**Coursework Introduction**

Word length – about 500-600 words, plus diagrams, maps etc.

In your introduction, outline

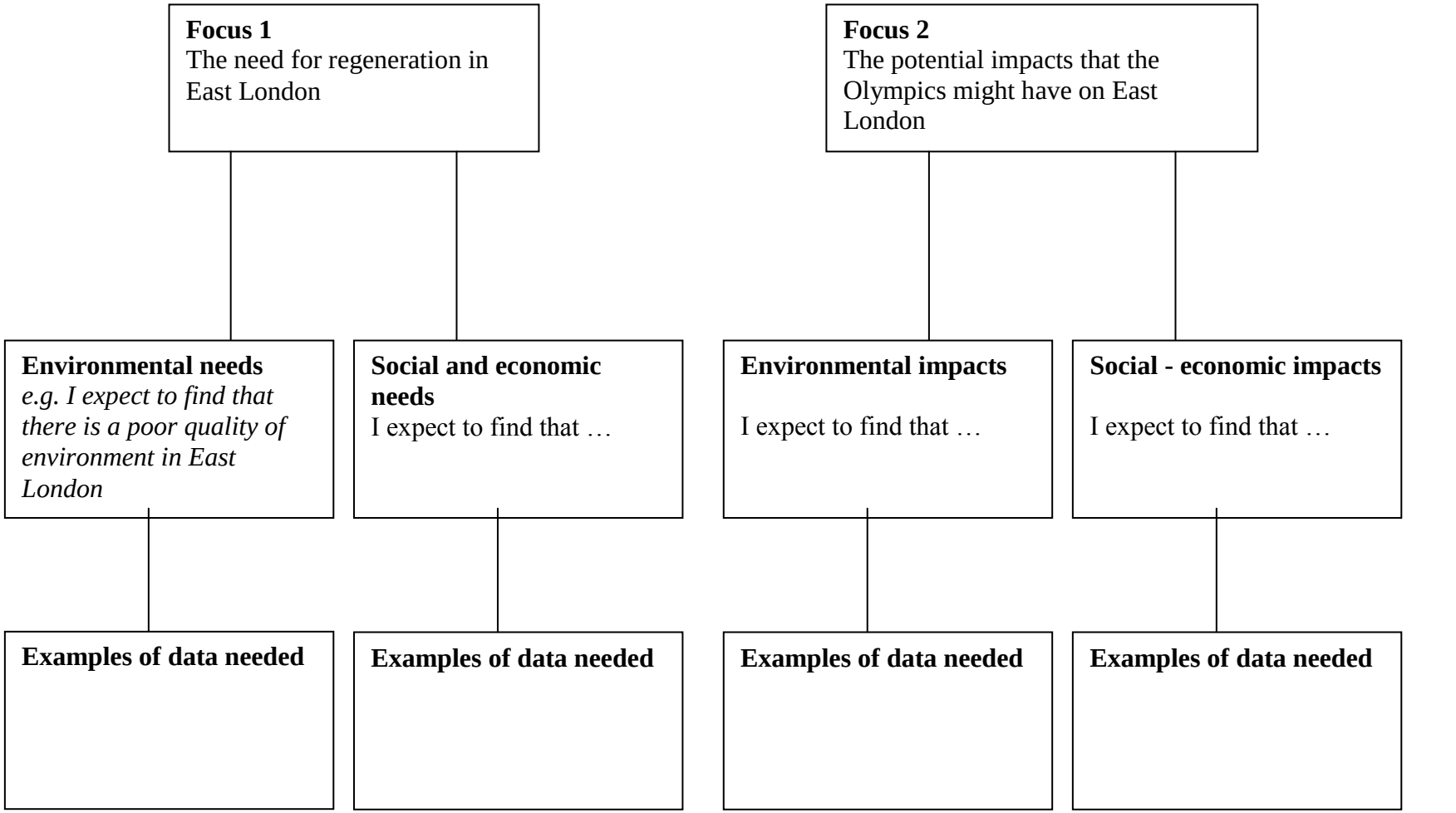
- why regeneration has been necessary in east London during the past 20-25 years – e.g. loss of docks, manufacturing industry and the reasons for these losses.
- how regeneration was tackled in the 1980s by the London Docklands Development Corporation (LDDC)**.** You could illustrate how the area changed – a kind of 'Before' and 'After' series of annotated photos.
- how the Olympics are supposed to bring about further regeneration in East London. To do this, you need to
    a) say what the Olympics involves in terms of construction,
    b) show where the Olympic developments will take place – get a map and/or perhaps an aerial photo from www.maps.google.co.uk – or from the London 2012 web site www.london2012.com
    c) show how the Olympics are supposed to regenerate east London and why.

