

Geographical Enquiry: How environmentally sustainable is the urban regeneration project at MediaCity UK?

Location Where did you go and why?

Salford Quays

1. Easy to access
2. Had been used on previous trips so we know it's a safe place.
3. Easy to travel to.
4. Ties in with GCSE specification of local knowledge of areas – Salford.
5. Links to Urban Sustainability (Paper 2)

Conclusion:

What was the answer?

Sustainability: To develop a sustainable future you need to think about meeting today's needs and protecting the environment and resources for the future. It also considers providing jobs for the local community.

The data strongly suggests that there is a variety of sustainable features at MediaCity UK. Read here for further information: <http://www.mediacityuk.co.uk/workspace/sustainability/>

Method: What data collection techniques did you use?

Describe what you did and explain how they help to answer your question.

1. **Bi-Polar Analysis data – to look at environmental quality. (Primary & Quantitative)**
2. **Pedestrian Data Count – to find out the percentage of people getting to Media City by car/public transport. (Primary & Quantitative)**
3. **Questionnaire – to find out if Media City improves the quality of life. A series of questions were asked to the public to see what they thought about this. E.G. (Primary & both quantitate & qualitative)**
4. **Sketches/Photographs – used as evidence for your bi-polar analysis & to give background to the area. (Primary & qualitative)**
5. **Research on the internet – A good form of secondary data. (Secondary & both qualitative & quantitative depending on what research you completed.**

Evaluation of data collection:

List each data collection technique and describe how you would improve it.

1. Environmental Survey (Bi-polar analysis) – Visit more than 4 sites and add in other categories such as 'access to recycling facilities'.
2. Pedestrian Data Count – go at a different tie of day, most people were in work so we couldn't count that many people. This meant that we had less data to use and compare.
3. Questionnaire – We went after rush hour, most people were in work. If we had visited on a weekend or peak rush hour, we would have had a lot more people to question. Asking only 5 people was simply not enough to get an accurate result.

**Analysis: What did the data show?
(See graphs on next page)**

1. Bar Chart (Pedestrian Count) – Most people travelled by tram, this is a sustainable method of transport as trams use electricity. Further to this, you can carry a lot more people on a tram then say a typical car, reducing CO2 emissions.
2. Pie Chart (Ways of travelling to Salford Quays) – Most people travelled by tram (around 45%). We know this is sustainable as (see answer above!)
3. Radar Graph (How the environment looked in Salford Quays) – Displayed that most areas in Salford Quays are well looked after (most lines were in the positive areas, on the outside of the graph) location 4 showed the most positive outcomes as most points are on the outside of the graph. There was no clear distinction between the areas.

Evaluation of data presentation:

List the ways you presented the data, why did you use these?
What did they show?

1. Bar Chart – to compare the amount of people at the tram stop and the car park.
2. Pie Chart – to compare many different opinions in one easy to read graph with coloured segments.
3. Radar Graph – to compare a variety of categories at a variety of sites in one simple and visual graph.

