

Introduction

We will be looking at a town in North-Wales. This town is called Llandudno. 200 years ago this town was a small fishing village with very few buildings. Now with its unique combination of Victorian style and Edwardian style, Llandudno is the largest holiday resort in Wales.

We will be investigating what type of houses and shops are in Llandudno and where these shops and houses are located. We will also be investigating where most of the pedestrians are on the high street. This will be done by doing a pedestrian-count.

To find out what type of houses Llandudno has, we will be split up into twelve groups, we will be given a map with a piece of paper showing pictures of houses and describing what they look like. We will be also be given another piece of paper showing codes given to different types of housing. On the map it will show us the directions we have to use to get to the starting point to the finishing point. Between the starting point to the finishing point, every 25 steps we will look at the house beside us and write down the code on a piece of paper. We do this until the space on the piece of paper has finished or if we get to our destination before we finish the page.

To find out what type of shops are on the high street in Llandudno (in the same groups that we are in), we will be given a map and on the map it will tell us what parts of the high street to investigate (this will be the highlighted part of the map). We will also be given a sheet of paper with symbols to describe what shops have which description. We will be investigating shops and stores on these two streets; "Mostyn Street" and "Mostyn Broadway". The map that we are given is a birds eye view of the high streets. On the map it shows small boxes along the high streets and in these small boxes we have to fill them in with symbols. E.g.:

1= Newsagents, Booksellers, Stationers.

2= Clothing, Shoes and Sports shops.

Etc...

To fill in these boxes we have to walk along the highlighted path on the map and look at every shop in the area that we are investigating. And depending on what the shops description is we have to fill in these boxes with a symbol that matches the shops description.

We will also be looking at a retail park.

Aims

- 1) To find out what type of houses are in Llandudno.
- 2) To find out what type of shops are in Llandudno.
- 3) To find out what the environment is like in Llandudno.
- 4) To find out what type of industries are in Llandudno.
- 5) To find out what are the names of the big hotels in Llandudno and where they are located.
- 6) To find out what the community think of the entertainment in Llandudno.
- 7) To find out where the community normally shop in Llandudno.
- 8) To find out what type of transport the community uses in Llandudno.
- 9) To find out what area does the community live in.
- 10) To find out what type of jobs the community has in Llandudno.
- 11) To find out what age groups are in Llandudno.
- 12) To find out how often the community come to the high street in Llandudno.
- 13) To find out what the high street is used for the community in Llandudno.
- 14) To find out what centres are used by the community and by the tourists all over the United Kingdom.
- 15) To find out what does community of Llandudno think of the town.
- 16) To find out where most of the pedestrians are located on the high street.
- 17) To find out if the community of Llandudno use the retail park.
- 18) To study Llandudno as a retail and tourist centre.
- 19) To establish Llandudno's sphere of centre.
- 20) To identify the land use patterns of Llandudno.
- 21) To identify the extent of the CBD in Llandudno.
- 22) To look at the role of the retail park.
- 23) To look whether the CBD consists of local and chain order shops
- 24) To look the CBD of Llandudno fits into the urban land use model.
- 25) To find out how often the people will visit the Llandudno.
- 26) To study the parking facilities available in Llandudno.

Hypothesis

- 1) Most of the houses will be after the CBD and the hotels.
- 2) Most of the shops and hotels will be in the CBD.
- 3) There will be more pollution, noise, congestion, adverts, signs and litter on in the CBD.
- 4) There will be more vegetation, dereliction, open space and better air quality in the outer parts of the town.
- 5) There will be more pedestrians on the high street near the big stores (e.g. Marks and Spencer) than the smaller shops.
- 6) Most of the nice, big hotels are near the beach.
- 7) Most tourists will be in the CBD or the beach.
- 8) There will be a lot of tourists in Llandudno.
- 9) Other houses towards centre of town are in zone 1.
- 10) Clear zones of residential, retail services are found in Llandudno.
- 11) Pedestrian flow is greatest at centre of CBD. E.g. chain stores, cluster towards centre of CBD.
- 12) The retail park and CBD will have an impact on the shoppers.

