



The University of Hong Kong

GEOG3028: Overseas field trip
Field Trip Report

Title of Report:

An assessment on the roles of national parks in U.K.

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Introduction

In late July, I and other classmates have visited United Kingdom for the field trip held annually by the geography department. During the field trip, we have visited many places for different geographical themes. For example, we have visited the city center of Manchester, Port Sunlight and Saltaire about urban planning and redevelopment. We have been to Blackpool and Alton Towers for the topic of leisure and tourism in geography. We have also been to Yorkshire Dales, Snowdonia and Peak District for the real situation in national parks as well as topic in physical geography.

In this report I have selected national parks as my topic. I will give a full answer to the role of the national parks in United Kingdom. I will first try to answer the role British national parks play. And secondly I will try to assess their roles: whether the national parks can really carry out these roles successfully? What are the limiting factors and how it can be avoided? And relevant examples will be applied in answering the question using my experience in visiting Peak District National Park (on 18/7), Yorkshire Dales National Park (on 20/7) and Snowdonia National Park (on 26/7). See Appendices II for the place we have visited.

Definition of national parks

Before answering to the questions above, we have to identify the key subject in the report – national parks. So what national parks mean? How are they different from other protected area and national reserve?

There are different definitions from different sources concerning national parks. From dictionaries, it means “a tract of land declared public property by a national government with a view to its preservation and development for purposes of recreation and culture¹”. Here it defines national parks with two major properties. Firstly, there must be a tract of land owned by national government (national). Secondly, the purpose of this extensive tract of distinctive countryside² area belongs to preservation and recreation (parks). Altogether it forms the phase “national parks”.

There are also definitions of national parks from books and other publication.

¹ Definition from www.dictionary.com.

² Edwards, R., 1991. Fit for the future: a Review of the National Parks. *The Planner*, 77(40): 46.

Wright and Mattson (1996) define national parks as “special places where people go for spiritual, cultural and physical renewal”³. Under the classification from International Union for Conservation of Nature and Nature Resources, it categories national parks as “relatively large areas that contain representative samples of major natural regions, features, or scenery, where plant and animal species, geomorphological sites, and habitats are of special scientific, educational and recreational interest⁴”.

Though we have different definitions from different source, we can still conclude some similarities among these definitions. Firstly, national parks are place reserved for preservation (first definition). It protects area from human interference and destruction. Secondly, it is area for recreation, and public visit it as a purpose of spiritual renewal (second definition). Finally, national parks are designed for educational and professional purposes (third definition). Unique features and special scenery can be observed throughout these parks.



Fig 1: A scene in front of the visitor center in Yorkshire National Park. Local information and leaflet can be collected in the visitor center freely to promote tourism and recreation.



Fig 2: A photo taken in Peak District National Park showing a gate to restrict public assesses. The primary reason for the gate is to protect private properties, and of course, it prevents human disturbance and pollution.

³ Wright R. G. and Mattson D. J., 1996. The Origin and Purpose of National Parks and Protected Areas. *National parks and protected areas: their role in environmental protection*. Boston: Blackwell Science. p. 3

⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 5. It is pointed out that national parks may differ from scientific reserve/strict nature reserve in term of that (i) national parks are relatively larger in area; (ii) it contains recreational purposes; (iii) the reasons for the establishment is not primarily for protecting uniqueness or rarity.



Fig 3: A snapshot in Snowdonia National Park. In the picture we can observe the formation of floodplain, levees and meanders, which are of great geographical and educational interest.



Fig 4: The location of national parks in England. Extracted from leaflet collected from Peak District National Park.

During the trip in U.K., I can observe some of the characteristics described by the above definitions. Many measures to protect the landscape can be seen such as restriction in vehicle access to avoid pollution. Forestry and mining are also prohibited in national parks. Visitor centers providing useful local information can also be located easily in national parks; hostels and motels can also be found easily in national parks for the purposes of public recreation. Scenery with great educational value can also be seen during our visit in Peak District and Snowdonia National Park. Lectures by professional are also provided to give information about the local to educate the public the situation of the national park. The typical example of this is our visit to the Loosehill Hall in the Peak District National Park, we are given a lecture the information in the locality and some history of British national parks.

Major roles of national parks in U.K.

British national parks have relatively short history than other nations in the world. It was built after the Second World War, in which Britain was severely damaged in the battle. With the increasing working pressure in modern world, there is also a need for providing leisure and recreation, and to allow people in towns and cities to enjoy fresh air in countryside. As a result, the first British national park was established in 1951 – the Peak District National Park⁵.

