Investigate Different Functional Parts of a Settlement

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Contents

Bibliography

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Introduction

Figure 1.1 Stratford-Upon-Avon in relation to the UK

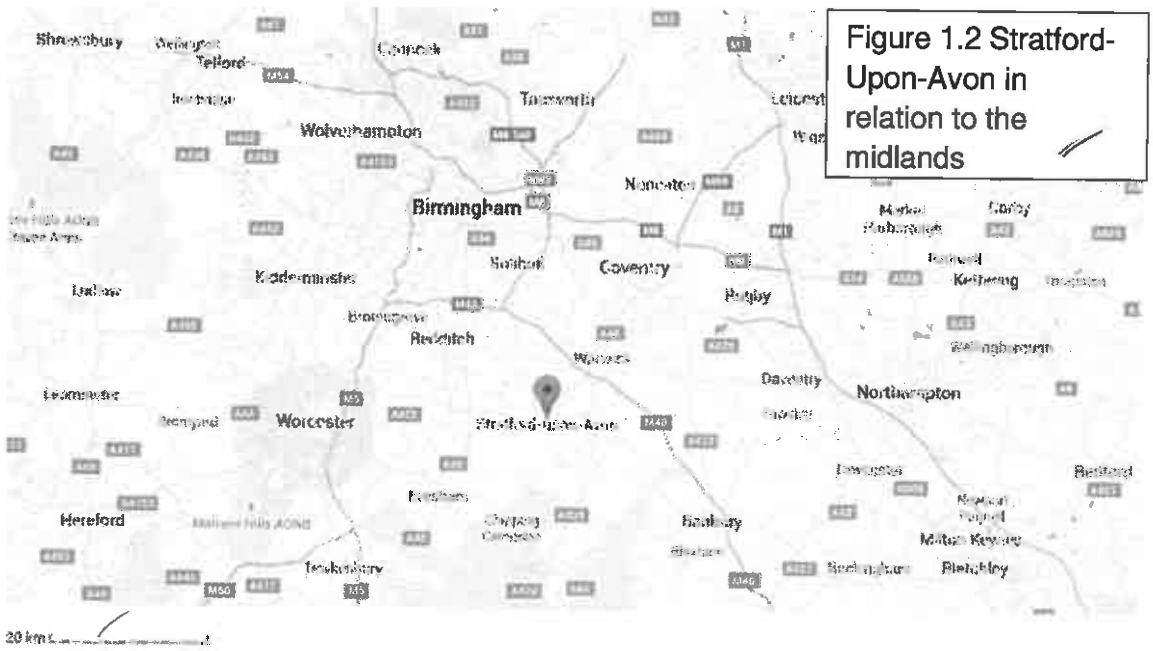

Figure 1.2 Stratford-Upon-Avon in relation to the midlands

Figure 1.3: A map of Stratford in relation to Warwickshire.

