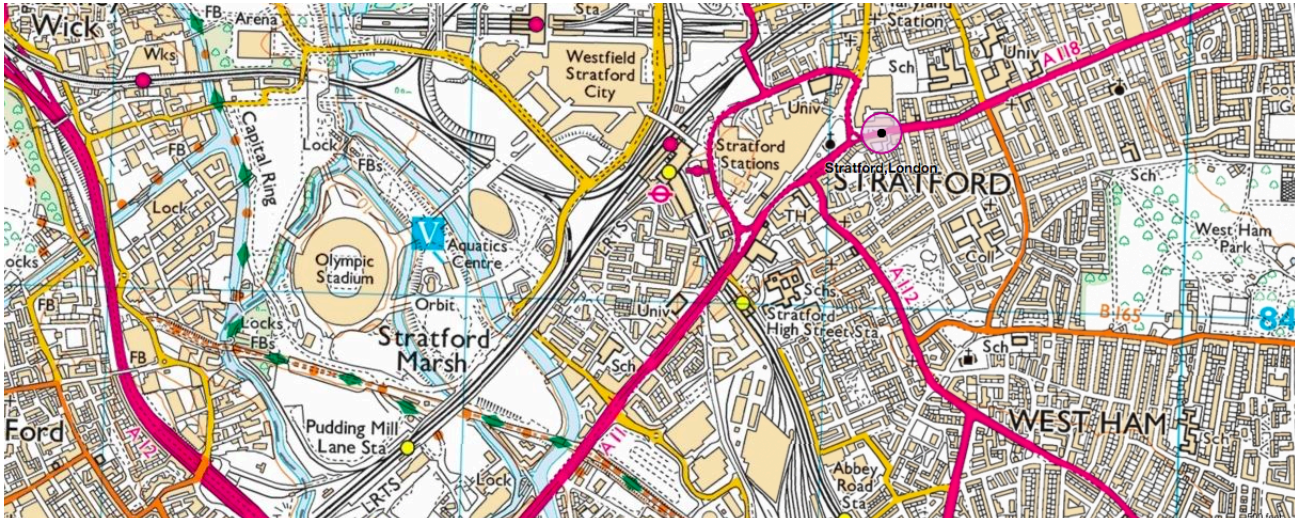


SCHOOL GEOGRAPHY DEPARTMENT



Topic 6: Geographical Investigations

GCSE Data Collection Booklet

NAME:

CLASS:

Emergency Contact Information:

Specification Check:

Investigating dynamic urban areas

Investigate how and why quality of life varies within urban areas.

Fieldwork and research	General focus of fieldwork
1. Formulating enquiry questions	Students must have an opportunity to develop understanding of the kinds of questions capable of being investigated through fieldwork in urban environments. Students must have an opportunity to develop a question(s) based on their location and the task.
2. Selecting fieldwork methods	Fieldwork data collection must include at least: • one qualitative fieldwork method to collect data on the views and perceptions of quality of life • one quantitative fieldwork method to collect data on environmental quality.
3. Secondary data sources	• Census data e.g. Office for National Statistics (ONS) Neighbourhood Statistics • One other source chosen by the centre.

Our enquiry question:

How does quality of life vary between East Village and the Carpenters Estate?

Hypothesis:

The quality of life is better in the East Village than the Carpenters Estate.

Pre-Fieldwork Task

Initial ideas: Why do you think this is?

Why have we chosen these two sites to look at?

Pre-Fieldwork Notes

How do we measure the Quality of Life of an area?	What is a hypothesis?	What is primary data?
What is secondary data?	What is qualitative data?	What is quantitative data?

Itinerary

9am

Meet in reception.

9:30am Train to Stratford station

10:15am

Arrive in Stratford and head towards the Carpenters Estate.

10:30-12pm

At your first site, all students are to complete:

- Field Sketch
- 3 Environmental Quality Surveys
- 4 Index of Decay Surveys

12:30pm Return to Stratford Station

12:30-1:30pm Lunch in Westfields

1:30pm Meet outside Stratford International DLR station

1:45-2:30pm

At your second site, all students are to complete:

- Field Sketch
- 3 Environmental Quality Surveys
- 4 Index of Decay Surveys

2:30pm Return to Stratford station

3:30pm Return to School.

Fieldwork Safety in London

Follow the instructions given by your teacher and group leader.

Register on time and at the designated places with your teacher.

Be aware of stranger danger and report and suspicious circumstances to your group leader / teacher.

