

**A LEVEL**

*Independent Investigation Exemplar*

# **GEOGRAPHY**

H481

For first teaching in 2016

## **Independent Investigation Exemplar 3 – Changing Spaces; Making Places (includes marking commentary)**

Version 1



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# INTRODUCING THE EXEMPLAR INVESTIGATION

We have produced this exemplar A Level Independent Investigation and marking commentary to support teachers in understanding the marking criteria and how it can be applied to students work. This is one of three investigations which can be used to show the marking criteria applied to different topic contexts (Coastal Landscapes, Glaciated Landscapes and Changing Spaces; Making Places).

We have used existing geography investigations completed by students several years ago. We felt it was important to use projects from students rather than exemplars written by developers with geography degrees. Therefore, there needs to be a slightly cautionary note, as we have applied the marking criteria to investigations that were not written for this criteria, however there are considerable similarities. We have therefore not given the investigations a total mark and overall grade, as this would set the standard prior to the current students submitting their own independent investigations in May 2018. In the summer of 2018 the Principal Moderator and their team will moderate samples from centres across the country with the key aim of ensuring that centres are applying the marking criteria consistently.

The investigations we have picked and applied the marking criteria to represent a range of styles and by no means suggest a particular way of approaching an investigation (from the title and key questions through to the layout and techniques). The marking criteria is split into six sections (OCR A level Geography specification pages 59-64) and we have provided commentary on each section, as well as given an indication of areas where the student could have made improvements to move up the level(s). For each section of the marking criteria we have given an indication of what has been done to meet a particular level and the evidence base for this. We have not annotated the exemplar investigations so that they can be used by both teachers and students alike. We do however suggest that when teachers mark their own students Independent Investigations that they are annotated to clearly indicate where particular sections of the marking criteria have been applied.

We understand that this component (Investigative Geography) within the A Level Geography is new for a number of teachers and so we are providing both support resources and CPD, these include:

## Support resources:

- Independent Investigation Student Support Guide
- Independent Investigation clinics – FAQ 11/2016  
<http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/by-subject/geography/geography-news/a-level-geography-independent-investigation-webinar/> and FAQ 01/2017  
<http://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/by-subject/geography/geography-news/a-level-geography-independent-investigation-webinar-jan-2017/>
- Joint Exam Board – Frequently Asked Questions
- Independent Investigation proposal form exemplars with commentary

## CPD events:

- Tackling the independent Investigation  
<https://www.cpdhub.ocr.org.uk/DesktopDefault.aspx?e=fjefcbdbhgnidcpindncdphpabihkmpcehicklnfcaaagjncol>
- Marking the Independent Investigation (June 2017)  
<https://www.cpdhub.ocr.org.uk/DesktopDefault.aspx?e=fjefcbdbhgnidcpindncdphpabihkmpcehicklnfcaaagkfjdj>
- Understanding Human Fieldwork (resources to download)  
<https://www.cpdhub.ocr.org.uk/DesktopDefault.aspx?e=eeefkacmhhipblncfgpfbpeikncmoaehickbnbabadejjldoba>
- Understanding Physical Fieldwork (resources to download)  
<https://www.cpdhub.ocr.org.uk/DesktopDefault.aspx?e=eeefkacmhhipblncfgpfbpeikncmoblajpgjmocabgaomipdli>

Please see the [CPD hub](https://www.cpdhub.ocr.org.uk) for more information:  
<https://www.cpdhub.ocr.org.uk>

# INDEPENDENT INVESTIGATION MARKING COMMENTARY: CHANGING SPACES; MAKING PLACES

## Section 1: Planning, purpose and introduction

**For this section of the marking criteria the investigation has elements of L2 and L3. This is a holistic decision based on competencies and evidence from the work.**

- Evidence of selection of an individual topic, for which the candidate has provided a context and purpose for their investigation (pages 2-3).
- There is also evidence of the plan (page 2) showing appropriate key questions which are both manageable and well linked to the purpose of the investigation.
- There is an implicit plan which is covered on page 2 (justification of key questions) and extends into the methodology (table in Appendix 3).
- There is some justification for the investigation in the introduction (pages 2-3) and attempts to contextualise the fieldwork (page 3 and Appendix 4).
- The location is clear (page 3), although maps are missing geo-spatial detail (see comments below).
- The candidate refers to geographical theory in a generalised manner (page 2), so this provides implicit evidence of individual literature research.

*Note (1) Geo-spatial would not have been a requirement of this legacy work.*

**To potentially access higher levels within the marking criteria; the student might have considered the following:**

- The candidate could have considered clearer evidence of individual literature research, for example local blogs or forums linked to their topic, as well as more academic writing on usage of the high street. This could come from publications such as *Geography Review* and *GeoFactsheets*, or perhaps an undergraduate text. There will likely be free to access materials on the internet as well that could provide a theoretical background.
- The location of the area (Barnet) could have better been located, e.g. use of Geographical Information Systems (GIS), Ordnance Survey (OS) maps or Google Earth as well as provide 4-figure OS coordinates and / or lat/long points. Maps (page 3) were also missing scales and north arrows which should be included as a matter of good practice. Perhaps a large-scale map (e.g. 1:2500), or images, of the high street would have provided better geo-location aspects, connecting the reader more readily to the place under investigation.
- Some of the terminology includes technical interpretations, e.g. mobility, perception, gender roles. A small table of definitions would have demonstrated that the candidate is clear in terms of wider geographical links as well as the context for the investigation.
- The plan might have been more explicit, and linked to the literature research for example, suggesting how one informed the other.
- The investigation might have been broader in terms of title, rather than just gender. Shopping provision related to ethnicity.

## Section 2: Data, information collection methods and sampling framework

For this section of the marking criteria the investigation clearly sits in L3. *This is a holistic decision based on competencies evidence from the evidence of the work, including supplementary information: Appendix 1-5.*

- Appendix 3 shows a very detailed and comprehensive data collection table with a range of qualitative data collections methodologies with justifications and limitations outlined.
- Description of the methodologies is clear and personalisation is implicit, especially though the design of the questionnaire (Appendix 2). This includes details for example of a pilot survey in the methodology table (appendix 3).
- The table includes reference to secondary data (e.g. crime) and consideration of the nature of that data and information.
- Digital and geo-located data must be taken to include secondary data, e.g. Barnet data crime information (Appendix 1c). See comments below.

*Note (1) ethical and socio-political considerations are absent from this legacy work, so have not been considered in the decision about an appropriate Level.*

*Note (2) that marks can be awarded across marking criteria, in other words an evaluation that appears in Section 2 for example should be revisited and credited in conjunction with Section 5 (Conclusions and investigation evaluation).*

### To potentially access higher levels within the marking criteria; the student might have considered the following:

- Data design framework could be improved, giving more consideration to an overall sampling framework, especially in relation to the questionnaire data which is central to this investigation. A stratified survey based on age might have been more appropriate if a population profile was available from local Neighbourhood Statistics <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/>. The candidate could have also suggested the differences between qualitative and quantitative data in a more explicit way.
- There is perhaps a missed opportunity with Appendix 2, the questionnaire, to annotate and justify the range of open and closed questions that are being asked. Some of the questions seem somewhat redundant to the investigation focus; the questionnaire is also very long. Nowadays the candidate might consider an online alternative, e.g. Google Forms or Survey Monkey to support the on-the-street- survey.
- The candidate could have considered moving their "improvements" to the last part of the work. Inclusion at this point tends to mean a focus on methodology errors, i.e. measurement error, operator error and sampling error. Candidates should be encouraged to consider in readiness their delivery for Section 5 to include an evaluation which includes validity and reliability, rather than just a consideration of sources of error.
- It is now easy to access and download local crime data (.csv file) for a specific area <https://data.police.uk/>. Candidates could then process this geo-spatial data for inclusion with the work, if it is relevant to the outcomes.
- The ethical considerations might include privacy, consent, data protection, confidentiality and making sure that any personal information is not publicly shared, including images. Socio-political dimensions could include not creating an atmosphere where there could be mistrust or antipathy because of cultural differences.

**Section 3: Data presentation techniques**

**For this section of the marking criteria the investigation sits clearly in L3. This is a holistic decision based on competencies and evidence from the work, especially as in this project the presentation is integrated within the analysis.**

- There is appropriate and selective presentation of the most influential data collected directly related to the investigation.
- The techniques used are technically accurate and produced with care in most instances.
- The range of data presentation techniques is appropriate and well selected, with good knowledge and understanding of the relevant techniques for representing results plainly to readers. The approach on page 6, for instance, is particularly effective.
- There is a suitable balance of simple and more sophisticated data representation methods, both individual to the candidate and relevant to the topic. Pages 5-8, 11, 15-16 and 33.

**For this section of the marking criteria the investigation has elements of L2 and L3. This is a holistic decision based on competencies and evidence from the work.**

**To potentially access higher levels within the marking criteria; the student might have considered the following:**

- To improve these maps further, scales should be included, e.g. page 15. Candidates need to be advised to check for technical accuracy of all cartographical and graphical representation.
- Nowadays, GIS and Google Earth would have provided a good opportunity to geo-locate graphical presentation, e.g. proportional bars along the high street. GIS could also have been used as a convenient method to present flow line data (page 7).
- Some of the divided bars could have constructed using Excel or similar, which would have saved the candidate some time and allowed comparisons if the bars were located.
- Photographs are noticeable in their absence. The use of annotated photographs for instance, linked to facilities on the high-street would have been a welcome addition. This could have been used as part of the analysis of information.
- It may have been a good idea to also ask permission to take pictures of the respondents who took part in the questionnaire survey. These could have been used to exemplify the location a little more in terms of representation and identity. The images could have been put together in a thumbnail mosaic on a single side of paper.

#### Section 4: Data analysis and explanation

**For this section of the marking criteria the investigation sits mostly in L3, . This is a holistic decision based on competencies and evidence from the work.** Data and information collected is analysed and interpreted in a relevant manner, with evidence of independence, demonstrating the knowledge and understanding of the techniques appropriate for analysing and explaining data and information e.g. pages 9, 13-14, 17.

- Statistical analysis and significance testing are used accurately and proficiently for both the data and topic of investigation. The data for the Chi-Squared test on pages 13-14, is relatively basic and this has led to a largely descriptive explanation of the data and trends shown.
- The analysis and explanation link to the stated aims or questions or hypotheses e.g. pages 9, 14 and 17.
- There is use of appropriate knowledge, theory and geographical concepts to help explain findings, but this is implicit rather than explicit (see comments below).

**To potentially access higher levels within the marking criteria; the student might have considered the following:**

- The analytical writing could have been strengthened by literature research. This would have made it less descriptive on occasion and more typical of L4.
- There is some limitations in terms of the temporal dimension; wider geographical links could also have been better established.
- The Chi-Squared test is a complicated test to use with the large amount of categorical data. Alternative approaches such as calculating and comparing percentages between categories, or comparing modes and medians for instances between activities may have worked just as well.
- Some of the technical language of the statistical test is confused, e.g. page 14 use of confidence limit, rather than critical value. Remember that inferential statistics need to use null and alternative hypothesis in order to make sense of the outcome.
- The candidate could have made more use of qualitative data analysis, e.g. annotation of images and possibly coding of some of the open questionnaire data which appeared in the last questions.

*Note (1) a literature research this was not a requirement when this legacy work was produced.*

*Note (2) for legacy work there would have been less emphasis on qualitative data analysis techniques.*

### Section 5: Conclusions and investigation evaluation

**For this section of the marking criteria the investigation sits mostly within L3. This is a holistic decision based on competencies and evidence from the work.**

- There are clear, accurate and thorough conclusions linked to the aims or questions or hypotheses, communicated by means of extended writing e.g. pages 18-20.
- The work draws on primary and secondary evidence and, where appropriate, theory to make a well-argued case and shape conclusions. The theory aspects are less strong.
- There is some evidence that conducting the investigation extended geographical understanding with reference to the wider geographical context of the investigation. However this tends to be implicit rather than explicit, e.g. some evidence in the table on page 17.
- There is an evaluation of the overall success of the investigation with reference to the data sources, data collection methods, the accuracy of data collected and the extent to which it is representative, and validity of the analysis and conclusions. Again implicit, rather than explicit e.g. appendix 3, pages 9-10 and 20..

*Note (1) ethical and socio-political considerations are absent from this legacy work, so have not been considered in the decision about an appropriate Level.*

**To potentially access higher levels within the marking criteria; the student might have considered the following:**

- There seems to be a missed opportunity to consider the wider geographical context of genders on the high street. Nowadays this could be linked to changes and challenges on the high street, or the Mary Portas revitalising programmes, etc e.g. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2014/may/31/mary-portas-accuses-coalition-failure-high-stree-shops>. The role of Chamber of Commerce, Town Centre Managers, etc as players / stakeholders / decision makers influencing the high street.
- Some of the suggestions for additional studies, e.g. page 20, are relevant, but it would have been more useful to have linked these to other pieces of evidence from contemporary sources.
- There is no consideration of the ethical and socio-political dimensions, but these could have included in particular considerations of keeping the respondents data private etc. *This is an overall consideration and may be included in the methodology instead, or in addition to this section.*

The conclusions and investigation evaluations are missing a robust “success” framework which as it stands, is mostly linked to methodology (measurement and operator error) rather than comments regarding validity. The Field Studies Council (FSC) Fold-out key on projects <http://www.field-studies-council.org/publications/pubs/geographical-investigations.aspx> has a very useful set of ideas on evaluation. It considers the meanings of accuracy, reliability, precision errors as well as validity.