So are the roles taken by the British national parks the same as the definition we

⁵ All these historical background are from leaflets collected from The Peak District National Park.

have given above? Unlike other national parks in the world, the definition found in the dictionaries does not apply in the situation in United Kingdom – most of the national parks in are not publicly owned. Instead, most of the land within the British national parks is in private properties⁶. The National Park Authority was once an independent and voluntary authority before 1995, and was reformed to administer the affairs of each of the national parks after all. (Problems arising from this situation will be discussed later)

How about the other points made in the definition? According to the documents collected from Loosehill Hall at the Peak District National Park, the Environmental Act of 1995 provided Peak District National Park Authority with legal power carries out two major duties as: (i) conserving and enhancing the natural beauty, wildlife and cultural heritage; (ii) promoting opportunities for the understanding and enjoyment of their special qualities. In the other words, the British national parks carry two roles including environmental conservation and serving the public.

(a) Conserving the environment

Firstly, it conserves the environment. The national parks in United Kingdom play this role by not only protection of fine scenery but maintaining natural environment qualities⁷. Many measures have been done to ensure environmental qualities. For example, mining and forestry are prohibited within the national parks. Farmers are given grants and subsidies to avoid over-cultivation and over-grazing. Planning, agreement and maintenance are also made to ensure the well being of wildlife, archaeology and architectural heritage throughout the park.

Nevertheless no concrete example of how these works have been implemented can be cited as the trip did not pay much attention on what in reality the national park authority have done to ensure environmental qualities. However, in the homepage of the Peak District National Parks introduces some of the role that they have actually taken: for example, rare wildlife such as Alpine Pennycress and Mountain Pansy are protected⁸.

(b) Serving the public

⁶ From leaflets available in the Peak District National Park.

⁷ Edwards, R., 1991. *op cit.*, 46.

⁸ http://www.peakdistrict-tourism.gov.uk/peakdistrict/pg1_bd2.htm



Fig 5: People come to national parks for the purpose of hiking. Picture extracted from leaflets collected from the visitor center in Snowdonia National Park.

Another role British national parks play is to serve the public by providing recreation and enhancing public understanding. John Dower's report *National Parks in England and Wales* described that it is a "national purpose that, at so modest a cost, offer so large a prospect of health-giving happiness for the people"⁹. British national parks function these roles by: tourism attractions are found within the national parks to welcome visitors. Sport activities such as hiking, cycling, rock climbing, canoeing, camping and caravanning are welcomed. The National

Park Authority further organized variety of activities to attract tourists. According to Dower (1945), all these attraction are to "refresh their [people's] minds and spirits and exercise their bodies in a peaceful setting of natural beauty"¹⁰.

Not only providing recreation to the public, the national parks in U.K. also serve as promoting understanding of the public. It is pointed out that enhancing public understanding is very important to the role of British national parks because the promotion of understanding is included not only because this enhances enjoyment but also because it confers a sense of public commitment to protecting the qualities of the parks and the wider countryside¹¹. It determines the degree of success the role of national parks in U.K. British national parks enhance public understanding by various form of propaganda, protecting local heritage and providing briefings from professional etc.

The role of providing recreation and promoting understanding to the public was witnessed in the trip. A number of sport activities that attract visitors were seen during our visit in Snowdonia National Park. We can see many people went there for climbing rock and hiking. Tourist centers are also set up to give visitors information and the special events held within the locality to further promote tourism. During our visit to Peak District National Park, a briefing was also given from the staff to provide

⁹ Colthrst, D., 1991. National Parks policy: the failure of success. *Geographical Magazine*. 63(6): 10

¹⁰ Dower, M., 1987. National Parks: Planning and Management. *The Planner*. 73(2): 74

¹¹ Edwards, R., 1991. *op cit.*, 47

explanation. All these are done to serve the purpose of providing recreation and understanding of the public.

Assessment

A list of the roles of British national parks has been given in above. Probably one may ask: how successfully are these roles implemented in the parks? Are these any problems they are facing? And also from the above, a quotation from Michael Dower points out that British national parks function its role relies on understanding of the public. In the other words, the work of promoting understanding determines the effectiveness of the roles of British National Parks in conserving and providing recreation. Therefore it is worthwhile to have an assessment on whether the roles have been successfully and effectively carried out in national parks in U.K. The following are some points that are reviewed in other's writing together with my experience in U.K.:

(a) Private activities

As mentioned in the previous part, national parks are not owned by nation and by the authority. The authority only manages it for its wildlife¹² and conservation. Unlike other national parks in other countries, such as the Yellowstone National Park in U.S., the National Park Authority owns most of the territories within the national parks. This allows the authority to implement its policies with few obstacles. The main concern of carrying out policies in conservation is how to develop policies with maximum advantages. However, national parks in U.K. are in other stories. Most of the territories are privately owned, and there are many private activities. The authority, in order to carry out policies in conservation, has to do a lot of persuasion and convince and win the support of the local people. In fact, it is pointed out that "powers of the National Park Authority are limited and most successes come through persuasion, negotiation and compromise rather than didactic control¹³". This may limits the success of national parks in U.K., in which unlike other countries they have to pay more resources on persuasion rather than making the policies perfect. National parks in U.K. may fail to do what they suppose.

¹² From leaflets in Peak District Nation Park.

¹³ Hopkins, T., 1987. *Northumberland National Park*. Exeter, Devon: Webb & Bower. pp. 113-114.