Be aware of traffic and observe areas for transport danger.

Never wander away from the group, stick together and never be alone.

Pre-Fieldwork Task

How have we minimized the risks to you whilst completing your fieldwork?

Pre-Trip: Data Sources

Data Collection Method	Primary or Secondary?	Quantitative or Qualitative?	Method of sampling used	Reliable or not? Why?
Field Sketch				
Environmental Quality Survey				
Index of Decay				
Index of Multiple Deprivation				
Census Data				

Pre-Trip:

Different Types of Sampling

What is sampling?

- A shortcut method for investigating a whole population
- Data is gathered on a small part of the whole parent population or sampling frame, and used to inform what the whole picture is like.

Why sample?

- In reality there is simply not enough; time, energy, money, labour/man power, equipment, access to suitable sites to measure every single item or site within the parent population or whole sampling frame. Therefore an appropriate sampling strategy is adopted to obtain a representative, and statistically valid sample of the whole.
- Larger sample sizes are more accurate representations of the whole.

Sampling procedure	Definition	Advantages	Disadvantages
Random	Where samples are chosen fairly randomly and every person has an equal chance of being selected		
Systematic	Means working to a system to collect data, eg. Every 10m along a road to record land use or environmental quality.		
Stratified	Means collecting a sample made up of different parts, for example deliberately selecting samples of different people within an area so you include the whole range of people found there.		

Pre-Fieldwork Task: Using p.215 in the textbook will help you to complete this table.
Colour code each of the statements below into Random / Systematic or Stratified.

Sample (e.g. people or places) are chosen randomly.	You sample at 10 equal places along a road.
This tries to remove an bias of who to pick.	Every point should be equally spaced or distributed.
Example: You use a calculator to give a random number and pick that person who passes.	Every person in the area has an equal chance of being selected
You collect a sample (e.g. people or places) made up of different parts.	Using a system to collect data.
Example: You deliberately select different people within the town so that you include the whole range of people found there.	Example: Every 20 metres or paces along a road, you record the environmental quality.

Pre-Trip: Secondary Data Sources

The environmental quality survey, car survey and Index of Decay are all examples of _____ data because we are going to _____.

Using the Index of Multiple Deprivation and Census Data to look at quality of life is _____ data because we are _____.

Secondary Data Source #1: The English IMD 2019

What is the IMD?

One advantage of this data source is:

One disadvantage of this data source is:

What does this secondary data source tell us about the Quality of life in the Carpenters Estate and the East Village?

How reliable is this conclusion?

Secondary Data Source #2: Census Data 2021

What is the Census?

One advantage of this data source is:

One disadvantage of this data source is:

What does this secondary data source tell us about the Quality of life in the Carpenters Estate and the East Village?

How reliable is this conclusion?

Practice Exam Question: Evaluate the value of secondary data in your fieldwork task. (6marks)

Fieldtrip: Primary Data Collection

LOCATION: Carpenters Estate

Field Sketch

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

7 easy steps:

- Decide on a view that you want to record, and draw a frame.
- Divide the frame into four.
- Draw the skyline / horizon as a starting point and any major features in the background, this will divide up your sketch into a small number of larger areas.
- Add in the detail, but do not try to record everything.
- Annotate the key features
- Add a title and location.

LOCATION: Carpenters Estate

Environmental Quality Survey (1)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Qualities being assessed	High +2	Generally fine +1	Average 0	Generally poor -1	Very poor -2	
Buildings						
1. Well designed / pleasing to the eye						Poorly designed / ugly
2. In good condition						In poor condition
3. Evidence of maintenance / improvement						Poorly maintained / no improvement
4. Outside- land, gardens of open space are in good condition						Outside- no gardens, or land / open spare in poor condition
5. No vandalism evident						Extensive vandalism
Traffic						
6. Roads have no traffic congestion						Streets badly congested
7. Parking is easy; garages or spaces provided						Parking is very difficult; no parking provision
8. No traffic noise						High noise volume from traffic
9. Safe for people						Dangerous for people
10. No smell from traffic or other pollution						Obvious smell from traffic or other pollution
Open space / gardens						
11. Large gardens or space outside house						No garden / open space- door opens to street
12. Trees and shrubs visible from close by						No greenery visible from house
13. Public parks within easy distance.						No public parks easily accessible
14. No litter						Much litter
15. Roads well maintained with paving etc well kept						Roads poorly maintained with paving etc broken
16. Close to public transport						Long way from public transport
17. Close to shops, amenities or services						Remote from shops, amenities / services.