**Section 6: Overall quality and communication of written work**

**For this section of the marking criteria the investigation is within L3. This is a holistic decision based on competencies and evidence from the work including the Appendices.**

- There is a high standard of communication that is relevant to the geographic purpose of the investigation.
- Arguments are clear, demonstrating a strong degree of individuality.
- Written work is very well structured, logical, and includes good presentation with text and figures appropriately integrated. However, the work is not concise and overly descriptive in parts.
- Geographical terminology is technical, used appropriately, and written language errors are rare.

*Note (1) sources / references are absent from this legacy work, so have not been considered in the decision about an appropriate Level.*

**To potentially access higher levels within the marking criteria; the student might have considered the following:**

- Harvard referencing should be encouraged at this level. One example of a guide is here [http://education.exeter.ac.uk/dll/studyskills/harvard\\_referencing.htm](http://education.exeter.ac.uk/dll/studyskills/harvard_referencing.htm). Alternatively tools within products such as MS word can create bibliographies automatically <https://support.office.com/en-gb/article/Create-a-bibliography-17686589-4824-4940-9c69-342c289fa2a5>
- This reproduced typed version of this work comes in at just over 5000 words – although the methodology table brings the total to almost 7000 words. But the work is well structured, although some areas do feel like the number of words could be reduced, especially the analytical writing which in places is wordy. The use of bullets, mini-summaries, annotations and tables, in some instances could have encouraged more technical summaries and succinctness. Candidates should be encouraged to consider other technical documents (geographical articles) which are published to get ideas from (e.g. structure, headings, clarity / succinctness of writing, etc.).

**DOES THE PERCEPTION AND USE OF  
BARNET HIGH STREET VARY ACCORDING  
TO GENDER?**

## SELECTION OF TOPIC/SETTING THE SCENE

The purpose of this study is to see whether the environment of a highstreet offers equal opportunities to both men and women. The study is also concerned with investigating if there are any gender issues, these are social differences between men and women, present in a high street.

The reason for this choice of study is that, the way in which people perceive and use the urban environment has become an issue of current interest among geographers. Geography and gender, has also recently attracted the attention of geographers, this reflects a broader social awareness of, and questioning of, traditional assumptions about gender roles.

In order to come to a conclusion about the study, the following key questions will need to be answered:-

1. What exists at present in the highstreet – the pattern of use? This question has been included so that the existing land use of the highstreet may be identified.
2. How is the highstreet used by different groups of people?
  - a) according to gender;
  - b) according to age;
  - c) according to ethnicity;
  - d) according to mobility.

This question has been included in order to discover if any social differentiation exists in the way a highstreet, an urban environment, is used. It has also been included to discover if there are areas of a highstreet used exclusively by certain groups of people.

The reason as to why age, ethnicity and mobility will also be considered is to see if any other factors other than gender are significant in the way in which a highstreet is used.

3. Do perceptions of the environment vary according to gender / age / ethnicity / mobility?

This question has been included in order to discover if any social differentiation exists in the way in which the urban environment of a highstreet is perceived.

4. Does gender play a significant part in people's perception and use of a highstreet, and if so, should anything be done in order to change that perception and use?

This question has been included so as to discover if there are gender issues in a highstreet which affect people's perception and use of it.

This question will also consider what the gender issues are; if they exist, and the costs and benefits of what should be done, if anything, to alter the perception and use of a highstreet.

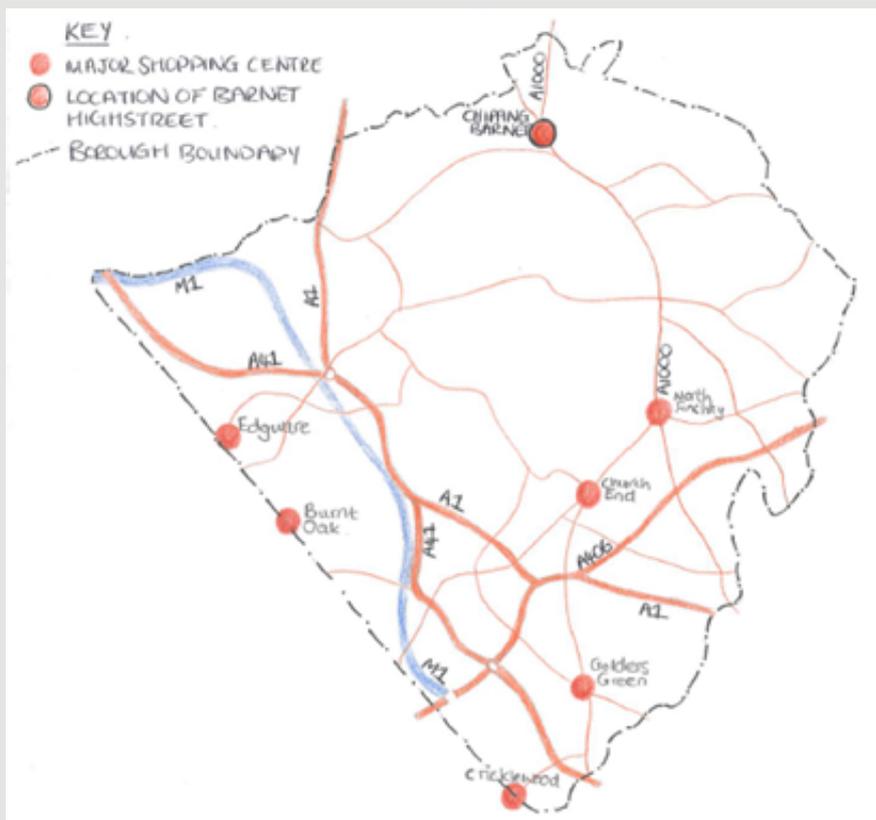
The area of study – Barnet, is located to the North of London, and it is one of the thirty-six boroughs which constitute Greater London.

MAP 1: SHOWS THE SITUATION OF BARNET WITHIN GREATER LONDON:



Within the borough of Barnet, there are seven major highstreet city shopping centres. For the purpose of this investigation Barnet highstreet city centre, located in Chipping Barnet, will be studied.

MAP 2: SHOWS THE BOROUGH OF BARNET IN TERMS OF MAJOR HIGHSTREET SHOPPING CENTRES AND TRANSPORT ROUTES.



The wider significance of this small scale study of Barnet highstreet is that the results can be used as a representative of the human gender issues present within the city centres of other urban environments in developed, western cities.

## 1) WHAT EXISTS AT PRESENT IN THE HIGH STREET – THE PATTERN OF USE?

### ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION

The analytical technique of constructing a land use map was selected because a lot of information can be learnt about the patterns of land use in the urban environment of the high street, especially by those who have never visited it.

The land use map shows that the central area of the highstreet, from The Spires (which dominates this section) down to Union Street, has approximately 60% of the paving condition assessed as being good and the remaining 40% as average. There are 7 street lights, 1 bus stop, 6 litter bins, 4 telephone boxes, 2 vacant units in the highstreet and 1 vacant unit in The Spires.

In contrast the northern end of the highstreet has the following street furniture and facilities; 1 street light, 2 bus stops, 1 litter bin, 2 telephone boxes and 100% of the paving being of average condition.

The southern end of the highstreet has 3 litter bins, 1 bus stop, 2 street lights and 1 telephone box. Approximately 10% of the paving condition was assessed as being good, 70% average and 20% as being poor.

This data shows that the central area of the high street contains the best quality street furniture and the majority of the street facilities.

In the interview with Mr Phil Corrigan, the Spires Centre Manager, I was informed of a survey which had been done concerning gender and use of The Spires. The results concluded that The Spires is used by 74% females and 26% males. This data shows that the breakdown in the use of The Spires is  $\frac{3}{4}$  female and  $\frac{1}{4}$  male.

In consideration of land use, units in the highstreet are classified as either being A1 – these are the key services, eg clothing and food shops, public houses and restaurants or as A2 – these are professional services and financial.

The land use in the northern end of the highstreet is approximately 20% A2 units, and 80% A1 units.

Land use in the central section of the highstreet is approximately 75% A1 and 25% A2, breakdown of The Spires is 98% A1 and 2% A2 use.

This data shows that the northern and southern ends of the highstreet have approximately equal proportions of A1 and A2 unit use. In contrast the central section of the highstreet, due to the domination of The Spires, is dominated by A1 units.

The A1 key services in the northern end of the highstreet tend to be fast food, win bars and car accessories. The A1 units of the southern end are fast food, restaurants and a pub. In contrast, the A1 units in the central section are clothing and food shops.

The only existing restriction in land use for the highstreet is that unit use must remain of the same category, ie A1 shops/services/businesses, must be replaced by other A1 shops/services/businesses. Although, an approved application to the Planning Authority does allow for the classification of the unit use to be altered.

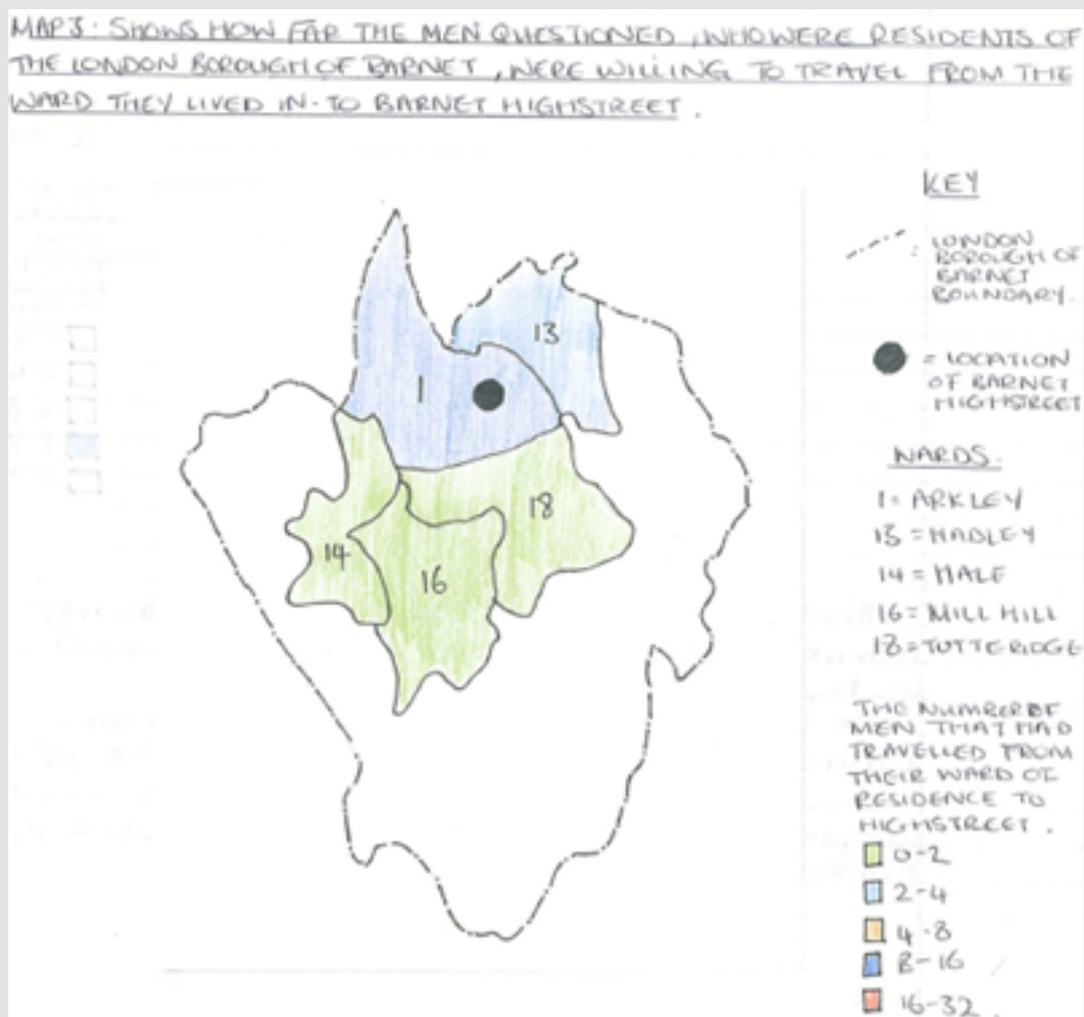
## 2) HOW IS THE HIGHSTREET USED BY DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PEOPLE ACCORDING TO GENDER?

### DATA COLLECTION AND RECORDING

Refer to appendix 2 for a copy of the final, blank questionnaire. A total of 50 people were questioned by the method of systematic sampling, 29 women and 21 men.

