Central Business District

Before you start

Our town centres have experienced dramatic changes in the last 25 years – challenges from "Out of Town" retail, supermarkets, financial crises and internet shopping have had a notable impact on our high streets. Many of the familiar names of the past are no more and those which remain form part of an increasingly clone like landscape that would be familiar to shoppers across the whole country.

Investigations of change can concentrate on

both spatial and temporal variations. Spatial changes are perhaps the easier to conduct as they are generally based on "what is here today" however these can be limited to snapshots of places at one point in time. Temporal change may give rise to more interesting questions which may include more contemporary issues. Where possible it is valuable to give some consideration to both spatial and temporal changes in the same investigation.

Fieldwork - Quantitative methods

Sampling

Questions focussing on spatial changes in land use might consider changes with distance from the centre of the CBD. This approach lends itself to a transect (i.e. a line along which data is collected).



Six radial transects from the CBD of a small town. Using GIS to highlight major roads on an aerial photograph by ArcGIS / Esri, DigitalGlobe & Microsoft.

Temporal changes might involve students looking at land use within a defined area, looking at individual buildings to record their current land use, and compare with historic land uses in order to identify and quantify change.

Measuring land use function

Along each of the transects use a systematic sampling strategy to select locations to record land use function. You may wish to restrict your sample as follows:

- recording land use every 10m
- recording ground floor land use only
- recording land use on a single side of the road



Land use is categorised for ease of analysis. A popular way of doing this is to use the RICEPOTS system.

Code	Type of land use	Further information - extra letters
R	Residential	f=flat, t=terraced, s=semi-detached, b=bungalow, d=detached house
I	Industrial	l=light manufacturing, h=heavy industry, c=chemical, e=extraction mining
С	Commercial	f=food, t=take-away, p=personal services, d=depart- ment stores, h=homewares and furniture, g=garage, m=market, s=specialist shop, 0=office, v=vacant
Е	Entertainment	h=hotel, s=sports center, g=gym, t=theatre or cime- ma, b=bar, r=restaurant or cafe
Р	Public building	e=education, l=library, h=hospital, c=place of worship, p=police station, a=ambulance stationf=fire station, w=welfare
0	Open space	f=farmland, p=parkland, c=cemetry, u=unused land, d=derelict building, s=sports field
Т	Transport	b=bus station, t=taxi rank, c=car park, r=railway station
S	Services	f=financial, b=business, m=medical, e=estate agents, d=dental

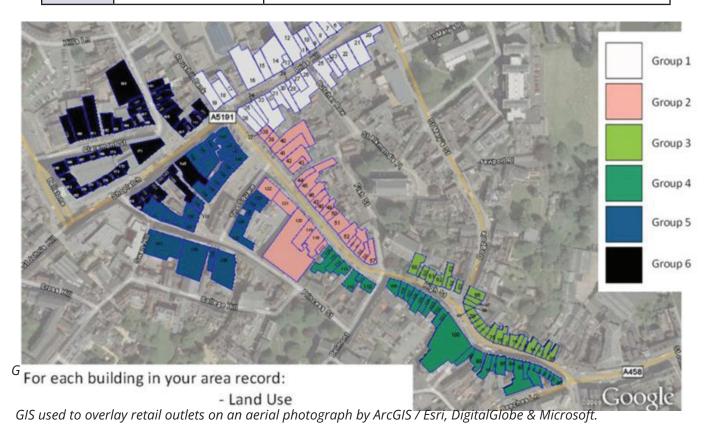
RICEPOTS system for recording urban land use.

Further letters can be added as required, or add o=other Please note that there are quite a lot of variations on this theme. Students could be challenged to identify a more approprite index, or to develop their own.

Distance along transect (m)	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Entertainment	Public building	Open space	Transport	Services
0-200								
200-400								
400-600								
600-800								
800-1000								
1000-1200								
1200-1400								
1400-1600								
1600-1800								
1800-2000								

Alternatively you could record the land use for individual buildings – in this example the main shopping streets were identified from the town shopping website and these were used as the basis for the sampling strategy, recording land use of each building.

