

INTRODUCTION

The aim of this piece of coursework is to study tourism and its importance in Britain.

Tourism is one way of spending leisure time. It involves visiting places and learning new things from places of different interest and having pleasure all the while. In the last fifty years the demand for tourism has soared. As a result tourism employs about 120 million people world-wide and is one of the world's fastest growing industries.

Today people are becoming much more adventurous in their holiday destinations. People visit other countries instead of just staying in Britain to know more about different cultures and also to enjoy themselves

away from work. It is a chance to explore what other countries have to offer. Many tourists visit the Caribbean for a most part of their holidays now because of its various activities and climate.

There are lots of things that attract tourism to a place. The climatic conditions of the place, people prefer hot weathers and would rather avoid the wet weather for their holidays.

Tourists are also attracted to natural waterfalls, mountains, jungles, wildlife, famous places with collections of history and monuments from earlier civilizations. Others also prefer the coastal areas to relax and hangout within peaceful environments.

Families on holidays may also prefer places with facilities for children attract tourism.

Also most people travel because there is free time in most jobs where workers can go on leave for a while. Travel is cheap most people can afford even the less rich. The need for people to have a feel of something new and different increases the amount of holiday makers each day.

Most popular long-haul destinations for UK holiday makers in the summer was Florida, Caribbean, USA, Central/South America, far east Canada, Kenya, Australia/new Zealand, India, France and South Africa. The above popular destinations have things of interest that attract tourism. The Caribbean, south America, Florida is nearer to the coasts thus having tropical beaches and good climates. Kenya and some parts of South Africa have the safari that draws wildlife lovers. Egypt and the Far East attract tourists with their ancient cities, pyramids and the Great Wall of China.

Since 1971 the number of holidays taken by people in Great Britain has increased. More and more of these have been taken abroad and by 2001 20 per cent of holidays taken were outside Great Britain. Also in 1971 56 per cent of the population took at least one holiday and increased to 70 per cent by 2001. The increase in tourism is due to the fact that more people own cars. In 1971 10 million families had no car but by 2001 this figure had fallen to 5 million. The increase in the number of motorways has also made holiday areas easier to get to. So that holidaymakers may only want to spend a day or two in some of the resorts can do so much easier if they own a car and the resort has excellent road links.

Factfile

On SOUTHEND-ON-SEA

**is 35 miles from London*

**has a population over 175,500 with over 3 million day visitors each year*

**there are 9 railway stations in town from getting to and from London.*

**south end's famous pier has been cut in half seven times by boats.*

**the sea froze in February 1927*

**there are more restaurants per square mile than in any other town in the country*

**local rock factory makes more than 5 miles of rock a day*

**local ice cream factory can make up to 1000 gallons of ice cream in one day.*

**Over 100 ton of cockles are cooked daily.*

**Old Kursaal Amusement Park.*

- Exhibited Eric Whale 1932 50ft long and 65 tons
- Owners of the Kursaal purchased and exhibited Al Capone's car.
- *Cunning Munell
- The White Wizard of Essex was born in 1780.

Tourism in South end on sea

Southend contributes a major influence on the growth of tourism in London. It is the nearest seaside resort to London, which is less than an

hour's drive, or by train only 30 minutes away from Liverpool Street. I am studying Southend to know how its closeness to London helps the place develop as a tourist resort. I will be looking at the history of Southend, attractions, capital investments into Southend and what the resort has done to promote itself, particularly when faced with competition from foreign resorts like Spain or Greece. How has Southend attracted the visitors necessary to make the resort popular?

History of South end.

Southend's name was derived from its location of being at the Southend of Prittlewell. Prittlewell is one of the oldest villages in Essex. The site of Southend was made famous during the Iron Age. There was when the major battle fought between the Danes and King Alfred's Army at Benefleet 7 miles from Southend in 893 A.D as well as in 1016 A.D the battle of Assundun was fought some 7 or 8 miles from the town centre and as a result Canute

became King of England. There are two churches still standing that were built circa 1020 A.D and still used today to commemorate the battle. There is also the Hadleigh Castle built on the Hadleigh downs which has an excellent view of the estuary founded in 1220 and rebuilt by King Edward III in 1365.

