



# GCSE Geography B and Geography Short Course

## Exemplar Material

### Fieldwork Focus

How has the dominant land use  
changed over time in part of your  
chosen settlement?

since the 1970's the whole area has been under a regeneration scheme, this has meant that the lace market area is now a 'Brown Field Site.'

where the land has already been built on before it was developed.

How has the dominant Land Use changed over time

In the 1960's the old lace warehouses were seen to have historical architecture, this meant that the whole area was designed as a conservation area by national government.

In part of your chosen Settlement?

The Lace Market is a central city district which is adjacent to Nottingham city centre. In essence, the Lace Market is under going a process of regeneration since the nineteenth century. The current area is being changed from what was seen as a used up industrial space, to a new cultural and proficient service commercial centre.

The Lace Market first declined largely due to the effect of foreign competition as the lace could be made cheaper abroad in LADC's. Unfortunately, this led to closure of the factories leaving empty buildings; as there was no obvious use for these large buildings any longer.

Today the Lace Market remains true to its heritage; in keeping with the Lace Market's unique feel. Some area's of the Lace Market today is more enhanced; buildings have been re-developed from being derelict to being given a purpose. Many of the buildings are for residential purposes and entertainment only. Additional old buildings have been turned into pubs, shops, offices and shops. However, due to the current financial problems of the recession many are left derelict or empty.

figure 1

A map to show the area of the lace market in the city of Nottingham



Source: www.multiplex.com

Halifax Place

Broadway

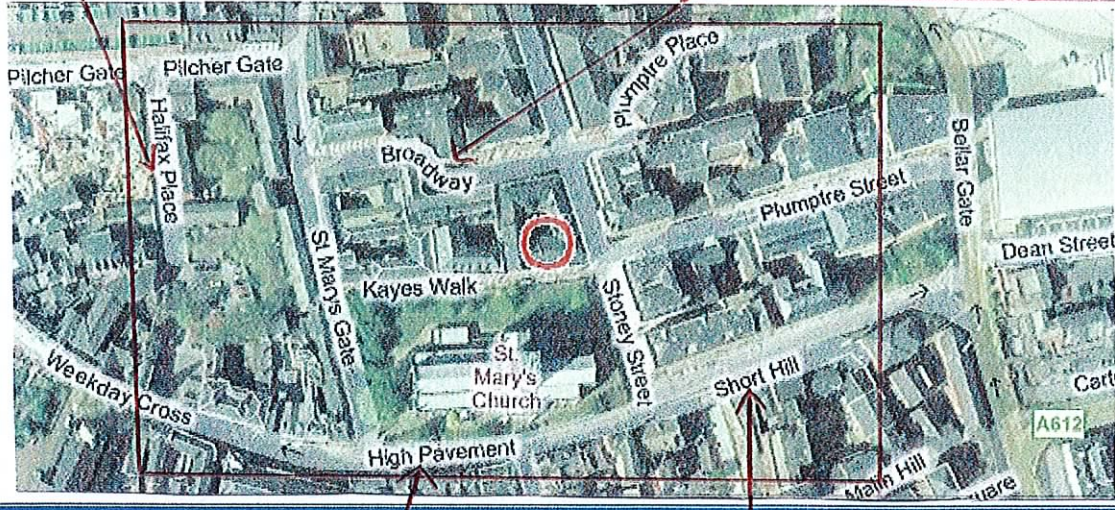


figure 2

A map to show the four areas we visited in the lace market.

Source: www.multiplex.com

High Pavement

Howow Home

In order to help me collect relevant information for my coursework, we went on a field trip to Nottingham to collect primary data. We were given two sheets; one which was a map of the Lace Market area and the second, a booklet including Environmental Quality Index tables and as well as Land Use Intensity tables focusing on the key five area's. As a group we decided it was vital we had a key for the Map we were given of the area. (This is shown on the map itself).

The methods we chose, answers the questions in the introduction well and also allied back to the main investigation for our coursework,

For my secondary data, I researched what it was like in the 1950's in Nottingham using the internet sources. It helped me a lot to look at old photographs and maps because I had something visual to help me create a picture in my mind. It was vital for me to do some research by myself because the main question I have to answer quotes "How successful the redevelopment has been over the last 50 years". Comparing, what the Lace Market is like now, and what it was like in the 1950's will give me a clear idea if the changes, if there are any were positive or negative and to see if they have had any effect on the city as a whole.

A Table to show why I chose my method choices.

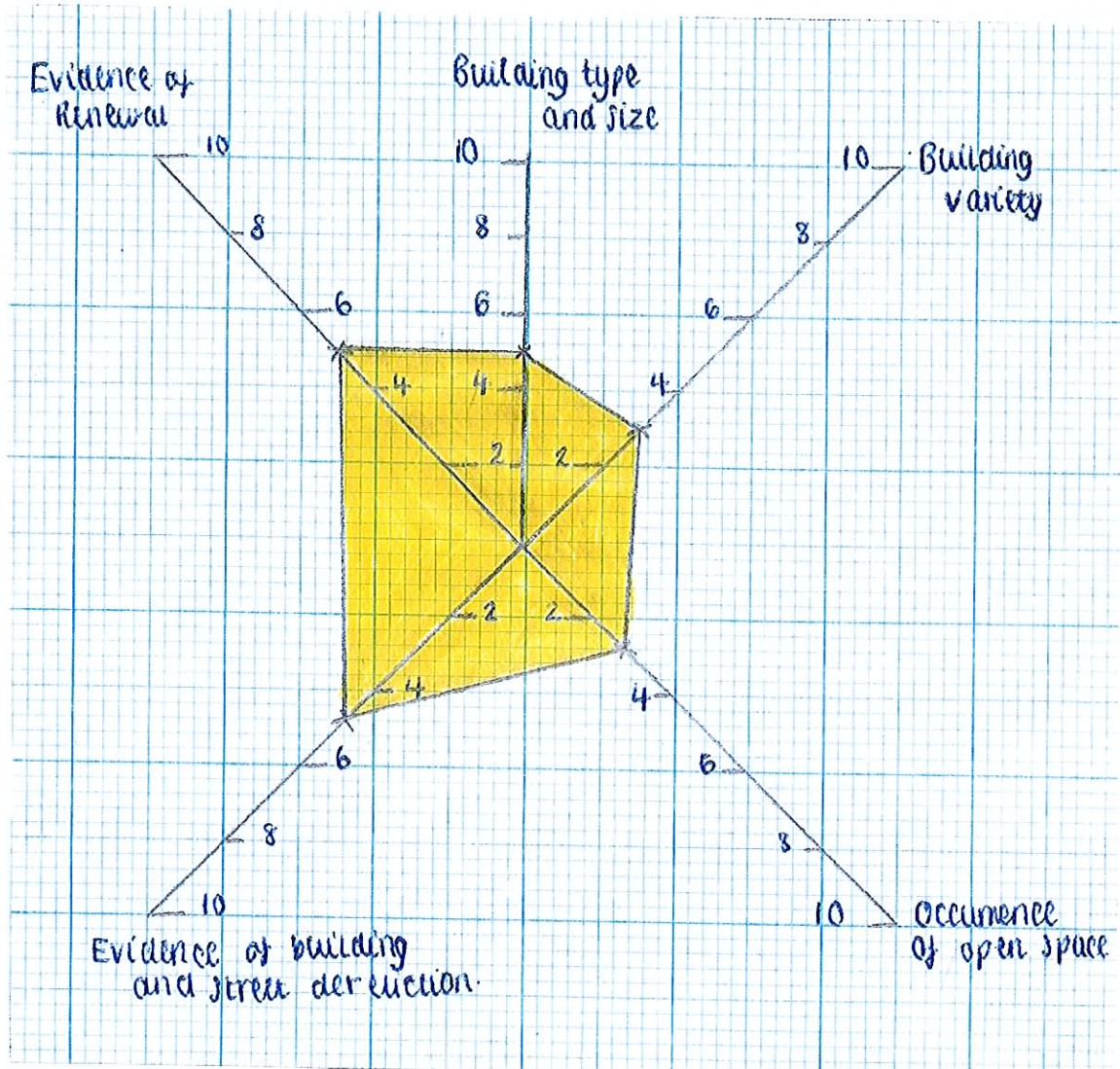
<u>Data Collection Method</u>	<u>The data shows...</u>	<u>Problems</u>	<u>Solutions</u>
Environmental Quality Index.	If the redevelopment in the lace Market was successful and if it had a positive effect on the environment in the present day.	- Scale wasn't exactly simple → 1-10 meanings kept changing eg) 1 = low 10 = high 10 = low 1 = high	A simple scale as it would be quicker to complete in the short period of time we had in each area.
Land Use Mapping. A map of the lace Market Nottingham showing today's land use.	The land use in the lace Market now to present day.	- couldn't identify all of the buildings. - some were changing use type eg) - shop to a office. - To let / for sale. - no time to write the whole use type on the map.	→ unknown on key. → looked what others / friends had put (we lacked this problem travelling back to school as we had chance to share what others from our group had put. → used a key and colour coordinated it.
Land Use Mapping. A map of the lace Market showing the 1950's land use.	The land use in the lace Market from 1950's.	- some figures / names were unclear to read. - some buildings had no name.	→ unknown on the key. → describe / empty on the key. → looking what others put

old photo's showing the lace Market's history from 1950 →	Having photo's from two different time eras makes it easy to see changes, which helps to compare	Some internet sources for some pictures weren't accurate or had no time period next to them.	Comparing other images I collected to help me match the time period of when the photographs were taken.
photo's I took of my own accord. - on the field trip	"Same as above" → \$ Primary Data.	no particular problems	→ no needed solution.

High Pavement is the largest area we covered on the Field Trip and is located to the south of the Lace Market. It covers from, the weekday Cross up to the St Mary's church as both can be seen on the map.

A radar graph to show five features from the Environmental Quality Index for; High Pavement.