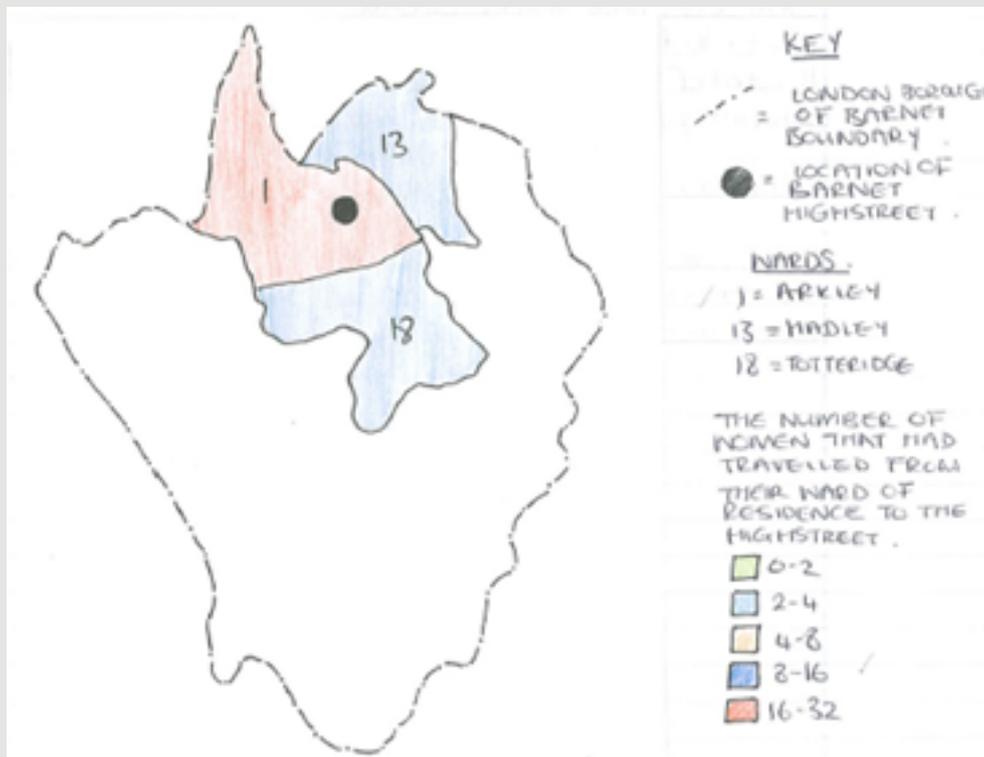
### ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION

MAP 3: SHOWS HOW FAR THE MEN QUESTIONED, WHO WERE RESIDENTS OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET, WERE WILLING TO TRAVEL FROM THE WARD THEY LIVED IN – TO BARNET HIGHSTREET.



The map of the wards of Barnet was taken from page 11 of the Community Care Plan given to me by Ms Lynn Lee, an ethnic community health officer for Barnet (Refer to Appendix 3, page 11).

MAP 4: SHOWS HOW FAR THE WOMEN QUESTIONED, WHO WERE RESIDENTS OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF BARNET, WERE WILLING TO TRAVEL FROM THE WARD THEY LIVED IN TO BARNET HIGHSTREET.

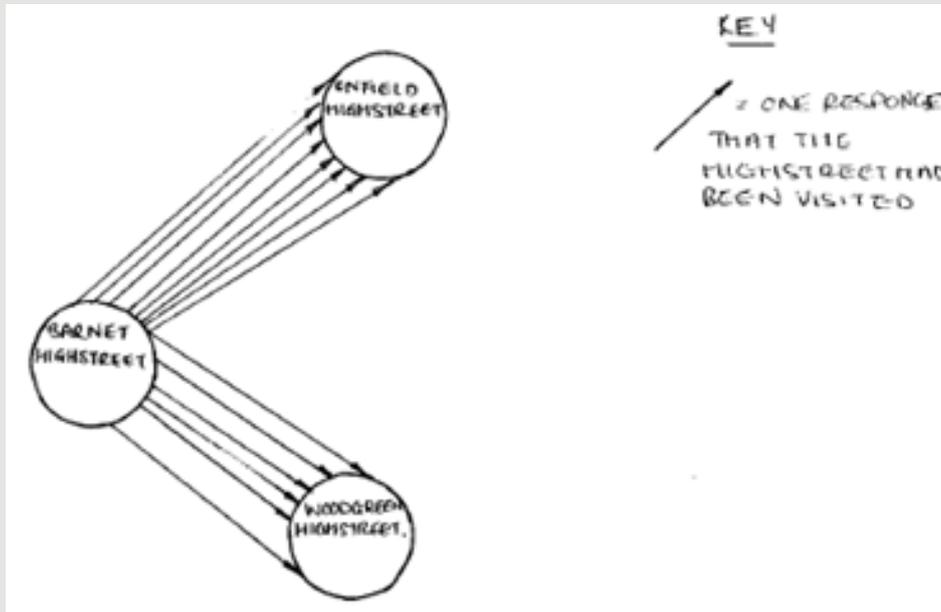


This data shows that of the people questioned, the majority of both men and women had travelled from Arkley, which is the ward the highstreet is located in.

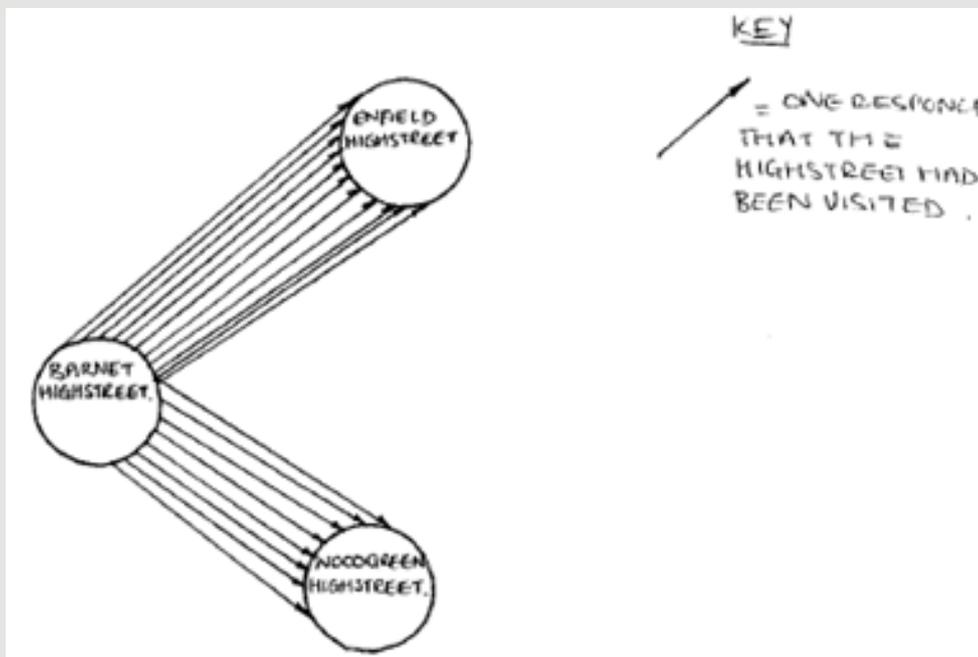
The maps also show that the men and women questioned were willing to travel the same distances to get to the highstreet.

This data does not agree with the theory that men and women are prepared to travel different distances in order to reach the highstreet.

MAP 5: SHOWS A DESIRE LINE MAP OF OTHER SIMILAR SIZE HIGHSTREET SHOPPING CENTRES THAT THE MEN QUESTIONED HAD VISITED DURING THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

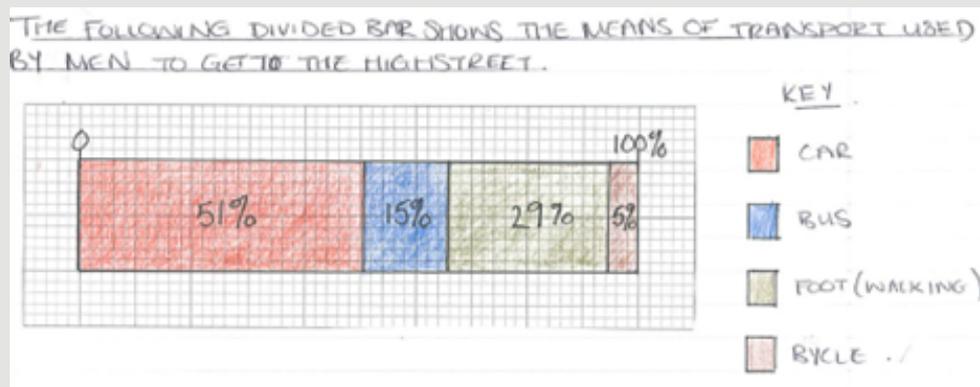


MAP 6: SHOWS A DESIRE LINE MAP OF OTHER SIMILAR SIZE HIGH STREET SHOPPING CENTRES THAT THE MEN QUESTIONED HAD VISITED DURING THE PREVIOUS MONTH.

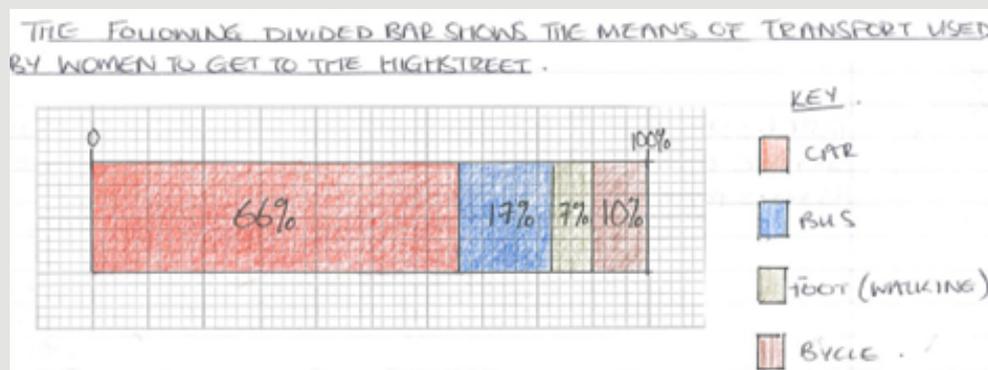


This data shows that women were prepared to travel more frequently to other highstreet shopping centres. This suggests that women use a highstreet more than men, this supports the survey done in the Spires which concluded that The Spires is used by 74% females and 26% males.

THE FOLLOWING DIVIDED BAR SHOWS THE MEANS OF TRANSPORT USED BY MEN TO GET TO THE HIGHSTREET.



THE FOLLOWING DIVIDED BAR SHOWS THE MEANS OF TRANSPORT USED BY WOMEN TO GET TO THE HIGHSTREET.



This data shows that a higher percentage of women travelled by car to get to the highstreet, approximately the same percentages of men and women travelled by bus and more women, than men used a bicycle. Significantly less women travelled to the high street by foot.

This data supports the theory that men and women use different means of transport to get to the highstreet. A higher percentage of women may travel by car due to the feeling of security, perhaps this is also the reason as to why significantly less women walked to the highstreet – due to the feeling of insecurity.

## DATA COLLECTION AND RECORDING

Pedestrian counts were compiled at three locations in the highstreet.

## ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION

The analytical technique of mapping the total number of male and female pedestrians was selected because information can visually be displayed. An isopleth map of pedestrian counts was an inappropriate method of analysis because counts were only taken at three locations in the highstreet.

The pedestrian flow figures for men are evenly spread along the highstreet, with slightly more use of the northern end.

Female pedestrian flow figures show a significant concentration of use in the central area of the highstreet, dominated by The Spires. Women are represented least at the southern end of the highstreet.

This data shows a clear gender bias, and is supportive of the theory that men and women use the highstreet differently.

Possible reasons as to why women use the central area of the highstreet are as followed. Firstly, with reference to the land use map the central section has the best street lighting. It has 7 street lamps, compared to the northern end which has 1 lamp and the southern end which has 2. Good lighting creates a more secure perception of the environment, and with reference to the divided bar, showing means of transport used to get to the highstreet, safety appears to be an important factor in how the highstreet is used by women. The divided bar for women showed that 66% travelled to the highstreet by car, compared to 51% of men and that only 7% of women walked to the highstreet, compared to 29% of men.

Another reason as to why female use of the highstreet is concentrated in the central section is that with reference to the land use map, this area has the highest urban environmental quality. 60% of the paving in the central section was assessed as being good, with the other 40% being average. In contrast 100% of the paving condition at the northern end of the highstreet was average, and at the southern end 10% was good, 70% average and 20% poor. Also, the central section of the highstreet has 6 litter bins, compared to 1 at the northern end, and 3 at the southern. This suggests that the central section is more aesthetically pleasing, and that in terms of litter pollution the quality of the environment is higher.

Female use of the highstreet may be concentrated in the central section of the highstreet because with reference to unit use, shown in the land use map, women are very highly represented in this area with female multiple clothing shops, and food stores. This data agrees strongly with the results of a survey done to look at gender and the use of The Spires, the results concluded that The Spires is used by  $\frac{3}{4}$  women and  $\frac{1}{4}$  men.