Southend in more recent times became famous as a fishing port and as a healthy place to bathe in the sea. Then efforts were made to create a tourist resort and in 1793 the Royal Hotel and Terrace were built for this purpose however it did not succeed until a visit by Princess Charlotte of Wales in 1801 who was advised by her physician to take sea bathing in Southend. Then later on Princess Caroline of Brunswick spent the summer there which led to the resort gaining popularity. The railways in 1864/6 helped to improve communication and the building of the pier became a popular tourist attraction. By building a rail between Southend and London millions of Londoners could now started to have

more free leisure time and were wealthy. Tourism during the Victorian Period grew considerably. After the Second World War about 5 million people visited the resort to enjoy their freedom. Later onwards the resort began to lose visitors as people were getting more attracted to foreign resorts like Spain. Why visit Southend when for the same money you could fly to Spain and enjoy the hot, dry, sunny weather. Places like Spain became virtual Costas del Blackpool; where British people could enjoy the hot weather of Spain but still feel at home surrounded by other British people, enjoying British food and newspapers.

Attractions of South end.

Southend has numerous ways of entertaining visitors who come to the resort. It has historical landmarks like the Southend pier

which stretches into 1.33 miles into the Thames Estuary. It also has, pubs, Pavilion, RNLI lifeboat, restaurants and organised events held in the summer season like Miss Southend, hold children shows, Brass band competition, Leigh folk festival, Southend carnival week etcetera. There is also the central museum with the history of the area Essex and one of Europe's largest free air shows.

Southend has over 40 great rides for all ages. It has one of the best theme parks called the Kursaal which was opened in 1901 and is probably the first theme park anywhere which has casinos, 10 pin bowling, and games arcade and displays on its history.

The adventure island of Southend is one of the attractions that entertain people of all ages. The theme parks has rides and attraction, including roller coasters, jungle safari, go-karts, dodgems, adventure golf and more,

which are, opened everyday with free entrance but it cost money to go on them.

There is also the Focal point gallery, which holds photographic, video and digital arts exhibitions.

The Southend planetarium holds a number of their live presentations, which is also the only public facility in the southeast outside of London.

Other attractions are the Prittlewell Priory Park in the remains of the Cluniac Priory of St Mary's, founded in the 12th century and set in a park which displays pictures, murals and EKKO early radios and televisions. The Sea Life Adventure beneath the ocean with colourful marine life native to South end shores. Seaside resorts like Southend have to have many different types of entertainment because if it rains in Southend people must

have other attractions to keep the holiday makers happy. Also in London there are many competing tourist attractions so Southend must offer something.

Southend has about 1000 number of bed spaces for visitors' accommodation with about 17 hotels e.g.: the Tower Hotel within walking distance of the Cliffs pavilion, Westcliff casino and South end sea front and the Camelia Hotel located in a superb position on sea front at Thorpe Bay commanding unrivalled views of the Thames Estuary a mile from South end on sea, close to both the rail station and the airport with only a 45 minute drive away from London. There is also about 12 guesthouses and less than 10 self catering units.

Capital Investments

During the 90s South end has had a number of investments to promote their tourism. They have improved lots of their facilities and added new ones giving the resort a whole new level to

compete with the growing number of resorts and satisfy the needs of the tourists or exceed their expectations.

In 1993 a new attraction called the Sea Life Centre was made costing £3million and a refurbishment and extension of the Cliffs pavilion that costed £5.5million.

In 1994 £100 000 was invested in improving the seafront.

In 1995 lots of new attractions were made because lots of resorts were developing with modern facilities making the market highly competitive. About £15 million was spent in making the Garon leisure park, which had a golf course, driving range, equestrian centre. The kids' kingdom costed £500 for a new indoor children adventure playground along with a £5million on Peter Pan's adventure island built around the popular format of a

water theme park with a number of rides e.g. 'Sea Serpent Slider'. Then two years was taken to complete the £2 million Victoria Plaza shopping scheme and £10 million spent on an 8 screen multi-plex cinema.

In 1997 and 1998 £14 million was invested in a new attraction called the Kursaal, which was an indoor entertainment complex with modern and old style games.

South end Physical Geography.

Temperature and climate play a very important role in attracting holidaymakers. July is when holidays are taken because it is summer and most people will visit places with a hot or

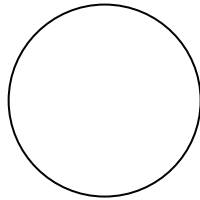
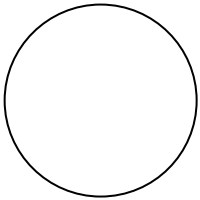
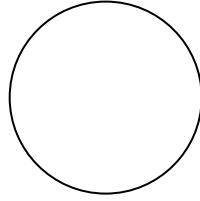
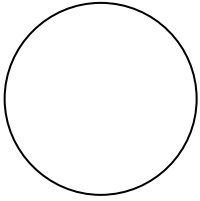
warm climate. Most of the touring are basically outdoors whether sunbathing or looking at places of interests. This is also the time of year when the school holiday start.