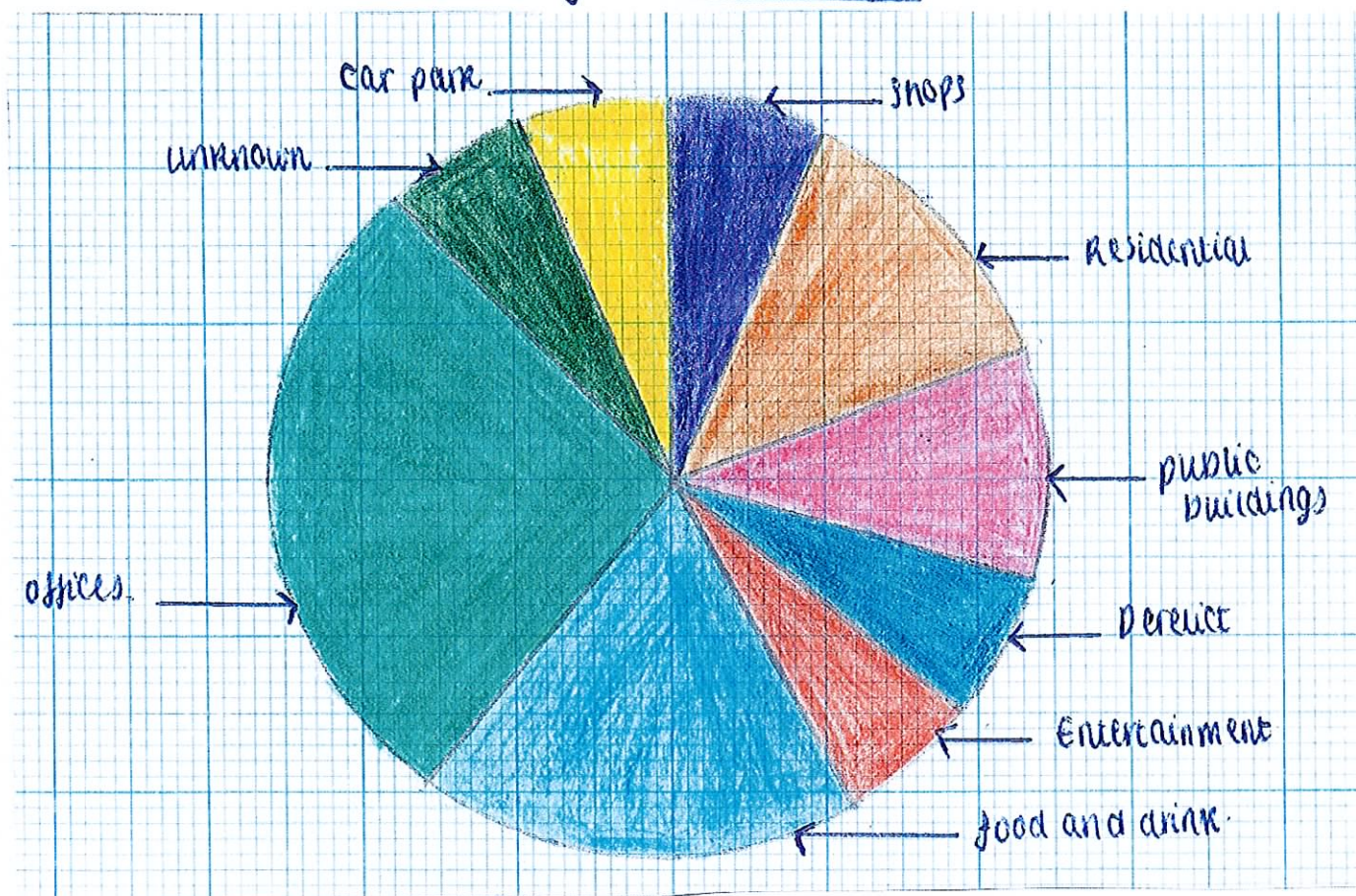
Figure: 4



This Radar graph shows that in High Pavement the buildings are not all small terraced but neither nor large detached. The size and type of the buildings alter quite dramatically, yet the variety of how the buildings look visually is small. This could be because the buildings were all built around the same time. I gave Evidence of building and street dereliction a score of 5 because there is evidence of change; such as empty buildings, "for sale" and "sold" signs. Unfortunately, these empty buildings have encountered evidence of graffiti and vandalism. There is modest open space in this area, maybe due to the fact that when designing the area, all the space was planned to be used. Looking at High Pavement as a whole, the area hasn't got evidence of great building renewal, except the newly built Lace Museum and a church which was converted into a restaurant called the Pitcher & Piano.

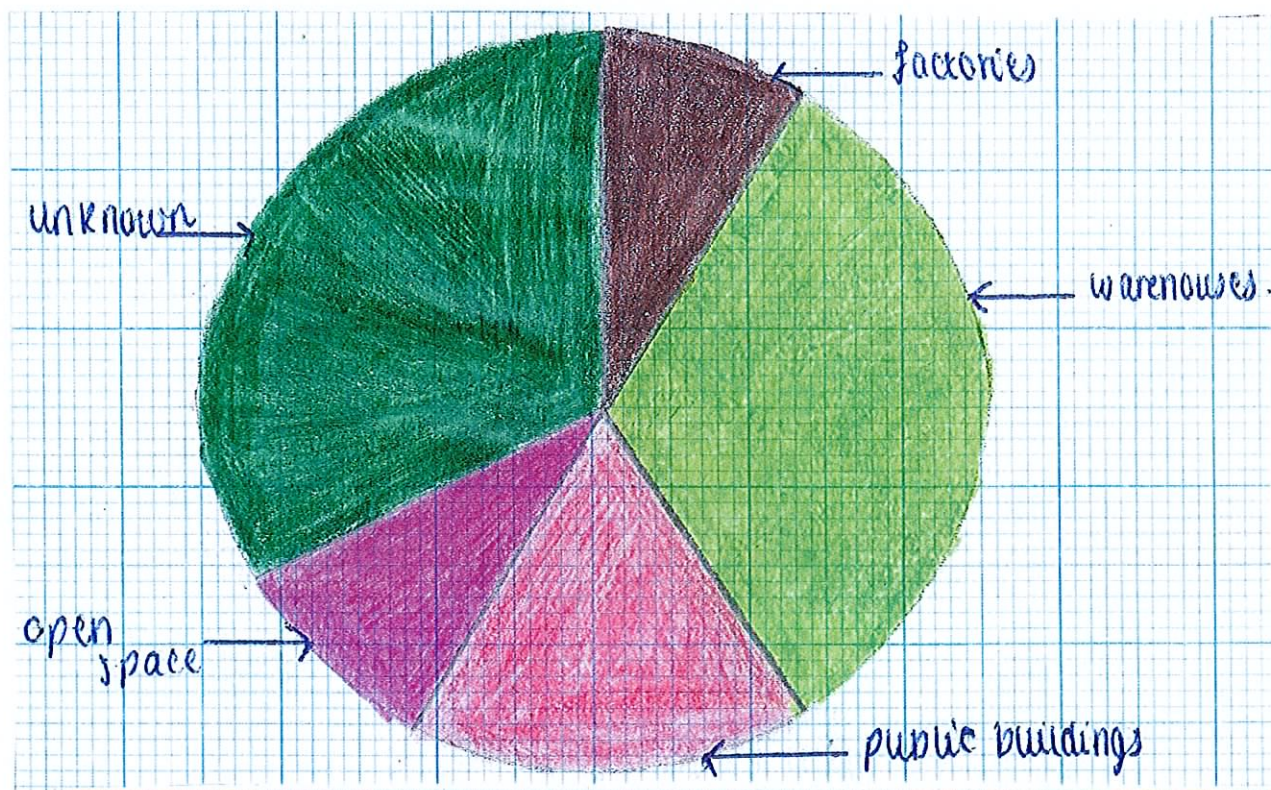
A pie chart to show the Land Use in High Pavement in 2010.

Figure 5.



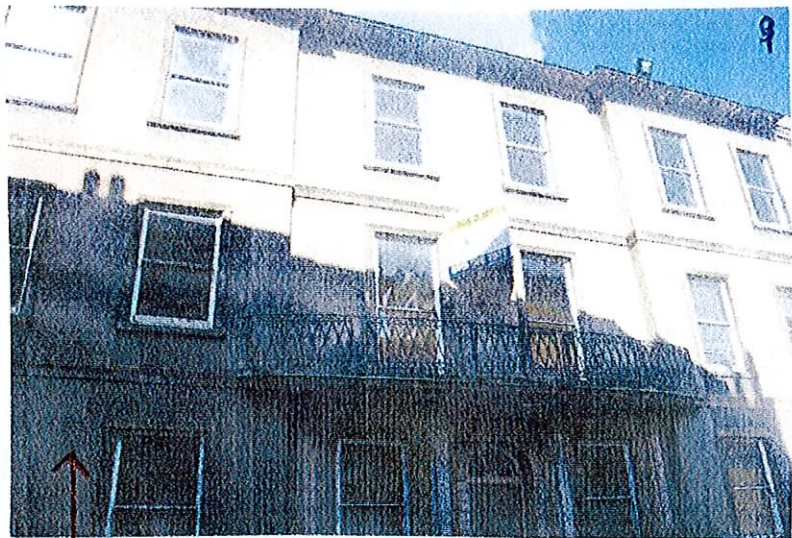
A pie chart to show the Land Use in High Pavement in 1950.

Figure 6.



The two pie charts above show the Land Use in 1950 and 2010. In the past 50 years the land use has changed dramatically from large warehouses and factories to many places to eat and drink, and offices. However, there is a similarity between the two years, such as; public buildings are present in both.

Photographs I took in High Pavement.



Abandoned buildings.

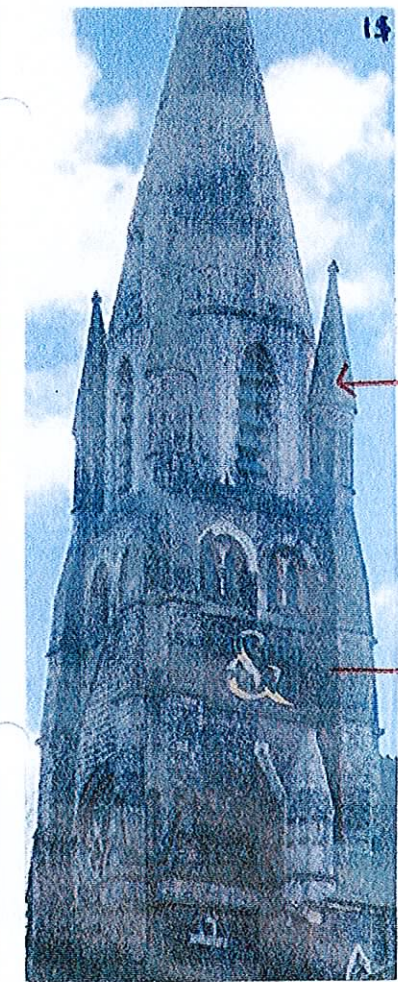


Figure 7



For let and sell Signs on empty buildings.

www.pictureofthepast.com



renovated church, St Mary's. Now a pub/restaurant - The Pitcher and Piano. 2010

view from St Mary's church "weekday cross." 1950's kept the original church building. wooden beams still remain.