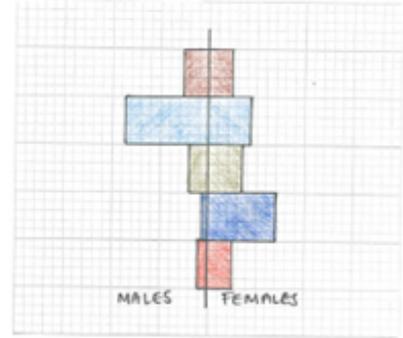
Possible reasons as to why women do not use the northern end of the highstreet as much as the central section, are that the northern end has a higher proportion of vacant units – this is aesthetically not very pleasing. The northern end also has considerably fewer street lights, which may make women feel insecure. Also, the key services in the northern section are mainly fast food, car accessories and a wine bar, therefore women are poorly represented with female clothing, and food shops.

Possible reasons as to why women do not use the southern section of the highstreet are, firstly due to a sharp bend in the street – the road is made dangerous and difficult to cross. Also, due to the pub this area of the highstreet has a bad name for being rowdy and loud. These factors along with the poor distribution of street lighting, may make women feel insecure. Women may also not use the southern section of the highstreet because it does not contain any female multiple clothing shops.

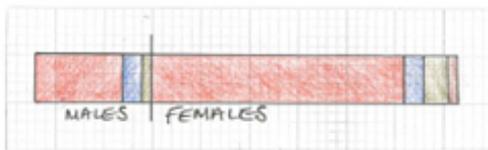
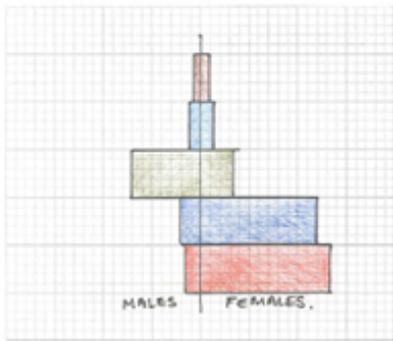
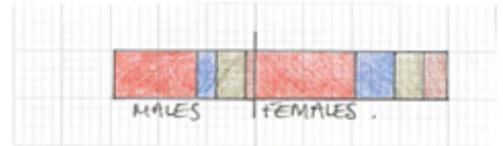
HOW THE HIGH STREET IS USED BY DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PEOPLE ACCORDING TO GENDER, AGE AND ETHNICITY.



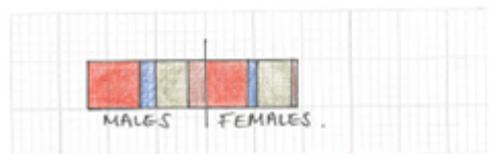
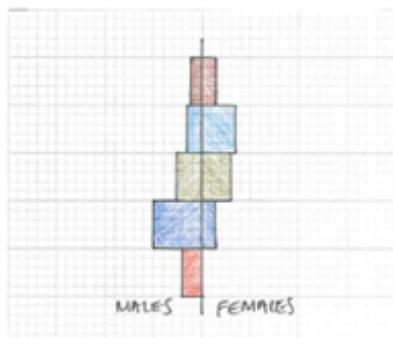
LOCATION OF PEDESTRIAN COUNTS = BY THE BUS STOP OUTSIDE WOOLWICH BUILDING SOCIETY (UNIT 152)



LOCATION OF PEDESTRIAN COUNTS = OUTSIDE HIGH STREET ENTRANCE TO THE SPIRES



LOCATION OF PEDESTRIAN COUNTS = OUTSIDE KING'S HEAD PUB (UNIT 24)



**KEY**

- = TOTAL NUMBER OF MALE PEDESTRIANS
- = TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALE PEDESTRIANS

**SCALE = 1MM : 1 PERSON**

**BREAKDOWN OF DATA**

**POPULATION PYRAMIDS**

TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE FOLLOWING AGE BOUNDARIES:

- 65+ YEARS
- 60-65 YEARS
- 51-59 YEARS
- 16-35 YEARS

**SCALE = 1MM : 1 PERSON**

**DIVIDED BARS**

TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES AND FEMALES IN THE FOLLOWING ETHNIC GROUPS

- WHITE
- ASIAN
- BLACK
- CHINESE

**SCALE = 1MM : 1 PERSON**

DATA COLLECTION AND RECORDINGHOW BARNET HIGHSTREET IS USED BY GROUPS OF PEOPLE  
– ACCORDING TO GENDER.

LIST OF ACTIVITIES	FREQUENCY OF USE	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL MALE + FEMALE USE
FOOD SHOPPING	DAILY	5	9	14
	ONCE A WEEK	23	29	52
	ONCE A FORTNIGHT	12	7	19
	ONCE A MONTH	10	5	15
CLOTHES SHOPPING	DAILY	/	/	0
	ONCE A WEEK	1	6	7
	ONCE A FORTNIGHT	11	27	38
	ONCE A MONTH	38	17	55
PUBLIC HOUSE	DAILY	16	11	27
	ONCE A WEEK	22	12	34
	ONCE A FORTNIGHT	7	16	23
	ONCE A MONTH	5	11	16
RESTAURANT	DAILY	2	1	3
	ONCE A WEEK	5	9	14
	ONCE A FORTNIGHT	27	33	60
	ONCE A MONTH	16	7	23
		TOTAL MALE USE = 200	TOTAL FEMALE USE = 200	TOTAL MALE + FEMALE USE = 400

ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATIONTHE CHI-SQUARED TEST (X<sup>2</sup>)

The Chi-squared test will be used to discover whether there is a statistically significant difference between how Barnet highstreet is used by men and women.

NULL HYPOTHESIS: There is no association between gender and the use of a highstreet.

ALTERNATIVE HYPOTHESIS: There is a significant association between gender and the use of a highstreet.

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS FOR MALE USE OF BARNET HIGHSTREET

OBSERVED FREQUENCY	EXPECTED FREQUENCY	O-E	(O-E) 2	(O-E)2/E
5	7	-2	4	0.6 (1dp)
23	26	-3	9	0.3 (1dp)
12	9.5	2.5	6.25	0.7 (1dp)
10	7.5	2.5	6.25	0.8 (1dp)
1	3.5	-2.5	6.25	1.8 (1dp)
11	19	-8	64	3.4 (1dp)
38	27.5	10.5	110.25	4.0 (1dp)
16	13.5	2.5	6.25	0.5 (1dp)
22	17	5	25	1.5 (1dp)
7	11.5	-4.5	20.25	1.8 (1dp)
5	8	-3	9	1.1 (1dp)
2	1.5	0.5	0.25	0.2 (1dp)
5	7	-2	4	0.6 (1dp)
27	30	-3	9	0.3 (1dp)
16	11.5	4.5	20.25	1.8 (1dp)
				$\Sigma=19.4$

TABLE SHOWING STATISTICS FOR FEMALE USE OF BARNET HIGHSTREET

OBSERVED FREQUENCY	EXPECTED FREQUENCY	O-E	(O-E) 2	(O-E)2/E
9	7	2	4	0.6 (1dp)
29	26	3	9	0.3 (1dp)
7	9.5	-2.5	6.25	0.7 (1dp)
5	7.5	-2.5	6.25	0.8 (1dp)
6	3.5	2.5	6.25	1.8 (1dp)
27	19	-8	64	3.4 (1dp)
17	27.5	-10.5	110.25	4.0 (1dp)
11	13.5	-2.5	6.25	0.5 (1dp)
12	17	-5	25	1.5 (1dp)
1	1.5	-0.5	0.25	0.2 (1dp)
9	7	2	4	0.6 (1dp)
33	30	3	9	0.3 (1dp)
7	11.5	-4.5	20.25	1.8 (1dp)
16	11.5	4.5	20.25	1.8 (1dp)
11	8	3	9	1.1 (1dp)
				$\Sigma=19.4$

$$\chi^2 = 38.8$$

$$\begin{aligned}\text{DEGREES OF FREEDOM} &= (16 - 1) \times (2 - 1) \\ &= 15 \times 1 = 15\end{aligned}$$

For 15 degrees of freedom, the confidence limit is 35.

Since the calculated value of chi-squared is 38.8, the null hypothesis is rejected in favour of the alternative hypothesis with over 99% confidence.

### ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION

The analytical technique of the chi-squared test was selected because it discovers whether there is a statistically significant difference between how the highstreet is used by men and women. Also, if there is a relationship the chi-squared test will determine the level of confidence that the association can be accepted at.

The results of the chi-squared test show that it is possible to be over 99% confident that there is a significant association between gender and the use of the highstreet.

The data suggests that women shop weekly and daily for food more often than expected, while in contrast men shop daily and weekly for food less often than expected – suggesting a typical gender role.

The results also show that women shop more often for clothing than men, but visit the public house much less often than men.

In consideration of shopping for clothing, 76% of men shop once a month compared to 66% of women that shop once a fortnight.

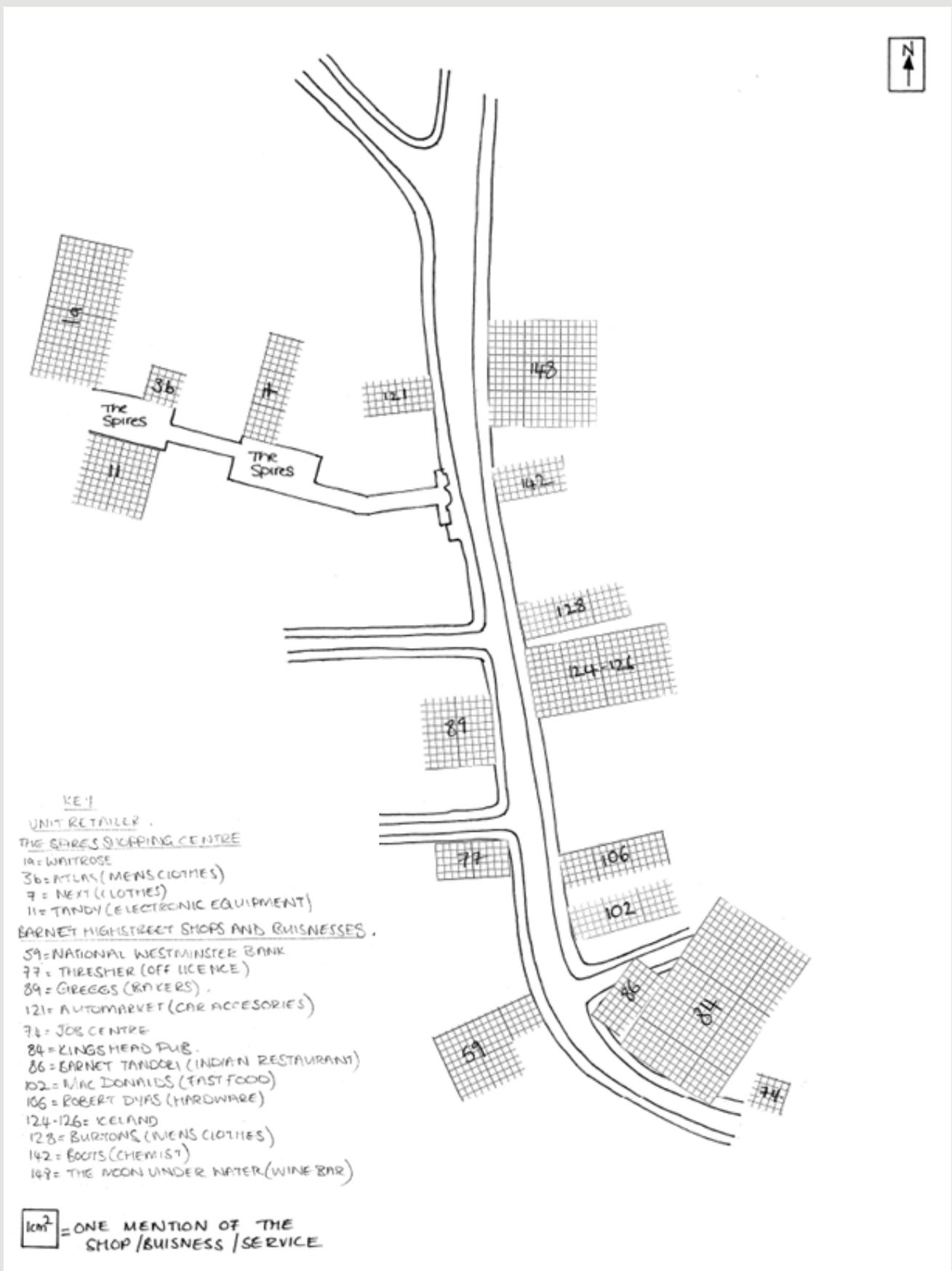
76% of men visit the public house once a week, compared to only 46% of women, this suggests that men spend a lot leisure time in the pub in the company of other males, not females.

In comparison, the majority of men and women visit a restaurant once a fortnight, this suggests that men and women visit in the company of one another. Although, the percentage of women that visit a restaurant once a fortnight at 66%, is higher than men at 54%. This suggests that although most women visit in the company of men, there is a statistically significant number of women that visit the restaurant more once a fortnight, than men – suggesting that they go as a part of a group of females.