During my visit in U.K. I can see how private activities stops what national parks supposed to do. For example, during my visit in Peak District National Park, we went up to the hill to observe some geographical features. However some of the roads are privately owned and they are closed from the public. It is contradictive to the role of national parks – to provide access to public to explore the nature beauty of their countryside. Some private activities that are not supposed to be compatible in national parks, such as mining and forestry, are found. During my visit to the Snowdonia National Park, there are even military training activities with flight flying at low attitude. Besides having disturbance, it is pointed out that “the use of military training is incompatible with the purposes of the national park, which include recreation as well as conservation. Access for the public is severely limited; footpaths are closed for up to 300 days each days and it contradicts the aim of encouraging walking¹⁴ and hiking in countryside.”

Therefore in realizing the goals of national parks in U.K., it greatly relies on public support and commitment. Whether people are in support of national parks to cooperate with the authority. Whether people would stop private activities that destroy national parks. Indeed it is pointed out that “national parks depend on the co-operation and support of the whole community if they are to be effective¹⁵”. In U.K., campaigns have been launched by the authorities to enhance the awareness of national parks, for example, the National Park Awareness Campaign in September 1985. It aims at informing the public the role of national parks, as well as to win the support of the locality¹⁶.

(b) Availability of resources

Resources for national parks in U.K. are never inadequate. Financially, the amount of money dedicated to national parks is never enough. Many works carried by the National Park Authority requires money and many resources. The national parks require more funds (for grants) and resources in persuasion to implement its roles. That is no wonder there are donation forms in the pamphlets we collected from the visitor center. It is pointed out that “existing parks need higher levels of funding if they are to achieve their purposes¹⁷.” Resources devoted to conservation, archaeology and the architectural heritage of parks have

¹⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 120.

¹⁵ Taylor, G., 1988. National Parks at a time of change. *The Planner*. 74(1): 25

¹⁶ Dower, M., 1987. *op cit.*, 73

¹⁷ Edwards, R., 1991. *op cit.*, 46

been inadequate and extra fund must be found¹⁸. The park Authorities have been facing difficulties with playing their roles with only 600 full-time staff, and at a total call on the public purse of £11 millions a year¹⁹. As the central government is only paying part of the expenditure (See Table 1), therefore the park authorities have been tried hard to generate all kind of income, otherwise it cannot play the role successfully.

WHERE DOES THE MONEY COME FROM?			
In 1995/96, it is estimated that the gross expenditure of the board will be £7.848 million			
£4.208 million (54%)	£1.403 million (18%)	£1.917 million (24%)	£320,000 (4%)
from Central Government as "National Park Supplementary Grant"	from the constituent Local Authorities	generated income	miscellaneous income (e.g. £92,250 from the Countryside Commission for the Pennine Way

WHERE IS THE MONEY SPENT?			
Conservation £2.44 million	Recreation £1.65 million	Interpretation and Information £1.57 million	Administration £1.23 million
Town and Country Planning £0.63 million	Support for Local Communities £0.13 million	Pennine Way Maintenance £0.17 million	

Table 1: A summary of the income and expenditure of national parks in U.K. in year 1995/96. Source from leaflets collected in Loosehill Hall in Peak District National Park

(c) *Attractiveness*

Limited attractiveness is another problem in providing recreations to the public. Activities within national parks are very limited in – most of the activities within the national parks are sport activities such as enjoying the scenery, outdoor activities such as walking and rock climbing and other events. Visitors coming to the parks are only for limited purposes, and most of them are people living within 60 miles of the Peak District National Peak²⁰. See Table 2. It therefore only attractive to certain group of people despite large number of visitor recorded. Further comments pointed out that national parks in U.K. are particularly attractive to “relatively affluent newcomers, commuters, retired people and second

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 47

¹⁹ Dower, M., 1987. *op cit.*, 76

²⁰ <http://www.peakdistrict-education.gov.uk/Fact%20Sheets/fz2tour.htm>

home owners²¹.”

The feeling of boredom was experienced during the visit to the national parks in U.K. – most of the time we felt bored with no feeling of being attracted by something. We are brought to the national parks mainly to observe some geographical features. It is never attractive to other tourists to the parks. In order to keep tourist coming, there must be something excited, new and different, and national parks in U.K. fail to do so. It is commented that “there being no resort to theme parks, conference centers and artificial attractions²².” And it, in return, fails to attract all walks of life to the national parks and parks are not serving all the public.



Fig 6: A scenery in the Yorkshire Dales National Park – we are attracted by nothing special but some geographical knowledge about agriculture uphill. And normal tourists of course should not interest in it. This results in limited attraction within national parks, but only to some group of people in the locality.