Figure 1.4 Stratford-Upon-Avon in South Warwickshire

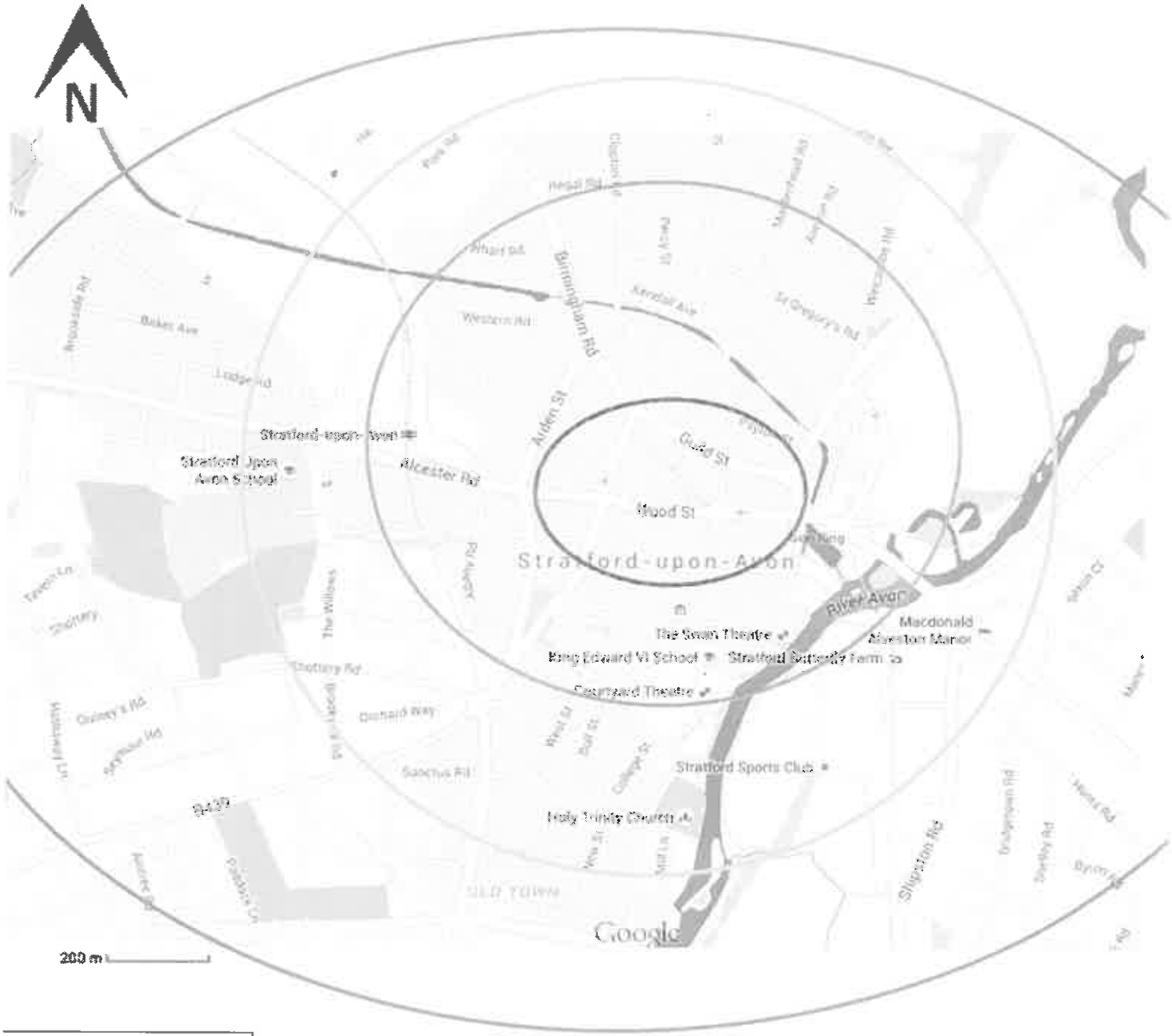

Figure 1.5: Stratford-Upon-Avon with its different functional zones annotated on.

Key:

- CBD
- Inner City
- Inner Suburbs
- Outer Suburbs

Description of where the investigation was undertaken: *Stratford-Upon-Avon is a beautiful small size tourist town in The Midlands, South Warwickshire. It is about 35km South East of Birmingham (England's 2nd biggest city) and 32km northwest of Banbury. It has a population of around 30,000 but receives around 4.9 million visitors every year due to its links with the renowned English poet William Shakespeare.*

THEORY:

We are investigating different functional zones of a settlement. The zones we will be investigating are the CBD, the inner city, the inner suburbs and the outer suburbs. The land use changes in each functional zone and we will be investigating the change in traffic flows, the change in EQI and the change in functional zoning (clustering) of food outlets.

The CBD contains the main shops, offices and financial institutions of the urban area. It is the most accessible part of the city as main transport routes lead here. Land values tend to be very high and it contains the PLVI. Due to the high number of pedestrians and shop and office workers the CBD is densely populated during the day. However, the CBD has a limited number of houses and flats due to the high land values in this area.

The inner city contains high density 19th century housing and manufacturing. Housing is usually linear, back to back and terraced with the streets forming a grid-iron pattern. This area tends to be run down unless housing has been redeveloped or gentrification has occurred.

The inner suburbs contain houses built during the inter-war period (1930's). Many of the houses found in this zone are semidetached. The outer suburbs contain a mixture of land uses. This includes residential areas, recreational facilities such as golf courses and farming. These areas tend to contain areas of better quality housing spaced further apart.

Our Hypothesis:

"There will be less Functional Zoning of ~~a particular land use~~ food outlets as you go away from the CBD."

I predict there will be a pattern in the location of food outlets in Stratford. There will be more in the CBD as the outlets will try to locate as close as possible to the PLVI as this is where most tourists visit. The outlets will cluster and group together to create more competition and gather more business off each other. This will decrease as you leave the CBD as there are fewer food outlets as fewer people go there so it is not economically viable to cluster because they won't get enough customers.

"There will be a decrease in traffic flow the further from the PLVI."

I predict there will be less traffic in the outer suburbs because less people go there and it is more spread out. The number of vehicles will increase throughout the inner suburbs and inner city as the roads become larger and there is a larger population density. This will reach a peak in the PLVI as there are more shops and focus points for tourists so more people visit there meaning there will be more cars.

"There will be a change in EQI across the four functional zones of Stratford"

I predict that there will be more money spent in the CBD so the EQI will be high as this is the place most tourists and visitors see. The EQI will be lowest in the inner city as the land use is mainly industrial and retail. However there will be some examples of urban regeneration. The EQI will be low in the inner suburbs as these are the terraced housing built after the war on limited resources. The EQI will be quite high in the outer suburbs as there are more green spaces more space. Also less people visit there so there will be less litter etc.

EQI: Environmental quality index measures how aesthetically pleasing a location is; it takes into account the architecture of the buildings, the amount of traffic and the greenery.

Functional zones: The different parts of the town/city including the CBD, inner city, inner suburbs and outer suburbs. Each has characteristics and affects what the town/city is like.

Inner city: An area of high housing and industrial density outside of the CBD in the town/city. Tends to be run-down however it is often the recipient of urban regeneration and can have attractions.

PLVI: A peak land value intersection is the area in a settlement with the greatest land value and commerce. As such, it is usually located in the CBD of a town or city.