Include a map of East London, including the Lea Valley and Docklands to show the location of the area being studied.

Deadline :

**Approach No 1 – using hypotheses**

**Creating <u>hypotheses</u> about the impact of London's Olympics on the regeneration of East London**




*e.g. EQS results from Olympics sites, photos*

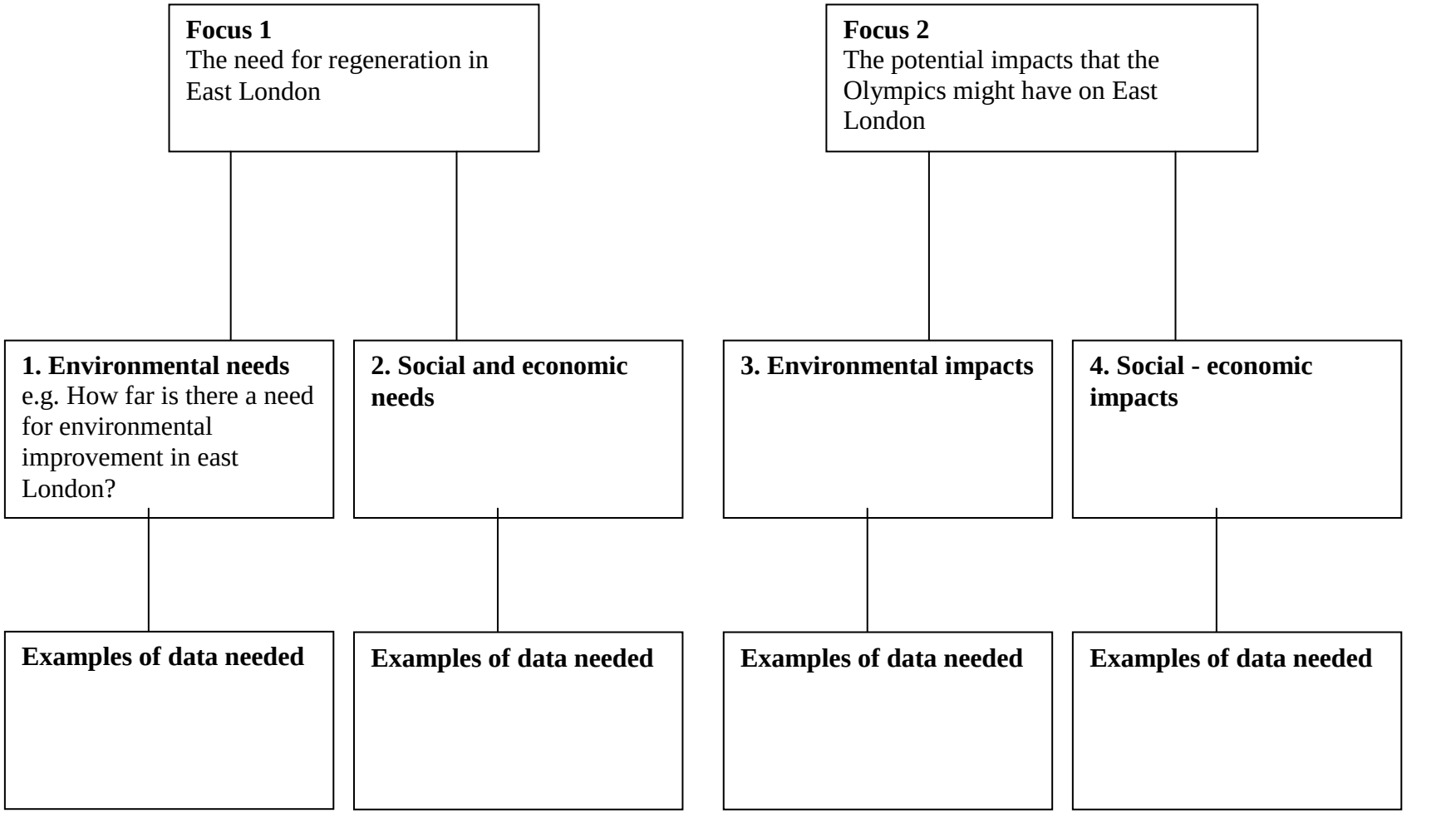
*e.g. deprivation data from Canning Town South*