Background Information

200 years ago Llandudno was originally a fishing village with very few buildings. Now with its unique combination of Victorian style and Edwardian stylishness, Llandudno is the largest holiday resort in Wales. It stands on a peninsula jutting out into the Irish Sea, between the twin headlands of the Great Orme and Little Orme. With two wonderful beaches, the award winning North Shore and the quiet, sand dunned West Shore. Despite Llandudno's other attractions, the town has still kept its Victorian and Edwardian stylishness and magnificence.

Llandudno was rapidly becoming a very popular tourist resort. So therefore it wasn't long before local businessmen thought of an idea. The idea was to build a cable tramway . 15 months later construction work had started at the foot of Great Orme. Then the line was declared by the Board of Trade. On the 31st of July, the first car moved off from Victoria Station, to the sound of the town band playing "God save the King"

On the 31st of July 2002 the Great Orme Tramway had celebrated its 100th anniversary. Yet each year thousands of people still take vast amounts of pleasure in travelling to the summit of the Great Orme in an original early twentieth century tramcar.

150 years ago Lord Mostyn bought the land and laid out a grid of roads and sold plots. Hotels were also built 150 years ago. Some of these are called "Crown Hotel" and "St . Georges Hotel".

The Central Business was built behind the big hotels. The hotels in front of the CBD stretch out for 2 Kilometres.

Different types of people stayed at different parts of the town, such as the;

Posh people would stay in the expensive hotels near the seaside.

The middle class people would stay in the middle classed hotels behind the CBD.

And the lower class people would stay in hotels with slate roofs, near train stations.

The houses in Llandudno are made out of terracotta tiles for the roof. These were built in the 1920's to the 1930's.

Council estates were on the South side of the town and posh houses were on the South-East of the town. These were introduced in the 1950's to the 1960's.

In the 1980's to the 1990's the green spaces in the town were filled with retail development and houses this was called the "Urban Infield".

Between 1860 and 1960, there was a rapid growth. Since 1960 the population has rapidly gone down. One of the reasons for this is because the people that live in the town prefer to live abroad. The population is about 20,000 in Llandudno.

The pictures below show you what the Grand Hotel looks like:

The pictures on the next page show what some of the houses in Llandudno look like:

Here is a picture of a
house in Llandudno
with terracotta roof
tiles.

Here is a picture of a
modern house in
Llandudno.

Here is a picture of
what some of the
flats in Llandudno
look like.

Here is a picture of a
small corner shop
located on the outer
part of Llandudno.

Retail Park

In the 1980's, people wanted to shop in retail parks.

Some of the shops in the retail park in Llandudno are listed below:

Asda (with good car park)	B/Q
MFI	Quick Save
Iceland	Curry's
Harvey	Comet
Allied Carpets	Argos
Homebase	JJB Sports
McDonalds (with drive through)	Cineworld

All the shops listed above are 1 story buildings.

Because of all these shops, butchers have decreased by 50%.

Also because of the retail park, there are no more fishmongers, hardware shops, greengrocers and fruit mongers because you can get all these things from the retail park.

Above the picture shows just one of the shops in the retail park.
Below shows what the car park looks like in the retail park.

Above the pictures shows 2 different banks (Lloyds Bank and Nationwide)
Below the pictures show 2 of the main shops on the high street (Marks and Spencer and British Home Stores (Bhs))

Above the picture shows some more shops on the high street.
Below the picture shows some factories.

The Development of Llandudno

200 years ago Llandudno was originally a small fishing village with very few buildings. This town is located at the very foot of Great Orme. 150 years ago, this area of flat land between Great Orme and the mainland was bought by Lord Mostyn.

In 1849 the land was divided into 176 lots, and was up for auction.

In the 1850's the first hotels had opened and were along the North Beach.

In 1858 a railway line was built. It was called Llandudno Junction and was on the London to Holyhead main line. Then 17 years later the pier was opened for steamer traffic.

In the 1880's the development accelerated with the increasing number of people given holiday entitlement. And then the population reached 7,300 in 1891.

The development of the town had been taken place on a "grid iron" pattern typical of a Victorian town planning. This grid iron pattern had 2 axes. The first axis was Mostyn Street (West-East (the main shopping street)) and the second axis was Gloddaeth Avenue, a broad boulevard linking the West and the North beaches. It was planned that Gloddaeth Avenue was to be lined up with fashionable hotels and assembly rooms. It was also planned that the West Beach would develop as successfully as the North Beach. The North Beach had Britain's widest and most spacious promenade. Britain's class structure was clear in the way the resort was laid out:

The promenade of the North had large stylish hotels for the upper-middle classes who were met at the station by horse-drawn carriages. The Grand Hotel at the entrance to the pier was the best of the lot.