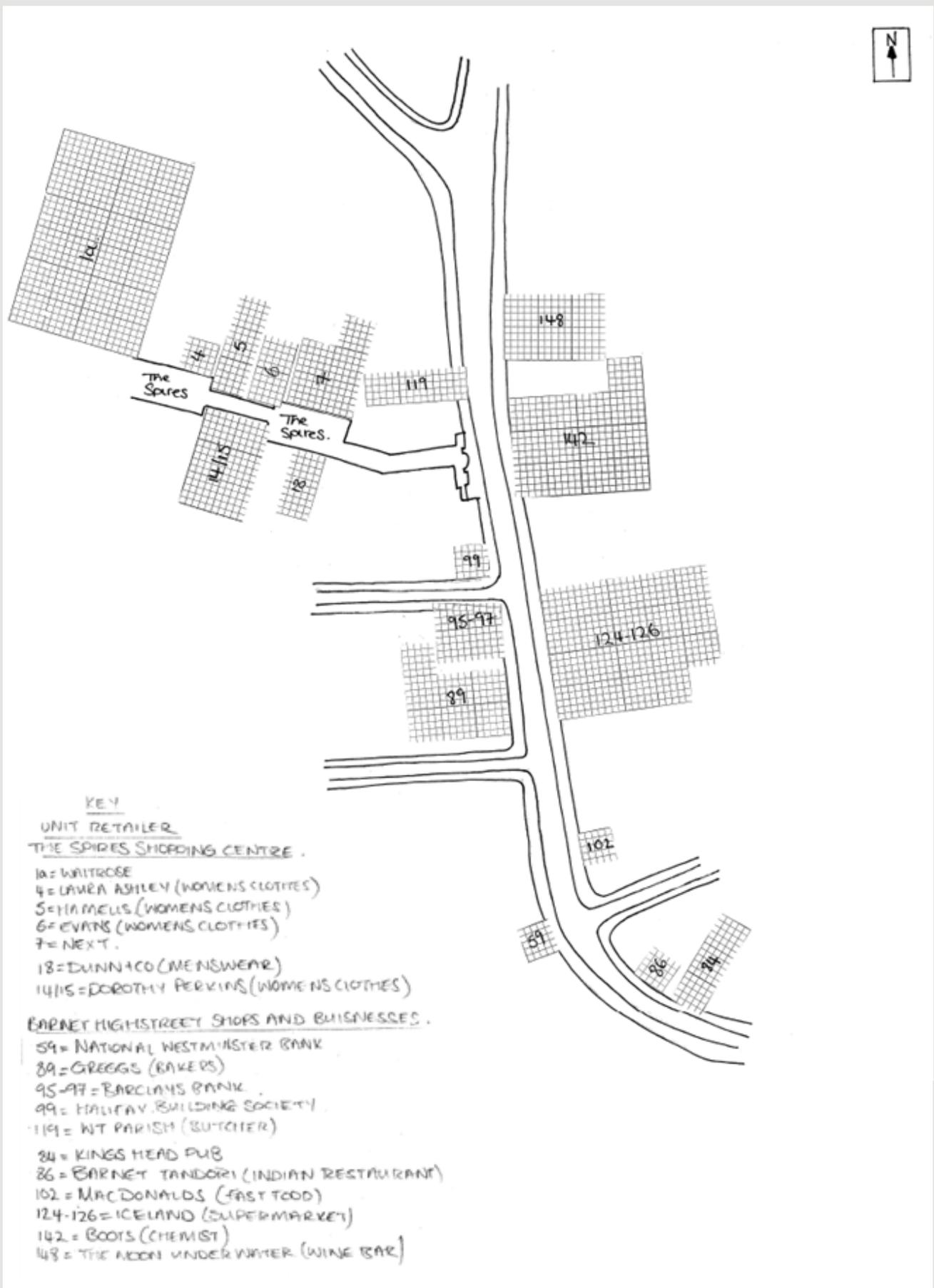
This data supports the theory that men and women use the highstreet differently. The results show that women use the highstreet, in the typical stereo-typed gender role, to do the shopping. In contrast, it appears that men use the highstreet for it's leisure and recreational facilities.

This trend agrees with that shown in the pedestrian counts. Which also showed a clear gender bias in the way the highstreet is used by men and women. The pedestrian counts showed that female use of the highstreet is centrally concentrated where the majority of clothing and food shops are present. In contrast the pedestrian flow figures for men showed that their use of the highstreet is evenly spread, with a slightly greater use of the Southern end. It is interesting to note that the Southern end of the highstreet is used least by women, and this is the area where the public house and restaurants are situated, with very few multiple female clothing shops and no food shops.

MENTAL MAP SHOWING PERCEPTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE HIGHSTREET ACCORDING TO THE MEN QUESTIONED.



MENTAL MAP SHOWING PERCEPTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT OF THE HIGHSTREET ACCORDING TO THE WOMEN QUESTIONED.



### 3) DO PERCEPTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT VARY ACCORDING TO GENDER?

#### DATA COLLECTION AND RECORDING

Refer to question 18 of the questionnaire in Appendix 2.

#### ANALYSIS AND EXPLANATION

The analytical technique of constructing mental maps from the results of a questionnaire, was selected rather than asking people to draw out a picture of the layout of the highstreet in their mind, because it was much less time consuming and just as effective.

The mental map showing perceptions of the environment of the highstreet according to the men questioned, shows that male perception of those shops/businesses/services, being the most important and most frequently visited are evenly spread along the highstreet.

The mental map constructed for women shows that they perceive the central section of the highstreet as being the most important and most visited.

Both these trends strongly agree with the pedestrian counts which show that male use of the highstreet is evenly spread, while in contrast female use is mainly restricted to the centre of the highstreet.

The mental maps agree with the theory that perceptions of the environment vary according to gender. The data shows that women perceive food and clothing shops to be most important and most frequently visited. In contrast, men perceive pubs and restaurants to be the most important, and electronic equipment, car accessories and hardware retailers to be visited as frequently as male clothing shops.

### 4) DOES GENDER PLAY A SIGNIFICANT PART IN PEOPLE'S PERCEPTION AND USE OF THE HIGHSTREET, AND IF SO SHOULD ANYTHING BE DONE IN ORDER TO CHANGE THAT PERCEPTION AND USE?

POSSIBLE IDEAS TO OPEN UP AREAS OF THE HIGHSTREET TO MEN + WOMEN	BENEFITS	COSTS
more street lights could be installed at the northern and southern ends of the highstreet.	Improved lighting would benefit everybody – creating a safer environment.	The only cost would be for the initial erection of the lighting, and then for maintenance.
limit development of the highstreet, in a process known as zonation. Development of pubs and restaurants could be limited to the northern end of the highstreet, and restricted from opening up in the central section of the highstreet.	The highstreet will provide a variety of facilities – which both men and women are able to use.	Zonation encourages the highstreet to be used differently by men and women. Also trade may be lost from the highstreet if retailers are not permitted to locate in certain parts of the highstreet.

This cost-benefit matrix shows that there is very little that can be done to change the way in which men and women use and perceive the highstreet, because the facilities of the highstreet are open to the use of both men and women – it is down to personal choice if a person chooses to use those facilities or not.

## EVALUATION AND CONCLUSION

### 1) WHAT EXISTS AT PRESENT IN THE HIGHSTREET – THE PATTERN OF USE?

From the land use map it can be seen that a wide range of facilities exist at present in the highstreet. These facilities include male and female clothing shops, food stores, professional and financial services and leisure and recreational services, such as public houses, restaurants and a wine bar.

In consideration of land use in the highstreet, including The Sires shopping centre, approximately 80% of units are classified as being A1, 15% A2 and 5% of the units are vacant.

The A1 key services in the northern end of the highstreet tend to be fast food, car accessories and a public house. In contrast, the A1 units in the central section of the highstreet are clothing and food shops.

The central area of the highstreet, dominated by The Spires, contains the majority of street facilities, eg street lighting and litter bins, and also the best quality street furniture, eg 60% of the paving conditions was assessed as being good – which is the highest award.

### 2) HOW IS THE HIGHSTREET USED BY DIFFERENT GROUPS OF PEOPLE – ACCORDING TO GENDER?

The pedestrian flow figures for men show that the highstreet is used evenly, in contrast female use of the highstreet is concentrated centrally.

The reasons as to why the central area of the highstreet is used exclusively by women are that; with reference to the land use map, this section contains the majority of street lighting. Therefore, the aspect of safety and security is important in the use of the highstreet by women. This is also shown by the divided bars – representing the means of transport used to get to the highstreet. The divided bar for women shows that 66% travelled to the highstreet by car, compared to 51% of men, and that only 7% of women walked to the highstreet, compared to 29%. Therefore women tend to travel in the security of a car, and not by foot.

Another reason why female use of the highstreet is concentrated in the central section is that with reference to unit use, shown in the land use map, women are very highly represented in this area with female multiple clothing shops, and food stores. It is fair to say that, the results of a survey done to look at gender and the use of The Spires, which concluded that The Spires is used by 74% of females and 26% males, may also represent the use of the central section of the highstreet.

Women use the highstreet, in the typical stereo-typed gender role to do the shopping. In contrast it appears that men use the highstreet for leisure and recreational facilities. This trend is shown in the results of the pedestrian counts – which show a clear gender bias in the way the highstreet is used. The pedestrian counts show that female use of the highstreet is centrally concentrated – where the majority of female multiple clothing shops and food stores are located. In contrast, the pedestrian flow figures for males shows that their use is evenly spread over the highstreet, with a slightly greater use of the Southern end. The southern end of the highstreet is used least by women because this is the area where the public house and restaurants are situated, with very few multiple female clothing shops and no food stores.

### 3) DO PERCEPTIONS OF THE ENVIRONMENT VARY ACCORDING TO GENDER?

Women, as shown by the results of the mental map, perceive clothing shops and food stores to be the most important, and most frequently visited facilities in the environment of the highstreet. Therefore, women perceive the central environment of the highstreet to be the most important because this area contains the majority of food and clothing shops.

Men perceive public houses and restaurants to be the most important facilities and electronic equipment, car accessories and hardware retailers to be visited as frequently as male clothing shops. Therefore, due to the fact that all these facilities are dispersed throughout the highstreet – men have a balanced, even spread of the environment of the highstreet being the most important, and most frequently visited.

Therefore women perceive the environment of the highstreet to be for shopping, while men perceive the environment as being for recreational use.

### 4) DOES GENDER PLAY A SIGNIFICANT PART IN PEOPLE PERCEPTION AND USE OF THE HIGHSTREET, AND IF SO SHOULD ANYTHING BE DONE IN ORDER TO CHANGE THAT PERCEPTION AND USE?

The theory is firmly accepted that gender does play a significant part in people's perception and use of Barnet Highstreet.

Women perceive the urban environment of a highstreet as an important place to shop, this perception affects female use of the highstreet – because women use the food and clothing shop facilities of Barnet Highstreet.

Women do use the leisure and recreational facilities of the highstreet, but in significantly less numbers, and less frequently than men.

Men perceive the urban environment of the highstreet as a place for leisure and recreational facilities, and again their perception directly affects their use. Men use the facilities, in particular the public house, much more frequently and in significantly higher numbers than women.

Therefore, men perceive and use Barnet Highstreet for social purposes, while women perceive and use the highstreet, in the typical stereo-typed gender role, to do the chores.

In consideration of if anything should be done to change the perception and use of Barnet highstreet according to gender, this is a very hard question. The purpose of this study was to see whether the environment of a highstreet offers equal opportunities to both men and women, and it must be concluded that it does, The highstreet represents men and women because it contains male and female clothing shops, food stores, professional and financial services and leisure and recreational services. Both men and women have the liberty and freedom to use all of these facilities, and yet do not. It is true to say that women are represented with many more multiple clothing stores than men, but if male use of the high street demanded more male clothing shops – then such shops, due to the financial encouragement would take over a higher proportion of land use.

Therefore women should not be forcibly made to use the recreational facilities of the highstreet more because due to freedom of choice they already have the equal opportunity to, and yet do not. Although, due to the fact that safety is an important aspect in the way women perceive and use the highstreet – I think that more street lights should be installed at the northern and southern ends of

the highstreet, which at present are lacking in adequate numbers. Improved lighting would benefit everybody, not just women, because the highstreet would be made safer to use at night-time, and when somebody is on their own. By improving street lighting women may be encouraged to use other areas of the highstreet.

Therefore, although gender does play a significant part in people's perception and use of the highstreet – I do not feel that this perception and use should be altered – because equal opportunities already exist in the urban environment of the highstreet.

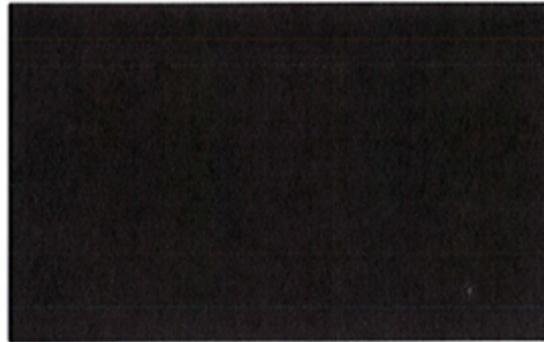
The strength of this study is that all data collection and recording, and then all data analysis showed that a significant difference does exist in the way men and women perceive and use Barnet Highstreet.