*e.g. Images & photos, EQS results from CW and Excel; also EIA scores*

*e.g. employment data (as used in Docklands), Perception surveys from Stratford*

**Or – Approach No 2 – using key questions**

**Creating <u>key questions</u> about the impact of London's Olympics on the regeneration of East London**



## Methodology

### 1. Needs of the East London area

| Hypothesis | Data required to test this hypothesis or key question | Why these data were needed | How data were collected, including sampling techniques | Problems encountered, and how these were overcome |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type in your first hypothesis **or** your key question here – e.g. *I expect to find that there is a poor quality of environment in East London* | 1. EQS data about –<br>♦ Building quality<br>♦ Traffic<br>♦ Open spaces<br>♦ Shops and services<br>2. etc etc | ♦ Explain here why you need the data e.g. '*This will help me to compare buildings and show how well designed and modernised they are.'*<br>♦ Now say something about traffic<br>♦ Now say something about open space etc etc | Sayy what you did to collect data e.g. "I collected **x** *(no of EQS surveys)* EQ surveys from the Olympics sites and **y** from Docklands. Each one has a series of 17 statements each scoring between -2 and +2, which give an overall score out of 34.<br>These places were chosen because… *(say how these were chosen)* | *In this column you need to highlight what problems you met and how you overcame them – e.g. what was the weather like? did it affect whether you liked a place or not?* |
| Type in your second hypothesis **or** key question here | | | | |

### 2. The potential impacts of the Olympics on East London

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Type in your third hypothesis **or** key question here | | | | |
| Type in your fourth hypothesis **or** key question here | | | | |

## 4 Presenting your results – a checklist

***The need for regeneration – environmental***

- Annotated EQS results for the 5 Olympic locations
- Annotated EQS results for CanningTown compared to CanaryWharf and ExCel
- Annotated photos of all the locations
- A4 sheet showing one graph of average scores for all 8 locations

***The impact of regeneration – environmental***

- Annotated EIA graph results for the 4 or 5 Olympic sites
- Annotated photos/images of the 4-5 Olympic sites
- Annotated image of the aerial view of the Olympic Park

***The need for regeneration – social and economic***

- Annotated social and economic graphs for Canning Town using the census data
- Use of material from the 2002 Canning Town survey by Queen Mary University of London

***The impact of regeneration – social and economic***

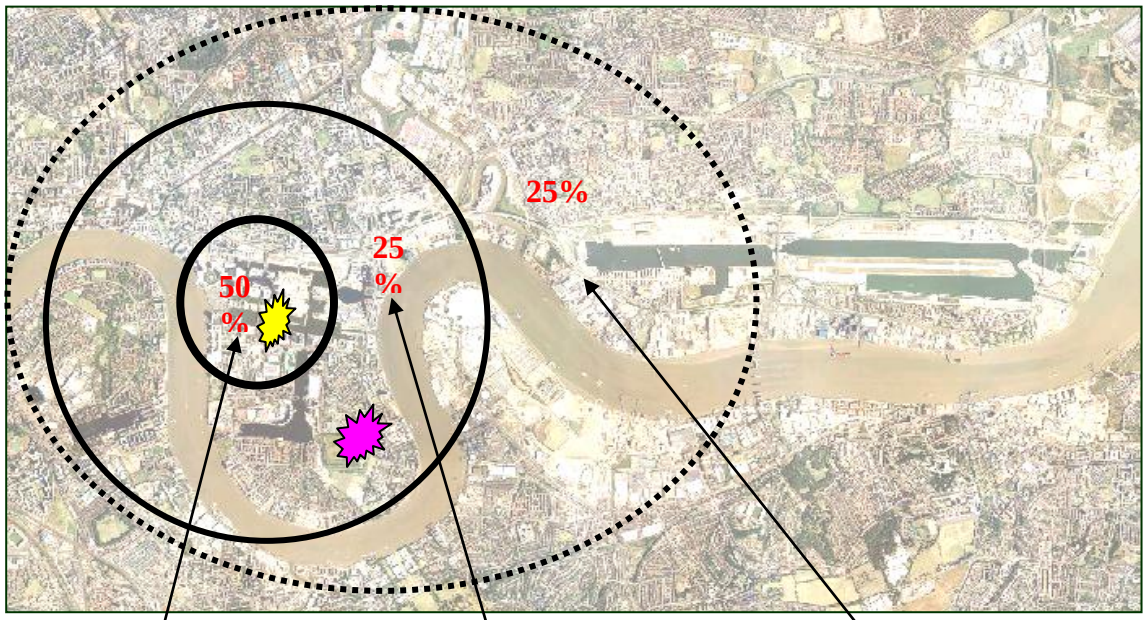
- annotated graphs from CanaryWharf
- perception surveys from Stratford about how well local people think the Olympics will benefit local people.