Reasons for Visiting the Peak District National Park (taken from All Parks Visitor Survey 1994)

	All reasons	Main reason
	96	36
Scenery/landscape	61	39
Enjoyed earlier visit	37	9
Easy to get to	33	7
Peace and quiet	28	7
Outdoor activity	28	17
Event/attraction	16	10
As it is a National Park	15	3
Come every year	9	3
Visit friends/family	9	3
Get acquainted area	4	3
Other	20	10

Table 2: Reasons for going to Peak District National Parks in 1994 (Source: <http://www.peakdistrict-education.gov.uk/Fact%20Sheets/fz2tour.htm>)

²¹ Brotherton, I., 1982. Development Pressure and control in the national parks, 1966-1981. *Town Planning Review* 53(4): 442.
²² Edwards, R., 1991. *op cit.*, 47

Though there is limited scope of activities within the national parks, it is very difficult to explore new kinds of activities there. The development of motor sport will upset the quiet enjoyment and conservation policies which national parks do. To sum up, there is limited scope of activities in British national parks, and it is very difficult to promote new activities which helps to attract more tourists and provide recreation to people.

(d) *Remoteness and accessibility*

Remoteness and inaccessibility is also a problem limiting the role of national parks in U.K. It is pointed out that “national parks are located in the hilly terrain of the north and west, and it is less accessible to London and the southeast²³.” It is also pointed out that “the parks are remote and highly rural, geographically and economically they are marginal.” The national parks are area of rurality, and it is remote from the city center. This discourages tourists from going to national parks in U.K. Visitors have to travel long time to reach there for limited activities, and there are only limited excitement within the parks. This is not attractive at all. So it again fails itself to provide recreation to the public.

Concerning inaccessibility, most of the territories are closed due to private land ownership. Many roads are inaccessible for motor vehicles. Such as our experience in Peak District National Park, we have to walk on foot uphill to observe some geographical features. During our visit in Yorkshire Dales National Parks, I realized that roads are narrow and allow for one-way traffic only, and it is very difficult for large coach that we take to pass through. This further discourages people to go to national parks. And national parks fail to serve the public again.

Footpath erosion is also a serious problems discouraging public from going there. During my visit to Peak District and Snowdonia National Park, the footpath that we took was subject to serious erosion and there are difficulties for us to move around. Relief is also rugged and it is difficult for us to move forward. Danger is easy to happen and it is never a good experience for tourists. Together with the limited resources from the national park authorities, maintenance is very difficult to carry out. It is pointed out that maintenance of footpath is a funding problem and it presents a problem of considerable magnitude²⁴. This is

²³ Dower, M., 1987. *op cit.*, 73

²⁴ Edwards, R., 1991. *op cit.*, 47

unfavorable to tourism, and national parks therefore cannot play the role of serving the public successfully as visitors are discouraged to come.



Fig 7: A picture taken in Yorkshire Dales National Park. Roads are narrow and limited for small vehicles and one-way traffic only. During the trip we stand along the road and every time when car passed through, we have to be careful to avoid accidents.



Fig 8: A picture taken in Peak District National Park. Footpath erosion is serious and always causes danger to visitors. Some so-called “footpath” is even made up of rocks and debris and we hardly moved forward.

(e) Weather and climate

Extreme climate is also a problem of discouraging tourism in British national parks and therefore national parks may not play its role in serving public effectively. During my visit to U.K. national parks we have extreme bad weather in Peak District National Park. The weather was rainy and cold and it is very undesirable for visitors. The weather is fine when my visit to Snowdonia National Park but weather is severe during winter. Concerning when people visiting Peak District National Park, over 60% of all recreational visits to the Park are made during the months



Fig. 9: A picture taken in Peak District National Park. Weather was cold we had to wear thick clothes. Rainy weather together with rugged relief making footpaths slippery and it was very dangerous for us to move downwards.

of May to September and many do not come at all in the winter²⁵. It shows that the severe winter weather unwelcome many tourists in British national parks. Besides people of extreme interest in geographical and leisure activities in national parks, other tourists are deterred not to go there. It therefore has problems to play the role of serving the public, neither in term of providing leisure and promoting understanding. General public are happy with the roles within few months in summer.

(f) *Diseases*

Recent outbreak of foot and mouth diseases in U.K. is another problem limiting the role of national parks. Closure of national parks resulted as disease widespread and during my visit some of the farm were closed with warnings to deter further spread and infection of diseases. This made national parks inaccessible to the public, which is against what national parks supposed to do. The outbreak of the diseases also have the effect of discouraging tourists to come, and as a result, national parks found it hard to serving the public in term of enjoyment and promoting understanding as fewer people came.

(g) *Environmental Assessment conducted by us concerning British national parks*

During the field trip our flat have done an environmental assessment on the place we have visited. We have listed some criteria using the examples in the handout distributed in the briefing lectures of the field trip and scores are used to evaluate the quality of environment with +3 the best environment and -3 the worst environment. According to the handout, it is pointed out that such evaluation is important as national park authorities are using these figures on the maintenances of the attractiveness of the environment and an interest in the quality of the environment makes people aware of the importance of pleasant surroundings. A good score will enhance the role of national parks mentioned before, and vice versa. Therefore it is a good measure to the implement of role of national parks in U.K.