At the foothills of the Great Orme were the large hotels for the middle classes.

Inward from the station and the town were boarding houses for the "artisan" classes (today we would say skilled manual classes).

Thousands of tourists and day-trippers would come to the town by train or by steamer from the towns of Merseyside to Lancashire.

From 1914-1918 the First World War stopped the resorts development. After the war most families were left without fathers because they had been captured or died in the war. Because of this there was high unemployment and economic recession meant that the town never really recovered. In the 1920's to the 1930's, the area towards the West Beach was developed to a residential area.

From 1939 to 1945, the Second World War halted further development. But in the 1950's Llandudno saw the crowds return. The 1960's and 1970's saw the growth of package holiday abroad. A wet week in Llandudno has limited attraction compared to the guaranteed sun of the hotels and guest houses soon emptied.

In the 1980's Llandudno saw the attempt to adapt the town to become a service centre rather than a clapped out resort:

Aberconwy Conference Centre is the main venue for North Wales.

Marks and Spencer open as first in North Wales.

Victoria Centre and undercover shopping mall opens in 1994 in Mostyn Street.

Mostyn's Champneys Retail Park opens in 1995.

Now many of the hotels have been converted into holiday flats and retirement homes. The remaining hotels rely on OAP groups on cheap deals and weekend accommodation on the edge of Snowdonia National Park. The strict planning codes meant that the Victorian structure has been preserved and prevented from becoming shabby and ruined and this itself is a selling point.

On the whole Llandudno has been a successful in adapting to the changing circumstances.

Methods

1) How to find out what types of houses are in Llandudno:

- 1) Follow the highlighted route on this map into the centre of Llandudno starting from your drop off point.
- 2) You will be working on the left hand side or the right hand side of the road.
- 3) Every 25 paces stop and identify the type of land use using the codes that have been given to you. Remember to record this on a results sheet provided.
- 4) Every 100 paces carry out an environmental evaluation of the area and record the housing type and age.
- 5) Meet at Lloyds Bank, on the corner of Moston Street.

2) How to find out what types of shops are in Llandudno:

- 1) On the map or maps you are given there should be shapes of the shops along the high street.
- 2) There are codes on another piece of paper. These codes represent the types of shops there are.
E.g.
1= Newsagents, booksellers and stationers
2= Clothing, shoes and sports shops...etc.
By using these codes, as you are walking along the highlighted area on the map, label each shop along the high street.
- 3) Continue this until the shops on the highlighted area have been filled in.

3) How to do the pedestrian count:

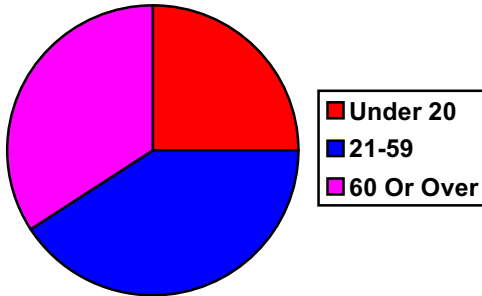
- 1) At precisely 1:55 p.m. go to the destination you have been given to do the pedestrian count.
- 2) Then at precisely at 2:00 p.m., stand straight and look forward then start counting the pedestrians that walk past you, on you side of the road.
- 3) 5 minutes later stop counting.
- 4) Then the number you have counted up to should be your final result for the pedestrian count.

4) How to do the questionnaire:

- 1) On the sheet that has been given to you there are questions.
- 2) Pick a pedestrian at random and ask them nicely if they have a couple of minutes to ask them some questions (if they ask why explain to them that you are from Caterham High School in Essex (if they ask where's that say next to London) and you're here because you are doing coursework on Llandudno).
- 3) Start asking them the questions that are given on the sheet of paper.
 - 4) And write the answers down on the results sheet.