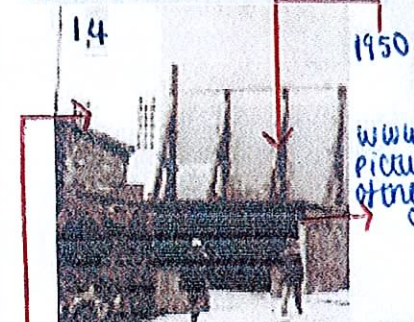


old buildings being knocked down and redeveloped.



2010 Galleries of Justice car park.

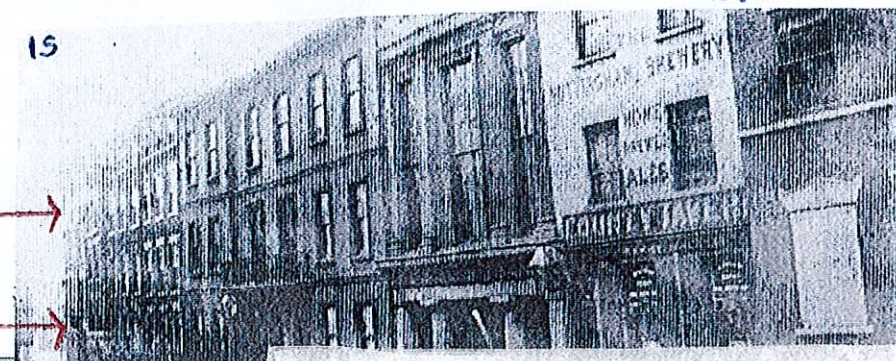
empty space, being used as a car park, because old building was knocked down.



Galleries of Justice car park.

www.pictureofthepast.com

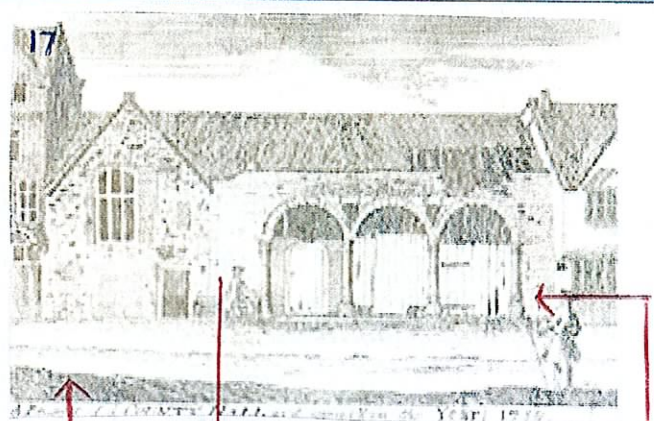
Looking down High Pavement 1950's



www.pictureofthepast.com

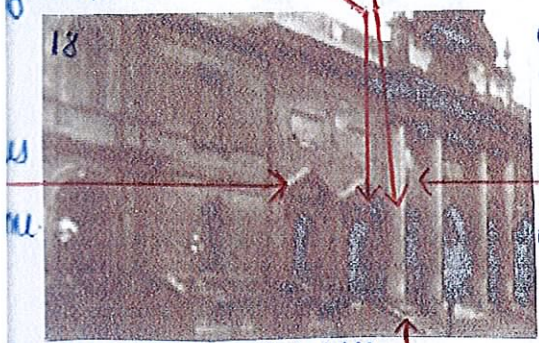


Photograph of the exterior of the Galleries of Justice



The structure of the Galleries of Justice has changed dramatically in the 1700's.

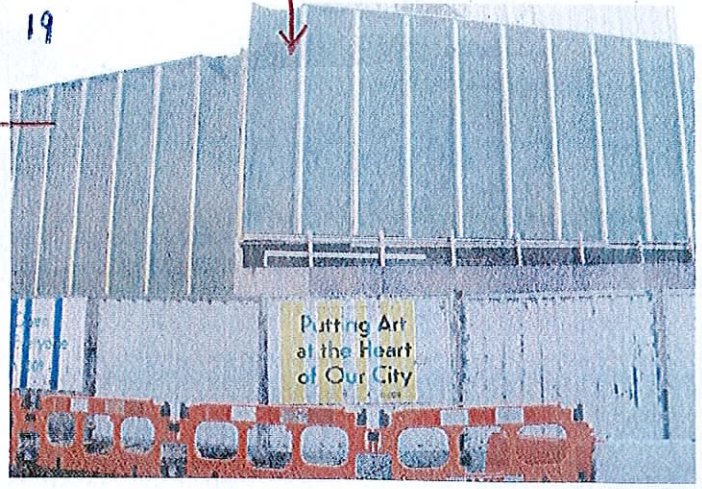
Source: www.pictureofthepast.com



Galleries of Justice in 1950's

Columns and structure look the same

An area of redevelopment. A modern lace museum is being built at this moment in time - 2010.



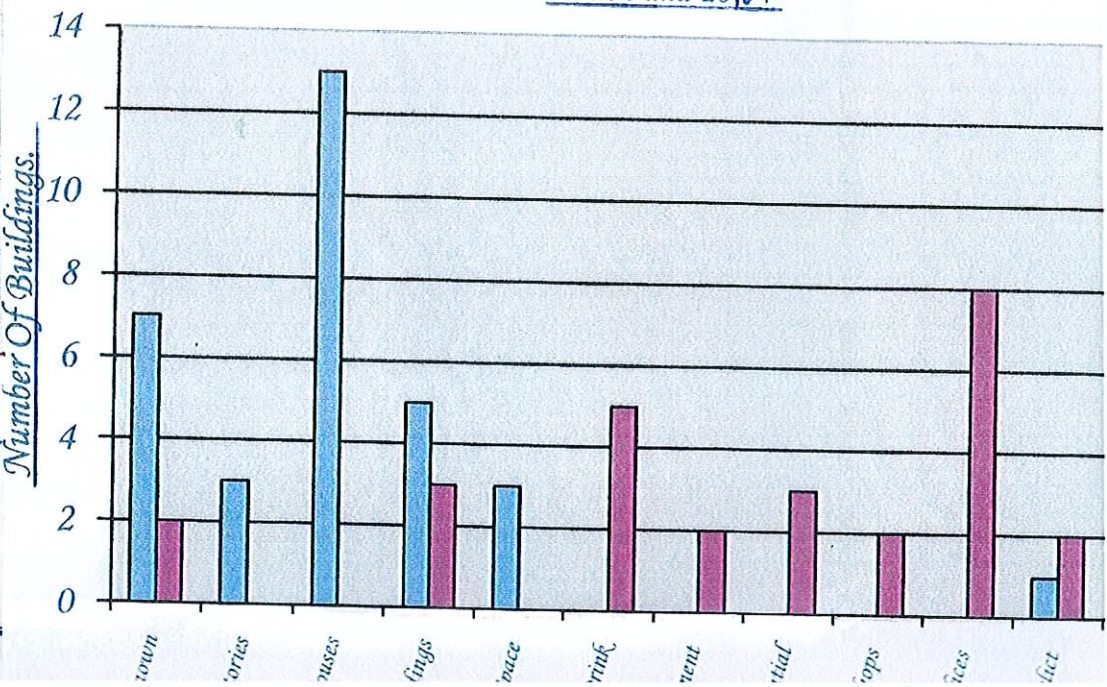
An old pub in the 50's. The museum is being built on the old park near weekday cross.



Bar chart shows the number of individual type of building. This graph shows the same as the two pie charts; however, all on this graph, can be read easily. This is because the sets of data are on the same so it's easier to compare them both.

Figure 21

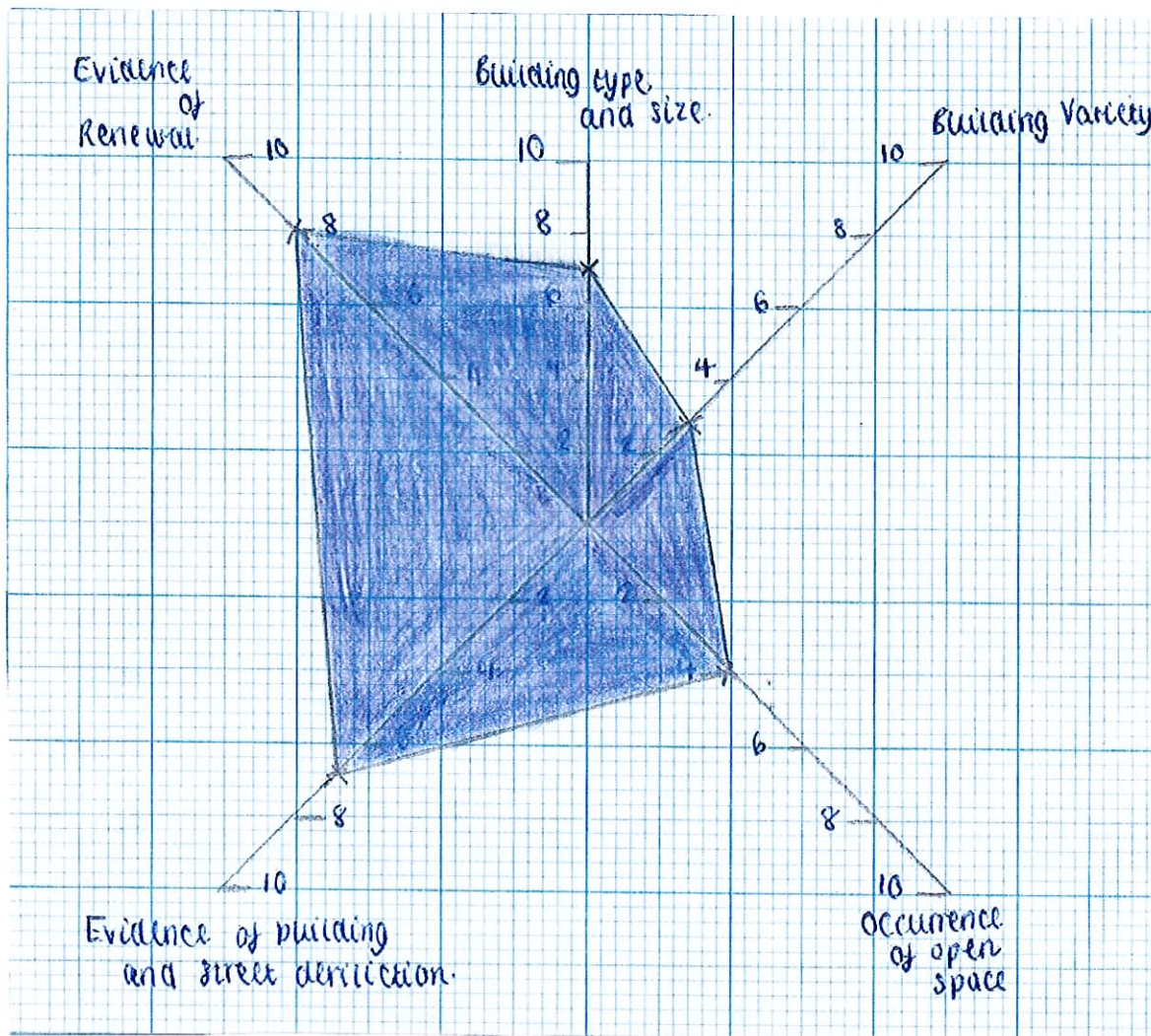
A Bar Chart to compare the two pie charts for Land Use for High Pavement 1950's and 2010.