LOCATION: Carpenters Estate

Environmental Quality Survey (2)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Qualities being assessed	High +2	Generally fine +1	Average 0	Generally poor -1	Very poor -2	
Buildings						
1. Well designed / pleasing to the eye						Poorly designed / ugly
2. In good condition						In poor condition
3. Evidence of maintenance / improvement						Poorly maintained / no improvement
4. Outside- land, gardens of open space are in good condition						Outside- no gardens, or land / open space in poor condition
5. No vandalism evident						Extensive vandalism
Traffic						
6. Roads have no traffic congestion						Streets badly congested
7. Parking is easy; garages or spaces provided						Parking is very difficult; no parking provision
8. No traffic noise						High noise volume from traffic
9. Safe for people						Dangerous for people
10. No smell from traffic or other pollution						Obvious smell from traffic or other pollution
Open space / gardens						
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13. Public parks within easy distance.						No public parks easily accessible
14. No litter						Much litter
15. Roads well maintained with paving etc well kept						Roads poorly maintained with paving etc broken
16. Close to public transport						Long way from public transport
17. Close to shops, amenities or services						Remote from shops, amenities / services.

LOCATION: Carpenters Estate

Environmental Quality Survey (3)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Qualities being assessed	High +2	Generally fine +1	Average 0	Generally poor -1	Very poor -2	
Buildings						
1. Well designed / pleasing to the eye						Poorly designed / ugly
2. In good condition						In poor condition
3. Evidence of maintenance / improvement						Poorly maintained / no improvement
4. Outside- land, gardens of open space are in good condition						Outside- no gardens, or land / open spare in poor condition
5. No vandalism evident						Extensive vandalism
Traffic						
6. Roads have no traffic congestion						Streets badly congested
7. Parking is easy; garages or spaces provided						Parking is very difficult; no parking provision
8. No traffic noise						High noise volume from traffic
9. Safe for people						Dangerous for people
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Open space / gardens						
11. Large gardens or space outside house						No garden / open space- door opens to street
12. Trees and shrubs visible from close by						No greenery visible from house
13. Public parks within easy distance.						No public parks easily accessible
14. No litter						Much litter
15. Roads well maintained with paving etc well kept						Roads poorly maintained with paving etc broken
16. Close to public transport						Long way from public transport
17. Close to shops, amenities or services						Remote from shops, amenities / services.

LOCATION: Carpenters Estate

Index of Decay (1 and 2)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition
Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition

Exact location: _____

Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition
Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition

LOCATION: Carpenters Estate

Index of Decay (3 and 4)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition
Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition

Exact location: _____

Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition
Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition

LOCATION: East Village, Olympic Park

Field Sketch

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

7 easy steps:

- Decide on a view that you want to record, and draw a frame.
- Divide the frame into four.
- Draw the skyline / horizon as a starting point and any major features in the background, this will divide up your sketch into a small number of larger areas.
- Add in the detail, but do not try to record everything.
- Annotate the key features
- Add a title and location.

LOCATION: East Village, Olympic Park

Environmental Quality Survey (1)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Qualities being assessed	High +2	Generally fine +1	Average 0	Generally poor -1	Very poor -2	
Buildings						
1. Well designed / pleasing to the eye						Poorly designed / ugly
2. In good condition						In poor condition
3. Evidence of maintenance / improvement						Poorly maintained / no improvement
4. Outside- land, gardens of open space are in good condition						Outside- no gardens, or land / open spare in poor condition
5. No vandalism evident						Extensive vandalism
Traffic						
6. Roads have no traffic congestion						Streets badly congested
7. Parking is easy; garages or spaces provided						Parking is very difficult; no parking provision
8. No traffic noise						High noise volume from traffic
9. Safe for people						Dangerous for people
10. No smell from traffic or other pollution						Obvious smell from traffic or other pollution
Open space / gardens						
11. Large gardens or space outside house						No garden / open space- door opens to street
12. Trees and shrubs visible from close by						No greenery visible from house
13. Public parks within easy distance.						No public parks easily accessible
14. No litter						Much litter
15. Roads well maintained with paving etc well kept						Roads poorly maintained with paving etc broken
16. Close to public transport						Long way from public transport
17. Close to shops, amenities or services						Remote from shops, amenities / services.