We have given scores on each item below for each individual national parks that we have visited, and then we add all the score and higher the outcome means the higher the environmental quality and therefore probably more successfully the role that national parks can carry out.

²⁵ <http://www.peakdistrict-education.gov.uk/Fact%20Sheets/fz2tour.htm>

Interesting	0	Boring
Beautiful	+2	Ugly
Quiet	+2	Noisy
Welcoming	+2	Hostile
Smooth	-1	Rugged
Accessible	-1	Inaccessible
Untouched	-2	Spoilt
Like	+1	Dislike
Unpolluted	-1	Polluted
Stimulating	-1	Depressing
Clean	+1	Dirty
Total: +2		

(a) Peak District National Park (18/07/2001)

Interesting	0	Boring
Beautiful	+1	Ugly
Quiet	+1	Noisy
Welcoming	+1	Hostile
Smooth	-1	Rugged
Accessible	-1	Inaccessible
Untouched	0	Spoilt
Like	0	Dislike
Unpolluted	+1	Polluted
Varied	-2	Unvaried
Clean	+1	Dirty
Unique	+1	Ordinary
Total: +2		

(b) Yorkshire Dales National Park (20/07/2001)

Interesting	-1	Boring
Beautiful	+2	Ugly
Quiet	+1	Noisy
Welcoming	+1	Hostile
Smooth	-3	Rugged
Accessible	-2	Inaccessible
Like	0	Dislike
Unpolluted	+1	Polluted
Stimulating	+1	Depressing
Clean	+2	Dirty
Untouched	+2	Spoilt
Total: +4		

(c) Snowdonia National Park (26/07/2001)

Table 3: Environmental assessment by us (Flat 9) on the three national parks we visited

From the table 3 above, it is interesting to see that some of the result coincides with the findings I have found in the books and also in the field trip. For example, the score shows that the national parks are most attractive of beautiful landscape and quietness as the score for all three parks is about 1-2. All three national parks show a medium score of about 0 to -1 in “interesting – boring” and it shows that boredom and limited attractiveness in national parks in U.K. are unwelcomed by visitors like us. And we dislike the rugged landscape and

inaccessibility in national parks as for the “smooth-rugged”, the scores are in negative value. All these scores reflect the finding we have above. The national parks has difficulties in attracting more public for understanding and providing recreation due to limited attractiveness and inaccessibility despite beautiful nature and landscape.

Conclusion

In conclusion, British national parks have been established since 1951 aiming at conserving environment and serving the public for recreation and education. Though the national park authorities in U.K. are given legal power to implement its roles, there are still difficulties in policies in conserving environmental due to limited resources. Private activities such as mining, quarrying and forestry also hinder the national parks from conservation.

The role of serving the public is also uncertain in British national parks as there are unattractiveness within national parks such as inaccessibility and severe weather. Diseases and boredom are also factor unattractive to tourists. As a result, British national parks fail to attract all walks of life from the public. People who are doing geographical research and mountaineers who love outdoor activities may come. As a result, visitors are limited to small group of people living near to national parks, and it is attractive to them within summer months. And this further limits the role of national parks in providing recreation as well as its educational purposes.

Therefore, there should be some reform on the national parks if the original purposes are to be fulfilled. It is pointed out that there are “evidence within the parks of deteriorating environmental quality, permanent damage to the landscape and poor local relationship. If national parks are to fulfil their original purposes and respond to future challenges, they need a fresh impetus – a new mission²⁶.” And these missions may include more public access, an end to military training, stricter control on human development, and all parks to declare independent authorities. By doing so it is aspired that the national parks can carry its role more successfully and effectively – more people can enjoy the national parks in U.K. and more success the conservation in British countryside.

²⁶ Colthrst, D., 1991. *op cit.*,13

Appendices I: references

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- (Various documents collected in three national parks in U.K.)