The amount of rainfall Southend receives yearly is very low which goes to ensure a less wet holiday for holiday makers. People would rather go to South end seaside resort with less rainfall. Southend is located in a part of Britain which is very sunny, dry and hot. This helped to make Southend a popular tourist resort because of the physical advantages of the regions climate.

How and why tourism is changing.

Tourism is constantly changing because people like to go to familiar places; others also look for somewhere different. The price is also important for people going on different types

of holidays. This is a graph of how people change their choice of holiday every 10 years.



Different types of holidays.

There are now many different types of holidays people take to their preference.

-Beach holiday

Most tourists prefer the Caribbean and Mediterranean for their holidays. They tend to relax in a natural and wonderful climate. People don't usually have holidays in Britain because of the changes in weather.

-A cruise liner

On this type of holiday people spend all their time on a luxury cruise ship and visit different places. One of the major attractions is travelling round the world on water with everything the tourist requires at his/her disposal. It is a very relaxing and adventures way of touring.

-Skiing

Skiing is another type of holiday that usually sees the people interested in skiing holiday to improve their skills and enjoy themselves.

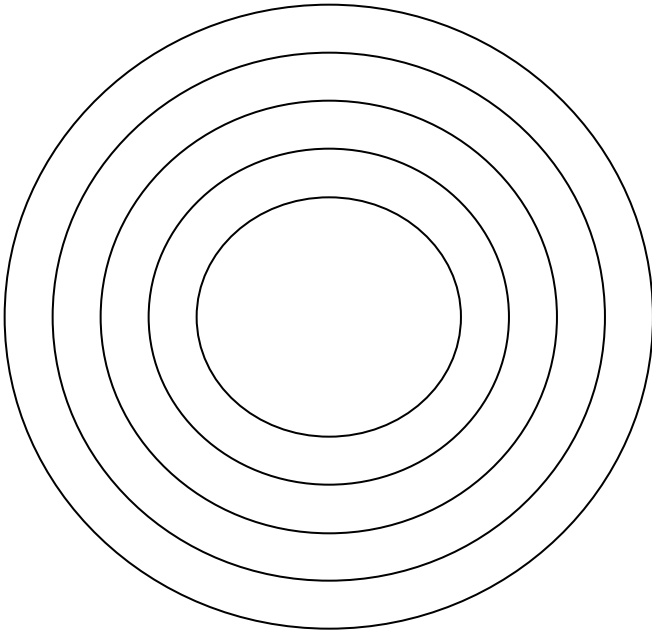
-Safaris Holiday in Africa.

Most wildlife lovers will enjoy going to Africa to observe the natural environment, learn more about numerous animals and different species of trees. The attraction is the wide vast of natural environment with its creatures. It serves as an adventure for holidaymakers going to the safaris in Africa.

As part of the coursework I will be looking at the land use of the tourist resort of Southend-on-sea. In completing this task I will conduct a land use survey in South end and study land use in other tourist resorts. I will hope to find

out whether or not either of these models apply to Southend-on-sea or any other of the British tourist resorts. The Burgess Model was developed in the 1920s that represent five concentric rings of five land use zones. The zones are arranged in a circular pattern around a Central Business District (CBD)

Burgess Model



Key

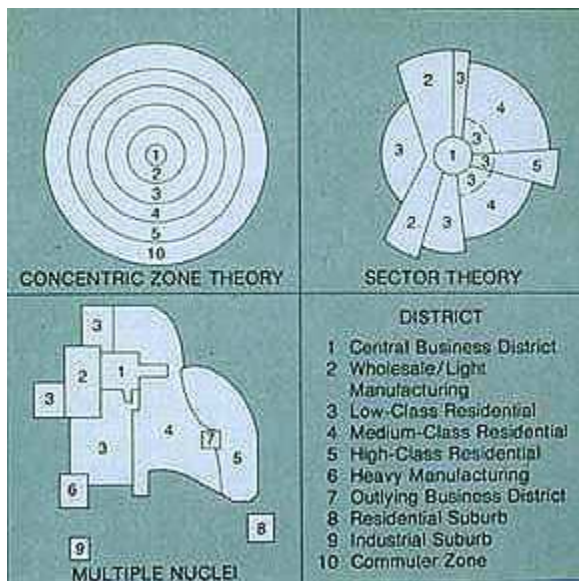
- 1) *Central Business District Liverpool Street and Oxford Street very few people live here. Expensive land in the city, big expensive shops, large office blocks.*
- 2) *Inner city: Area surrounding city. Densely populated Terraced housing mixed with factories e.g. Hackney.*
- 3) *Low-class housing and smaller semi-detached housing e.g. Leyton.*
- 4) *Medium-class housing and bigger semi-detached housing e.g. Herfordshire.*

