings increase in the CBD. We will record on a base map the height of the buildings.

1 storey = green

2 storey = red

3 storey = blue

Hypothesis 3

Parking restrictions are greatest in the CBD. Examples of signs found in the CBD are: No parking at any time, double yellow line, keep clear, bus stop, and disabled. On the base map each parking restriction will be recorded using the appropriate symbol.

Hypothesis 4

CBD is the busiest part of the urban area.

- Pedestrian and traffic count are undertaken at a number of different places around newry.
- We will measure the distance from the Cathedral to our chosen point.

- Each count will last 10 minutes (at off peak times.)

Hypothesis 5

The quality and appearance of streets is greatest in CBD than the rest of the Urban area.

- We are going to choose 20 shops or buildings.
- We will assess the streets and shops for quality and appearance.
- The buildings will be assessed on four categories and will be given a score of 1 - 5

Hypothesis 1

Land use survey:

Land use in the CBD is different than land use in the rest of the urban area.

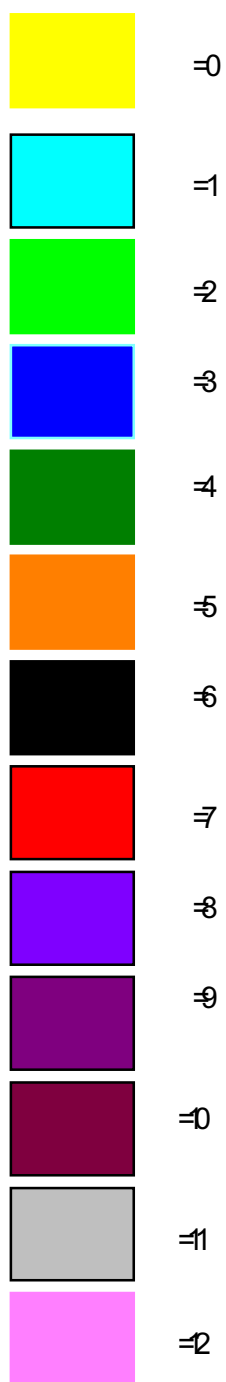
Aim and Methodology.

Our aim was to see how land use was different in the

CBD than the urban area. We do this by Going around town looking at shops. We will look at the functional scores for these shops and also the classification of shops and services. We record our findings upon our map of that street. Our keys will be seen on the following pages along with our results.















Presentation of results.

Functional colour scores key.



Functional scores key.

Classification of shops and services
colour key.

	A
	B
	C
	D
	E
	F
	G
	H
	J
	K
	L
	M
	N
	P

Classification of shops and services
key

The number of buildings with functional score of
0-14 in Newry.

Functional score	Tally	Frequency
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0		40
1		31
2		26
3		39
4		40
5		29
6		17
7		15
8		6
9		7
10		31
11		13
12		0
13		10
14		6

Table of land use with A-P in Newry.

Land use	Tally	Frequency
a		9
b		23
c		37
d		31
e		19
f		15
g		34
l		3
j		15
k		17
l		27
m		12
n		16
p		2

Table of results for total functional score of each

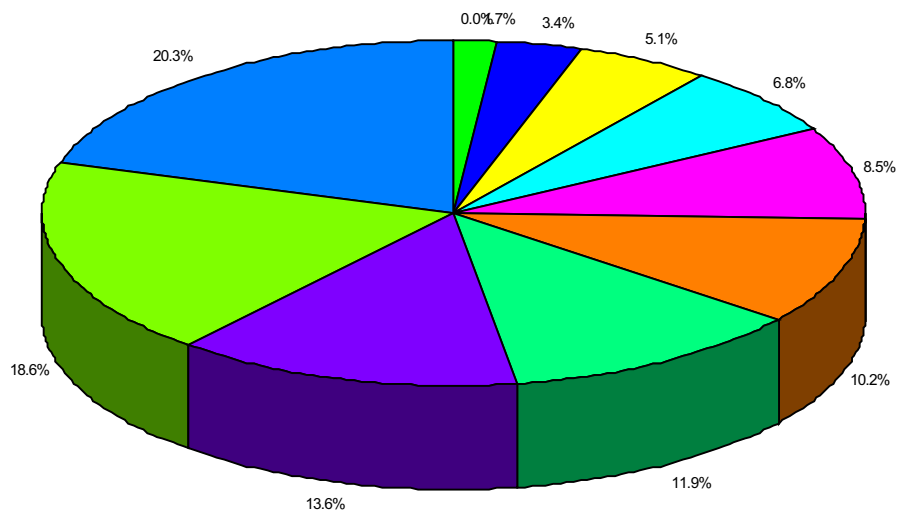
street in Newry.