Appendices II: a log diary/map on the place we have been visited

A. Log diary of places/areas visited

Coach 2

Date	Weekday	Destination & time
16 July 2001	Monday	Blackpool – tourist resort, Arrival time: 10:15 a.m., Leave time: 4:00 p.m.
17 July 2001	Tuesday	Port Sunlight – ‘Garden Village’, Arrival time: 9:50 a.m., Leave time: 1:00 p.m. Coastal Defenses – the western coastal of Liverpool, Arrival time: 1:30 p.m., Leave time: 3:00 p.m. Cheshire Oaks – retailing park, Arrival time: 4:00 p.m., Leave time: 5:00 p.m.
18 July 2001	Wednesday	Loosehill Hall – tourist education center, Arrival time: 10:45 a.m., Leave time: 11:45 a.m. Castleton – tourism village, Arrival time: 12:30 p.m., Leave time: 1:30 p.m. Peak District National Park – landslide and caverns, Arrival time: 2:00 p.m., Leave time: 3:30 p.m. Buxton – tourism village, Arrival time: 4:00 p.m., Leave time: 5:00 p.m.
19 July 2001	Thursday	Liverpool – ferry tour, CBD and Albert Dock, Arrival time: 10:00 a.m., Leave time: 4:30 p.m.
20 July 2001	Friday	Yorkshire Dales National Park , Arrival time: 10:30 a.m., Leave time: 3:00 p.m.
21 July 2001	Saturday	Manchester city center - 3 universities, little Ireland and central business center, Arrival time: 8:15 a.m., Leave time: 1:15 p.m.
22 July 2001	Sunday	Saltire – village built for employee, Arrival time: 10:00 a.m., Leave time: 12:30 p.m. Bradford – TV and film museum, Arrival time: 1:30 p.m., Leave time: 3:30 p.m.
23 July 2001	Monday	Hebden Bridge - transportation channel in 18 th century, Arrival time: 9:30 a.m., Leave time: 11:30 a.m. Pennine Hill - the middle point of Yorkshire and Lancashire providing services to the transport in the 18 th century, Arrival time: 1:30 p.m., Leave time: 3:45 p.m.
24 July 2001	Tuesday	Alton Tower (theme park), Arrival time: 9:50 a.m., Leave time: 4:00 p.m.
25 July 2001	Wednesday	Castlefield - Roman fort, Arrival time: 9:15 a.m., Leave time: 10:15 a.m. Manchester United Stadium - tourism and retailing, Arrival time: 10:30 a.m., Leave time:

		11:30 a.m. <i>Salford Quays</i> – urban regeneration, <i>The Lowry</i> – Art museum, Arrival time: 12:00 p.m., Leave time: 3:00 p.m. <i>The Trafford Center</i> – large shopping mall, Arrival time: 3:30 p.m., Leave time: 4:45 p.m.
26 July 2001	Thursday	<i>Snowdonia National Park</i> , Arrival time: 10:15 a.m., Leave time: 3:00 p.m. <i>Llanberis</i> – tourist village, Arrival time: 3:45 p.m., Leave time: 4:30 p.m.
27 July 2001	Friday	<i>China Town and open spaces in Manchester city</i> , Arrival time: 9:30 a.m., Leave time: 11:30 a.m.
28 July 2001	Saturday	<i>York</i> - an old city surrounding by the Walls, Arrival time: 10:30 a.m., Leave time: 4:00 p.m.

B. Location of the place we have visited



**Fig. 10: A map of the places we have visited (using map from British Tourist Authority)
(Scale: 1: 1,300,000 approx)**

**A – Manchester; B – Blackpool; C – Port Sunlight; D – Peak District National Park;
E – Liverpool; F – Yorkshire Dales National Park; G – Bradford; H – Hebden Bridge;
I – Alton Towers; J – Snowdonia National Park; K – York.**

Appendices III – fieldwork (in typed format)

A. Blackpool – Resort Town (16/7)

After the landuse survey walk along the sea-front/ promenade and list the holiday attractions on both sides of the seafront/ promenade.

- n Blackpool tower, below the tower is a circus
- n Horse-cart
- n Amusement centres
- n 3 piers (central, north and south)
- n Central-pleasures beach
- n Theme park: wheels, roller coasters
- n Restaurant e.g. fish and chips
- n Hotels, B&B
- n Banks
- n Shopping centre e.g. M&S
- n Sealife centres
- n Wax works
- n Casino
- n First aid
- n Sunshine seat
- n Children centres
- n Air-slide on the beach (children playground)
- n Souvenir cars
- n Tram, light rail and bus
- n Sea-gulf
- n Tourist information centre
- n Central car park

B. Environmental Assessment

Urban environment assessment along the promenade in the tourist area. We have generalized the following lists to assess the recreational area and the living environment.

List 1: Recreational Area (Score +3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3)

Score:

Interesting	+1	Boring
Beautiful	+2	Ugly
Welcoming	+2	Hostile
Pleasing man-made	+1	displeasing man-made
Accessible	+2	inaccessible
Like	+2	dislike
Spectacular	+1	ordinary
Varied	-1	monotonous
Unpolluted	+1	polluted

Stimulating	+2	depressing
Clean	+2	filthy
Sparse populated	+1	dense populated
Reasonable price	+1	unreasonable price
<u>Total: +17</u>		

List 2: Living environment (Score +3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3)

Score:

Quiet	+2	noisy
Varied	-1	monotonous
Uncongested	+2	congested
Like	+2	dislike
Clean	+1	dirty
Welcoming	+1	hostile
Well-maintained	+2	neglected
Well-decorated	+1	poor-decorated
Unpolluted	+2	polluted
Uncrowded	+1	crowded
Accessible	+1	inaccessible
Historic	+1	modern
<u>Total: +15</u>		

Date:	17/7/2001
Location:	Cheshire Oaks Shopping Outlets
Flat:	No.9
Score:	+2 +1 0 -1 -2

Micro-scale:

Design:

Well-designed	+2	badly designed
Simple layout	+1	complicated layout
Designed with		
Shopper in mind	+1	not designed with shopper in mind
Wide covered walkways	+2	walkways open and narrow
Well-decorated	0	poor decorated

Facilities:

Enough car park spaces	+2	not enough car park spaces
Enough children's play area	0	not enough children's play area
Enough toilets and restrooms	+2	not enough toilets and restrooms
Provision of tourists information	-1	not enough provision of tourists info
Varied food types	+1	monotonous food types

Atmosphere:

Busy	-1	not busy
Friendly atmosphere	+1	unfriendly atmosphere
Welcoming	+1	hostile

Attractive	+2	unattractive
Stimulating	+2	depressing
Uncongested	+1	congested
Clean	+1	filthy

Macro-scale:

Accessibility	0	inaccessibility
<u>Total:</u>	+17	

<i>Date:</i>	<i>18/7/2001</i>						
<i>Location:</i>	<i>Peak District National Park</i>						
<i>Flat:</i>	<i>No.9</i>						
<i>Score:</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>+1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>

Interesting	0	boring
Beautiful	+2	ugly
Quiet	+2	noisy
Welcoming	+2	hostile
Pleasing man-made	+2	displeasing man-made
Rugged	+1	smooth
Accessible	-1	inaccessible
Untouched	-2	spoilt
Like	+1	dislike
Unpolluted	-1	polluted
Stimulating	-1	depressing
Clean	+1	filthy
<u>Total:</u>	+6	

<i>Date:</i>	<i>19/7/2001</i>						
<i>Location:</i>	<i>Liverpool</i>						
<i>Flat:</i>	<i>No.9</i>						
<i>Score:</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>+1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>

Interesting	-1	boring
Beautiful	0	ugly
Welcoming	0	hostile
Accessible	+1	inaccessible
Like	0	dislike
Spectacular	0	ordinary
Varied	0	monotonous
Unpolluted	+1	polluted
Stimulating	-1	depressing
Clean	+1	filthy
Sparse populated	0	dense populated
Historic	+2	modern
<u>Total:</u>	+3	

<i>Date:</i>	<i>20/7/2001</i>						
<i>Location:</i>	<i>Yorkshire Dales</i>						
<i>Flat:</i>	<i>No.9</i>						
<i>Score:</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>+1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>

Interesting	0	boring
Beautiful	+1	ugly
Quiet	+1	noisy
Welcoming	+1	hostile
Rugged	+1	smooth
Accessible	-1	inaccessible
Untouched	0	touched
Like	0	dislike
Unpolluted	+1	polluted
Clean	+1	filthy
Educational valuable	+1	non-educational valuable
Varied recreational activities	-2	unvaried recreational activities
Unique landscapes	+1	ordinary landscapes
<u>Total:</u>	<u>+5</u>	

<i>Date:</i>	<i>21/7/2001</i>						
<i>Location:</i>	<i>Manchester – Urban geography</i>						
<i>Flat:</i>	<i>No. 9</i>						
<i>Score:</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>+1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>

Interesting	+1	boring
Beautiful	-1	ugly
Quiet	-1	noisy
Welcoming	+1	hostile
Like	+1	dislike
Unpolluted	-1	polluted
Stimulating	0	depressing
Clean	-1	filthy
Accessible	+2	inaccessible
Varied	+1	monotonous
Sparse populated	0	densely populated
Busy	+1	not busy
<u>Total:</u>	<u>+3</u>	

<i>Date:</i>	<i>22/7/2001</i>						
<i>Location:</i>	<i>Bradford (Film &TV Museum)</i>						
<i>Flat:</i>	<i>No. 9</i>						
<i>Score:</i>	<i>+3</i>	<i>+2</i>	<i>+1</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-1</i>	<i>-2</i>	<i>-3</i>

Interesting	+2	Boring
Quiet	0	Noisy
Attractive	+2	Unattractive
Varied	+3	Monotonous

Like	+1	Dislike
Welcoming	+1	Hostile
Accessible	-1	inaccessible
Uncrowded	+2	crowded
Historic	-3	modern
With educational value	+3	without educational value
Stimulating	+2	depressing
Friendly atmosphere	+2	unfriendly atmosphere
<u>Total:</u>	<u>+14</u>	

<i>Date:</i>	24/7/2001						
<i>Location:</i>	Alton Tower						
<i>Flat:</i>	No.9						
<i>Score:</i>	+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Interesting	+3	boring
Exciting	+3	general
Stimulating	+3	depressing
Well-maintained	+2	poorly-maintained
Uncongested	-1	congested
Accessible	-2	inaccessible
Clean	+1	dirty
Beautiful	+1	ugly
Well-established	+2	poor-established
Enough human resources	+2	not enough human resources
Varied games	+2	monotonous games
Suitable for children	+2	unsuitable for children
Suitable for elderly	-2	unsuitable for elderly
Suitable for adult	+3	unsuitable for adults
Enough facilities	+1	not enough facilities
<u>Total:</u>	<u>+20</u>	