Environmental Survey

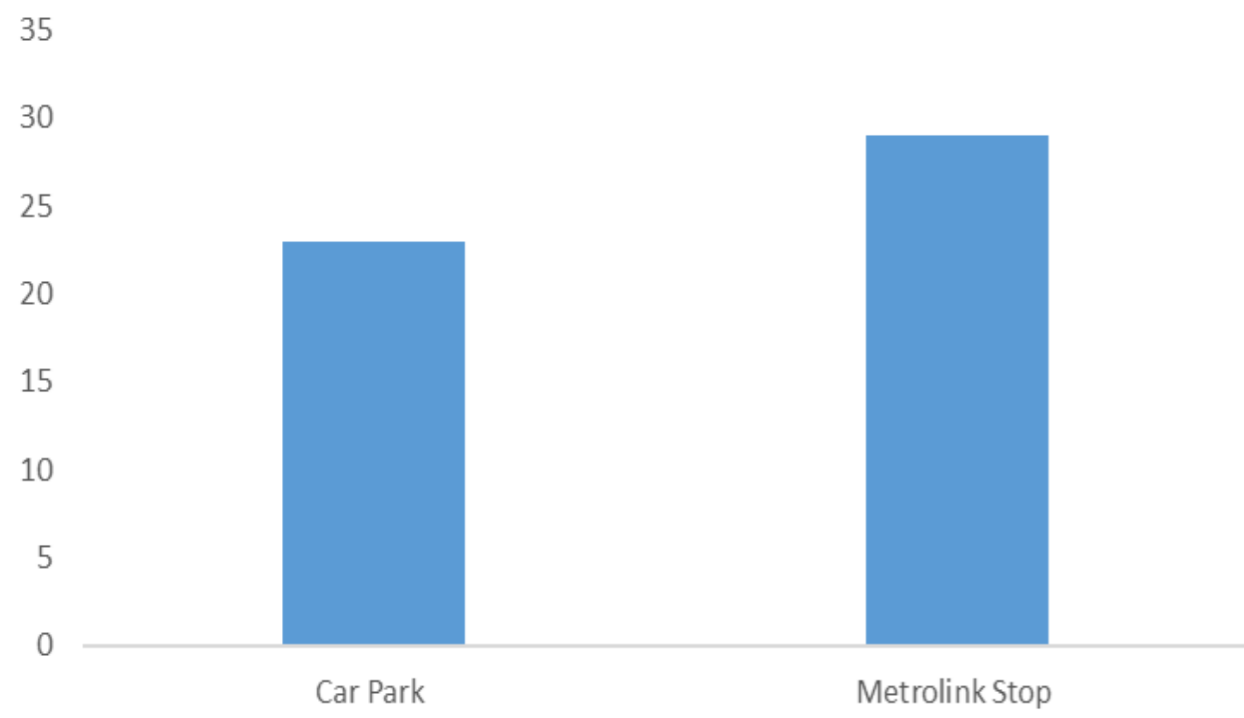


How did you get to Salford Quays?

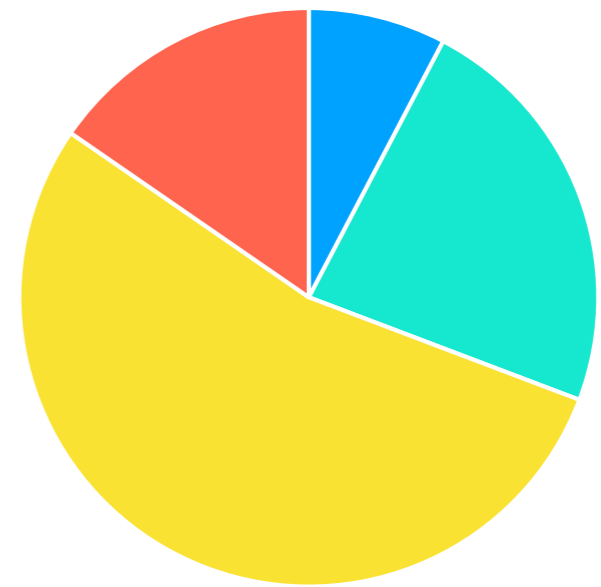


■ Bus ■ Walk ■ Tram ■ Bike ■ Car

Pedestrian Count



Do you think Salford Quays has a good variety of sustainable features such as: electric trams, green areas, recycling bins etc?



■ Strongly Disagree ■ Disagree ■ Don't know ■ Agree ■ Strongly Agree

Fieldwork Mastery Table

Location Where did you go and why?

Dean Brook, Salford. Easy to access and local.

This meant we could apply our knowledge of rivers to a real place in which we know. Links to changing UK landscapes, rivers, paper 1.

Method: What data collection techniques did you use?

Describe what you did and explain how they help to answer your question.

1. Pebble Data (measured pebbles at 3 sites)
2. River Depth and Width. (measured width and depth of a river at 3 sites)
3. River Velocity. (Using dog biscuits, measured how fast the water flowed at 3 sites)

To see if the cross-profile of a river changed downstream. To compare data of 3 sites (upper, middle and lower courses). To see if it corresponded with the Bradshaw Model.

Analysis: What did the data show?

See data on the next slide.

Cross Section data – Showed a clear change in depth and width at site 2 and site 3 (the river got wider) this corresponds with the Bradshaw Model. When a river moves downstream, it gets wider and deeper. Have the river depths changed in the graphs?

Pebble data – results were not clear. It showed that site 3's pebbles were slightly smaller but there wasn't enough data to show a clearer picture. We expect to see the further downstream of a river you go, the smaller the pebbles become in size.

