



**AS  
GEOGRAPHY**

**Paper 2 Human Geography and Geography Fieldwork  
Investigation**

**7036/2**

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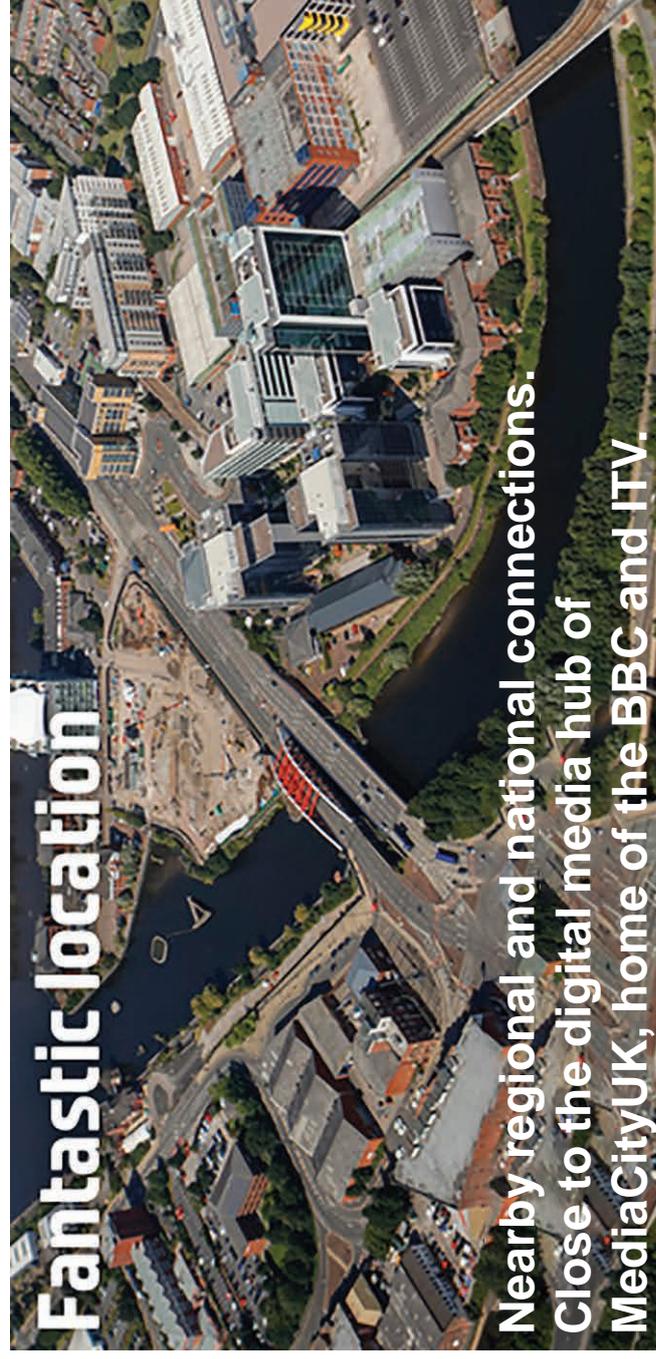
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**FIGURE 1a – For use with Question 1**

**From major developments to city parks, revitalised waterways and green spaces, Salford is being rebuilt and now more people than ever before are choosing it as a place to live, work, invest in and visit. It is also investing in its transport infrastructure, both to improve connectivity and to support the sustainable growth of the city.**

**Salford is connecting the city and its residents to the growing opportunities in and around the area and helping to secure jobs, investment and a regeneration focus towards those areas in greatest need.**

**FIGURE 1b – For use with Question 1**



**FIGURE 1c – For use with Question 1**



FIGURE 2 – For use with Question 2



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### **FIGURE 3 – For use with Question 3**

**Many urban geography investigations focus on the inequalities between different areas within a city. By recording, mapping and analysing spatial variations in different features and indicators, an investigation can then start to examine the cause and effect of such inequality, or the impact of planning decisions or redevelopment schemes.**

**The diagram below shows a model of how quality of life varies along a cross-section through a large city in the UK.**

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**FIGURE 4 – For use with Question 3**

**AIM:** To investigate whether a medium-sized town (Blackburn) would have a pattern of housing quality similar to that found in a large city.