- 5) *High-class housing and very expensive housing in Essex and detached large with plenty of space.*

Burgess model is based upon two main ideas; Cities grow outwards from the original site and hence property becomes younger as the outskirts of the town are reached. The original site is generally where the CBD is located today.

The Hoyt model

This model was devised after the Burgess model. It introduced the idea of transport routes affecting the way land is used in a city. Factories and business will want to locate close to main roads and road links whereas houses will try and avoid these places, as they are very congested and unpleasant to live near.



The life cycle of a tourist area

Stage 1

This is of the tourist interest. It is the beautiful scenery or a heritage site that attracts visitors to explore the area. The number of visitors in stage I are small e.g. Blackpool before 1846. The area is underdeveloped because there are fewer facilities.

Stage 2

This is where facilities for tourist are provided. There are local inhabitants, the council or small organisation, sometimes commercial or sometimes a trust gets involved. It creates a

take-off in visitor numbers e.g. Nha Trang Vietnam.

Stage 3

The number of visitors here is increased because tourist facilities have been expanded.

Organisations and companies from outside the area come to invest e.g. Horse racing, golf.

Stage 5

The area is no longer at the e.g. Cyprus height of fashion, no longer interesting. There will have to be adjustments to meet the current recreational demands to be successful in the future e.g. Blackpool 1980s

Stage 6

Similar things are all over whilst it is necessary to change fashions. It targets new things to grow with the current market e.g.

Bournemouth starts to grow again.

5-The questionnaire

This section was done to find out how tourists enjoy Southend. There were seven questions dwelling on how good or bad parts of the resort, how they arrive in Southend either by coach, train, walking or with their own car, how old the most part of the tourists are and what attracts them to Southend.

What I did.

My job was to do the land use survey. I looked at streets, study the buildings their figure out what class it was in, be it upper, middle and lower class had modernised buildings

How it was done

This task was done by my peers. A number between 0-10 with 0 being the worst and 10 being the best of appearance amongst the environmental Quality checked are the state of repair of which their buildings were in, amusements games, amount of traffic that frequent Southend, street noise, if there were lots of litter around making the resort look dirty or clean. In the traffic survey there was not much to rate about it since there wasn't much pedestrians and vehicles to be seen in Southend, which could have been for lots reasons. All my friend had to do on this task is count the amount of traffic that went by. In the land use survey I checked out the streets with guesthouses or houses on it. Most of them were imprinted on signposts what class it was in so it made my work easy for me on some that was not written I had to figure it out by the state of which the buildings were built in e.g. modern doors, windows etc.

The Questionnaire in details

This chapter is about the questionnaire we used to find out more about Southend as a tourist resort. The questionnaire had to be straightforward with short and simple questions. There were not many questions asked since it is likely it would all not be answered, as people might not have time. The questionnaire was our way of acquiring first hand knowledge of how the resort was faring or what tourists thought of it. There were seven questions asked that was a compilation of the questions we asked in class compiled by our teacher.

How did you travel to Southend

The need for resorts to have excellent communication helps the growth or development of a resort. It has to be easier on tourists to get to the resort anytime with any source be it cars, trains, public transport or walking. Making communication easier and convenient on tourists to go to and fro is very important. Asking this question made us find out how tourists got to the resort.

Where do you live?

To find out if Southend was a real tourist attraction we had to find out how far people had come for Southend, whether the resort attracted only the locals, people all over Britain or around the world. In general we find out if the resort is good enough to generate holidaymakers from all over the world.

How old are you?

Even though this question might make people feel uncomfortable as it usually does we just had to find out how old most of the tourists are. Were there special attractions that drew a particular age group to the resort? My friends and I found out there were not many teenagers around, more of the elderly rather.

Why have you come to Southend?