River Velocity – the data shows that site 3's water is faster than site 2's. Does this correspond with the Bradshaw Model? If the pebbles are smaller and rounder it is likely the river will flow faster as it doesn't have to deal with the friction of jagged rocks anymore 😊

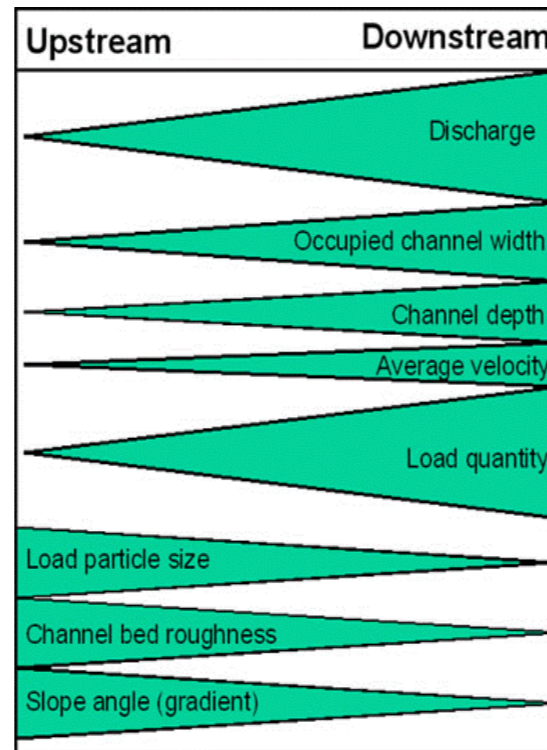
Geographical Enquiry: Key Question

How does the Cross-Profile of Dean Brook change downstream?

Conclusion:

What was the answer?

The data shows a slight correlation to the Bradshaw Model in terms of the cross section and the velocity data – we can see that the speed and width does change down stream.



Evaluation of data collection:

List each data collection technique and describe how you would improve it.

1. Pebble data collection.

We measured pebble length and width at random at 2 sites. The third site we couldn't access as it was raining and too dangerous to look closer at the upper course.

2. River Depth and Width Data Collection. We used a meter rule and tape measure to measure river depth and width at 2 sites. We measured width at every meter point from one side of the river bank to the other.

3. River Velocity. We threw dog biscuits into the river and timed how long it took for it to float a certain distance, using a timer.

Issues:

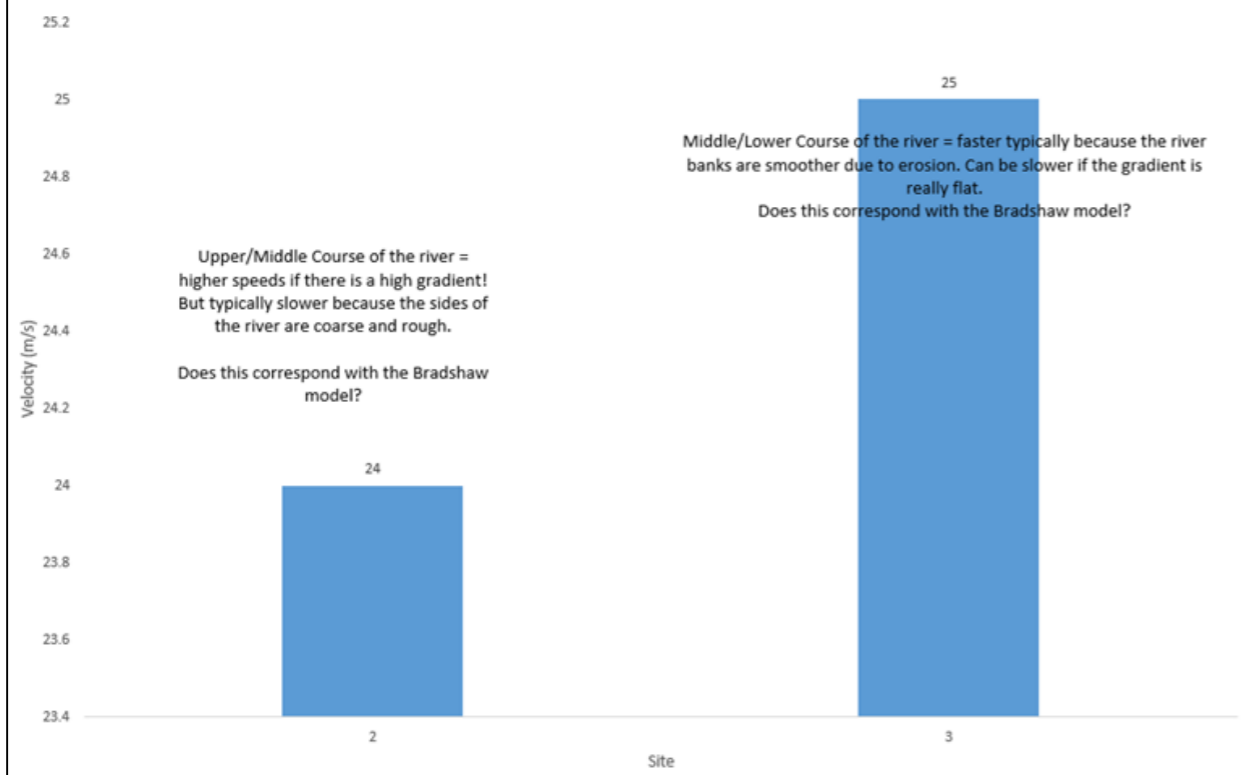
1. We couldn't access site 1 (upper course) so we had missing data and therefore could make fewer comparisons.
2. Many of the dog biscuits got caught on the side of the river bank. Instead of floating down the river.
3. We didn't collect enough pebble data and again we couldn't access site
4. It was very rainy and conditions were slippery.
5. It was difficult to write information in the booklet due to the rainy conditions.