Hollow Stone is located to the South East of the Lace Market. It covers an area from St Mary's church to Bellar Gate and The Trent Fm Ice Arena is situated close by.

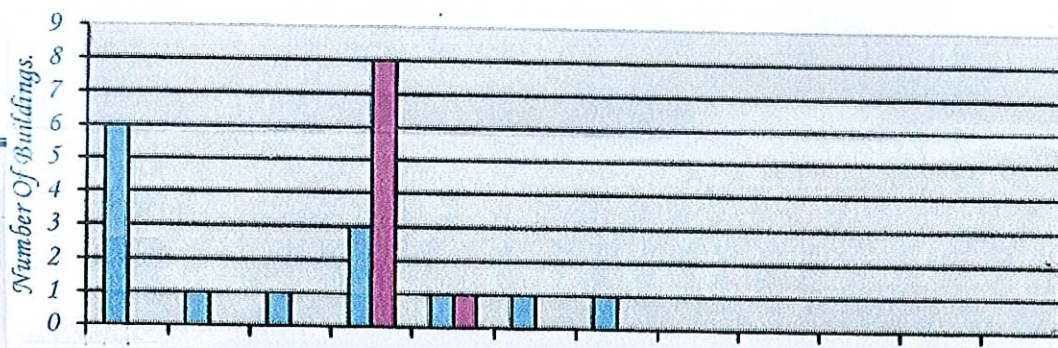
A radar graph to show the five features from the Environmental Quality Index for; Hollow Stone.

Figure; 22



This Radar graph shows that the Evidence of building and street dereliction is very few which gives me the impression that the area has not been left abandoned without any notice. Likewise, the evidence of renewal was also quite high. This is because the area of Hollow Stone is under going redevelopment at this very point in time. Furthermore, there is little variety in the building types which suggests that the area was built or developed at the same time. Also, the area has a lot more large detached houses than small terraced houses. The score I gave Hollow Stone for Occurrence of open space was only four which signifies that there is little amount of open space overall in the area.

A Bar Chart to compare the two pie charts for Land Use for Hollow Stone in the 1950's and 2010.

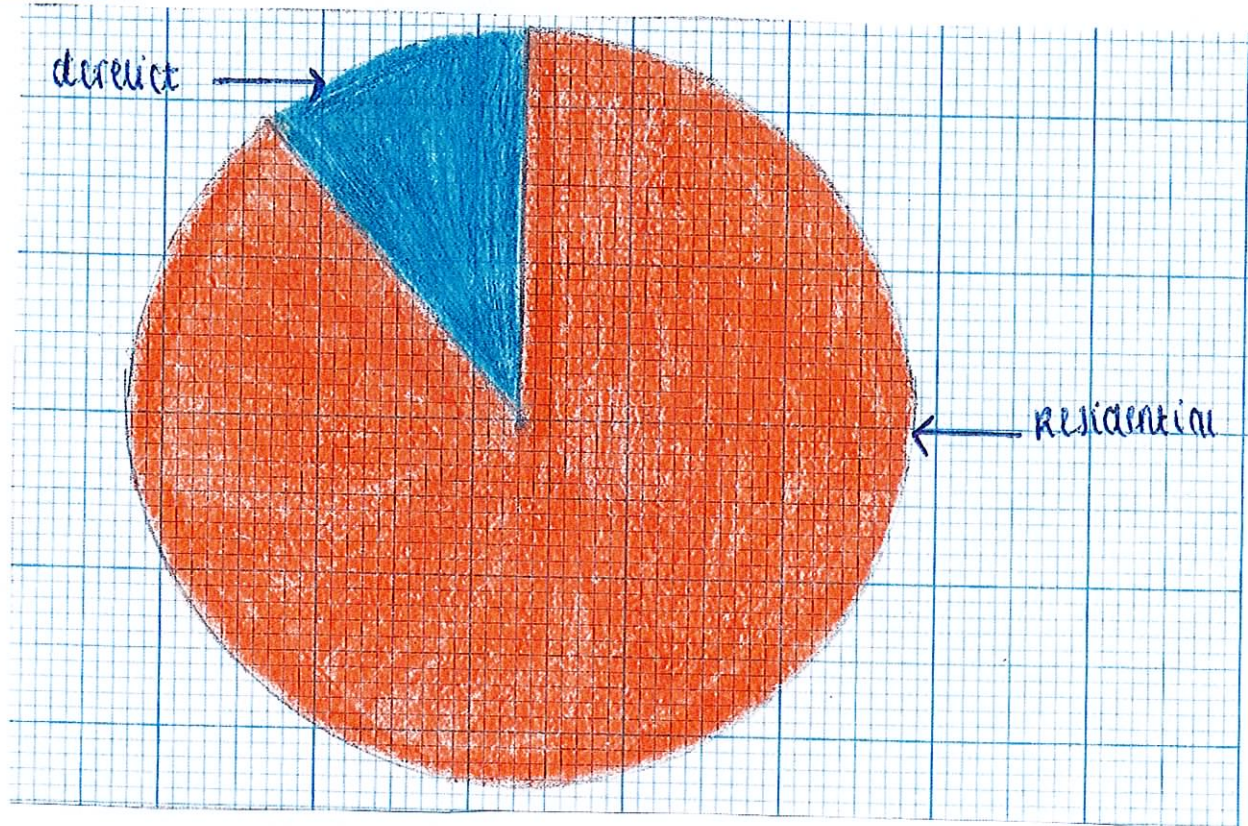


A bar chart to compare the Land Use in 1950 and 2010.



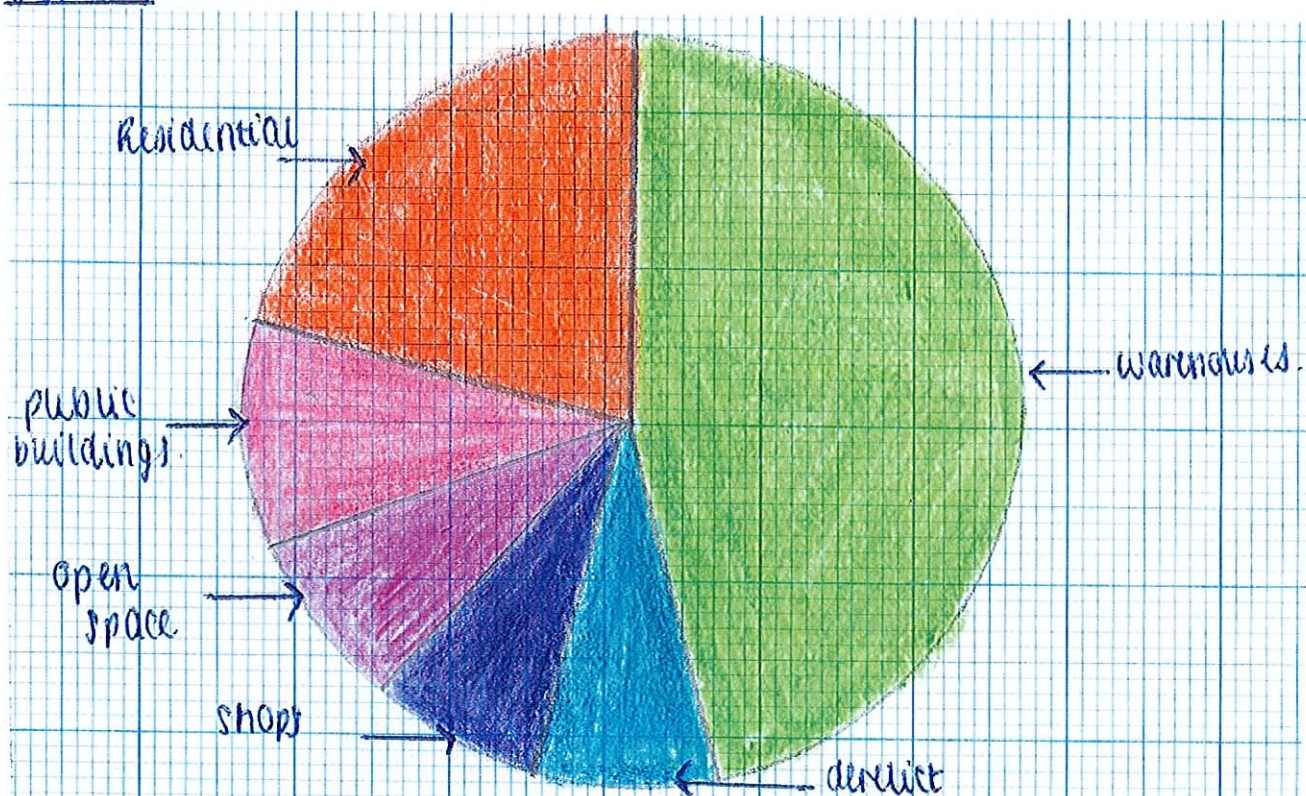
A pie chart to show the Land Use in Hollow Stone, in 2010.

Figure 24.