Although, the study is limited for the fact that it reflects only how the highstreet is used and perceived by those men and women included, at the date and time that data was collected.

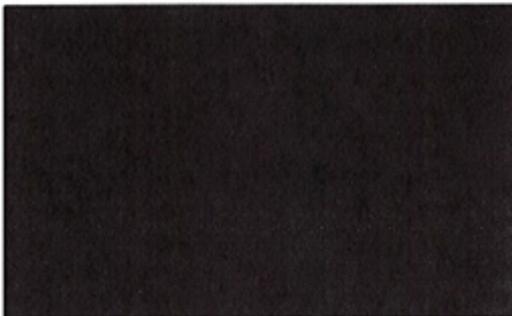
If the study could be repeated, I would improve the quality of the data by asking the managers of each shop / service / business in the highstreet of the highest pedestrian flow, in consideration of gender. This would improve my study because it would give me the opinion of how the managers of facilities believe men and women use their services.

An interesting further study aspect of enquiry would be to look at other urban highstreets in Western cities, and compare the results to see whether the pattern of use established in Barnet also exists in other urban environments.

Another very interesting further study aspect of enquiry would be to study the urban environment in third world, under-developed countries, to also see if the same pattern of use exists. Although, it would be expected that geographical variations do exist in gender divisions – it would be extremely interesting to compile a study concerning this.

APPENDIX 1(A)

1ST SEPTEMBER 1995



I am an 'A' level Geography Student attending [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

As part of my course work, which is worth 11% of my 'A' level, I am researching how Barnet High Street is used by people of different gender, age, ethnicity and mobility.

I have been given your name as a contact by [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED], who says you will be able to help me find the following information :

- 1) The number of crimes committed in Barnet Police Station area in 1994, broken down into type of crime.
- 2) The number of people arrested in Barnet Police Station area in 1994, broken down into type of offence, gender of offender, age and ethnic origin of offender.

I fully understand how busy you must be but if I could have this information as quickly as possible I would be most greatly appreciative.

Thank you for your help in this matter.

Yours sincerely



APPENDIX 1(B)

Your reference:

Our reference:

Date:

[REDACTED]

September 12, 1995



[REDACTED]

**METROPOLITAN POLICE SERVICE**  
*Performance Information Bureau*

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Thank you for your letter requesting crime statistics.

We use the financial year format, so our figures cover the period April 1994 to March 1995. I have enclosed copies of our crime tables for the London Borough of Barnet, and for the police division of Barnet (code SA). These tables show the number of reported offences, and the number of arrests.

I hope this information is useful for your course work. Please contact me at the above address if you require any further information.

Yours sincerely

[REDACTED]

## APPENDIX 1(C)

TABLE K51 APPENDIX 1(C) **RECORDED OFFENCES IN HOME OFFICE OFFENCE GROUPS**

ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 2 AREA BY BOROUGH FOR  
*financial* YEAR 1995

	MPD TOTAL	BARNET	BRENT	CAMDEN	EALING	HARINGEY	HARROW	HERTS- MERE	ISLINGTON
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSON</b>	42,679	755	1,325	1,300	1,370	1,310	569	142	1,746
Murder	160	2	9	8	9	8	0	2	10
C.B.H. (Sec.18 & 20)	4,280	85	165	165	128	133	49	15	179
A.B.H. (Sec.47)	35,179	604	1,067	1,046	1,152	1,060	465	117	1,440
Other	3,060	64	84	81	81	109	55	8	117
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	6,820	161	202	144	210	183	81	39	202
Rape	1,410	36	72	27	45	47	18	3	39
Other	5,410	125	130	117	165	136	63	36	163
<b>ROBBERY</b>	26,139	408	1,734	1,190	745	1,232	253	33	1,169
Rob pers prop in open	10,297	136	696	444	278	477	65	6	497
Rob pers prop elsewhere	11,915	177	835	593	344	581	157	18	499
Other robbery	3,927	95	203	153	123	174	31	9	173
<b>BURGLARY AND GOING EQUIPPED</b>	167,263	5,100	4,932	6,096	4,975	4,373	2,915	706	4,926
Burglary in a dwelling	106,558	3,407	3,413	3,424	3,379	3,163	1,976	368	3,033
Burglary in other bldgs	59,562	1,675	1,493	2,620	1,562	1,184	926	324	1,841
Going equipped	1,143	18	26	52	34	26	13	14	52
<b>THEFT &amp; HANDLING STOLEN GOODS</b>	394,344	10,874	10,019	19,180	12,206	9,871	5,847	2,490	12,348
Motor Vehicle Theft	182,817	5,282	4,884	7,508	5,786	4,933	2,821	1,364	6,272
Theft of m/v	47,763	1,305	1,175	1,585	1,710	1,730	593	249	1,442
Unauth taking of m/v	15,431	447	372	306	362	467	216	105	398
Theft from m/v	119,623	3,530	3,337	5,617	3,714	2,756	2,012	1,010	4,432
Theft From Person	21,299	295	749	1,392	555	736	197	28	713
Snatches	5,545	78	182	338	146	184	45	8	232
Picking pockets, etc	6,278	84	208	347	168	169	62	6	126
Other theft from person	9,476	133	359	707	241	383	90	14	355
All Other Theft	180,839	5,062	4,033	10,016	5,493	4,009	2,739	1,052	5,054
Theft from shops	36,949	1,482	700	1,334	1,193	1,128	654	134	685
Theft of pedal cycles	18,250	402	371	1,122	458	329	205	133	798
Other theft	125,640	3,178	2,962	7,560	3,842	2,552	1,880	785	3,571
Handling Stolen Goods	9,389	235	353	264	372	173	90	46	309
<b>FRAUD OR FORGERY</b>	32,472	916	1,001	1,154	1,074	791	564	170	808
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	159,854	5,300	5,254	5,437	6,518	4,153	3,286	1,332	5,046
Criminal damage to m/v	67,266	2,538	2,202	2,441	2,716	1,728	1,351	655	2,132
Other	92,588	2,762	3,052	2,996	3,802	2,425	1,935	677	2,914
<b>OTHER NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	7,634	164	188	242	198	184	67	18	355
Drug trafficking	1,675	27	20	40	28	29	10	0	56
Other	5,959	137	168	202	170	155	57	18	299
<b>TOTAL NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	837,205	23,678	24,655	34,743	27,294	22,097	13,582	4,930	26,600
<b>OTHER ACCEPTED CRIME</b>	124,531	3,283	4,128	3,905	4,885	2,977	1,349	699	4,723
Possession of drugs	13,352	184	304	460	403	215	117	54	527
Offensive weapon	1,992	17	11	63	35	37	1	5	102
Indecent exposure	1,357	44	38	50	60	18	42	10	33
Others	107,830	3,038	3,775	3,332	4,387	2,707	1,189	630	4,061

TABLE A51

## PER. ARRESTED IN HOME OFFICE OFFENCE GROUPS

ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 2 AREA BY BOROUGH FOR

*financial* YEAR 1995

	MPD TOTAL	BARNET	BRENT	CAMDEN	EALING	HARINGEY	HARROW	HERTS- MERE	ISLINGTON
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSON</b>	12,860	227	421	391	396	383	249	50	459
Murder	146	2	10	8	10	8	0	2	5
G.B.H.(Sec.18 & 20)	1,845	41	55	70	51	58	32	7	65
A.B.H.(Sec.47)	10,059	158	330	293	321	278	200	37	338
Other	810	26	26	20	14	39	17	4	51
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	1,757	28	68	30	55	71	28	22	42
Rape	425	5	17	5	17	24	8	1	12
Other	1,332	23	51	25	38	47	20	21	30
<b>ROBBERY</b>	3,081	59	176	84	83	159	38	8	115
Rob pers prop in open	1,070	18	70	21	23	50	11	0	32
Rob pers prop elsewhere	1,350	33	69	46	41	74	21	3	60
Other robbery	661	8	37	17	19	35	6	5	23
<b>BURGLARY AND GOING EQUIPPED</b>	10,167	242	253	412	365	281	116	58	305
Burglary in a dwelling	4,639	133	133	142	201	139	53	19	124
Burglary in other bldgs	4,575	90	96	232	138	107	48	25	137
Going equipped	953	19	24	38	26	35	15	14	44
<b>THEFT &amp; HANDLING STOLEN GOODS</b>	48,038	1,403	1,071	1,541	1,478	1,515	723	220	1,199
Motor Vehicle Theft	8,193	202	209	264	278	216	113	62	254
Theft of m/v	2,549	64	72	77	103	66	29	11	63
Unauth taking of m/v	2,060	54	62	33	49	55	32	20	43
Theft from m/v	3,584	84	75	154	126	95	52	31	148
Theft From Person	776	14	24	24	17	25	14	2	20
Snatches	165	0	2	8	2	5	2	0	5
Picking pockets, etc	230	5	12	5	6	14	2	0	1
Other theft from person	381	9	10	11	9	6	10	2	14
All Other Theft	32,959	1,066	645	1,089	970	1,110	521	121	701
Theft from shops	23,400	924	438	692	710	920	405	55	443
Theft of pedal cycles	479	9	17	13	18	5	8	6	18
Other theft	9,080	133	210	384	242	185	108	60	240
Handling Stolen Goods	6,110	121	173	164	213	164	75	35	224
<b>FRAUD OR FORGERY</b>	8,340	175	229	236	261	282	129	51	215
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	11,456	327	448	433	431	312	203	60	385
Criminal damage to m/v	3,359	129	105	102	141	97	63	13	118
Other	8,097	198	343	331	290	215	140	47	267
<b>OTHER NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	5,936	153	157	186	138	160	66	16	268
Drug trafficking	1,402	21	21	42	26	32	9	0	47
Other	4,534	132	136	144	112	128	57	16	221
<b>TOTAL NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	101,635	2,614	2,823	3,313	3,207	3,163	1,552	485	2,988
<b>OTHER ACCEPTED CRIME</b>	53,660	865	2,004	1,606	1,669	1,172	433	214	2,252
Possession of drugs	11,738	161	285	429	361	214	113	44	463
Offensive weapon	1,439	13	7	53	26	34	1	3	91
Indecent exposure	145	4	0	5	9	3	1	2	5
Others	40,338	687	1,712	1,119	1,273	921	318	165	1,693