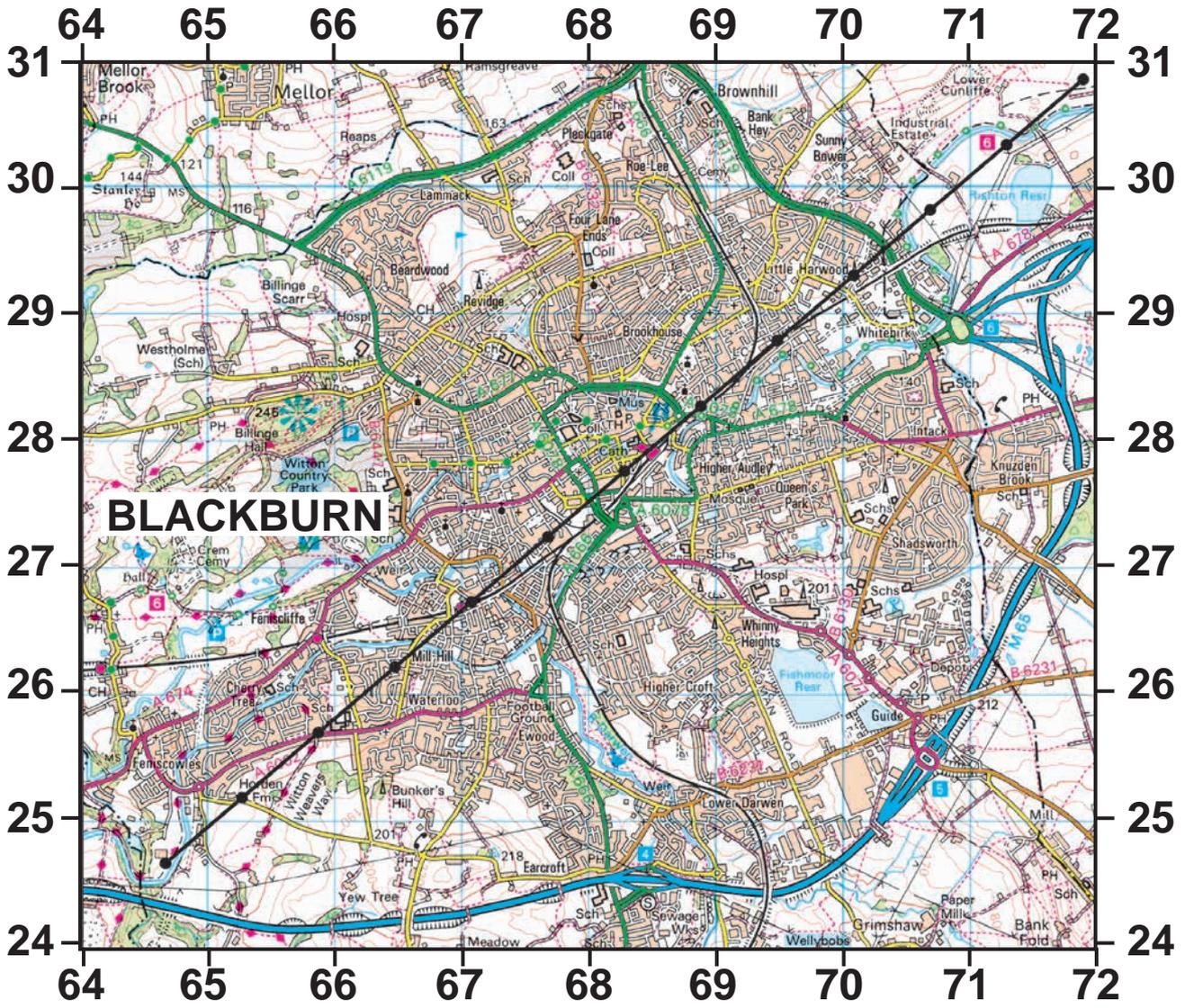
**HYPOTHESIS:** Blackburn will have the same pattern of housing quality that is found in large cities.

**KEY QUESTIONS:**

**Does Blackburn have clearly identifiable spatial variations in housing quality from the central area to the edge of the town?**

**Has Blackburn developed a pattern of housing quality that is similar to a large city?**

FIGURE 5 – For use with Question 3



KEY ●—●—●—● Transect line with sample points

[Turn over]

**FIGURE 6 – For use with Question 3**

**PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION**

**Date: 1st June 2017**

**Time: 10 am – 4 pm**

- **Housing condition assessed and given a score of 1–5 for each location  
(1 = poor quality; 5 = high quality)**
- **Type of housing categorised and given a score of 1–5 for each location  
(1 = terraced housing; 5 = large, detached housing)**
- **Photographs taken at each location.**

**SECONDARY DATA**

- **Aerial photographs and OS maps to identify housing types and density of housing**
- **Census data on housing type and occupancy across the town.**

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## **FIGURE 7 – For use with Question 4**