## Improving your marks for presentation…..

1 **Each page needs a title**
2 **Each image, graph, chart or map needs to be numbered and titled eg; *fig 1 graph showing relationship between……***
3 **Try to include a sentence describing the things that you have presented as well and put it in a box next to the presentation so that it does not count as part of the overall word limit**
4 **You must show a variety of techniques**
5 **You must include some hand drawn as well as it created methods**
6 **You must link results; eg map and photo and data on one page.**

**Examples** ***note that I have made this up and have no data to prove it!***
**Page title:**
**Homes of people who work in Docklands**
Has the LDDC been successful in providing jobs for locals?

Fig 1 Map showing percentage of workers who live within 15, 30 and 60 minutes of Canary Wharf




89% of those who live within 15 minutes of Canary Wharf also used the

50% of those who live within 30minutes of Canary Wharf

25% of those who live within 60 minutes of C/W used the

These results show that the LDDC has been successful in its aim to provide jobs for people living locally, but the fact that 25% travel more than an hour to get to work suggests that the developments have created a new set of commuters and that the jobs are not all suited to people living in the Docklands area

Insert photo of typical jobs available and locate on map

Insert photo of typical housing available and locate on map

# Writing your Analysis

## 1. The need for regeneration – environmental hypothesis.

**General Points:**

Aim for 350-400 words total per hypothesis.

Remember that for these results you are assessing the ***need*** for regeneration – so you are looking at these results:

a) Canning Town
b) the 4 Olympic sites
c) Stratford – which has had very little investment since the 1960s.

***How to analyse your results:***

**Hypothesis One:** ***type your hypothesis in here 'I expect to find …. etc.'***

a) Start with a **general** point referring to your graph of all the scores for the 8 locations – e.g. *"my data prove my hypothesis correct because poorest env qualities are found on the Olympic sites (gives example scores) whereas Stratford is the best (+10)"*

b) Then go for more specific points that illustrate differences **between places**, illustrating your comments with data – e.g. *"CT gets its low scores from poor building design and maintenance (give examples of how these score between +2 and -2), whereas Stratford is better, with better building design (give score). However, CT does have gardens (give score) so it's not universally poor quality – there are some strong points. Stratford has other strong points – e.g. close to shops etc (give score), though there is little open space. The Olympic sites are different … etc etc"*
Make sure you write something on each of these headings from the EQS surveys –

- Building qualities
- Traffic
- Open space / gardens etc
- General points – e.g. close to shops

c) Then, finally, go for more specific points that illustrate differences **within places**, illustrating your comments with data – e.g. *"The Olympic sites may have the lowest scores overall, but they are not necessarily always the worst places. Graph x from (name the example) shows a much lower score than the rest because ….. Although Olympic site scores tend to be very low, two places – (example 1) and (example 2) do much better because …"*

d) Finish by assessing whether your hypothesis is correct or not – **is** there a need for regeneration? If so, how and why and where? What sort?

**Note**

Level 3 quality is the highest on the mark scheme. Marks are awarded at this level if you –

a) illustrate your work with data,
b) refer to more than one set of data in making statements – e.g. you compare your EQS scores with what you can see on the photos
c) Link together information from different sections – e.g. you show that CT now only has poor environmental quality, but also has social and economic deprivation – and try to explain why this should be, and how these things might all be linked.

Then write up in the same way your **potential impacts** of the Olympics, using your EIA scores and the images that you have presented for the Olympic sites.

# Analysis Guidance – a good sample of work

*Although this comes from our Docklands fieldwork days, it shows how – to get the best marks – you should:*

a) ***illustrate*** *your work with* ***scores****,*
b) *give* ***examples*** *of places and parts of places when referring to data and patterns, or exceptions to the rule,*
c) ***compare*** *places,*
d) *look for differences* ***within*** *places – so that you don't see places as universally good or bad, but how they are varied,*
e) *you* ***link*** *what you have found here to what you have found elsewhere.*

Always type in your hypothesis first – so – start like this:

Environmental Hypothesis: *I expect there to be a higher environmental quality in the development zone (areas that have been developed).*

My data prove my hypothesis to be correct because Canary Wharf, which was the major part of the LDDC redevelopment plan scored the highest average score (15.8/34), and Shadwell, which has had no recent regeneration scored the lowest average EQS score (1.6/34). Isle of Dogs was also part of the redevelopment plan, but not to the extent of Canary Wharf. It scored an average of (14.8/34). This therefore proves that the environmental quality is higher in the areas that have been redeveloped. I predicted in my hypothesis that in the developed areas, there would be more open spaces and parks. This did not prove to be entirely correct, because in Canary Wharf there were little or no open spaces and parks (score -4/8). This was mainly due to the fact that most of the available land has been used up for office space and other retail needs. However, the Isle of Dogs, which has had some redevelopment, does have a good number of parks and open spaces (score 5/8).