There had to be features that attract people to Southend is it the beach, gardens, shops, amusement arcades, shops or even the restaurants. Most of the elderly preferred a quiet time in the gardens others liked to experience the famous longest pier in the world. I personally would come to Southend because of their shops. It had quite a few inexpensive items.

What are Southend's best and worst features?

These answers the question is Southend going down or still stands strong. Does it need major investments to renovate or need modern facilities, others might also think it has the best attractions and still find it a great place to holiday. It also determines what attraction most appeal to Southend's tourists and what totally put them off.

Our Sample.

Finally we gave people the chance to rate Southend's litter, restaurants, the beach, amusements, parking and traffic out of 1-5 with 1 being very poor and 5 excellent. It gave the tourists a chance to express their views on the environmental state Southend was in.

With this questionnaire we found an easy way to draw our statistics from on how the resort was developing.

Land use

In this section I will be explaining how Southend have used their land to attract tourist. What has been built on these lands, how land was chosen to build a particular service because there are things to consider when choosing land for a building e.g. scenery should be considered when choosing a land for a hotel.

Most hotels, guesthouse, theme park or amusement arcades attract more tourists when they are found along the seafront. People prefer the view of the seaside or ocean to that of a hotel situated behind two tall buildings or a busy and noisy street. Hotel rooms with a seaside or ocean view are expensive and even more difficult to book since most will be reserved for important visitors who tour the resort. It should be one of the points one should consider when choosing a site to build a hotel, guesthouse etc on. How far it is near to services should also be considered e.g. shops, restaurants; amusement centres should be in a convenient location to the tourist. If services are far off communication should be easy for tourists to commute to and from the nearest available services. The Royal

Mews, Western Esplanade, Alexandra Street is found along the seafront of Southend.

Tylers avenue, Chichester road, Weston road, Clarence Street, Cliff town road are examples of streets found in Southend that has no seaside view. These sites have no residential housing found along. The guesthouses or hotels found along these streets are cheap since it has no exotic view to offer its customers. Visitors that do not care much about views a hotel has to offer will use the services found here.

Southend being a large town with lots of tourist attractions on offer to visitors there is the Royals shopping centre and Central business district which is near to the seafront making it quite convenient for tourists to reach not most resorts have high streets right beside it.

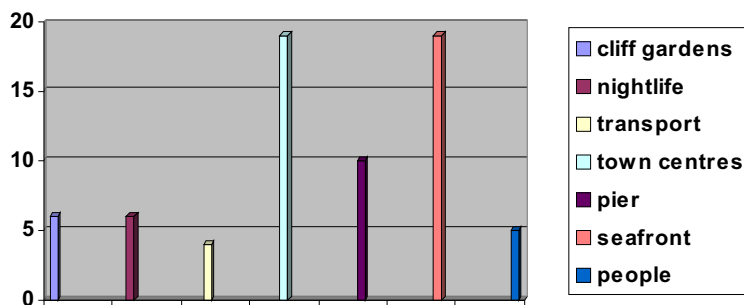
Since Southend needs the seafront to build on more tourist services that will attract visitors so residents with homes close to the seafront had to move further into town with the land being cheaper because it has no special scenery. In Southend the residential areas are found in the top and sides of town leaving the seafront for the purposes of tourists' services, examples of

*residential areas are Capel terrace, Hey Gate Avenue,
Nelson road, Cambridge etc.*

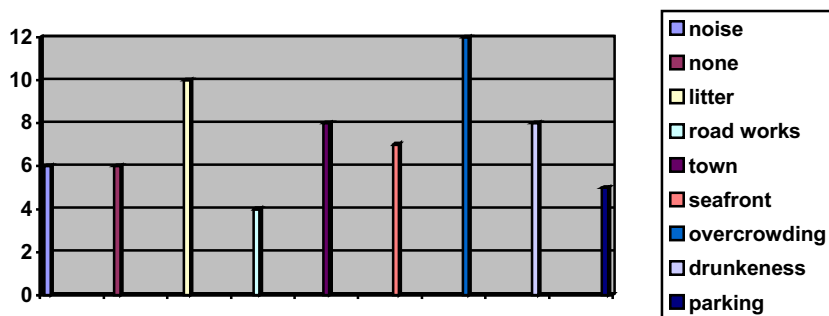
Results of the questionnaire.

These are the statistics we drew from the questionnaire conducted in Southend.