Evaluation of data presentation:

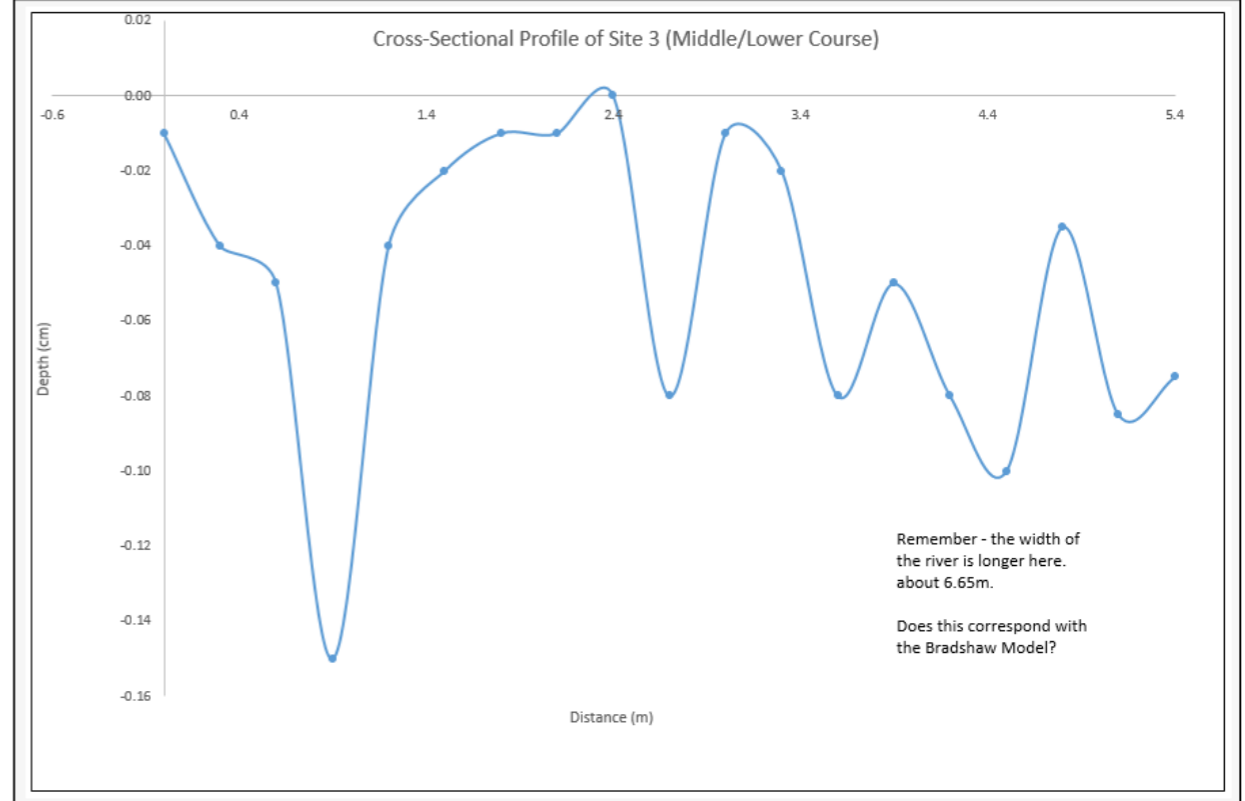
List the ways you presented the data, why did you use these?