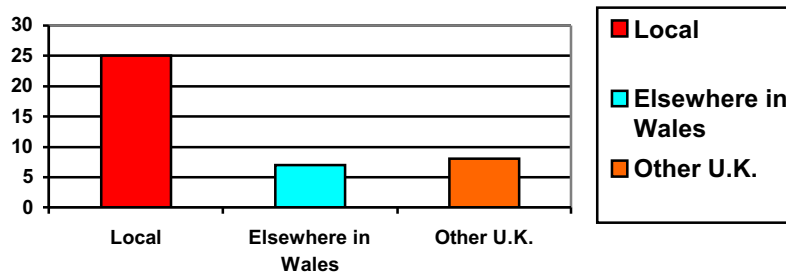
Results

Age Groups in Llandudno



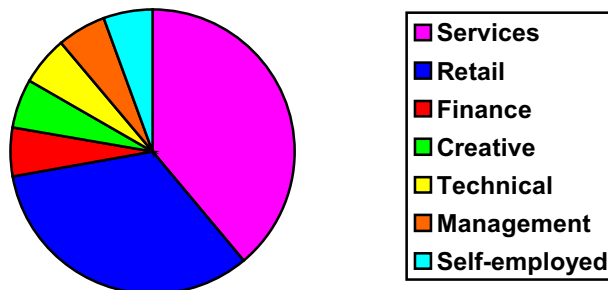
The pie-chart above shows the types of age groups that live in Llandudno. Statistically there are more 21-59 years old people living in Llandudno than any other age group.

Residence in Llandudno



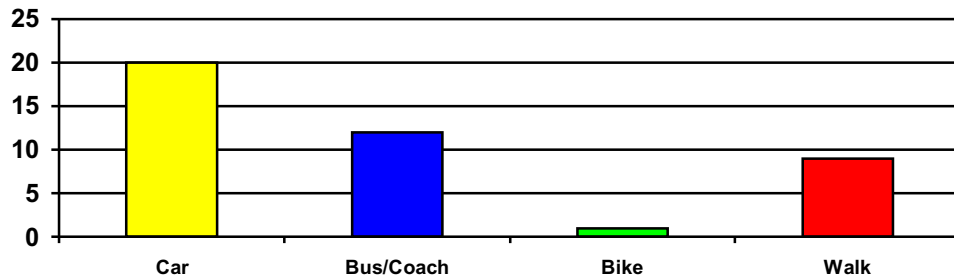
This graph shows what type of residence is in Llandudno. This graph also shows that a lot of tourists come to Llandudno.

Types of Employment in Llandudno



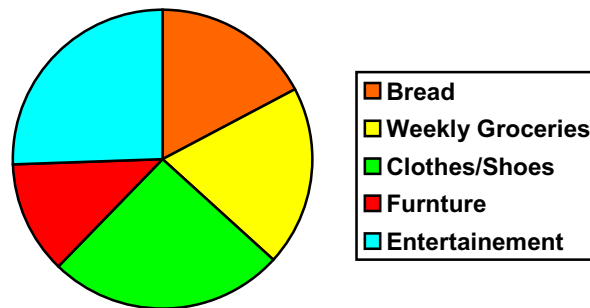
This pie-chart shows the types of employment in Llandudno.

What Type of Transport Does the Residence of Llandudno use.



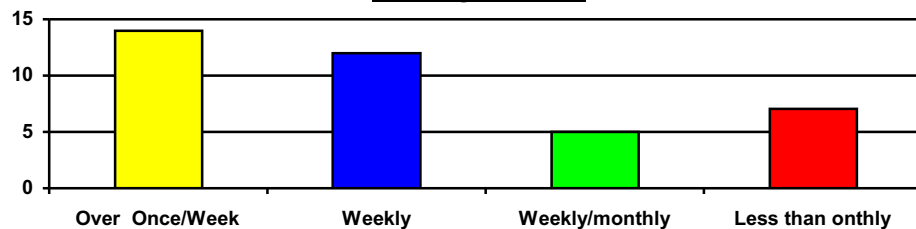
We asked 42 people what transport they use to get to the high street. 20 people said they use car, 12 people said they use the bus or coach, 1 person said they travelled by bike and 9 people said they walk it.