Name of street	Functional score total
Hill street	220
Monahan street	190
Francis street	134
sugar island	57

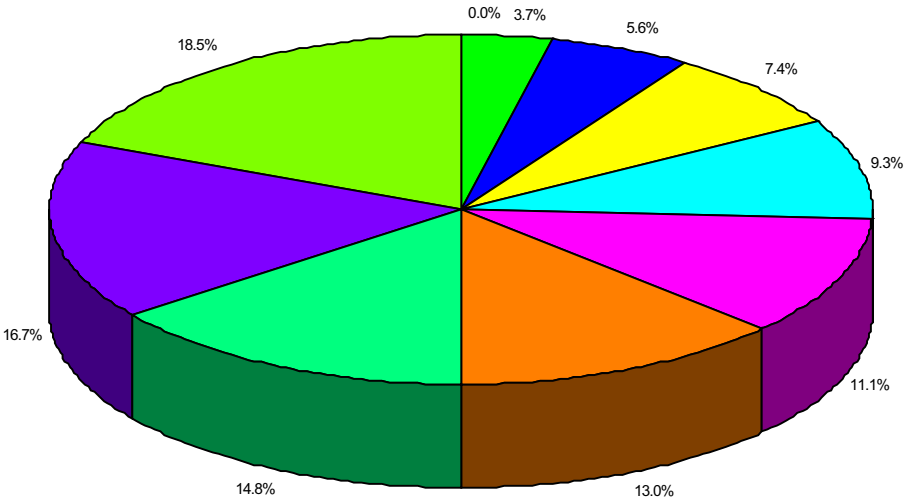
Table of results showing the percentage of each street which is residential and percentage used for Shops and other services.

Name of street	% residential	% shops and other services
Hill street	4	96
Monahan street	8	92
Francis street	10	90
sugar island	20	80

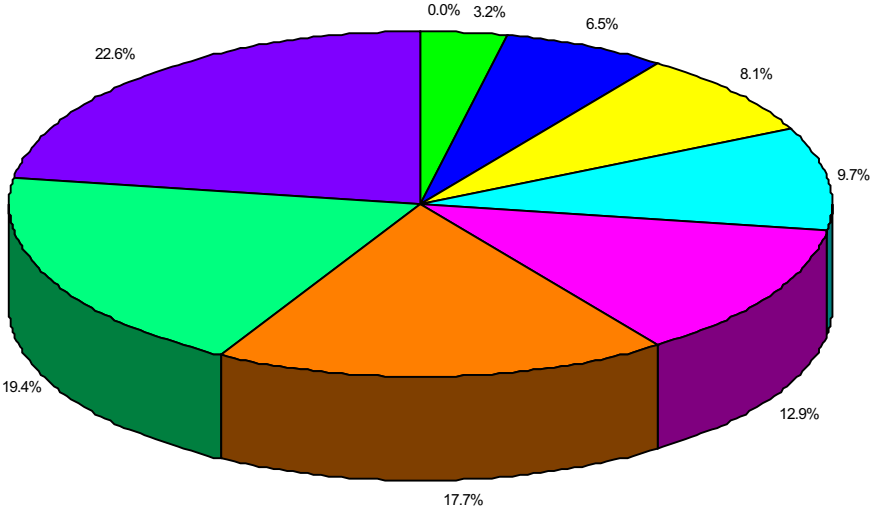
Functional score for Hill street



Functional score for Monaghan street.



Functional scores for Francis street



Functional score for sugar island

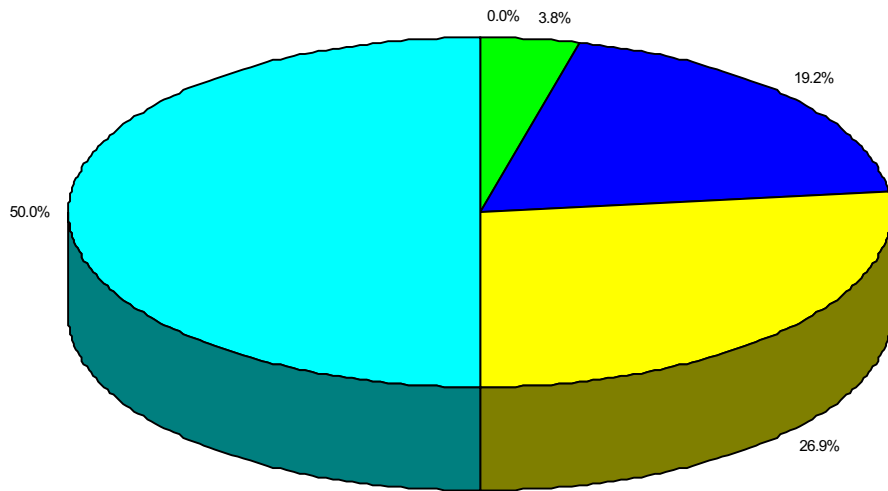


Table of results for no. of buildings as a percentage
of all the buildings on each street with certain land
uses.

Hill street-

Specialist shops- 35
Catering and entertainment- 25
Professional shops- 5
Clothing and shoe shops- 9
Personal services- 5
Others- 20

Monahan street-

Specialist shops- 25
professional services - 25
Catering and entertainment- 15
Clothing and shoe shops- 10
Convenience- 15
Others- 10

Francis street-

Others- 20
Residential- 40
Specialist shops-40
Professional services-25
Clothing and shoe shops- 15

Sugar island-

Residential- 25
Specialist shops- 30
Catering and entertainment- 25
Professional services- 5

Public buildings-10
Others- 5