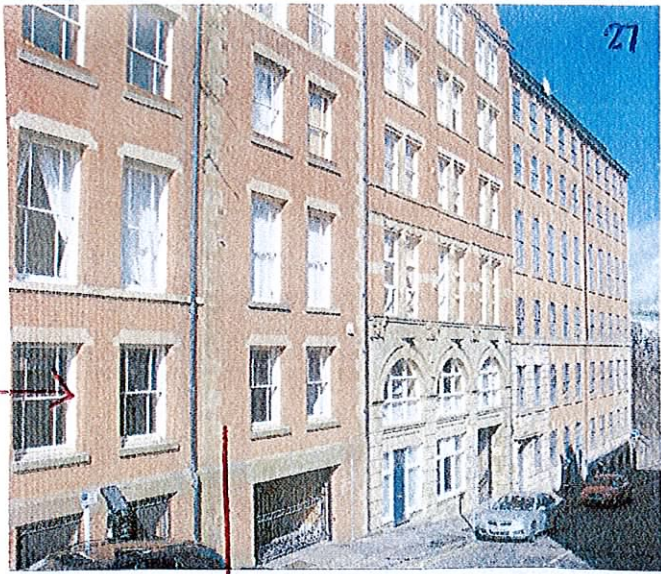


A pie chart to show Land Use in Hollow Stone in the 1950's.

Figure 25



The two pie charts above show the Land Use in 1950 and 2010. In the 1950's the majority of the buildings are warehouses, which suggests that the area of Hollow Stone was industrial based. On the other hand, in 2009 residential buildings are the most common, which indicates that the Hollow Stone area has changed from being industrial to a residential area including; flats and houses.



27 \* Shapes of the windows has changed slightly.

Photographs I took in Hollow Stone.

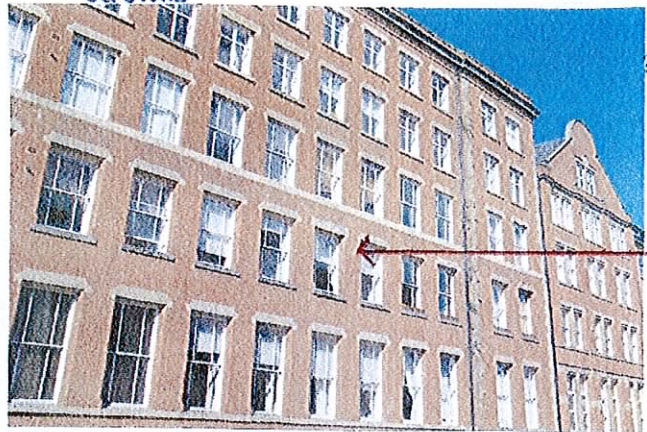


Figure 26.

A photograph I took, which shows that the buildings haven't been abandoned. -2010

A photograph I took, to show that there is hardly any variety in the types of buildings. 1960's - Hollow Stone



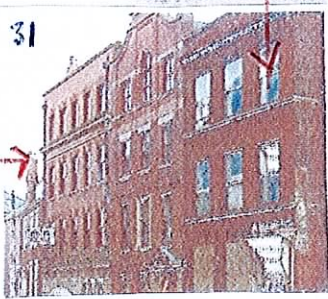
28

Source: www.pictureofthepast.com -2010. developed modern buildings are up for sale. www.pictureofthepast.com.



29

The old buildings above, have been renewed, and look like this now. 30 -2010



31



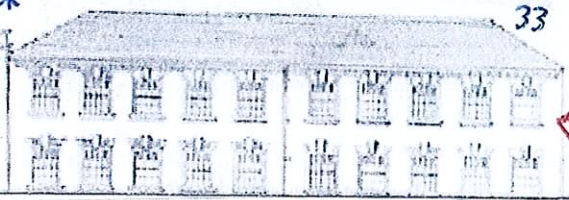
view from the car park in Hollow Stone -2010.

view of Hollow Stone modern buildings. 1950's.



32

Redevelopment has been happening in the background.



33

view from the car park in Hollow Stone. -20

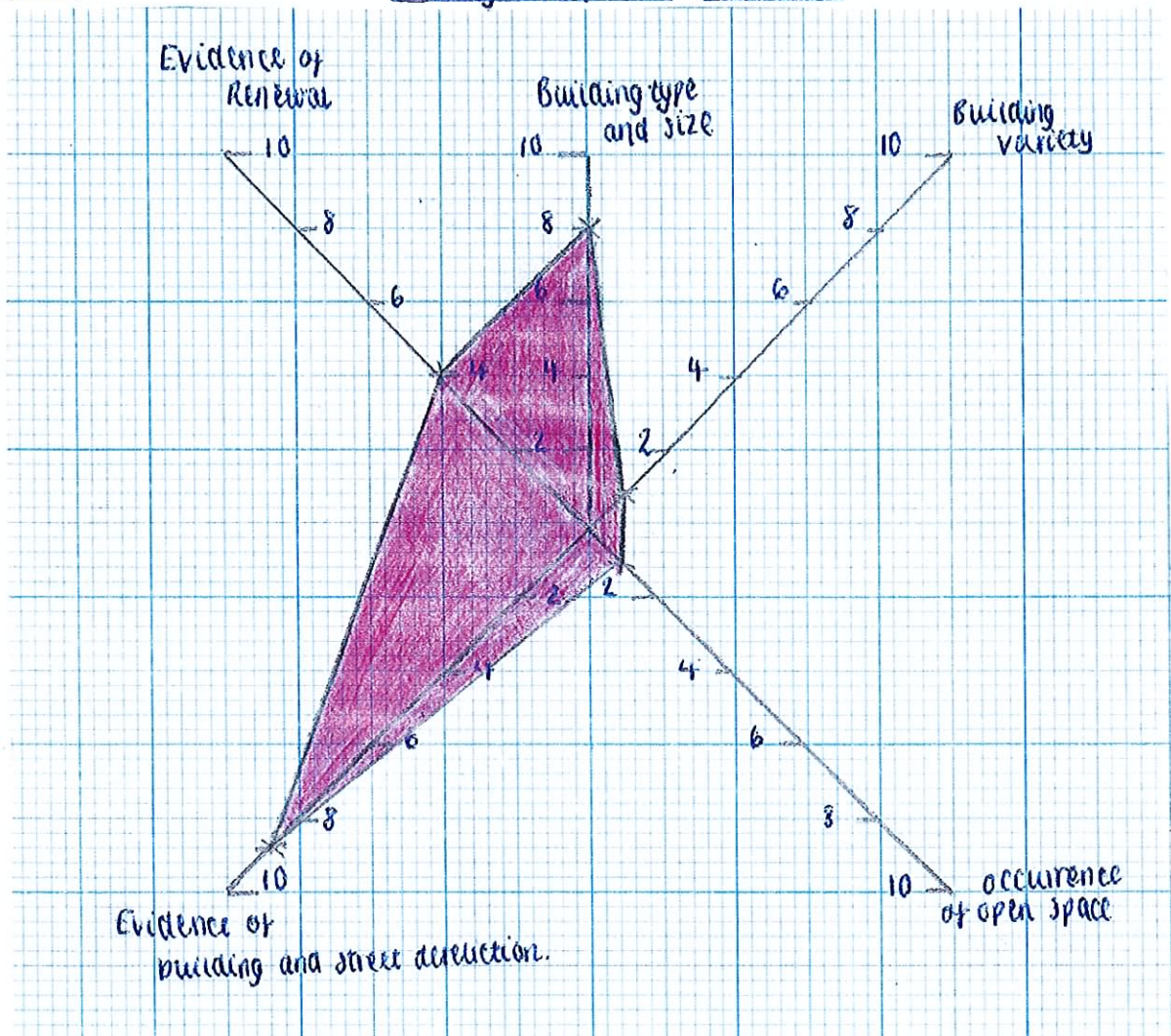
Plans for the Hollow factory in the 1950's.

www.pictureofthepast.com.

Broadway is situated in a central part of the Lace Market and is easily spotted on a map because of its Z shaped outline of the area.

figure: 47

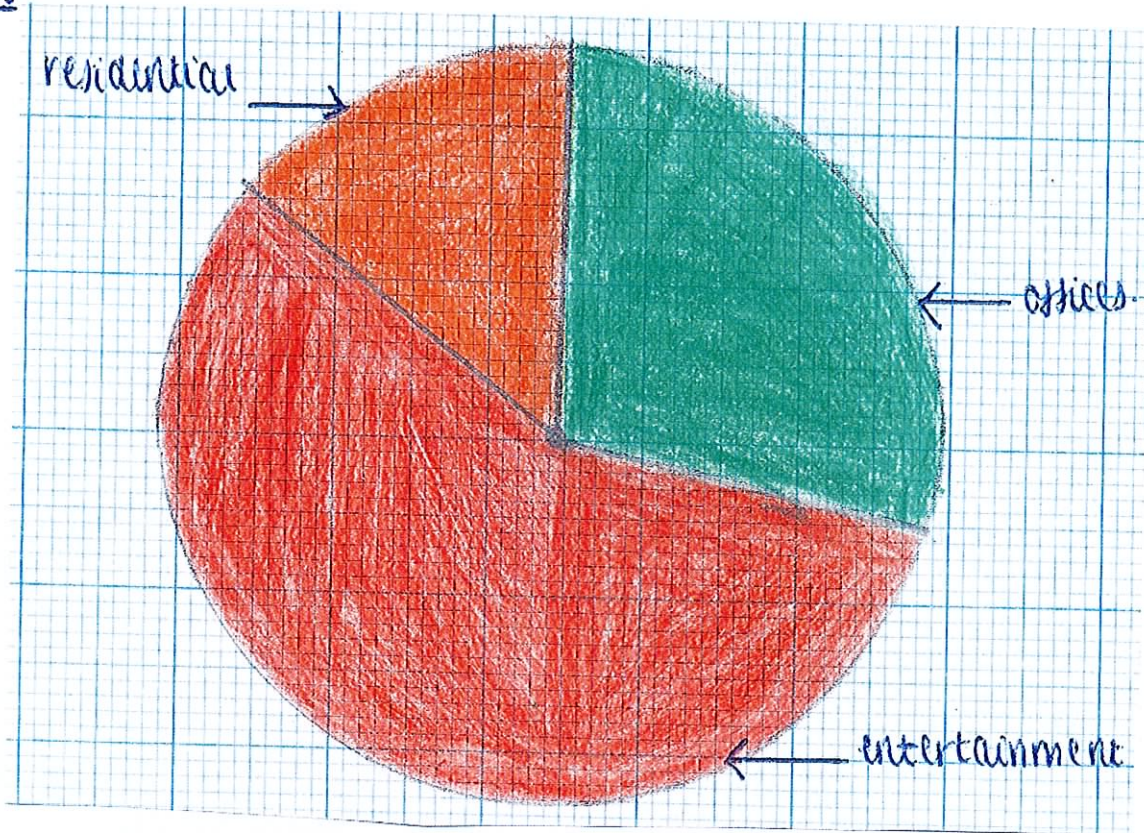
A radar graph to show five features from the Environmental Quality Index for; Broadway.