TABLE K10

RECORDED OFFENCES IN HOME OFFICE OFFENCE GROUPS

	ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 2 AREA BY DIVISION/STATION FOR YEAR 1995																	
	2 AREA TOTAL	SA DIVN	SA	SO	SP	ST	SU	SG DIVN	SF	SG	SK	SM	SV DIVN	SC	SH	SN	SV	SM
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSON</b>	8,517	327	145	94	15	40	33	308	125	163	0	0	268	33	41	58	136	0
Murder	48	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
G.B.M.(Sec.18 & 20)	919	37	17	12	0	5	3	36	13	23	0	0	31	7	2	6	16	0
A.B.M.(Sec.47)	6,951	262	118	76	14	27	27	242	102	140	0	0	219	21	36	49	113	0
Other	599	26	10	4	1	8	3	29	9	20	0	0	17	4	3	3	7	0
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	1,222	63	22	12	5	3	21	60	19	41	0	0	79	12	12	9	46	0
Rape	287	8	3	1	1	2	1	12	5	7	0	0	20	3	2	3	12	0
Other	935	55	19	11	4	1	20	48	14	34	0	0	59	9	10	6	34	0
<b>ROBBERY</b>	6,764	91	38	17	6	21	9	180	42	158	0	0	175	30	39	39	67	0
Rob pers prop in open	2,599	26	11	3	2	9	1	57	9	48	0	0	61	21	17	21	2	0
Rob pers prop elsewhere	3,204	40	14	9	2	8	7	82	24	58	0	0	76	7	12	11	46	0
Other robbery	961	25	13	5	2	4	1	41	9	52	0	0	38	2	10	7	19	0
<b>BURGLARY AND GOING EQUIPPED</b>	34,023	2336	944	331	147	687	227	1604	568	1035	0	1	1898	302	419	426	751	0
Burglary in a dwelling	22,163	1413	544	155	84	501	129	1112	343	748	0	1	1264	187	284	293	500	0
Burglary in other bldgs	11,625	905	396	165	62	186	96	486	203	283	0	0	626	115	134	132	245	0
Going equipped	235	18	4	11	1	0	2	6	2	4	0	0	8	0	1	1	6	0
<b>THEFT &amp; HANDLING STOLEN GOODS</b>	82,855	5335	2419	1087	498	539	882	3166	1132	2053	1	0	4914	603	867	1352	2090	2
Motor Vehicle Theft	38,870	3020	1388	560	212	307	553	1533	556	977	0	0	2122	307	430	454	929	2
Theft of m/v	9,789	573	255	132	42	79	65	472	161	291	0	0	512	47	55	120	290	0
Unauth taking of m/v	2,673	228	92	47	29	31	29	161	85	76	0	0	170	42	50	69	8	1
Theft from m/v	26,408	2219	1041	381	161	197	459	900	290	610	0	0	1440	218	325	265	631	1
Theft From Person	4,665	51	21	6	13	10	1	109	38	71	0	0	164	18	30	61	55	0
Snatches	1,213	26	11	0	8	7	0	31	10	21	0	0	30	7	10	10	3	0
Picking pockets, etc	1,170	12	4	1	5	2	0	25	8	17	0	0	53	3	13	36	1	0
Other theft from person	2,282	13	6	5	0	1	1	53	20	33	0	0	81	8	7	15	51	0
All Other Theft	37,458	2128	950	499	175	209	315	1452	518	933	1	0	2555	273	402	827	1053	0
Theft from shops	7,310	284	126	94	22	29	13	310	121	189	0	0	1026	19	85	472	450	0
Theft of pedal cycles	3,818	238	101	67	19	22	29	108	45	63	0	0	192	40	41	40	71	0
Other theft	26,330	1606	703	338	134	158	273	1034	352	681	1	0	1337	214	276	315	532	0
Handling Stolen Goods	1,842	136	80	22	8	13	13	72	20	52	0	0	73	5	5	10	53	0
<b>FRAUD OR FORGERY</b>	6,478	338	127	70	31	48	62	362	161	201	0	0	387	35	70	114	168	0
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	36,326	2805	1276	586	190	313	440	1669	674	995	0	0	2188	421	397	434	936	0
Criminal damage to m/v	15,763	1447	683	243	115	150	256	716	301	417	0	0	1036	175	194	237	450	0
Other	20,563	1358	593	343	75	163	184	951	373	578	0	0	1152	246	203	197	506	0
<b>OTHER NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	1,416	65	46	12	0	6	1	39	26	13	0	0	80	16	7	14	43	0
Drug trafficking	210	8	6	0	0	2	0	7	6	1	0	0	12	3	3	0	6	0
Other	1,206	57	40	12	0	4	1	32	20	12	0	0	68	13	4	14	37	0
<b>TOTAL NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	177,581	11360	5017	2209	802	1657	1675	7388	2747	4639	1	1	9989	1452	1852	2446	4237	2
<b>OTHER ACCEPTED CRIME</b>	25,949	1301	519	394	0	161	167	1227	411	816	0	0	1474	315	233	302	624	0
Possession of drugs	2,264	126	40	33	6	33	14	39	19	20	0	0	75	29	14	15	17	0
Offensive weapon	271	6	1	2	1	1	1	4	1	3	0	0	12	5	0	5	2	0
Indecent exposure	295	18	4	7	1	4	2	20	4	14	0	0	17	3	6	8	0	0
Others	23,119	1151	474	352	52	123	150	1164	367	777	0	0	1370	278	213	274	605	0

TABLE A10

PERSONS ARRESTED IN HOME OFFICE OFFENCE GROUPS

*BARNET Division*

ANNUAL TOTALS FOR 2 AREA BY DIVISION/STATION FOR YEAR 1995  
*francist*

2 AREA TOTAL	SA DIVN	SA	SD	SP	ST	SU	SG DIVN	SF	SG	SK	SM	SV DIVN	SC	SH	SN	SV	SH	
<b>VIOLENCE AGAINST PERSON</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>0</b>
Murder	45	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
G.B.H.(Sec.18 & 20)	379	16	7	5	0	2	2	15	6	9	0	0	19	5	1	5	8	0
A.B.H.(Sec.47)	1,956	95	48	29	4	10	4	30	8	22	0	0	71	4	7	16	44	0
Other	197	14	5	1	1	5	2	14	8	6	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0
<b>SEXUAL OFFENCES</b>	<b>344</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>
Rape	89	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	0
Other	255	26	4	3	3	1	15	6	0	6	0	0	13	1	4	1	7	0
<b>ROBBERY</b>	<b>722</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>0</b>
Rob pers prop in open	225	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	18	4	5	3	6	0
Rob pers prop elsewhere	347	6	3	3	0	0	0	17	13	4	0	0	13	0	2	3	8	0
Other robbery	150	7	2	4	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	4	0	1	3	0	0
<b>BURGLARY AND GOING EQUIPPED</b>	<b>2,034</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>0</b>
Burglary in a dwelling	946	70	37	8	3	16	6	17	7	10	0	0	67	13	9	17	28	0
Burglary in other bldgs	873	53	22	21	2	6	2	35	10	25	0	0	28	3	1	4	20	0
Going equipped	215	20	6	10	1	0	3	5	2	3	0	0	8	0	1	0	7	0
<b>THEFT &amp; HANDLING STOLEN GOODS</b>	<b>9,152</b>	<b>482</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>237</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>916</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>409</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>0</b>
Motor Vehicle Theft	1,600	132	61	36	4	11	18	64	25	39	0	0	74	19	7	13	35	0
Theft of m/v	487	26	13	4	1	3	5	27	18	9	0	0	22	2	0	1	19	0
Unauth taking of m/v	348	41	17	10	3	4	7	15	4	11	0	0	22	10	5	6	1	0
Theft from m/v	765	65	31	22	2	4	6	22	3	19	0	0	30	7	2	6	15	0
Theft From Person	140	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	10	0	0	3	7	0
Snatches	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Picking pockets, etc	45	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0
Other theft from person	71	2	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	8	0	0	1	7	0
All Other Theft	6,243	251	109	87	18	25	12	147	68	79	0	0	795	22	60	388	325	0
Theft from shops	4,507	135	61	44	8	20	2	119	61	58	0	0	729	12	53	372	292	0
Theft of pedal cycles	94	10	4	6	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	4	1	0	2	1	0
Other theft	1,562	106	44	37	10	5	10	27	7	20	0	0	62	9	7	14	32	0
Handling Stolen Goods	1,169	97	56	14	6	9	12	22	12	10	0	0	37	5	2	5	25	0
<b>FRAUD OR FORGERY</b>	<b>1,578</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>CRIMINAL DAMAGE</b>	<b>2,599</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>0</b>
Criminal damage to m/v	768	62	41	7	1	8	5	24	5	19	0	0	56	8	5	12	31	0
Other	1,831	119	57	27	6	18	11	47	12	35	0	0	79	19	12	7	41	0
<b>OTHER NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>0</b>
Drug trafficking	198	7	5	0	0	2	0	4	4	0	0	0	10	2	5	0	3	0
Other	946	58	41	12	0	5	0	24	13	11	0	0	67	11	5	11	40	0
<b>TOTAL NOTIFIABLE OFFENCES</b>	<b>20,150</b>	<b>1139</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>315</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1461</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>526</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>OTHER ACCEPTED CRIME</b>	<b>10,215</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>176</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>453</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>74</b>	<b>235</b>	<b>0</b>
Possession of drugs	2,070	109	39	30	4	27	9	32	17	15	0	0	48	30	12	11	15	0
Offensive weapon	228	3	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	12	5	0	5	2	0
Indecent exposure	29	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	7,888	343	158	108	8	36	33	139	49	90	0	0	373	56	41	58	218	0

## APPENDIX 2

## QUESTIONNAIRE

## THE PERCEPTION AND USE OF BARNET HIGHSTREET

1) SEX – MALE / FEMALE

2) AGE – 16-35

36-50

51-59

60-65

65+

3) ETHNIC ORIGIN – WHITE

INDIAN

PAKISTANI

BANGLADESHI

ASIAN OTHER

BLACK AFRICAN

BLACK CARIBBEAN

BLACK OTHER

CHINESE

OTHER

4) OCCUPATION –

5) ARE YOU A RESIDENT OF BARNET? YES/NO

a) IF SO, OF WHAT WARD?

ARKLEY

E BARNET

GARDEN SUBURB

MILL HILL

BRUNSWICK PARK

E FINCHLEY

GOLDERS GREEN

ST. PAULS

BURNT OAK

EDGWARE

HADLEY

TOTTERIDGE

CHILDS HILL

FINCHLEY

HALE

WHENDON

COLINDALE

FRIERN BARNET

HENDON

WOODHOUSE

b) IF NOT, IN WHAT BOROUGH DO YOU LIVE?

- 6) WHAT HAS MADE YOU USE BARNET HIGHSTREET?
- 7) WHAT OTHER SHOPPING CENTRES HAVE YOU VISITED IN THE LAST MONTH?
- 8) IN YOUR VIEW, WHAT DOES BARNET HIGHSTREET HAVE TO CATER FOR YOUR NEEDS THAT THESE OTHER SHOPPING CENTRES DO NOT?
- 9) WHAT DO THESE OTHER SHOPPING CENTRES OFFER THAT BARNET HIGHSTREET DOES NOT?
- 10) BY WHAT MEANS OF TRANSPORT DID YOU USE TO GET TO BARNET HIGHSTREET?
- 11) HOW OFTEN DO YOU USE THE HIGHSTREET? – DAILY  
ONCE A WEEK  
MORE THAN ONCE A WEEK  
ONCE A FORTNIGHT  
ONCE A MONTH  
ONCE EVERY FOUR MONTHS  
OTHER
- 12) ON WHAT DAY(S) OF THE WEEK DO YOU USE THE HIGHSTREET?
- 12a) IS THERE A REASON FOR THIS?
- 13) WHAT DO YOU USE THE HIGHSTREET FOR? – LEISURE AND RECREATION  
FOOD SHOPPING  
CLOTHES SHOPPING

## EMPLOYMENT

- 14) DO YOU PERSONALLY FEEL AS THOUGH THE HIGHSTREET CATERS FOR YOUR NEEDS CONSIDERING YOUR GENDER?
- a) YOUR AGE?
  - b) YOUR ETHNICITY?
  - c) YOUR MOBILITY?
- 15) ARE YOU SATISFIED WITH THE SERVICE PROVISION IN BARNET HIGHSTREET?
- YES/NO
- a) IF SO, WHY? –
  - b) IF NOT, WHY? –
- 16) WOULD YOU LIKE TO SEE ANY CHANGES MADE TO THE HIGHSTREET?
- 17) DO YOU THINK THAT THE HIGHSTREET IS USED FOR DIFFERENT PURPOSES BY MALES AND FEMALES? YES/NO
- a) IF SO, IN WHAT WAY? –
- 18) LIST THE SHOPS/SERVICES/BUSINESSES WHICH YOU PERSONALLY PERCEIVE AS BEING THE MOST IMPORTANT, AND MOST FREQUENTLY VISITED, IN YOUR USE OF BARNET HIGHSTREET.

### Appendix 3: Methodology table

KEY QUESTION	PRIMARY DATA REQUIRED	WHEN AND HOW IT WAS COLLECTED.	PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED IN PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION	SECONDARY DATA REQUIRED	WHEN AND HOW IT WAS COLLECTED	PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED IN SECONDARY DATA COLLECTION	LIMITATIONS OF PRIMARY AND SECONDARY DATA	HOW THE QUALITY OF THE DATA COULD BE IMPROVED
1	Land use survey map of the highstreet.	24th July 1995 – information collected by walking along the highstreet, mapping and recording the location of shops and businesses, the type of service provided and their unit number. Paving condition was assessed and the location of street furniture and facilities were also mapped		Surveys looking at the use of the highstreet.  Information and restrictions in land use.	30th July 1995, Visited Barnet House Planning Department.  31st July interviewed the Spires Centre Manager – Mr Phil Corrigan.	Staff at Barnet House were very reluctant to help me because I was neither a resident, or receiving an education under the London borough of Barnet. After much persuasion I was informed that there were no records of surveys looking at the use of the highstreet or of restrictions in land use.  Not to be disillusioned I arranged an interview with the Spires Centre Manager because I did not want to rely on the data supplied by just one source. Mr Corrigan was very obliging and informed me of the survey results which had been done looking at the use of the Spires. I was also informed of the restrictions existing in land use of the highstreet.	The assessment of paving conditions for the land use map was subject to my personal judgement. This slightly limits the data on the basis that my personal opinion will differ from that of other people.  Data is also limited because there are no records available of surveys compiled to look at the use of the highstreet, data only exists concerning the use of the Spires Shopping Centre.	The problem of personal opinion could be improved by obtaining a sample of peoples judgements and then an average opinion worked out from the results therefore reducing the bias.
2	Questionnaire results and pedestrian counts.	4th September 1995 – initially a pilot study was compiled on a sample population size of ten people, by the method of systematic sampling. Systematic sampling is where every fifth person that passed me after having completed the previous questionnaire were selected to fill in the next questionnaire. When a person refused to answer a questionnaire they were kindly thanked for their time taken and again the fifth person after their refusal was asked.  Systematic sampling provides an even cover of the population because sample members are selected at constant intervals avoiding the bunching that may occur with random sampling.	As an inexperienced interviewer the only real problem, which in fact was no more than a time consuming hindrance, experienced in the data collection of questionnaire results was that some people refused to participate.  In response to such refusals, I simply continued by asking the fifth personal after the refusal, and so on, until a sample of 50 people had been questioned.	Contact police to obtain the following statistics: 1. The number of crimes committed in the Barnet Police Station area, broken down into type of crime; 2. The number of people arrested in Barnet Police Station area, broken down into type of offence, gender of offender, age and ethnic origin of offender.	29th August 1995 – visited Barnet Police Station, and spoke to Mr Bernard Knapp (PC165).  1st September 1995- a letter was sent to the information bureau of the Metropolitan Police Service, addressed to a contact Ms Marna, given to me by PC Bernard Knapp.	When Barnet Police Station was visited, I was informed that the information I required was not available on the premises. I was told by PC Knapp to write to Ms Marna at the information bureau of the Metropolitan Police Service.	The questionnaire results are limited for the reason that they only reflect how the highstreet was used by the people questioned, at the date and time that they were compiled. Therefore they may not reflect the views of all the groups of that use the highstreet for example at different days or times.  The data obtained from the pedestrian counts is limited because it does not necessarily show that different areas if the highstreet are used exclusively by different groups of people according to gender, age and ethnicity.  The pedestrians counted	Data obtained from questionnaires could be improved by increasing the population size interviewed. A larger sample size may be more representative of how the highstreet is used by different groups of people.  The quality of the questionnaire data could be improved by compiling questionnaires at varying times of the day, on different days of the week, and at the weekend. This would make the results more representative of how the highstreet is used during the week, at different times, by