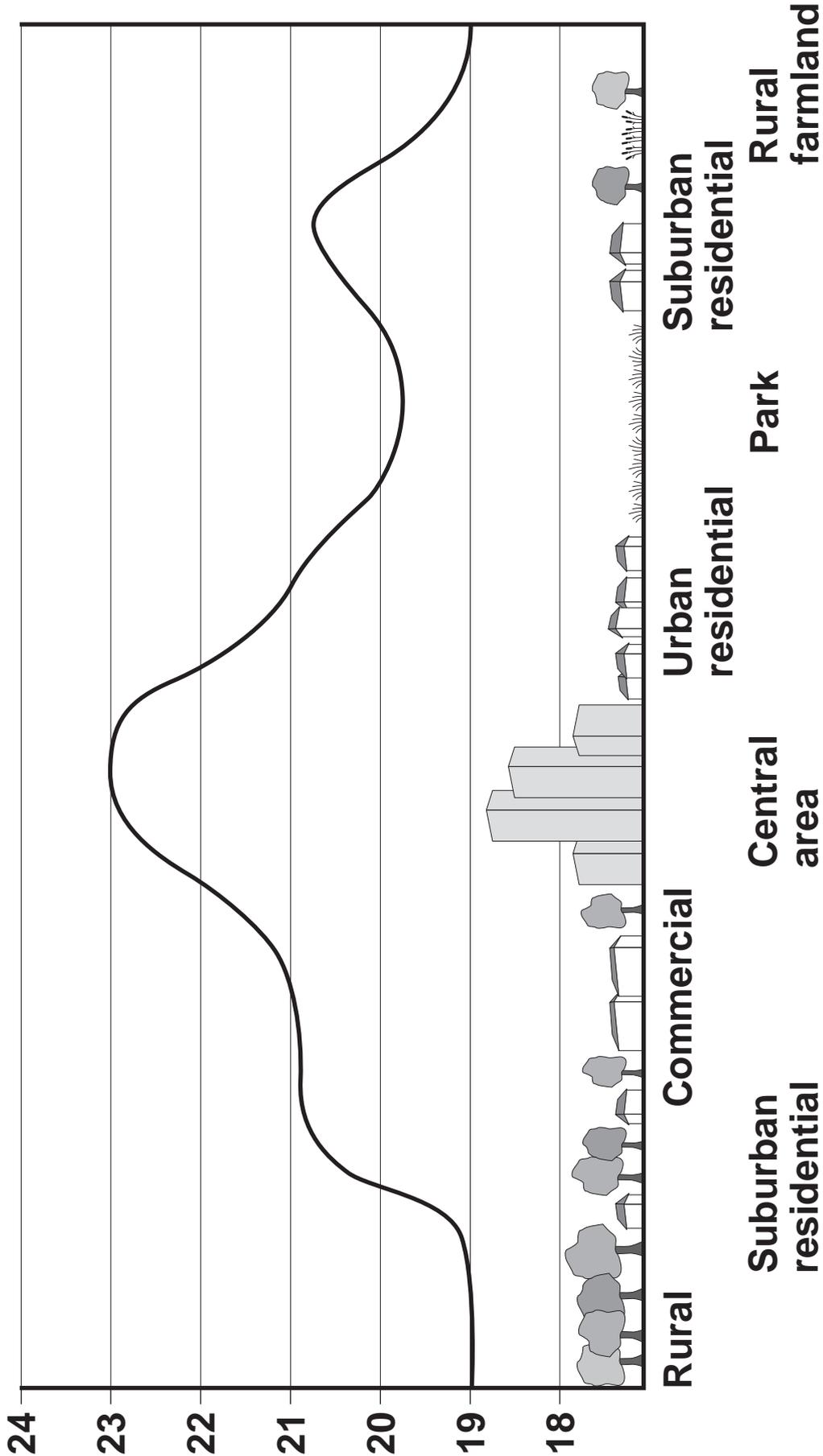
**An urban heat island is an area of a city or town that is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas. The temperature difference is usually larger at night than during the day, and is most obvious when winds are light.**

**One cause is the fact that there is little vegetation in urban areas. This means that less energy is used up evaporating water, less of the sun's energy is reflected and more heat is stored by buildings and the ground.**

**The heat generated by heating, cooling, transport and other energy uses also contributes, particularly in winter, as does the structure of the urban landscape.**

# Urban heat island profile

Temperature after sunset (°C)



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**FIGURE 8 – For use with Question 4**

**AIM:** To investigate whether a medium-sized town (Blackburn) would demonstrate the urban heat island effect in the same way as larger cities have shown.