This Radar graph shows that the buildings in the area of Broadway were all virtually the same size and type. The size of the buildings were large semi-detached and this did not vary. As a result of this, I gave a low score of 1 for the Building variety. Unlike, the high score I gave Carlton Street, this implies that the buildings were all built around the same period of time. There was no obvious evidence of building and street dereliction and this resulted giving Broadway a high score of 9. No occurrence of open space was seen in the area, just like Carlton Street. As a final point, the evidence of renewal in this area was little because there were no signs of renewal or development.

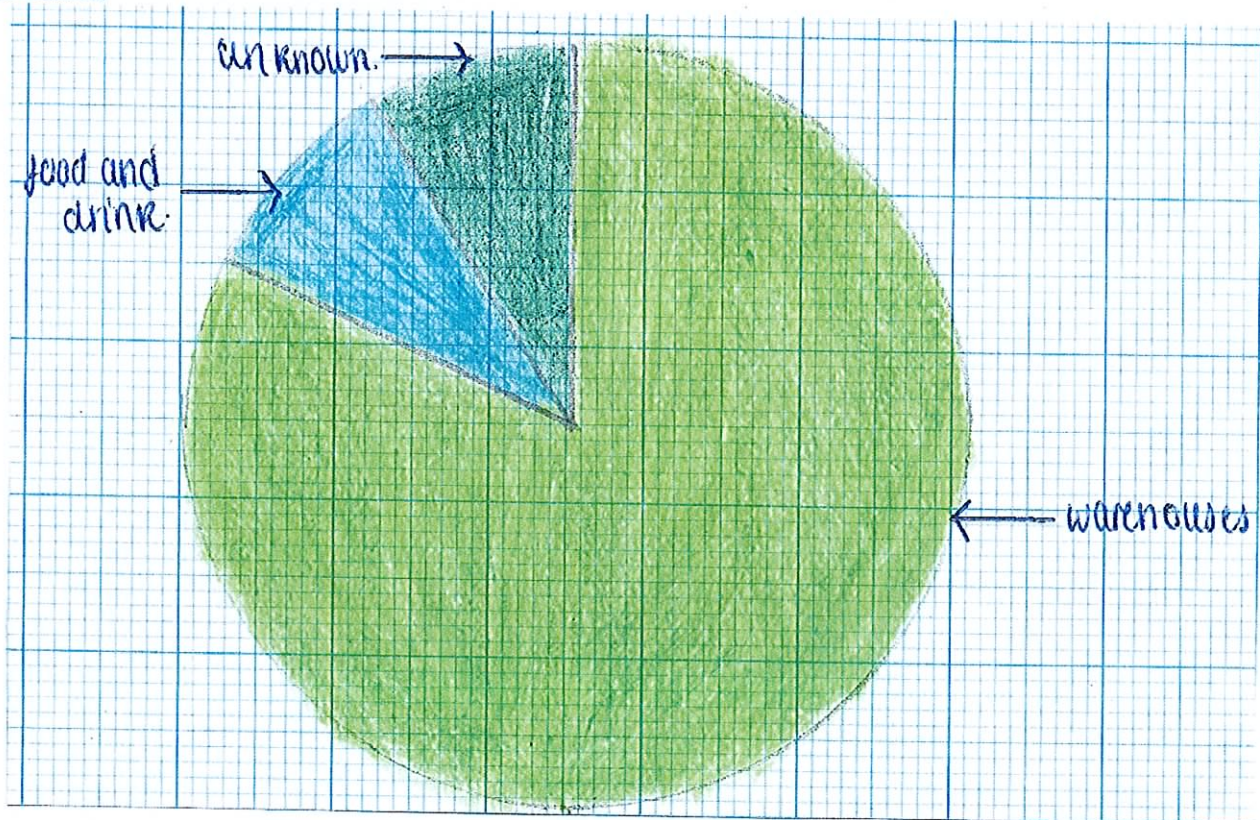
A pie chart to show Land use  
in Broadway, in 2010.

Figure 48



A pie chart to show land use  
in Broadway in the 1950s.

Figure 49



The two pie charts above show the Land Use in 1950 and 2010. It shows that all the old factories and warehouses have been converted since 1950 to 2009, into mainly entertainment, offices and residential buildings.



50

Looking down Broadway - 2010



Photographs I took in, Figure 51 Broadway.

These photographs I've taken show there is no variety in buildings in Broadway. Also, that all the buildings are large but all semi-detached. - 2010

Looking down Broadway in 1975.



53

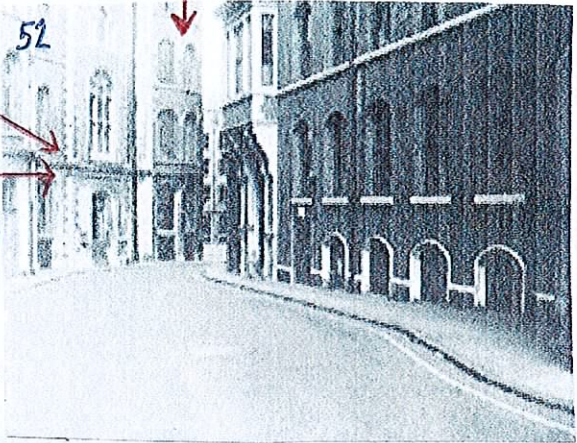
- 2010

The structure of the buildings haven't changed at all comparing the two

photographs of the view looking down Broadway after 34 years.

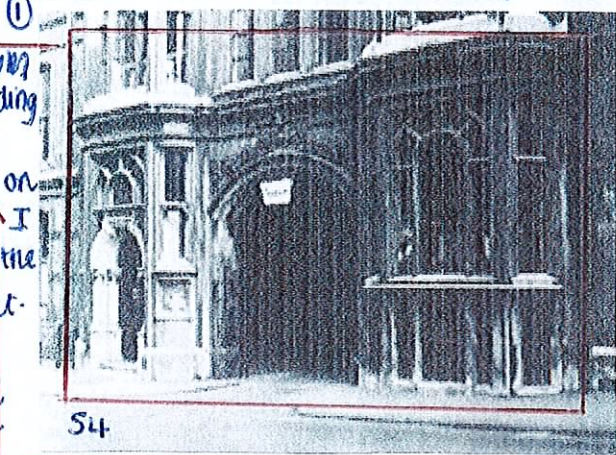
A photograph I took, showing that the only vehicles allowed down Broadway, is the vehicles going and coming from the New College Nottingham.

52



www.picturethepast.com - source.

These two photographs are of the same building but over a 38 year time scale. The one on the right is the one I took and the one on the left is from the Internet. - The arch way still remains, and also the window and window frames.



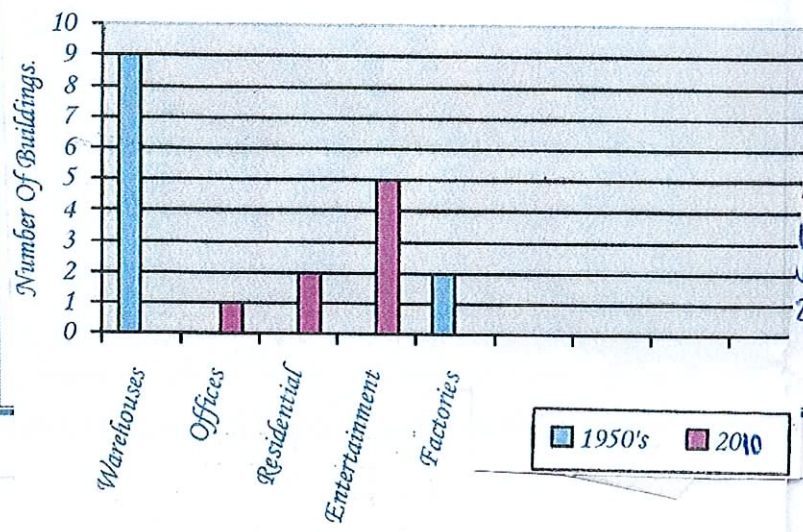
54

www.picturethepast.com - source. - 1971



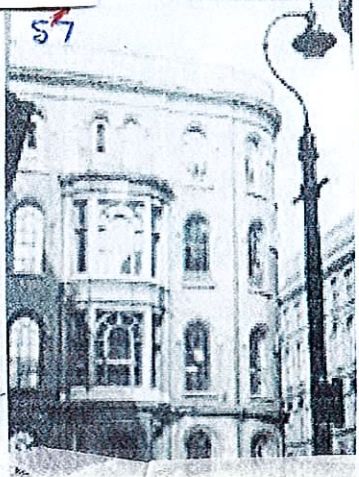
55

A Bar Chart to compare the two pie charts for Land Use for Broadway in the 1950's and 2010.



The building still remains the same; however the land use has been removed.