Category No.	Category	Description of Categories
1	Chain store Retail - High street	Shop - part of national or regional chain selling high order / comparison goods - e.g. large electrical appliances, furniture, garden furniture
2	Chain store retail - Low order	Shop - part of national or regional chain selling low order goods e.g. food, clothes, books, music, supermarket toiletries, newsagents, convenience shop - spa etc
3	Independant retail - high order	Shop - not part of national or regional chain selling high order / comparisson goods e.g large electrical appliances, furniture, supermarket, garden furniture
4	Independant retail - Low order	Shop - not part of national or regional chain selling medium order goodse.g. food, clothes, supermarket, books, music, toiletries, news agents, convenience shop - spa etc
5	Consumer services - food	Service provided at a charge e.g. cafes, restaurants and pubs
6	Consumer services - non food	Service provided at a charge e.g. hairdressers, banks, cinema, dry cleaners
7	Public services	Service provided at no charge or subsidised charge e.g. doctors, library, school, church
8	Other	



Recording the quality of the environment

An environmental quality survey uses an observer's judgements to assess environmental quality against a range of indicators. Often they work on a sliding scale of quality (like 1 to 5) to represent less good to good. Alternatively you can use a Bi-polar scale (like -5 to +5) to indicate a negative assessment through to a positive assessment, with 0 representing neither good or bad.

As it is based on personal judgements the data collected using environmental quality surveys is subjective. Benchmarking the scoring between different observers will help reduce this subjectivity.

Urban Studies- An Environmental Quality Index Area_____

Paving and Road	Hint	Score
 No damage or broken paving, no uneven slabs, road surface in good repair 	10	
 Some paving damaged, road showing some signs of need of repair 	5	
50% or more paving or road surface in need of repair	0	
Utter	i i	
Completely clean, no litter	10	
Some litter but not obtrusive	8	1
Litter over 10% of the area	5	
Litter over 25% of the area	0	
Dereliction		
Little evidence of dereliction	5	
Extensive dereliction	2	1
 Massive dereliction (Danger to children, cars, etc.) 	0	
Street furniture (includes bollards, telephones lighting, litter bins, pillar boxes and road signs		
All items in good working order and maintenance	10	
Some items in need of maintenance	5	1
 A lot of items in need of maintenance 	3	Ti .
100% derelict	0	1
Advertisements		
 No advertisements in the street 	5	1
 Over 15 advertisements per 100m of street 	0	
Air pollution		
No pollution	5	
Some pollution when wind is in right direction	4	
Moderate pollution	2	
Massive pollution- unbearable, unhealthy	0	
Nuisance		
No appreciable noise	5	1
Some noise at certain times	4	1
Major noise problem	1	1
Intolerable noise	0	1

Landscape/Vegetation	Hint	Score
 One mature tree or 3 shrubs per 20m of pavement 	10	2
 One mature tree or 3 shrubs per 40m of pavement 	8	
One mature tree or 3 shrubs per 80m of pavement	4	
Less than one tree/shrub per 100m of pavement	0	
Traffic parking (parking should be carried ou different times of the day ideally to assess the situation)		
No parked cars	5	100
 Up to 4 parked cars per 100m of street 	3	1
 Over 10 parked cars per 100m of street 	0	
1 lorry = 2 cars 1 articulated lorry = 3 cars Traffic safety (vehicles and pedestrians)		
 Complete segregation of traffic and people- no danger 	10	
Cul-de-sac or play street	8	
 Light traffic in both directions 	6	
Moderate traffic	4	
Heavy traffic	2	
 Major through-route –very heavy traffic 	0	
Building Condition (walls and roof)		
 All buildings well maintained 	5	-
 Half the buildings in the street well maintained 	3	
 Over 20% of the buildings semi-derelict (very poor structural order, ready for demolition and clearance) 	0	
Condition of boundary walls and fences		
All in well maintained condition	5	
20% need maintenance	3	
 Over half in need of repair and maintenance 	0	
General Housekeeping (condition of garden: forecourts, cleanliness of paintwork, window curtains)		
All well maintained and tidy.	5	1
All in reasonable condition	4	
 25% badly maintained 	2	
Over 50% badly maintained	0	1

Urban environmental quality indexExample of an urban environmental quality index.