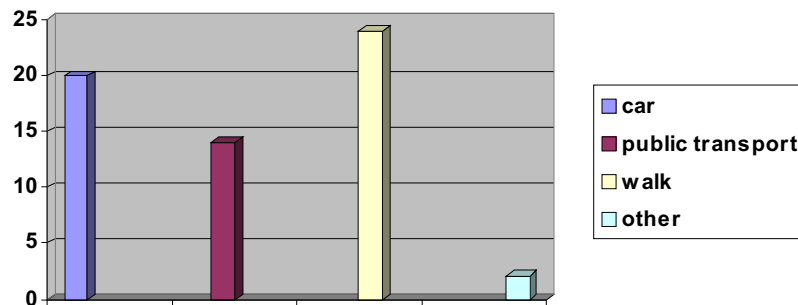
This graph shows Southend's best features with this graph we know most people thought it best features were the town centres that include shops and restaurants. The seafront rates high probably because of the shops, theme parks and amusements found along the seafront making it convenient for tourists.



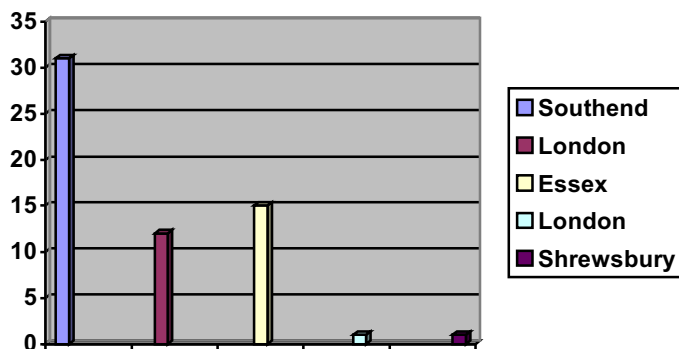
This shows the statistics of Southend's worst features. We can easily see from this data that their worst feature is overcrowding.



We also found out how tourists got to the resort with different forms of communication.



We also find out according to this graph where people live and how far they will come from to visit the resort.



This is the statistics drawn from people who rated the resort.

Feature	1	2	3	4	5	Total
Litter	17	9	18	10	6	60
Restaurants	3	3	30	15	2	60
Beach	10	11	19	10	10	60
Amusements	5	7	14	18	16	60
Parking	12	13	17	11	7	60
traffic	21	13	17	7	2	60

Analysis of EQI Southend.

This section analysis our results and all that we found on our trip to Southend. We found out;

- The resort is very well kept and looks nice.
- A nice appearance helps to attract tourists.
- There is a minimum amount of traffic around the seafront.
- Southend's high street that is close to the seafront helps to boost up their EQI rating for the area.
- Most of the areas rated over 61 were found close to the seafront and had the main attractions for the tourists.

Lastly Southend is a very developed town with its large shopping centre and bus high street. It is different in comparison to Sandown. Visiting the resort I noticed that Southend lacks hotels and guesthouses because most of its buildings have gone derelict and measures have not been taken to renovate it or the buildings have been used for other purposes. People with houses on the seafront sell off their homes along these areas to move into town where it is quieter with less noise around. Most of the areas that score less we will not are because they

have no sea view and are further into town with no convenient attractions around. Guesthouses found here are rather cheap, such areas do not really attract tourists as many might prefer beautiful scenery and easy access to attractions of any choice.

Images of Southend

This section analysis the images of what we saw in Southend and how it attracts or is convenient to tourists visiting the area.

Picture 1

This is the picture of Southend's theme park with rides for all ages. Tourists will be attracted to this site because it has a lovely view of the seafront. It has numerous rides e.g. roller coasters, train track, merry go-rounds. Basically the theme park is filled with rides for all ages saving adults with children the need to move from one place to the other. It also has a neat environment. Most British seaside resort has many theme parks to serve people of all and adds to the resorts attraction.

Picture 2

The pier is the only longest man made pier in the world. This serves as a major Southend attraction since people will come from all over Britain to see the pier. A train travels up and down the pier which takes about fifteen minutes and half an hour if one wants to walk. Since this pier is one of the main attractions the resort has to give it visitors a lot of money has been invested into it in order to keep the pier strong and in good shape for when tourists come visiting.

Picture 3

This is the main street along Southend's seafront. This main street serves as a great convenience for Southend visitors. Tourists get easy access to restaurants, casinos, shops and offers them parking space. The high street being close to the seafront also gives visitors a nice atmosphere and offers them numerous things in one place at once. There is not much traffic on weekdays along the street but there probably will be on weekends. We can also see from this picture that the seafront is kept really neat and there is not much litter to be seen around. Southend puts effort in how the resort looks to give tourists the impression of the resort being well maintained and kept well to their satisfaction.