LOCATION: East Village, Olympic Park

Environmental Quality Survey (2)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Qualities being assessed	High +2	Generally fine +1	Average 0	Generally poor -1	Very poor -2	
Buildings						
1. Well designed / pleasing to the eye						Poorly designed / ugly
2. In good condition						In poor condition
3. Evidence of maintenance / improvement						Poorly maintained / no improvement
4. Outside- land, gardens of open space are in good condition						Outside- no gardens, or land / open spare in poor condition
5. No vandalism evident						Extensive vandalism
Traffic						
6. Roads have no traffic congestion						Streets badly congested
7. Parking is easy; garages or spaces provided						Parking is very difficult; no parking provision
8. No traffic noise						High noise volume from traffic
9. Safe for people						Dangerous for people
10. No smell from traffic or other pollution						Obvious smell from traffic or other pollution
Open space / gardens						
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13. Public parks within easy distance.						No public parks easily accessible
14. No litter						Much litter
15. Roads well maintained with paving etc well kept						Roads poorly maintained with paving etc broken
16. Close to public transport						Long way from public transport
17. Close to shops, amenities or services						Remote from shops, amenities / services.

LOCATION: East Village, Olympic Park

Environmental Quality Survey (3)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Qualities being assessed	High +2	Generally fine +1	Average 0	Generally poor -1	Very poor -2	
Buildings						
1. Well designed / pleasing to the eye						Poorly designed / ugly
2. In good condition						In poor condition
3. Evidence of maintenance / improvement						Poorly maintained / no improvement
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16. Close to public transport						Long way from public transport
17. Close to shops, amenities or services						Remote from shops, amenities / services.

LOCATION: East Village, Olympic Park

Index of Decay (1 and 2)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition
Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition

Exact location: _____

Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition

Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition
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LOCATION: East Village, Olympic Park
Index of Decay (3 and 4)

Exact location: _____

Type of sampling used: _____

Qualitative or Quantitative data? _____

Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition
Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition

Exact location: _____

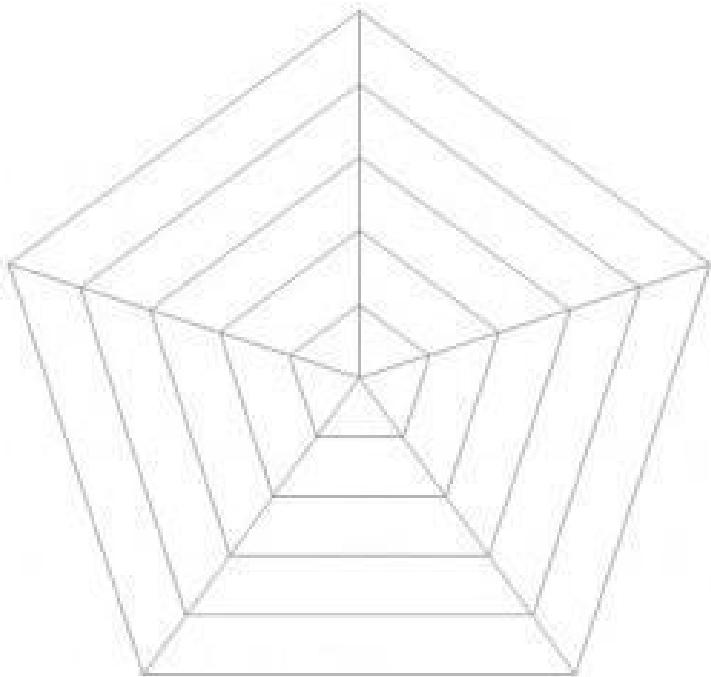
Negative Factor	-3	-2	-1	0	1	2	3	Positive Factor
Walls are deteriorating / damaged								Walls are in good condition
Paint on windows and doors is peeling								Paint is in good condition
Gutters are broken								Gutters are in good condition
Roof is damaged / missing tiles								Roof is in good condition