1. Combined scatter and line graph – to plot river depth and width on one graph to show the shape of the river from one side of the bank to the other.
2. Bar Chart – for easy comparison.
3. Clustered Bar Chart – to show and compare 2 sets of data in one graph.

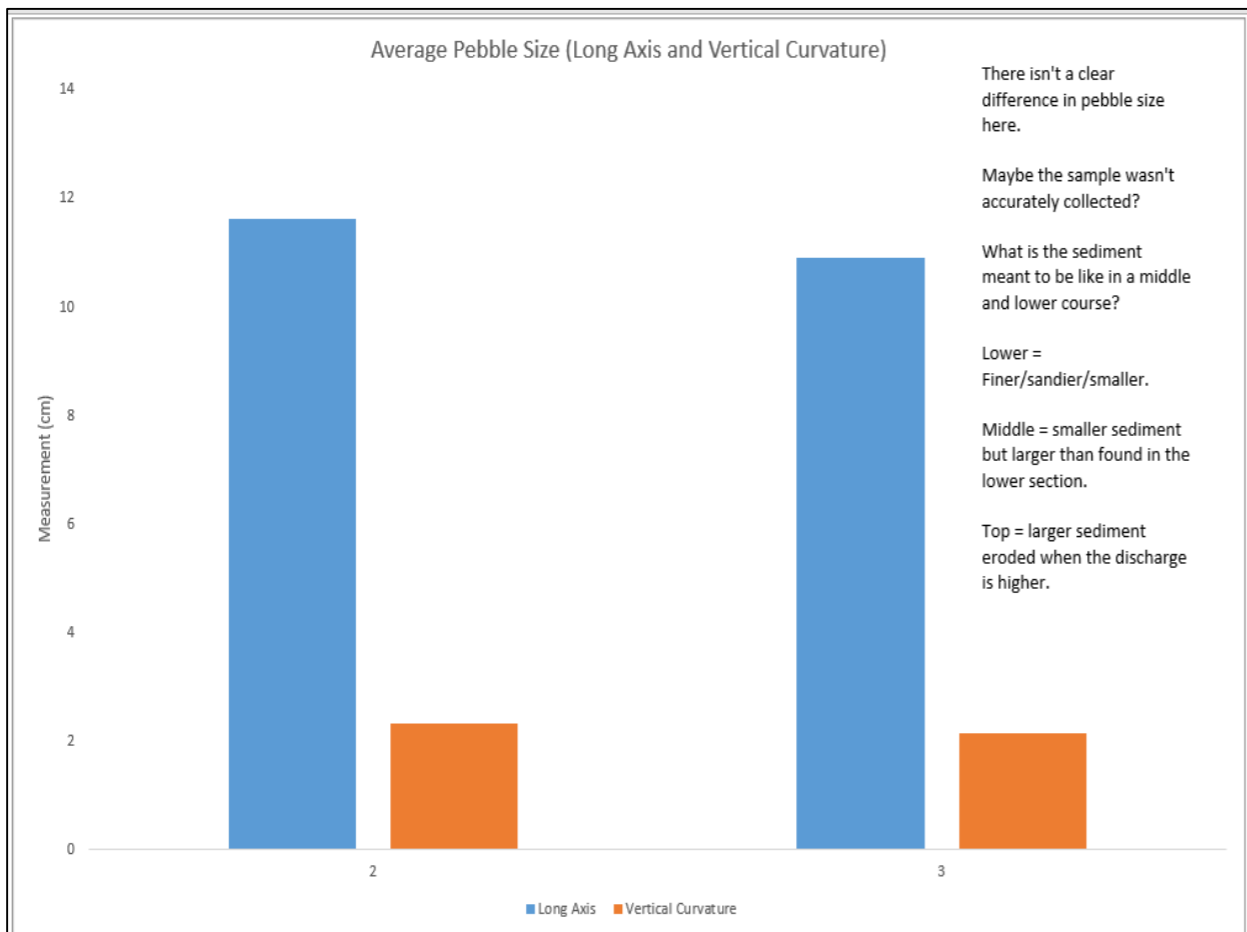
Average Velocity



Cross-Sectional Profile of Site 3 (Middle/Lower Course)



Average Pebble Size (Long Axis and Vertical Curvature)



Cross-Sectional Profile of Site 2 (Upper/Middle Course)