Picture 4

This picture sees tourists having the advantage of services close enough for their convenience. They have disability services, parking and restrooms along the seafront's high street. Having services like pubs, hotels and amusement arcades close to the beach give tourists lovely scenery to enjoy themselves. Adults with children can watch their children play along the seafront whilst seated in these services. The resort does not see much of teenagers when it is a weekday or school term but rather in the summer or weekends.

EQI Results for Southend.

<i>Street name</i>	<i>EQI score out of 70</i>
<i>Scratton Road</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Wilson Road</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Cambridge Road</i>	<i>50</i>
<i>Alexandra Road</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Cliff Town Parade</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Chancellor Road</i>	<i>49</i>
<i>Heygate Avenue</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Pier Hill</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Royal Mews</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>York Road</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Portland Avenue</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Cricester Road</i>	<i>62</i>
<i>Quebec Avenue</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Hillcrest Road</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Toledo Road</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Queensway Road</i>	<i>57</i>
<i>Albert Road</i>	<i>56</i>
<i>Calrence Street</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Weston Road</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Clifftown Road</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Nelson Street</i>	<i>48</i>
<i>Clarence Road</i>	<i>54</i>
<i>Weston Road</i>	<i>53</i>

<i>Capel terrace</i>	62
<i>Devereux</i>	66
<i>Seafront (including theme park and amusement arcade).</i>	66
<i>Lucy Road</i>	61
<i>Marine Parade</i>	50
<i>Pleasant Road</i>	66
<i>Hartington Road</i>	57
<i>Asn walk</i>	64
<i>York Road</i>	56
<i>Hartington Road</i>	65
<i>Hartington Place</i>	63
<i>Herbert Grove</i>	64
<i>Tylers Avenue</i>	56
<i>Bus station and car park</i>	58
<i>Royals shopping centre</i>	60
<i>Central bus station</i>	68
<i>Market Place</i>	57
<i>Clarence Street</i>	60
<i>Central train station</i>	67
<i>Western Esplanade</i>	67
<i>Alexandra Street</i>	65
<i>Prittwell Square</i>	68
<i>Clifftown Parade</i>	67

Conclusion.

This section concludes my study of Southend by answer whether the hypothesis questions has been proven or not.

1. Is Southend a typical seaside resort?

This question aims to answer if Southend has special features that set it different or unusual from other resorts e.g. Blackpool. We have seen Southend has most of the basic tourist services for the satisfaction of visitors. It has theme parks, amusement arcades, restaurants, shops, accommodation etc. it has its own beach with safety measures taken to ensure safety for the swimmers and longest man made pier in the world.

However we will also notice differences that set the resort apart from others. The high street of Southend is located right next to the seafront. It serves tourist the advantage of having a variety of services at a setting. The shopping centre, restaurants, amusement arcades, theme parks, shops etc can be seen along the high street. The beach however is not a natural one. Southend's beach has been made from using shingle dredged from out at sea which also act as a coastal protection. Usually we will see resorts having natural and perfect beaches. Southend offers less accommodation for

visitors who would like to stay overnight. We will see fewer guesthouses, bed and breakfast and hotels. The palace which used to be the only first class hotel in Southend has been left derelict and has been used over the years to serve people with disabilities. This has set the resort back a great deal and is now seen mainly as a day-trippers resort.

2. Has Southend benefited from tourism?

This question will see me arguing for and against the resort with factors aiming to prove if the resort has benefited from it or not.

Speaking for it I will say the resort having scored high on the EQI rating system. This proves Southend takes care of its buildings and environment spending money to make it comfortable for visitors. The resort popularity is still gaining visitors from all over Britain earning it more money for other purposes such as renovations, helping to build the town and creating new and better attractions. Tourists who visit the resort will know how much Southend has invested in trying to create new facilities for their entertainment.

Although the resort looks invested in, not much can be said for accommodation. Visiting the resort I noticed how one of its great hotels 'the palace' has been left derelict and used over the years for other purposes

unlike what it was used for in the beginning. This accommodation problem has set the resort back as it is seen nowadays as more of a day trippers resort. The resort also has heavy traffic which could be quite tiring and unpleasant for tourists as most prefer convenience.

In conclusion I will say Southend has its beautiful attractions and its downfalls. However from the EQI results we know the resort is doing well as most tourists thought it had a beautiful and well kept environment and with good facilities and interesting attractions.