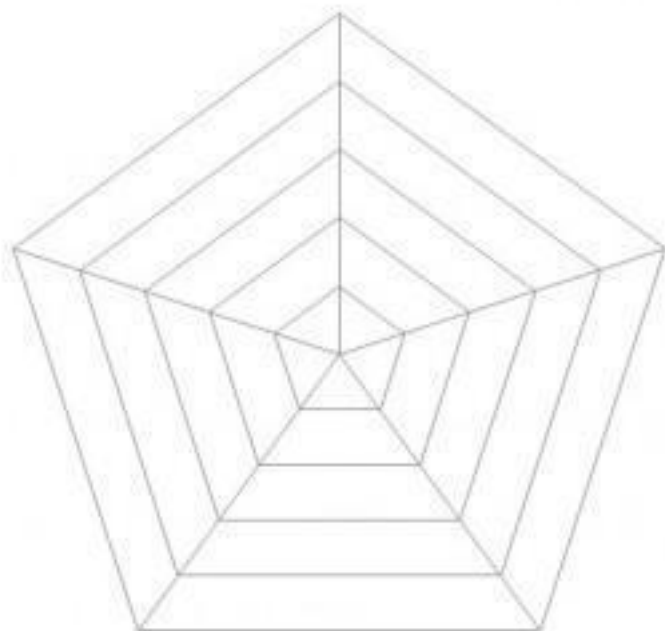
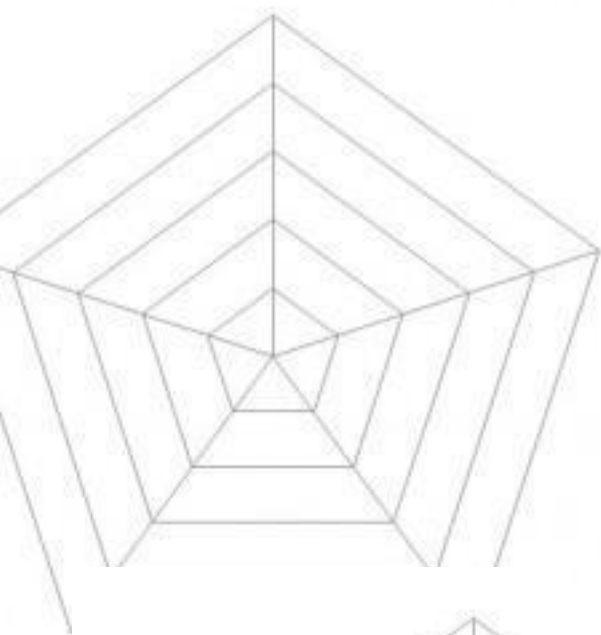
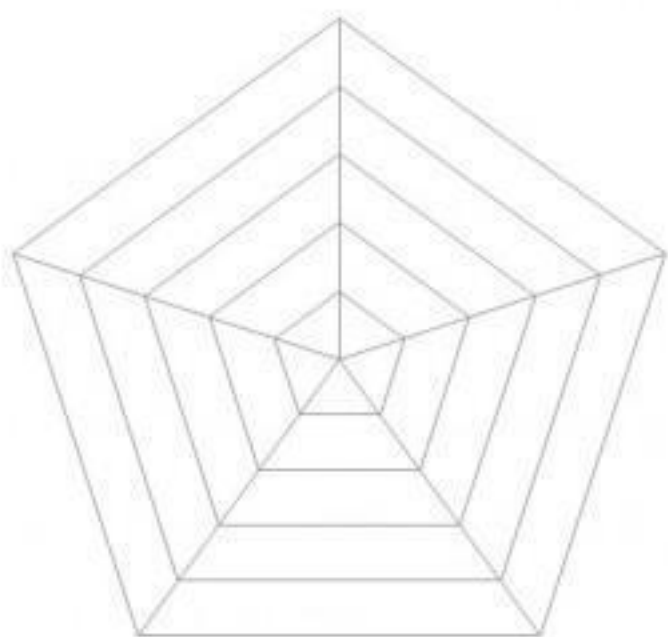
Chimney is damaged								Chimney is in good condition
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Post-Trip Data Presentation