What is Llandudno Used for by the Community



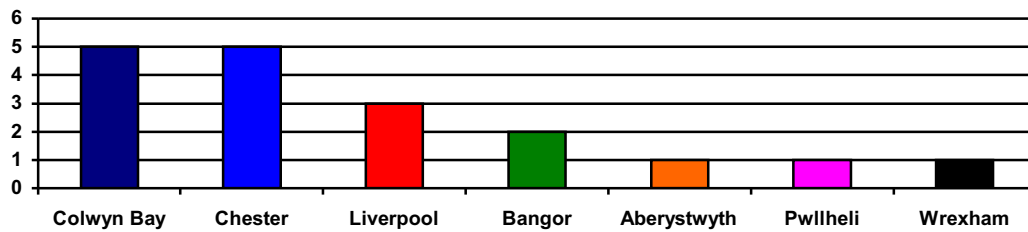
This pie-chart shows what Llandudno is mostly used for by the community.

How Often Does the Community of Llandudno go to the High Street



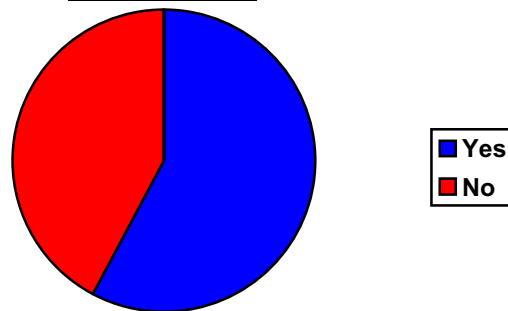
We asked 38 people how often they come to Llandudno to visit the high street. 14 people said more than once a week, 12 people said weekly, 5 people said weekly/monthly and 7 people said less than monthly.

Other Centres Used by the Community of Llandudno



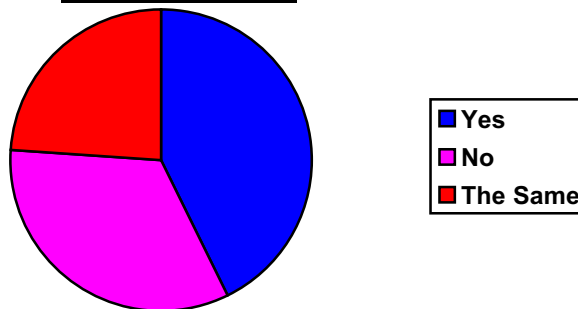
This graph shows other centres used by the community over the United Kingdom. We asked 18 people what other centres they use over the United Kingdom. 5 people said Colwyn Bay, 5 people said Chester, 3 people said Liverpool, 2 people said Bangor, 1 person said Aberystwyth, another person said Pwllheli and another person said Wrexham.

How Many People use the Retail Park in Llandudno



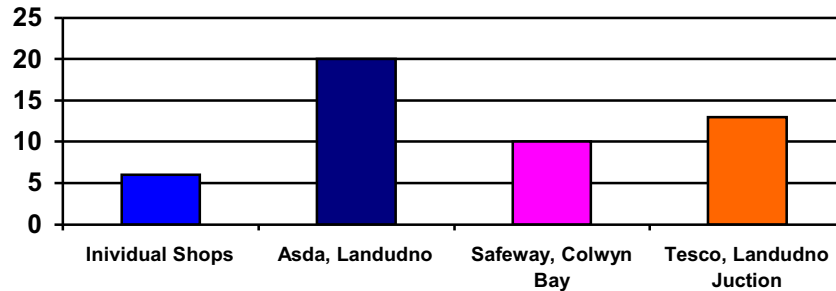
This pie-chart shows the results for the question we asked to 38 people if they use the retail park or not. 57.9% said yes and 42.1% said no.