Environmental	~		***	_	• "		
General description of the area:							
	0	1	2	3	4	5	
	~		100	ding	-	-	1
High density (many properties within a		1	L	I	5>	ī	In the second of the second
small space)					_	H	Low density (few properties, lots of space
Badly designed / ugly			L				Well designed / pleasing to the eye
No maintenance / no evidence of Improvements							Evidence of maintenance / improvements
Extensive vandalism / graffiti							No vandalism / graffiti evident
Total Score - Buildings							
			Tra	ffic			
Parking is difficult - Many vechicles parked on road							Parking in garages or driveways.
Air smells heavily of traffic fumes						Г	No smell of car fumes
High noise volume from traffic							No traffic noise
Dangerous for people							Safe for people
Total Score - Traffic	Γ						
Op	en	Spa	ice	and	l G	ard	lens
No garden / open space – door opens to street							Large gardens or open space outside house
Garden / open space in poor condition							Garden / open space in good condition
No greenery visible							Trees / shrubs / greenery visible
No public parks							Public parks easily accessible
Total Open Space Score							
	G	en	eral	Q	ıali	ty	
Much litter							No litter
Paths poorly maintained / broken paying etc.							Paths well maintained
Area is undesirable							Area is desirable
Unwelcoming feel							welcoming feel
Total Score - General Quality		_					

Total Environmental Quality Score

Example of an environmental quality index using a bipolar scale.



Sampling for environmental quality surveys within a study like this could occur in several different ways:

- Transect along the transects used for recording spatial changes in land use you could also complete an environmental quality survey every 200m, either a summary of the last 200m, or based on the immediate area.
- An overall judgement of an area the shopping area is divided into zones: walk around the whole of a zone and then complete the survey as a summary of the whole of that zone.
- Locations chosen before fieldwork before leaving for the fieldwork a number of survey points are chosen (selected using a random, systematic or stratified sample).
- Locations chosen during fieldwork select representative locations to carry out the survey these could be the worst place in that area, the best place in that area and an average place in that area.

Recording site location

The easiest way to accurately record the locations of your sampling sites is to use a GPS – there are many different Smartphone apps that will allow you to do this. If you want to use GIS to locate your sites on a map or to display your data, you need to record your location as latitude and longitude.

Fieldwork - Qualitative methods

In addition to Environmental Quality surveys as described above which quantify the quality of the urban environment we can use a range of methods to collect information about environmental quality in a qualitative way.

Questionnaires

Questionnaires or informal chats with the public might ask the following

- "How long have you been shopping in the centre of <name of town>?"
- "How has the centre of <name of town> changed over that time?"
- "Which features of the shopping environment in <name of town> do you like/not like?"
- "Do you think the appearance of the town centre has changed over the time you have been shopping here?"

Annotated photographs and field sketches

Use annotated photos or field sketches to make a judgement about the quality of the environment. You could photograph at whole street scenes, or focus on small details such as a pile of rubbish. Alternatively construct a checklist of things to look out for, such as buildings, road and paving, litter, dere-

Re-photography

Re-photography means that you look for old photographs and try to take a photograph of how exactly the same place looks today. Compare and contrast the two scenes. You could us the same technique to compare how a place changes over different days of the week or at different times of day.

Epitome words

A simple way of gauging perceptions of a place is to use epitome words. Think of a single word that sums up that area. These can then be put into a word cloud generator (e.g. Mentimeter) and used to compare different areas.

Whether you're preparing for AS/A level/Advanced Highers/Highers/IB or GCSE, Geography or Biology, we've got you covered.

View our resources