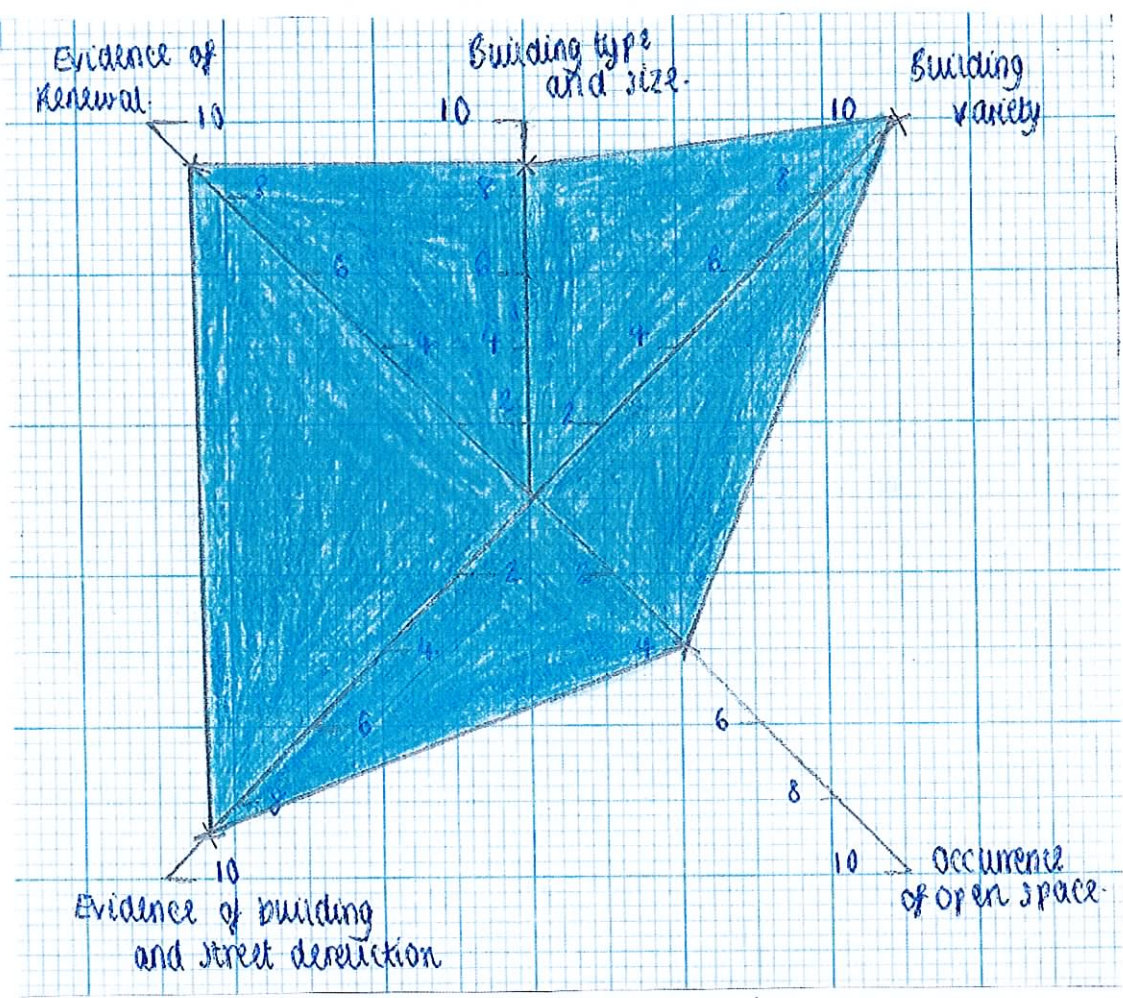
A bar chart to show the land use in 1950 and 2010 in Broadway.



57

Halifax place is the smallest area we visited in the Lace Market and is positioned between Broadway and High Pavement.

Figure 58



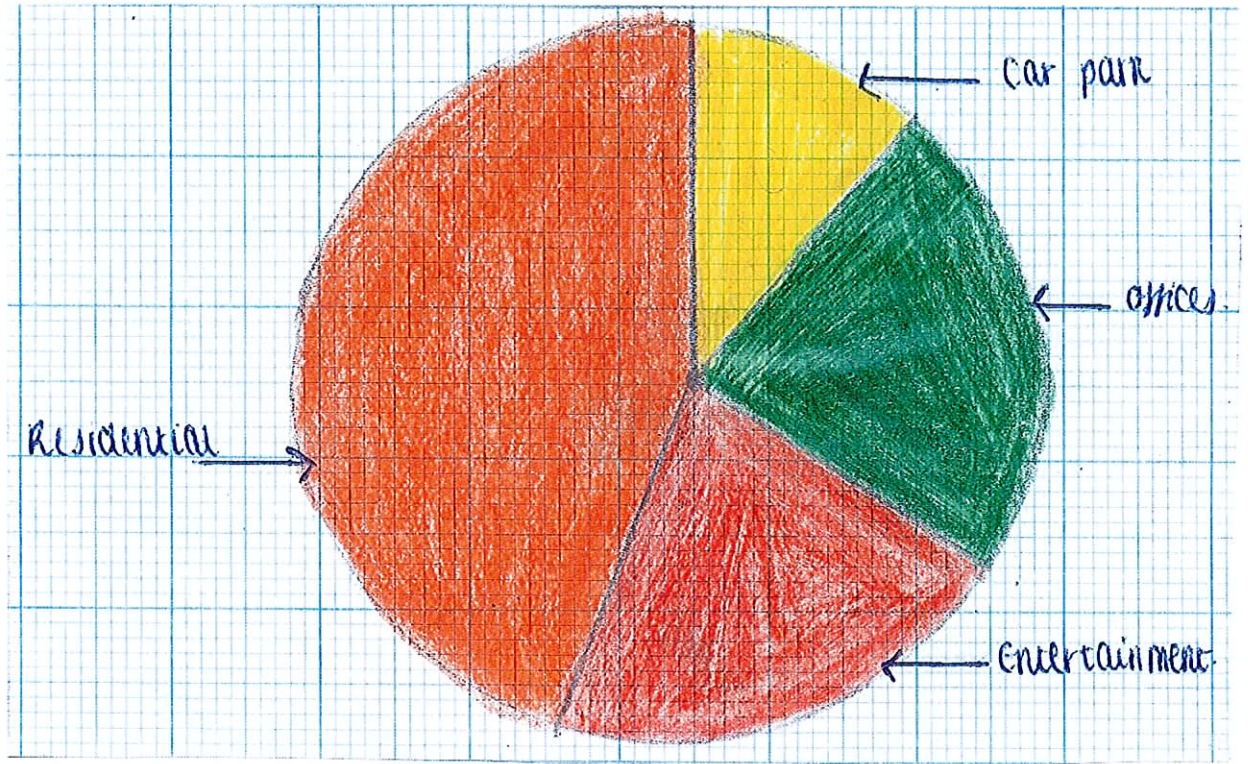
A radar graph to show five features from the Environmental Quality Index for; Halifax Place.

This radar graph shows that the building type were mainly large detached, then again the building variety varied dramatically from Halifax house and The Lace Market theatre to modern residential flats. I gave a score of 9 for evidence of building and street dereliction because I saw no evidence of derelict buildings or dereliction on the streets of Halifax Place. There was some occurrence of open space, such as; box gardens around flats however nothing extreme. Additionally, I gave another high score of 9 for Evidence of renewal this is because, most of the buildings are modern and they give off an impression that they have been renewed or done up recently.



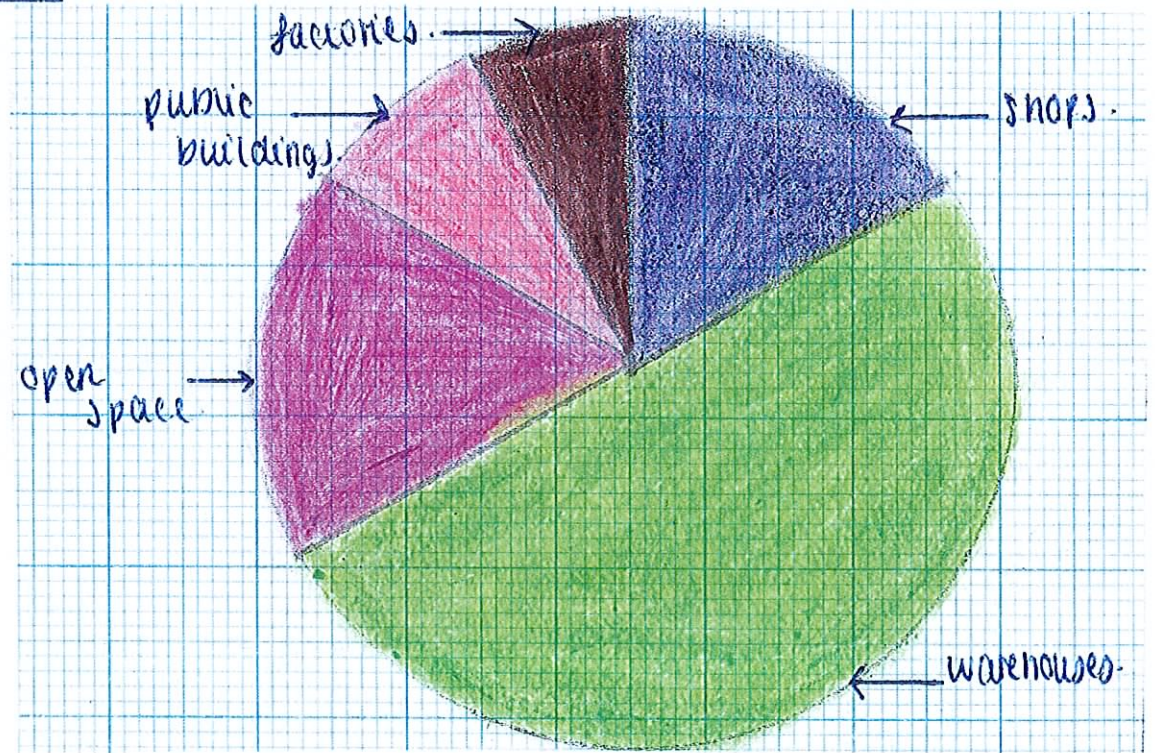
A pie chart to show Land Use in Halifax place in 2010.

figure 59



A pie chart to show Land Use in Halifax Place, in the 1950's.

figure 60



The two pie charts above show the Land Use in 1950 and 2010 Halifax Place was built up of warehouses, mostly. However, in the last 50 years the land use has changed dramatically. Residential buildings are now the most common building in the area of Halifax Place. In conclusion, there is now no warehouses or factories.

62

A photograph I took on the field trip  
This building has now been  
Converted into modern day apartments.

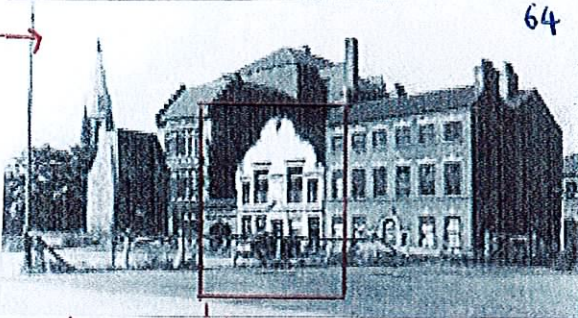
place, are  
modern and  
have been  
re-developed  
in recent  
years.

Fletcher Gate  
Car Park.