How Many People use Llandudno's Centre More as a Result



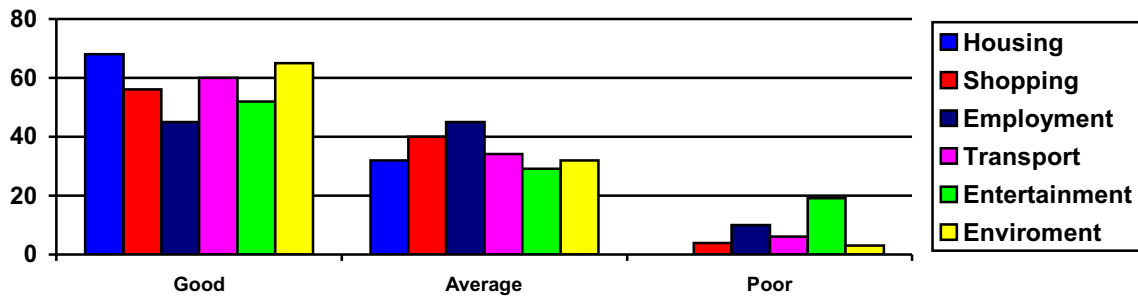
This pie-chart shows how many people in Llandudno think of Llandudno's Centre more as a result. We asked 21 people this question. 42.9% said yes, 33.3% said no and 23.8% said the same.

Where Does the Community of Llandudno do Their Main Shopping



This graph shows, out of the 39 people that we asked 6 people shop at individual shops, 20 shop at Asda, 10 shop at Safeway and 13 shop at Tesco.

What Does the Community of Landudno Think of Llandudno



This graph shows what the community think of Llandudno. The answers are given percentage.

Justifications

Using a Map

- 1) The map acts as a guide.
- 2) It helps to overcome troubles like missing some places out.
- 3) It helps us to travel along the highlighted path without getting lost or making a wrong turn.
- 4) The maps help us to do most things correctly.
- 5) It helps us to know how far away we are from the CBD.

Every 25 double paces we are taking the environmental evaluation. There must be a reasonable amount of distance from each and every house. We are taking environmental evaluation because we want to see whether the housing and land, use patterns to fit into the urban land use model.

We are given a place on the map of a high street to investigate what services and shops are in those areas. We are also given a piece of paper with codes. We are given a block and also we had given a block where we should look at every shop or service and decide which category to put in. We are entering the key number in the result sheet is to give a good neat sketch of the town centre.

In the groups that we are in we will be given a spot on the high street where we have to do a pedestrian count. We are doing a pedestrian count because it enables us to know how many people visit the area (of where we are doing the pedestrian count) is. We are also taking a survey in Llandudno because we want to find out by the communities opinions about Llandudno (e.g. what is the town used for, how often do people use the town...etc).

How Could of I Improved my Results?

- 1) Doing more samples.
- 2) Taking the pedestrian count at different times.
- 3) Use more people in for the survey.
- 4) Counting the pedestrians for a longer time.
- 5) Compare Llandudno with other towns.
- 6) Doing the pedestrian counts on different days.

Limitations

1) Air Pollution

This is quite difficult to find out because some houses have garages. In the garages there might be petrol, gas or oil fumes coming out of it. Because of these fumes it affects the results for air pollution. If the smell is strong enough it can also affect other areas, even though they do not have garages because you will still be able to smell the fumes. Another way air pollution can be effected is if there is a bad smell coming from someone's house, because they might be cooking or something might have got burnt.

2) Noise Pollution

This can be affected if there are road works in the area. This can also be affected if there is someone redecorating there house or fixing it in the area. Another way noise pollution can affect the area is if the house is not so faraway from the high street, because the high street is a popular road so there is a lot of traffic therefore a lot of traffic makes noise.

3) Congestion

This can be affected if a road is blocked off thus converted traffic to another road. Another way this can be affected is if there are road works. The road works can either block off roads or make two sets of traffic have to use one side of the road by putting an extra set of traffic lights.

4) Pedestrian Count

This is affected because it is very difficult to count the hundreds of pedestrians going past you in 5 minutes. This is because there might be a smaller person walking in line with a taller person, which means that you might not be able to see the smaller person.

This will also be affected if you lose count without realising. Another way this can be affected is if we count someone twice. This can happen if someone walks past you then they walk back, again going past you.

5) Survey

This can be affected because if someone is being surveyed they might just answer half the questions and then walk off.

Analysis

In Llandudno I found out a lot of things. For all my aims I have answers for them and I have also found out some extra things.

In different parts of the town there are different types of housing. The houses closest to the CBD are big and have big front gardens. These houses are detached houses and they have their own porch. Some of these big houses are semi-detached houses. Some of the semi-detached houses have been fused together to make hotels. The houses in the outer part of the town are small with no front gardens and they have terracotta roof tiles. The houses are a row of terraced, semidetached houses. All these small houses connect each other until a road breaks the chain of houses. One of the flats I saw was a 2 story building. These flats can be seen on page 5.