Canary Wharf gets the majority of its high scores in the first and last section of the EQS, i.e. buildings and general quality (7/10 and 8/10 respectively). Shadwell however, scores extremely low in these sections (-6/10 and 2/10). Most of the buildings are poorly designed and in need of urgent renewal. Canary Wharf scores just below average on traffic pollution (1/8). This is because although it is a new, well maintained area in good condition, there is lots of congestion (-2/2) as there is a high demand for people coming into the area, therefore causing pollution levels to rise. Shadwell also has a slightly below average score on traffic pollution (0/6). In this case it is because many of the places in Shadwell are very old/dirty and in need for maintenance and improvement. The Isle of Dogs scores the best out of the three on traffic pollution (5/6). This is because it has the balance just right. It does not have excessive congestion, like Canary Wharf, and it is kept in fairly good condition. Canary Wharf, scores very high on near by shops and amenities (7/8). This is because it is a predominantly commercial and retail area, giving rise to many shops and services. Shadwell and Isle of Dogs also score highly on this criterion (5/8). Canary Wharf's main weak point is that there is very little large gardens or open spaces (-3/8). Shadwell also has little open space, but also has poor quality and design of buildings. All of the areas have easy and accessible access to close forms of different transport.

Although Canary Wharf scores the overall highest average EQS score, it is not always necessarily the best place. For example London Arena contrasts which much of Canary Wharf's infrastructure in that it is not a well designed building and is in poor condition (-4/8). Despite this, it is near public transport and local shops, amenities (5/6). Most of the places I surveyed in Shadwell tended to score low marks (ranging between totals of -16 and +2), but some obtained quite good scores such as Tarling Street (+11).

Therefore, the data show that the areas that have been part of the Docklands regeneration have higher environmental quality than Shadwell, proving my hypothesis correct. This matches what I found in my economic analysis, that the regenerated areas do much better overall. As places develop economically, the better environmental quality becomes, as newer and better buildings are built, and more open space is created.

## 6. Writing your conclusion

Appropriate length = 300 words

What distinguishes the **conclusion** from your **analysis** is the way in which you return to your **main** aim. It will be something like 'How well will the Olympics help to regenerate East London?' So your ***conclusion*** takes the main question or aim and tries to answer this.

So – write paragraphs as follows:

- Try to **answer the question**. Will the Olympics help to regenerate East London? Or not? Or to some extent? You could start off – 'in some ways the Olympics will help to regenerate East London because ….' and then go on to say 'whilst in other ways it is not e.g. ….'

- List the **main findings** of your work. What firm conclusions can you come to? E.g. Which parts of the Olympics will work really well in regenerating East London? Are the people of CanningTown likely to see major benefits?

- You might like to consider that the Olympics are simply a **part** of East London's regeneration. StratfordCity will happen anyway; the CTRL station would have opened in 2007 anyway. So what part will the Olympics play in helping to regenerate east London?

## 7. Writing the Evaluation

Appropriate length = 400 words

The evaluation is how you assess the **value** of what you have done. Here the emphasis is on the evaluation of the **piece of work itself** and **not** on the Olympics. You need to be able to assess whether or not the investigation has been successful.

Do this in the following three ways –

Paragraph 1 – consider your **methods**.

*Examples –*

- Did your data collection methods work well? *(you have already covered this in the methodology table, so say no more about it here – but you might like to check through this column to see if you have said all that you think you need to)*

- Might your methods have produced strange results in any ways?

- Were the results really accurate? If so, why? If not why not? *(Consider this – if you went back there at different times, would you get similar results and conclusions?)*

- Was it the best way of finding out what you wanted?

- Were **enough** data collected? *(Consider again – if you went back there at different times to collect more data, would you still draw similar conclusions?)*

- Should you have included different weather conditions or days of the week?

- Do you have any strange results/anomalies that cannot be explained easily?

Paragraph 2 – consider how your study could be developed or extended further.

*Examples – and you do not have to answer all of these*

- How could your investigation be extended and taken further?

- Which aspects might be worth developing more and why?

Paragraph 3 – consider the **usefulness of the investigation**.

*Examples –*

- What's the usefulness of your investigation to others?

- Who might be interested in your investigation, and why?

Paragraph 4 – consider how the investigation could be **extended**.

If you run out of words, then try putting your ideas into diagrams – e.g. how could you present ways of extending the investigation further?