Source

www.  
Picture  
thepast.  
com.  
1971



64

63

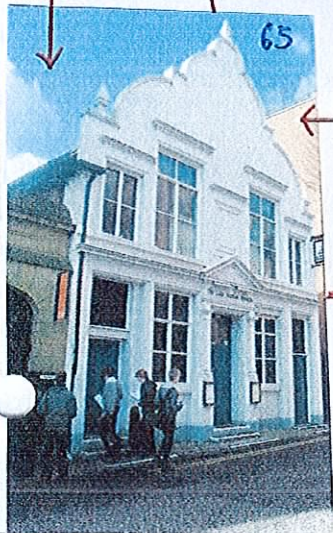


2010  
A  
photo  
graph  
I took

The lace market theatre  
has hardly changed in the  
past 50 years.

The open space opposite the Lace Market  
Theatre has been built on. This  
area now has been replaced with residential  
buildings such as flats.

The Lace Market Theatre 1975.  
Source - www.picturethepast.com.



65

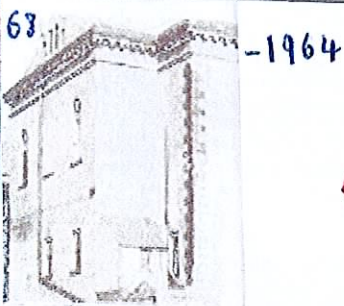


Halifax House - 2010

This building was on the  
land where the car park for the residential  
flats are today. It was called the "Halifax Place Wesleyan Chapel"

Working  
north to  
Pitcher  
Gate.  
1964

67

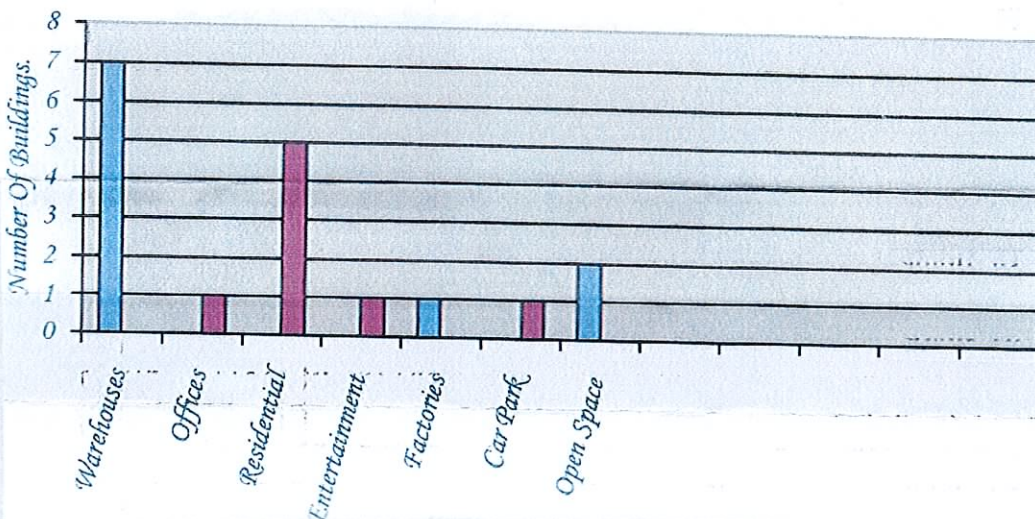


-1964

63

A Bar Chart to compare the two pie charts for Land Use for Halifax Place in the  
1950's and 2010.

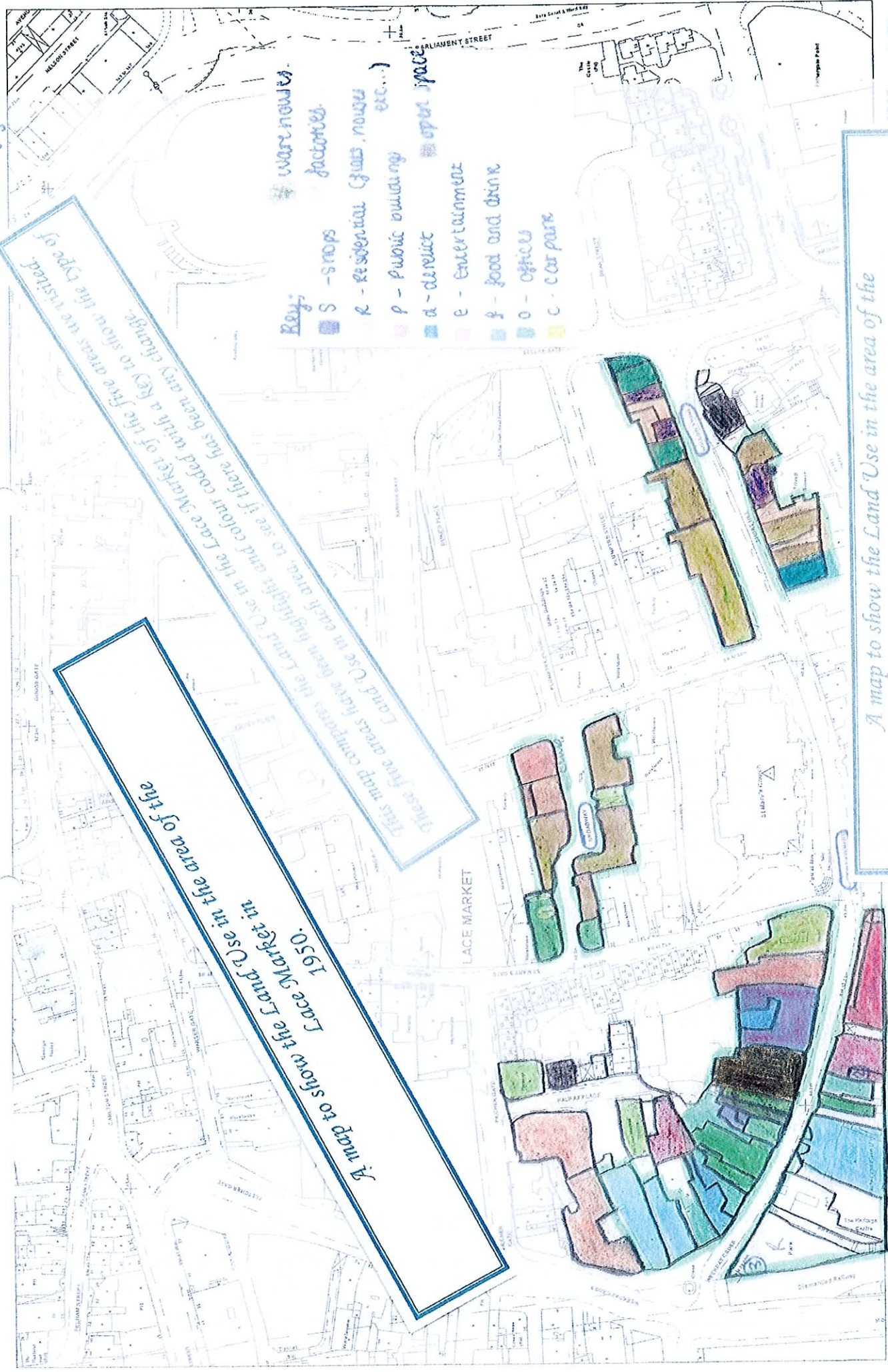
A bar chart  
to show the  
Land use in  
1950 and 2009  
in the area of  
Halifax Place.





A Map of the Lace Market, Nottingham.  
Figure 10

① New notes college. ② Police station. ③ Lace Museum. ④ Amusements. ⑤ Connections



A map to show the Land Use in the area of the Lace Market in 1950.

A map to show the Land Use in the area of the Lace Market in 2010.

Reproduced from the Ordnance Survey map with the permission of the Centre. Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown Copyright and may lead to prosecution.  
Produced using ESRI ArcGIS's MapExplorer 2.0 - http://www.esriuk.com

Over the last 50 years, the Land Use has obviously changed significantly in the Lace Market; this is because it has to keep up with change of social needs. Warehouses were the heart of the Lace Market in 1950 and a lot of the original lace warehouses and factories still remain. However the Lace Market has had to meet the needs of the twenty first century and the area has been successfully doing so, as shops, residential units and offices have expanded.

The changes have clearly been successful over the last 50 years; the pie charts illustrate the modest amount of open space in the four areas. This inclines that the Lace Market which is fewer than in 1950, although my map of the 1950 Land Use shows change in that the Lace Market has had a small size of open space since 50 years previously. The largest type of Land Use has been for residential, which has built up nearly all of Hollow Stone and close to half of the area of Halifax Place, reflecting people want to live in one of the historical parts of Nottingham.

The planners might have decided to redevelop the area according to use.

Such as:

- ✓ Broadway is well known for the entertainment for its bars and clubs.
- ✓ High Pavement is well known for The Galleries of Justice and the converted church that is now a restaurant.
- ✓ Halifax Place is well known for the Lace Market Theatre and the car park, Fletcher Gate.

And Lastly;

- ✓ Hollow Stone is well known for its modern development of houses and flats.

The historical environment has been preserved in many ways; such as some of the original building structures of the lace warehouses and factories still stand the same as they did 50 years ago. A number of features on the buildings remain as they did, for example; window frames and archways which stand out vividly to all. Historical plaques are to be seen around the area of the Lace Market, which enlighten you to some of the history in the surrounding area. New land uses have preserved the history of the area, converting the building into something different but at the same time, keeping the original building structure. For example; the warehouses in Broadway converted into bars and clubs.

The redevelopment is continuing with standing the history of the Lace Market well; however there could be some improvement, as I don't think any area can be completely perfect. I just wish that the developers for the Lace Market don't get to ahead of themselves and overcrowd the area and ruin the history because of changes of different needs as time moves on.

The parts of my investigation that went well were, I drafted my written coursework before hand and I planned how I was going to organise my data. Nothing went drastically wrong, although a second field trip could have been helpful.

✓

### Evaluation

<i>Limitations of my investigation</i>	<i>Suggested improvement/extension</i>
<i>The current land use was only studied in four areas of the Lace Market during the fieldwork</i>	<i>Study more parts of the area on fieldwork or get a detailed land use map that shows the use of each building (secondary data)</i>
<i>It was difficult to categorise the uses of some buildings, especially those with multiple uses on each floor</i>	<i>Contact council to find out uses of every building in study area</i>
<i>Only recent changes between 1950 and present day have been investigated</i>	<i>Extend the study to look at older land use maps to investigate changes since before 1950</i>
<i>Only changes to present day are looked at, not any future changes</i>	<i>Contact council to find out what future developments are planned for the Lace Market</i>
<i>Focuses on changes of land use in four areas, but not peoples opinions of these changes</i>	<i>Carry out a questionnaire to find out views of the changes in the Lace Market</i>