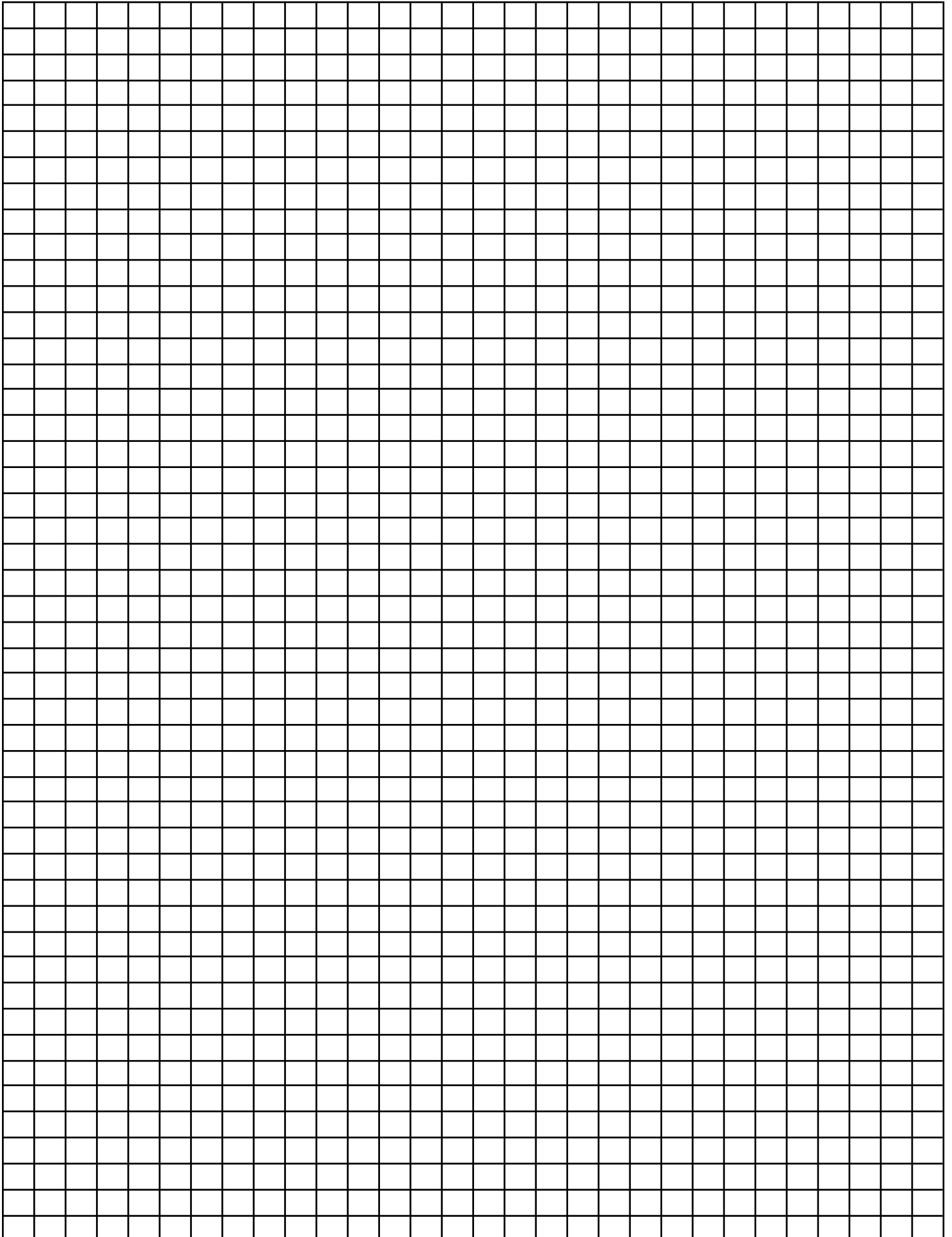
Data Source	Choice of Presentation Method	Why have we chosen this method?

Data Presentation Method #1





Data Presentation Method #2



This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

What are our final conclusions?

How reliable are these conclusions?

Evaluation of our Study

Strengths of our study	Weaknesses of our study

Colour code these additional statements into strengths and weaknesses:

Repeats are undertaken to ensure reliability- e.g. 4 Index of Decay surveys on each area.	Each group did a different area and we combined our results to increase our sample size.
We used both qualitative and quantitative data to add reliability to our results.	We were only at the site on one day.
Our interview questions were based on opinion and therefore subjective.	We interviewed people in the middle of the day who were passing the station.
The census data we used was from 2011.	We used stratified sampling for our Index of Decay
The Index of Multiple Deprivation data was based on the census date from 2011.	We used random sampling for our vehicle survey
Example: An Index of Decay where you give an area a score based on different characteristics.	Our quantitative measures of Environmental Quality survey were subjective as it was our opinion of the state of the area.

Having now undertaken this fieldtrip and subsequent work, can you:

	Name your enquiry question.
	Name your hypothesis.
	Name the study site and why we choose these two areas.
	Name the 3 different sampling techniques.
	Explain when we used each type of sampling and why we used it.
	Explain what primary data collection methods we used and why.
	Explain what secondary data collection methods we used and why.
	Explain the limitations of each data collection method and how reliable they are.
	Name our data presentation methods.
	Explain the strengths and weaknesses of each data presentation method.
	Describe the overall results of our study.
	Link your results to geographical theory.
	Name 3 conclusions that we drew.
	Explain how reliable our conclusions are and why.

	Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of our study.
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