Birmingham - In-Class Fieldwork - Hypothesis, Methodology & Data Analysis

Task One: Match the key terms to their definitions (/10)

Fieldwork Key Terms

- 1. Qualitative Data.
- 2. Random Sampling.
- 3. Quantitative Data.
- 4. Perception Survey.
- 5. Urbanisation.
- 6. Systematic Sampling.
- 7. Primary Data.
- 8. Secondary Data.
- 9. Quality Of Life.
- 10. Stratified Sampling.

Mixed Key Term Definitions

- Data collected from equal intervals at a site.
- Data collected and published by someone else.
- The process of a city expanding in size and its population.
- Data collected when the study area has different parts.
- Measures the extent of happiness in an area.
- Data collected by chance.
- One's primary data giving their opinions on a given site.
- Data containing numbers and figures.
- Data you collect first hand.
- Data without numbers based on people's opinions and ideas.

<u>Task Two: Birmingham – True Or False</u>

- State whether the following facts about Birmingham's urban environment are true or false.
- 1) Birmingham is located in Nottinghamshire.
- 2) Birmingham's site consists of a soft sandstone ridge projecting along the River Rea.
- 3) Birmingham is one of the most central cities in the UK.
- 4) Birmingham's situation looks into the canal, motorway and airport networks.
- 5) Sparkbrook is one of the most affluent wards/regions in the city of Birmingham.
- 6) Signs of deprivation include brownfield sites, dereliction and abandonment to houses.
- 7) Gentrification involves FDI regenerating greenfield sites, but can elevate house prices.
- 8) Studentification has witnessed more than 80,000 students attending Birmingham's universities.
- 9) A push factor of Birmingham is deindustrialisation, but a pull factor is brownfield sites.
- 10) Multiculturalism is Birmingham brings an array of different products, but can cause racism.

Task Three: Analysing Potential Risks

• Study the zones of enquiry, annotate 3-5 potential risks students could face visiting this site.



1. 2.

| 1. | 1. | 1. |
|----------------|----|----|
| 1. 2. 3. | 2. | 2. |
| 3. | 3. | 3. |
| 4 | 4 | |

3. 3. 3. 3. 4. 4. 4. 4. 5. 5. 5. 5.

<u>Task Four – Method One: Photo Analysis: Hypothesis & Enquiry Questions</u>

- 1. **Annotate** key physical (natural) and human (man-made) features of each urban zone for fieldwork across Hunstanton's coastline (8-10 per site).
- 2. **Develop** a <u>hypothesis</u> on each site (**Remember**: Hypothesis = Prediction of what you will see/discover about a location). **Create** an enquiry question to ask when investigating (**Comparison**).

Site One - Aston University (Focus: Studentification)



Site One Hypothesis:
Site One Enquiry Question:

Site Two - Sparkbrook (Focus: Inequality vs. Opportunity)



<u>Site Two Hypothesis:</u> <u>Site Two Enquiry Question:</u>

Site Three - Regeneration Projects: East Side & Brindley Place



<u>Site Three Hypothesis:</u> <u>Site Three Enquiry Question:</u>

| GCSE Edexcel B - Urban Fieldwork Overarching Enquiry Question: "Investigate how and why the quality |
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| of life varies in an urban environment". |
| <u>Student Question</u> : "Explain one reason why the quality of life varies in different Birmingham sites" (3). |
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Task Five - Method Two: Environmetal Perception Survey's - Birmingham's Sites

• Study the zones of enquiry, circle the number based on your opinion of the different sites.



| Boring | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Stimulating |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
| Ugly | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Attractive |
| Crowded | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Peaceful |
| Threatening | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Welcoming |
| Private | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Public |
| Cold/wet | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Warm/dry |
| Monotonous | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Varied |
| Obvious | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Mysterious |
| Drab | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Colourful |
| Weak | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Strong |
| Confining | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Spacious |
| Lonely | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Sociable |
| Modern | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Historic |

Summary: "Describe two key features of Aston University" (4). (One feature is... This is where...)



| Boring | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Stimulating |
|-------------|---|---|---|---|---|-------------|
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| <u>Sı</u> | ımmary ։ "Comր | pare the differe | nces between N | North and South | Sparkbrook" (| 4). |
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| | Site T | hree – Regener | ation Projects: | Brindley Place | & East Side | |
| & PLANO AT BR. | | | | | | |
| AT BR | | | | | | |
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| | | | | Design 1 | | |
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| <u>Summary</u> : " <i>Describe</i> two features of regeneration in Birmingham" (4). (<i>One feature is This is where</i>) |
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| <u>!</u> | Data Analysis: "Analysis your results comparing Birmingham sites. Discuss your findings" (4). |
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| • | read the information below the questions and complete all in rull sentences. |
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| 1 | State the enquiry question for your urban fieldwork (1). |
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| 2 | Study Figure One (Right). <i>Describe</i> the urban landscape of Birmingham (3). |
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| 3 | Referring to <u>examples</u> , <i>describe</i> the differences between primary and secondary data collection (2) |
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| 4 | Study Figure Two (Below). Explain one cost and benefit of this fieldwork (4). |
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Task Six – Independent Exam Questions

One (cost/benefit) of this fieldwork is... (State).

This is where... (Provide descriptive evidence from the fieldwork of this cost/benefit).

This meant that... (Explain the outcome and how this was a cost (negative) or benefit (positive) of the fieldwork).

"On Wednesday 22nd June, I spent two hours travelling to, and from Leicester to Birmingham, due to traffic congestion, which led to less time collecting fieldwork. We only spent 20 minutes at Aston University, but more time at the Bullring because students needed the toilet, so we need not complete our data collection. We predicted that Brindley Place would be nice and open, but all the restaurants were closed, as we arrived there at 10am. We discovered that homelessness much higher than expected, which is something we did not research"

"74-year-old Margaret visited Site Two on Saturday 8th October between 1-3pm to conduct primary research at the Bullring by using an Environmental Perception Survey. Margaret was dressed appropriately for a wet/windy day in Birmingham, but the Bullring was infested with thousands of tourists and students, particularly aged 11-18, in which many were being loud, causing disruption and walking around in gangs, which made Margaret feel uneasy. Margaret wanted to collect quantitative and qualitative data, but could only complete the EPS (quantitative) due to timings and large crowds, and this was rushed. She answered her enquiry question on quality of life, but her hypothesis was completely wrong because she was not prepared for large crowds of youth to disrupt her fieldwork, which led to an incompletion of qualitative data through photo analysis, and an even heavier dependence on secondary data spanning back to 2006"

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<u>Margaret's Enquiry Question</u>: "The regeneration of the Bullring has improved the quality of life in Birmingham".

One (positive/negative) of Margaret's fieldwork was... (State).

This is where... (Provide descriptive evidence of this positive/negative – What is it?)

This led to... (Explain the outcome of this positive/negative).

Therefore, this... (Justify the positive/negative outcomes. How reliable was Margaret's fieldwork? What supported or hindered her accuracy or results?).

<u>Conclusion</u>: Conclusively, Margaret's results from her fieldwork were (reliable/unreliable) because... (Justify your reasons and summarise the main positives and negatives).

1) Study Figure Three (Above). Evaluate Margaret's fieldwork and reasons for her results (8).

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