

ENQUIRY QUESTION

How does Quality of Life vary across urban areas?



Fieldwork Method 1: Land use (RICEPOTS)

Fieldwork Live will be conducting a method to investigate land use.

HINT: how does it help answer our EQ?

- State one reason why this is a valid set of data to collect

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R	RESIDENTIAL																
F	Flat	T	Terraced	S	Semi-detached	B	Bungalow	D	Detached								
I	INDUSTRIAL																
L	Light manufacture	H	Heavy manufacture	C	Chemical	B	Building works										
C	COMMERCIAL																
F	Food	C	Convenience	D	Department	H	Household/furniture	M	Market	G	Garage	S	Specialist shop	O	Office	R	Repairs
E	ENTERTAINMENT																
H	Hotel	S	Sports centre	P	Pub/club/bar	T	Theatre/cinema	M	Museum	A	Arcade	C	Cafe/restaurant				
P	PUBLIC BUILDING																
E	Education/library	H	Hospital	J	Job centre	C	Church	W	Welfare	T	Town centre	P	Police/courts				
O	OPEN SPACE																
F	Farm	P	Park	D	Derelict	S	Sports field	C	Cemetery	U	Unused	W	Water	B	Beach	M	Marina
T	TRANSPORT																
R	Railway	B	Bus stop/station	T	Taxi	A	Airport	S	Sea port	C	Car park						
S	SERVICES																
F	Financial	B	Business	D	Defence	M	Medical	H	Housing	S	Social	C	Community				

- State the RICEPOTS value for the Fieldwork Live location and for your own location.

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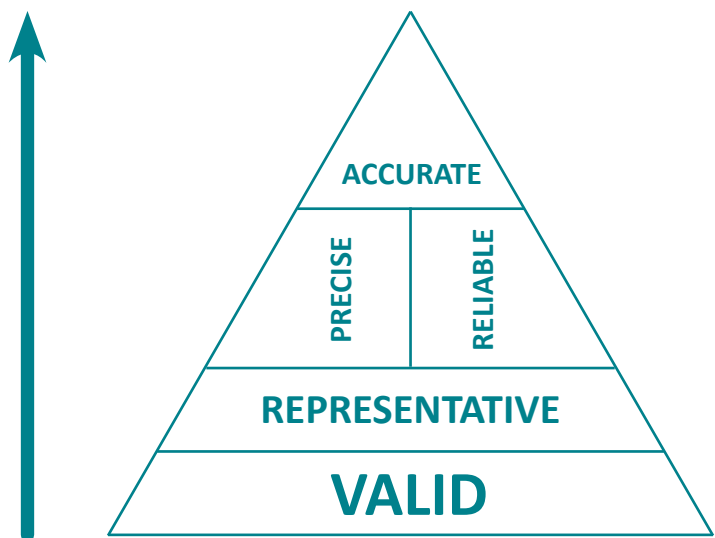
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- What are the **strengths** and **weaknesses** of the RICEPOTS method?

HINT: Refer back to the key term triangle – make sure these words feature in your answers.

What are the strengths of this method?	What are the weaknesses of this method?





Fieldwork Method 2: Questionnaire

Fieldwork Live will be conducting a questionnaire.

- Explain how a questionnaire could be a valid method to investigate our Enquiry Question.

Question 1: Are you a visitor or local in this area? Visitor Local resident

- Think: why is this question important?

Question 2: What age range are you in? Up to 20 21-30 31-40
41-50 51-60 61-70 71+

- Think: are there any ethical implications of asking this question?

Question 3: To what extent do you agree that there is a good quality of life in this area?

Not at all Not particularly Neither yes or no Somewhat agree Agree fully
1 2 3 4 5

- Think: why is it important that this is a graded response rather than a yes or no answer?

Question 4: To what extent do you feel that the following factors contribute to good QOL in this area? Use the same scale as above.

Factor affecting QOL	1	2	3	4	5
Housing affordability					
Housing quality					
Crime level					
Service availability					
Employment opportunities					
Environmental quality					

What are the strengths of this method?	What are the weaknesses of this method?





Fieldwork Method 3: EQA

Fieldwork Live will be conducting a method to investigate the environmental and housing quality of the area.

Poor	1	2	3	4	5	Good
Environmental quality						
Evidence of lots of litter and graffiti/vandalism						No evidence of litter or graffiti/vandalism
Urban environment closed, very little open green space						Environment open with access to large green spaces
Housing quality						
Small cramped houses						Houses look spacious and well placed
Accessibility/functionality: difficult to get to e.g. up steps						Accessibility/functionality: house is accessible for any level of mobility
Column totals						Overall total = / 30

- Explain how this is a valid method for measuring QOL.

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- Consider your own options for the categories that are blank, make sure they are valid (help to answer our EQ).

What are the strengths of this method?	What are the weaknesses of this method?



Fieldwork Method 4: **Annotated photos**

Work along with the #fieldworklive presenter to annotate this photo with key information on Quality of Life in this area.



Terraced housing: A row of compact houses that share a wall. With so many in a short space, small rooms/ small gardens/all tight next to each other might feel crowded/lack of space especially for a small family. The ability to maintain is limited therefore leading to them looking rough around the edges

Barbed wire: Shows a perception of high crime rate in area as a barbed wire deterrent needs to be used.

Bollards: can decrease accessibility, intended use to deter bike users from using pavement, but may cause accessibility issues to members of the public with push chairs/ wheelchairs etc

Rubbish on floor: Shows a low level of environmental quality to the area, and a lack of care from local residents to look after the local neighbourhood.

One-way road: No through road for cars, May cause parking and congestion in peak times but stops it being used as a rat-run



Recycling Bins: Paper and Can recycling bin; although an effort to make Stoke more sustainable, it is vandalised

New high-rise buildings: being built in the background, showing regeneration of the area

No off-road parking: Cars are parked close together making it less safe to cross the road. Decreasing road space makes the area feel small and more polluted than it is.

Community notice board: Social links to the rest of the local neighbourhood increasing connectivity to area

Pavements: Pavements that have not been well maintained and have grass and weeds growing through them suggests a lack of care and attention put in the area from the local council.

Street furniture: Shows the use of community space, somewhere for social gatherings to take place – which may in some cases also cause anti-social behaviour.