		<p>The pilot study was used to determine what questions were relevant and had a particular purpose to aid my study. The questions of irrelevance were disregarded from the final questionnaire, while additional sections required to cover issues of the study were included.</p> <p>The final questionnaire was conducted on 5th September 1995 on a sample population size of 50 people by the same method described of systematic sampling.</p>					<p>may not have been using the part of the highstreet that they were in, they may have simply been walking past the location where the pedestrian counts compiled in order to get to another part of the highstreet. Or, the pedestrians may not have been using the highstreet at all, some may have been walking through it to reach another destination.</p> <p>Data about the age boundary and broad ethnic group that a pedestrian was classified as belonging to is limited for the fact that the classification was only a guesstimate according to my personal judgement.</p> <p>Pedestrian counts involve no interview, and only gather information from what was able to be observed, therefore the assessment is a result of personal opinion only.</p> <p>After having sent a letter to the Metropolitan Police, I received a telephone call from Ms Marna. Firstly she informed me that the breakdown of offender into gender, age and ethnicity I required was confidential information that could not be made accessible to members of the public. Secondly, I was told that only the crime statistics for the London borough of Barnet were available, and that a breakdown of statistics just for Barnet highstreet did not exist.</p> <p>The crime tables for the borough of Barnet were sent to me, these tables show the number of reported offences, and the</p>	<p>groups of people according to their gender, age, ethnicity and mobility.</p> <p>Data obtained from pedestrian counts could be improved by increasing the number of locations along the highstreet where counts are carried out. This would be more representative of how different areas of the highstreet are used by different groups of people.</p> <p>The data could also be improved by taking pedestrian counts at the same location, every day, at the same time for a long time duration. An average time could be then calculated, and this would give a more typical set of results about how different areas of the highstreet are used by different groups of people.</p>
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							number of arrests. For the reasons stated the data is a greatly limited and due to its irrelevance it is of no use to my study.  (Reference 1(A) for a copy of the letter sent to the Metropolitan Police; 1(B) for the reply from the Metropolitan Police; 1(c) – for the crime tables.	
3	Visit Barnet Press Question included a questionnaire for Key question 2.	August 29th 1995 – visited Barnet Press August 30th 1995 – visited Barnet Library. September 5th 1995 - Question, concerning the pattern of land use, was carried out by the method previously explained.	Barnet Press informed me that no records existed of their journalists ever having written any articles concerning gender issues and the use of the highstreet.  As a result I visited Barnet Library in the hope of finding any articles produced by other authors. After independently searching the library and then with the help of the librarian – I concluded that no articles existed in the library.	Pamphlets collected from shops, services and businesses in the highstreet.	13th August 1995 – Information obtained by visiting every shop, service and business in the highstreet and the Spires Shopping Centre – in order to collect an hand out pamphlets produced for the public.		Data obtained from the questionnaires limited for the fact that it reflects only the opinion of the people selected, at the date and time that the results were compiled. Therefore the data may not reflect the views of all people that use the highstreet on different days and at different times.  Also, because only gender was considered, other factors such as age, ethnicity and mobility were not taken into account. This may limit the data because some of the responses given may have been influenced by other social factors apart from gender.  Very few shops and services possessed pamphlets for the public. This limits the data because statistical analysis may not be carried out on it.	The quality of the data obtained from the question could be improved by increasing the population sample size. A larger sample size may be more representative of the pattern of land use according to gender.
4	Data to be used which was collected for key questions 2 and 3.	Refer to information concerning key questions 2 and 3.	Refer to information concerning key questions 2 and 3.					

### Appendix 4

Key

THE SPIRES SHOPPING CENTRE

- 13 - WAITROSE (SUPERMARKETS)
- 1 - CLINTON CARDS
- 2 - COBRA SPORTS SHOES
- 3a - HOOPS (SHOES)
- 3b - ATLAS (MENSWEAR)
- 4 - LAURA ASHLEY (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 5 - HAMELLS (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 6 - EVANS COLLECTION (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 7 - NEXT (CLOTHES)
- 32 - BAY TRADING COMPANY (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 31 - EARLY LEARNING CENTRE (TOYS)
- 30 - OUR PROCE (RECORDINGS)
- 29 - H. SAMUEL (JEWELLERY)
- 28 - ANTOINE MICHAEL (HAIRDRESSER)
- 27 - FINISHING TOUCH (JEWELLERY)
- 26 - SHOE CARE
- 25-24 - LUNN POLLY (TRAVEL AGENTS)
- 8 - KIOSKS - ROBINSONS DELICATESSEN + VICTORIA BAKERY
- 9 - FOTO PROCESSING
- 10 - EASTERN ELECTRICITY
- 11 - TANDY (ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT)
- 11A - FLAIRLINE FURNITURE
- 12 - BOSWELLS RESTAURANT
- 13 - VACANT
- 14/15 - DORETHY PERKINS (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 16 - ADDAMS (KNITWEAR)
- 17 - WINSOR CLASSICS (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 18 - DUNN + CO (MENSWEAR)
- 19 - GO TO MENSWEAR
- 20 - CANDY HUT
- 21 - HAMMICKS (BOOKS)
- 22/23 - WH SMITH

### DATA COLLECTION AND RECORDING

### LAND USE MAP OF BARNET HIGHSTREET



BARNET HIGHSTREET - SHOPS AND BUSINESSES

- 59 - NATIONAL WESTMINSTER BANK
- 61 - PARRY JONES + CO. (CHEMISTS)
- 63-65 - POST OFFICE
- 67 - JOHN POLLOCK (OUTDOOR EQUIPMENT)
- 69 - VACANT
- 71 - TAYLOR'S DRY CLEANERS
- 73 - BRADFORD + BINGLEY BUILDING SOCIETY
- 75 - XPERT - (CARDS + STATIONARY)
- 77 - THRESHER (OFF LICENCE)
- 79 - CLARKS (SHOES)
- 81 - GRANADA (TELEVISION RENTAL)
- 83 - VICTORIA BAKERY
- 85 - LLOYDS BANK
- 87 - NATIONWIDE BUILDING SOCIETY
- 89 - GREGGS (BAKERS)
- 91-93 - QS (WOMENS + CHILDRENS CLOTHES)
- 95-97 - BARCLAYS BANK
- 99 - HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY
- 101-107 - CATALOGUE BARGAIN SHOP
- 109 - UTOPIA (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 113 - BARGAIN BOOKS + VIDEOS
- 115 - VACANT
- 117 - MINICABS
- 119 - WT PARISH (BUTCHER)
- 121 - AUTOMARKET (CAR ACCESSORIES)
- 123 - VACANT
- 125 - VALENTINO'S HAIRDRESSING
- 127 - MOTHER CARE (BABIES + MOTHERS CLOTHES)
- 129 - VACANT
- 131 - FIRST ESTATES (ESTATE AGENTS)
- 133 - KFC RESTAURANT (KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN)
- 135 - VACANT
- 137 - VACANT
- 139 - VACANT
- 139 - AA INSURANCE
- 74 - JOB CENTRE
- 76-78 - FAT SAM'S (AMERICAN RESTAURANT)
- 80-82 - JENNYS BURGERS
- 84 - KING'S HEAD PUB
- 86 - BARNET TANDORI (INDIAN RESTAURANT)
- 88 - MARIA CURIE CANCER (CHARITY SHOP)
- 88A - CENTRAL PARK (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 90 - COOPERS DISCOUNT STORE
- 92 - GARY SWERNER (OPTICIANS)
- 94 - WALKING (CLOTHING)
- 96 - LEEDS BUILDING SOCIETY
- 98 - PIZZA HUT
- 100 - KWIK FILM
- 102 - MACDONALDS (FAST FOOD)
- 104 - SPECSAVERS (OPTICIANS)
- 106 - ROBERT DYAS (HARDWARE)
- 108 - SHOE EXPRESS
- 110 - VACANT
- 112 - BARNET GENERAL STORES (DISCOUNT GOODS)
- 114-116 - PRINCIPLES (WOMENS CLOTHES)
- 118 - TRUSTEE SAVINGS BANK
- 120 - NATWEST BANK
- 122 - SUPERDRUG
- 124-126 - ICELAND (SUPERMARKET)
- 128 - BURTONS (MENS CLOTHES)
- 130 - RADIO RENTALS (TV RENTALS)
- 132 - OXFAM (CHARITY SHOP)
- 134 - HARVEY JOHNS (TOY SHOP)
- 136-138 - ABBEY NATIONAL BUILDING SOCIETY
- 140 MIDLAND BANK
- 142 - BOOTS CHEMIST
- 144 - VACANT

- 146 - BARIOF MICHEL (HAIRDRESSER)
- 148 - THE MOON UNDERWATER (WINE BAR)
- 150 - GOING PLACES (TRAVEL AGENTS)
- 152 - PAMELA STEVENS BEAUTY CLINIC
- 152A - QUALITY JEWELLERS LTD
- 154 - MENCAP (CHARITY SHOP)
- 156 - VACANT
- 158 - WOOLWICH BUILDING SOCIETY
- 160 VACANT

**Appendix 5: Data Collection and Recording**

GS

Geography Individual Study 16 – 19

from 1996

**DATA COLLECTION AND RECORDING**

RESULTS OF PEDESTRIAN COUNTS

1. LOCATION: OUTSIDE HIGH STREET ENTRANCE TO THE SPIRES

TIME STARTED - 11.30AM

TIME STOPPED - 11.35AM

TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSING PEDESTRIANS IN TIME DURATION OF 5 MINUTES.	BREAKDOWN OF GENDER		NUMBER OF MALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE FOLLOWING AGE BOUNDARIES					NUMBER OF FEMALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE FOLLOWING AGE BOUNDARIES					NUMBER OF MALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS				NUMBER OF FEMALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS			
	TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES	16-35	36-50	51-59	60-65	65+	16-35	36-50	51-59	60-65	65+	WHITE	ASIAN	BLACK	CHINESE	WHITE	ASIAN	BLACK	CHINESE
87	24	63	3	4	14	2	1	27	24	7	3	2	18	4	2	/	52	4	5	2

2. LOCATION: BY BUS STOP OUTSIDE WOOLWICH BUILDING SOCIETY (UNIT 158)

TIME STARTED - 10.15AM

TIME STOPPED - 10.20AM

TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSING PEDESTRIANS IN TIME DURATION OF 5 MINUTES.	BREAKDOWN OF GENDER		NUMBER OF MALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE FOLLOWING AGE BOUNDARIES					NUMBER OF FEMALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE FOLLOWING AGE BOUNDARIES					NUMBER OF MALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS				NUMBER OF FEMALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS			
	TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES	16-35	36-50	51-59	60-65	65+	16-35	36-50	51-59	60-65	65+	WHITE	ASIAN	BLACK	CHINESE	WHITE	ASIAN	BLACK	CHINESE
69	29	40	2	1	4	17	5	5	14	7	9	5	17	4	6	2	21	8	6	5

3. LOCATION: OUTSIDE KINGS HEAD PUB (UNIT 84)

TIME STARTED - 11.50AM

TIME STOPPED - 11.55AM

TOTAL NUMBER OF PASSING PEDESTRIANS IN TIME DURATION OF 5 MINUTES.	BREAKDOWN OF GENDER		NUMBER OF MALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE FOLLOWING AGE BOUNDARIES					NUMBER OF FEMALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED WITHIN THE FOLLOWING AGE BOUNDARIES					NUMBER OF MALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS				NUMBER OF FEMALES GUESTIMATED TO BE CLASSIFIED AS BELONGING TO THE FOLLOWING BROAD ETHNIC GROUPS			
	TOTAL NUMBER OF MALES	TOTAL NUMBER OF FEMALES	16-35	36-50	51-59	60-65	65+	16-35	36-50	51-59	60-65	65+	WHITE	ASIAN	BLACK	CHINESE	WHITE	ASIAN	BLACK	CHINESE
43	24	19	4	10	5	3	2	/	3	6	7	3	11	3	7	3	9	2	7	1



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