3. Does Southend fit into a land use model?

Lastly this hypothesis question aims to find out which land use model the resort falls into. The Burgess and Hoyt land use was made up for American cities during the 1930s and does not really apply to British seaside resorts. However I will say it fits into the Hoyt model because a development occurs along a line, usually a road, in the seaside resorts along the coast. It can also be said that it fits the Burgess model where better quality housing can be found further away from the centre. Other than that there is no model that befits Southend as it is a large town with a large CBD which would fit into a British city. However Robert Prosser developed a 'leisure, recreation and tourism' model

which was used to explain the development of seaside resorts and this is where Southend falls under with the pier dominating the resort and tourists attractions along the front.

Evaluation.

This chapter draws an end to my coursework, when it was started, measure that were taken to ensure it went successfully and lastly factors that could have improved it.

We were given less than five months to complete our coursework starting from the beginning of September. It had to include researches, maps, statistics, and hypothesis questions in which to sum up our subject and to decide on it. A field trip was also taken so we could get our questionnaires answered, statistics were drawn from this to give us first hand knowledge on how the resort was faring. However this was done during the school week. The period in which our field trip was taken to the resort was also in the weekday which is quite biased as there would not be the variety of tourists the coursework needed to draw our statistics from, therefore we encountered the locals and elderly probably out of work or just walking about. Should we have visited the resort on a weekend we would have drawn our survey from people of all kinds and from different locations. In short our drawn statistics is not relevant because our coursework is based more on

tourists rather than locals, shoppers or the elderly taking a walk round.

One of the most important factors to a seaside resort is the weather. Basically people prefer a warm sunny weather to a cold wet one. The fact that we visited the resort in autumn could be the reason why we did not find lots of tourists. This also affects the results we drew from having visit Southend. Had it been a hot sunny weather we did have had an entirely different audience rather than what we found. The few tourists we encountered tell us that people consider the weather before going out to places. People from far would think twice before going to a resort in a wet season during school or working hours. This tells us our questionnaire was answered by the locals and the shoppers, thus telling us it is not very accurate.

The weather having to affect tourists from visiting, this could also tell us some of the students were put off by the drowsy weather and so did not bother to correctly complete the questionnaire or other tasks. Students could have hurriedly rush it off or make up their answers in order to escape the unpleasant weather or move on to the resorts numerous attractions for their entertainment.

Personally I will say time did not provide us to go in depth into the subject. This could have improved the coursework. Had we also more time we could have visited the resort on a number of occasions to get mixed views and draw up a more accurate statistics on our survey? We could have also gone in the summer to give both students and tourists a much warmer environment in order not to do rush or made up works. Obviously the only problem that would rise will be students hating to do fieldwork during the summer but even that they can be ensured at it being a fun day for them after the work was completed. To have answered our hypothesis questions better we should have had the chance to visit other resorts in competition with Southend like Blackpool, Bournemouth or the Isle of Wight we could have seen how it compared and differed from them and if it is a typical seaside resort.

However we did finish the coursework with the help of researches, maps, a field trip, answered a hypothesis questions even with not enough time and through bad weathers.

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Other tourist destinations

As most tourists in the UK will prefer to stay in a familiar environment therefore taking their holidays in resorts around Britain, others will however like to explore resorts in other countries, cultures or take adventures.

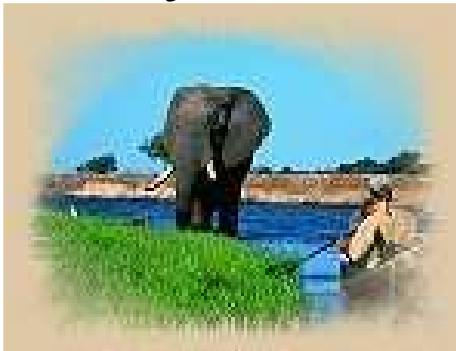
Disneyland is one resort that will appeal to people of all ages especially families. There are lots of interesting and fun things to be done with facilities and games to serve people of all ages. There are rides to go on, places of interest to visit, restaurants and the most famous things it is famous for is that tourists get to see people dressed up as story book characters.



The French Alps, this resort is found in France and is frequented by people who like the snow and like to ski in them. This place attracts adventurous people as it gives them chances too explore and enjoy their skiing.



South Africa



Africa is known mainly for its safaris, but South Africa has one of the most unspoiled, unmanaged and natural habitats to offer, with lodges and natural preserves this will attract wild life lovers.