There are so many different types of shops in Llandudno. Some of these shops are called Marks and Spencer (page 7), British Home Stores (Bhs (page 7)), Barnacles and Inter Sport.

There are a lot of restaurants, souvenir and clothes and shoe shops on the high street. All the main shops and stores are in the CBD behind the beach. The two main streets in the CBD which have all the shops and stores are called "Mostyn Street" and "Mostyn Broadway".

The environment in Llandudno is best in the outer part of the town. The environment gets worst from the outer part of the town to the inner part of the town. From the outer part of the town the total environmental evaluation is 62. In the inner part of the town the total environmental evaluation is 78. As you can see from the outer part to the inner part of the town the environmental evaluation mark increased by 16. This can be seen on page 19. This is because the outer part of the town has less vegetation, open space and air quality than the inner part of the town.

The paving in Llandudno is ok in the outer part but it is a lot better in the inner part of the town. When I was investigating what the paving was like, there were a couple bumps and cracks on it. There were only bumps and cracks on the outer part of the town. The paving in the inner part of the town was excellent and there were no bumps or cracks and the paving. The paving was completely even on this part of the town. The outer part of the town was marked as 5 for its paving and the inner part of the town was marked 10. This shows that from the outer to the inner part of the town the paving score increased by 5.

In Llandudno the litter score was very good. This shows that people care for there town. The litter mark for the outer part of the town was marked 9. The litter mark for the inner part of the town was marked 8. This shows that the litter mark decreased by 1.

There was hardly any dereliction in the town. The dereliction mark was 10 at the beginning and 10 at the end. But unfortunately there mark for dereliction was 5. Where it was 5 is where the playground was.

There is hardly any open space in the area I investigated. The only place where there was open space was where the flats and factories were. The mark at the beginning for open space was 0 and at the end it was 0. This means the place that I investigated was very poor for its open space. All the adverts and signs were small and unobtrusive.

The air quality in Llandudno was quite good. On the outer part of the town the air quality was marked 6. On the inner part of the town the air pollution was marked 8. This shows that from the outer part of the town to the inner part of the town the air quality increased by 2 marks.

The noise pollution was quietest at the outer part of the town because there was not much congestion than the inner part of the town. The congestion mark was 10 for the inner and 6 for the outer. The noise pollution was 9 for the inner and 6 for the inner.

There is not much vegetation on the outer part of the town but there is some in the inner part of the town. The vegetation mark for the outer is 0 and the vegetation mark for the inner is 6. This shows that from the outer part of the town to the inner part of the town the vegetation mark increased by 6 marks.

All the things to do with the environmental evaluation can be found on page 19.

When I was investigating what type of houses there are in Llandudno, I came across some types of industries. These industries were located half way from the CBD and the outer part of the town. The types of industries I saw were factories. There is a picture of the factories on page 8. But I could not investigate further about the factory because it was out of bounds.

All of the big hotels are in front of the CBD but behind the beach. One of these big hotels is called the "Grand Hotel". This hotel is located on the pier. The hotel was built 150 years ago and is one of Llandudno's best hotels.

We asked the community several things to do with our project.

We asked them what they used the town for, why do they come to the town, what they think of the retail park etc...

We had to find out where most of the pedestrians are located on the high street and we did. Most of the pedestrians are located near the big stores like Marks and Spencer. This can be shown on page 20.

I have found out that the land use in the Llandudno is in the distinct zones. This is because there will be a small amount of houses near the industrial zones. This is due to air pollution. The houses found in the industrial zones will be very cheap. This can be easily seen by Borges and Hoyt urban land use models. The owners of the houses, found in the industrial zones are most likely that there will be the labours working in the industries.

I have found out that Llandudno has a large sphere of influence because the ranges of the service are very high and also the town centre has got both high and low threshold population.

I have found out that the CBD in the Llandudno has got some good parking facilities. There is a good car park in the retail park that people use. In the outskirts of Llandudno there is a place called Conwy Castle. A lot of tourists go to visit this tourist attraction . another tourist attraction is the beach and the pier in Llandudno.

I have found out that the size of the CBD is very big and very long, because so many villages and towns around Llandudno have influenced it and also the tourist has visited it.