<i>Date:</i>	25/7/2001						
<i>Location:</i>	Salford Quay						
<i>Flat:</i>	No.9						
<i>Score:</i>	+3	+2	+1	0	-1	-2	-3

Fun	-2	boring
Quiet	+2	noisy
Attractive	-3	unattractive
Varied	-3	monotonous
Welcoming	0	unwelcoming
Accessible	+1	inaccessible
Uncrowded	+2	crowded
Historic	0	modern
Educational	0	not educational
Expensive	+1	cheap
Like	-1	dislike

Total: -3

<i>Date:</i>	26/7/2001
<i>Location:</i>	Snowdonia
<i>Score:</i>	+3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3

Interesting	-1	boring
Beautiful	+2	ugly
Quiet	+3	noisy
Welcoming	+1	hostile
Pleasing man-made	-2	depressing man-made
Rugged	+3	smooth
Accessible	-2	inaccessible
Like	0	dislike
Unpolluted	+2	polluted
Clean	+2	filthy
Stimulating	+1	depressing
Untouched	+3	spoilt
<u>Total:</u>	+12	

<i>Date:</i>	27/7/2001
<i>Location:</i>	China Town
<i>Flat:</i>	9
<i>Score:</i>	+3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3

Interesting	0	boring
Uncongested	-1	congested
Welcoming	-1	hostile
Clean	-2	filthy
Accessible	+2	inaccessible
Historic	0	modern
Attractive	-1	unattractive
Well-maintained	+1	poorly-maintained
Unpolluted	+2	polluted
Like	-1	dislike
Varied	-1	monotonous
Busy	+2	not busy
<u>Total:</u>	0	

<i>Date:</i>	28/7/2001
<i>Location:</i>	York
<i>Flat:</i>	9
<i>Score:</i>	+3 +2 +1 0 -1 -2 -3

Interesting	+1	boring
Quiet	0	noisy
Attractive	+1	unattractive

Varied	+1	monotonous
Uncongested	-1	congested
Like	0	dislike
Clean	-1	filthy
Welcoming	+1	hostile
Well-maintained	0	neglected
Unpolluted	0	polluted
Uncrowded	-2	crowded
Accessible	+1	inaccessible
Historic	+2	modern
<u>Total:</u>	<u>+3</u>	

C. Manchester Exercise

<i>Date:</i>	<i>21/7/2001</i>
<i>Location:</i>	<i>Manchester – Albert Square</i>
<i>Flat:</i>	<i>9</i>

No.1

The role of square:

Past: demonstration of power, because there is a town hall

Now: enjoy sunshine and relax

The function of the space in relation to the patterns of movement in the town:

Backwater

The physical characteristics of the square:

- a) Square
- b) Secondary spaces
- c) Fully integrity and gothic
- d) The views are stopped, summoned by building
- e) The scale and proportion of space is large.
- f) The buildings and surfaces are interesting
- g) Accessible
- h) No shelter in open space, but there are the trees near the bench.
- i) Greening

The function and the use of space:

- a) Activity: visit town hall, relaxing, office workers and aged people
- b) Floor: retailing upper: offices
- c) Gothic
- d) Facilitate users
- e) Cabs, cars

No.2.

- Q1.** Regarding Manchester city, the places here are not very congested and polluted. Actually, the city centre of Manchester only provides services for the city only and compared to other cities in Great Britain, for example, London, the urban centre is strictly follow the traditional view of the city, but Manchester is not.
- Q2.** St Anne's Square
Albert Square
University of Manchester
Castlefield
Whitworth and Gallery
- Q3.** Same as Urban assessment of Manchester
- Q4.** Contrast with urban assessment.

E. Suburban shopping centers recording sheet

Functions \ Location	Chester Oaks	Albert Dock	Trafford Center
Public houses & off licenses	0	2	0
Cafes	0	7	8
Food shops: general	12	3	11
Supermarket	0	0	0
Fruit & vegetation	0	0	1
Freezer center	0	0	0
Bakery	0	2	6
Fishmonger	0	0	0
Fish & chips	0	2	3
Butchers	0	0	0
Delicatessen	0	1	11
Sweets & tobacco	0	1	14
News/stationery/fancy goods	0	6	32
Pharmacy	0	0	0
Clothing: men's	28	0	39
Women's	35	0	59
Children's	6	0	15
Babywear & wool	0	0	0
General	16	4	12
Footwear	8	0	21
Services: filling station	0	0	0
Hairdressers	0	1	3
Cleaners	0	0	26
Shoe repair	0	0	0
Bank	0	0	4
Insurance	0	0	0
Betting shop	0	1	0
Furniture	1	0	12
Electrical/radio/TV	0	0	6
Sports goods	10	0	16
Luggage/leather goods	5	0	6
Books & records	1	1	6
Other retail (specify)	31	1	18
Other services (specify)	0	9	41
Total no. of establishments	154	40	372
Total no. of functions	11	14	23