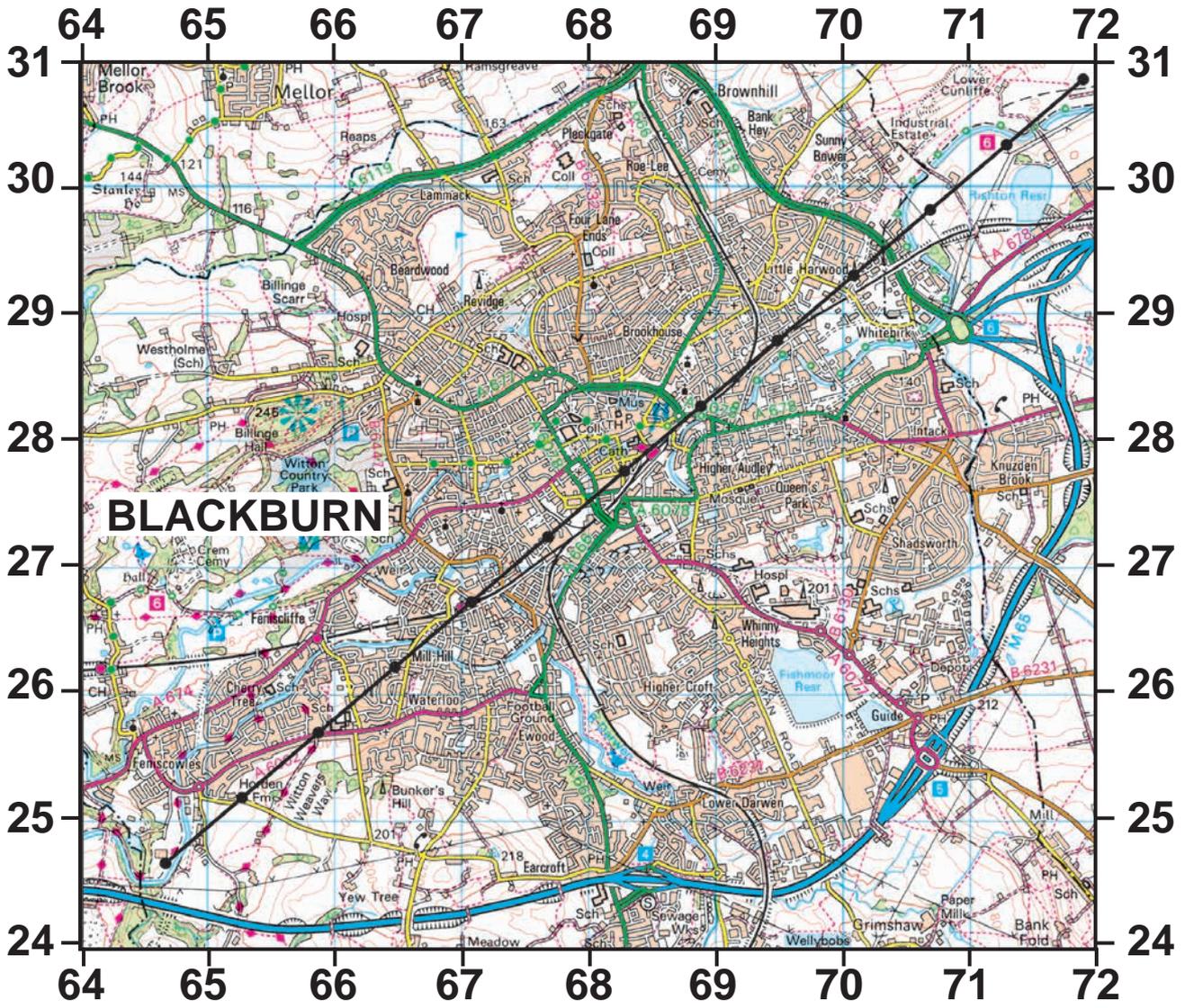
**HYPOTHESIS:** Blackburn has an urban heat island.

**KEY QUESTIONS:**

**Are the highest temperatures recorded in the central area of Blackburn?**

**Are the highest temperatures recorded where there is less vegetation?**

FIGURE 9 – For use with Question 4



KEY ●—●—●—● Transect line with sample points

[Turn over]

**FIGURE 10 – For use with Question 4****PRIMARY DATA COLLECTION****Date: 1st June 2017****Time: 10 am – 4 pm**

- **Temperature recorded at each location using a smartphone thermometer**
- **% built-up land estimated and recorded at each location**
- **Photographs taken at each location.**

**SECONDARY DATA**

- **Aerial photographs and OS maps to identify land use**
- **Wind speed from eight weather stations in the area.**

**END OF FIGURES****Copyright information**

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