I have discovered that the CBD has a mixture of chain stores and local shops. This is because the shops and chain stores are closer to residential areas so that the people would prefer shopping the daily stuff in a local shop in the CBD.

In my survey I asked the community what they think of the entertainment in Llandudno. 65% they thought it was good, 32% said average and 3% said poor, so statistically most of the town thinks the entertainment in Llandudno is good.

These results can be shown on pages 15 and 17.

I also asked the community where they do their shopping. 6 people said in Individual shops, 20 people said Asda, 10 said Safeway and 13 said Tesco.

This shows that most people do their shopping at Asda in Llandudno.

I found out that most of the community of Llandudno prefer to use car as a transport. I had asked 42 people this question and 20 people said they prefer to use car.

This can be shown on pages 13 and 16.

We had to find out what type of age groups live in Llandudno. Statistically there are more 21-59 year olds than any other age group. This can be shown on pages 12 and 16.

There are 7 types of employment in Llandudno; these are services, retail, finance, creative, technical, management and self-employment. Services are the most common employment in Llandudno.

This can be shown on page 12 and 16.

We did a survey on how many people use the retail park in Llandudno and 57.9% said yes and 42.1% said no. This can be shown on pages 14 and 17.

We also asked if people think that the retail park was more of a result. 42.9% said yes, 33.3% said no and 23.8% said the same. This can be shown on page 14 and 17.

Another question we asked is if the community of Llandudno use any other centres. There were 7 others named by 18 people. To find out what these others were go to page 14 or 16.

The community was asked how many times they visit the high street and most of them said over once a week. This can be shown on page 13 and 16. The town is used for bread, weekly groceries, clothes/shoes, entertainment and furniture. This can be shown on page 13 and 16.

Conclusion

At the beginning of my coursework I had made 12 predictions on what I think would happen. Now I am going to explain my predictions, saying if I was right or wrong. I am also going to explain if I was right or wrong is well.

My first prediction was most of the houses will be after the CBD. Most of the houses will be after the CBD, because the CBD is not a residential area.

My second prediction was most of the shops will be in the CBD. As you can see my prediction was right. Most of the shops are in the CBD because; most of the shops are not in residential areas.

My third prediction was there will be more noise, pollution, signs, adverts, litter and congestion in the CBD. My prediction was right because there are more cars travelling in the CBD than residential areas. Therefore the more cars and area has the more noise and pollution there is.

My fourth prediction is that there will be more vegetation, dereliction, open space and better air quality on the outer part of the town. Not all of these predictions were correct, because there was more vegetation in the inner part of the town than the outer.

My fifth prediction was that most pedestrians will be located at the big stores (e.g. Marks and Spencer). As you can see I predicted correctly. This is because the big main stores are popular and everyone has heard of them.

My sixth prediction said that all the big hotels will be near the beach. My prediction was correct.

My seventh prediction was most tourists will be near the beach or in the CBD. My prediction was correct because the CBD and the beach are two types of tourist attractions.

My eighth prediction is there will be a lot of tourists in Llandudno. For this prediction I was correct. This can be shown because a lot of people who I surveyed were tourists.

My ninth prediction was other houses towards the centre of town are in zone 1. This is another prediction that was correct.

My tenth prediction was that clear zones of residential, retail services are found in Llandudno. This is another prediction which is true.

My eleventh prediction was that pedestrian flow is greatest at CBD. This is because the pedestrians go to a lot of chain stores. As you can see this is another prediction that is correct.

My last prediction was that the retail park in Llandudno will have impact on the shoppers. This was another prediction that came true because when I was interviewing pedestrians some of them said that they like the retail park.

As you can see almost all of my predictions came true apart from one.

How Could I Have Improved These Results

- 1) I could have done these results on the weekend because the weekend is slightly busier.
- 2) If we had more time that way we could ask more questions and carry out more investigations.
- 3) This could have been repeated every weekend for 4 weeks to see if the response of the tourists differed.

In my course-work I did come across some difficulties. Some of these difficulties were when I was writing down symbols for the different shops there were more shops on the street than on the map and so that was difficult to fill in.

Another difficulty I came across is when my partner filled in the environmental evaluation recording sheet wrong, and it took me some time trying to fix it which I have done now.

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Appendix