Coursework

Coombe abbey Field trip

Stoke Park School and Community Technology College **By: Navdeep (11T)**

Introduction Page

My hypothesis is, Coombe Abbey is a rural environment and does not need management.

Coombe Abbey is a historic country house in Warwickshire, England. It is located in the countryside between Coventry and Rugby, roughly midway between the two. Coombe Abbey was founded as a monastery in the 12th century. Coombe Abbey was bought by Coventry City Council in 1964 and opened to the public. Coombe Abbey Country Park itself is now a hotel and many people lived there. The size of Coombe Abbey is set within 500 acres of breathtaking parkland.

My 3 key questions to help me answer the main title are:

1. **What are the ecosystems found at Coombe Abbey?**
2. **What impact does human activity have on the urban-rural fringe?**
3. **How is the impact of human activity managed?**

The key question will look at what ecosystems are found in Coombe Abbey. The key words of the first three questions are ecosystem, impact, human activity, and urban-rural fringe. An ecosystem is a natural system consisting of all plants and animals in an area together with all the non-living physical factors of the environment.

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Methodology/ Data collection

Key question 1: What are the ecosystems found at Coombe Abbey?

As I had 3 key questions, each question required a different type of data collection method. In this section I will show you the different field data collection techniques that I used.

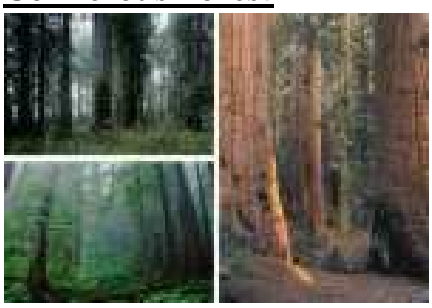
This key question looked at the ecosystem found in Coombe Abbey. In order to find about them I decided to draw a field sketch of each ecosystem, these are Meadow, Coniferous Forest and lake on a spate piece of paper.

Picture of the three ecosystems that I found at Coombe Abbey:

Meadow

Lake

Coniferous Forest



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Key Question 2: what is the impact of human activity having on the urban-rural fringe?

This key question looked specifically at the impact that human activity has on the urban-rural fringe. In order to see the impact that humans have had on the environment, I decided to conduct a recording table for footpath erosion

My Recording table

Location A: 7m from the visitor centre

Reading depth Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10Distance from true left side	15 cm	30 cm	45cm	60cm	75cm	90cm	105cm	120cm	135cm	150cm
Depth (cm)	1cm	5cm	2cm	0.5cm	1cm	1cm	0cm	5**mm**	2cm	0.5cm

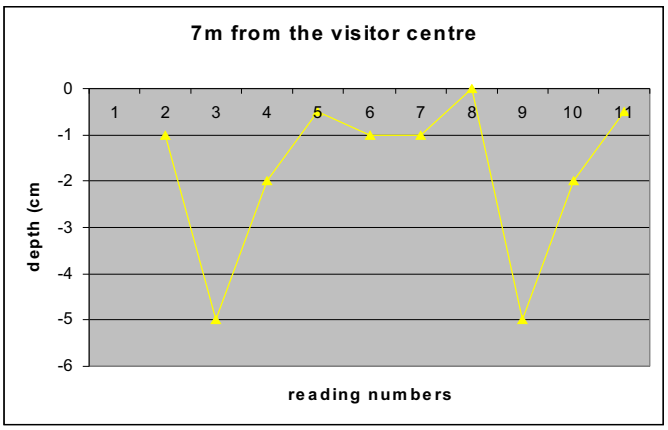
Location B: 7m from the woodland

Reading depth Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10Distance from true left side	0 cm	45 cm	90cm	135cm	180cm	225cm	270cm	215cm	260cm	305cm
Depth (cm)	8cm	1cm	0cm	0.5cm	1cm	1cm	1cm	1cm	2cm	2cm

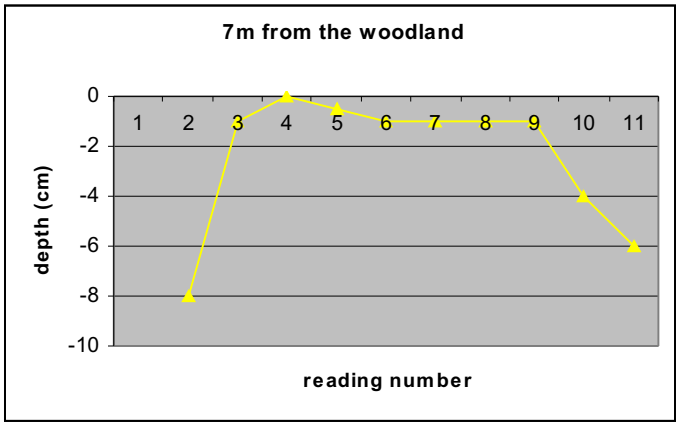
Location C: 7 from the toilet

Reading depth Number	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10Distance from true left side	24cm	48 cm	72cm	96cm	120cm	144cm	168cm	192cm	216cm	240cm
Depth (cm)	8cm	6cm	5cm	1cm	1cm	1cm	0cm	4cm	6cm	8cm

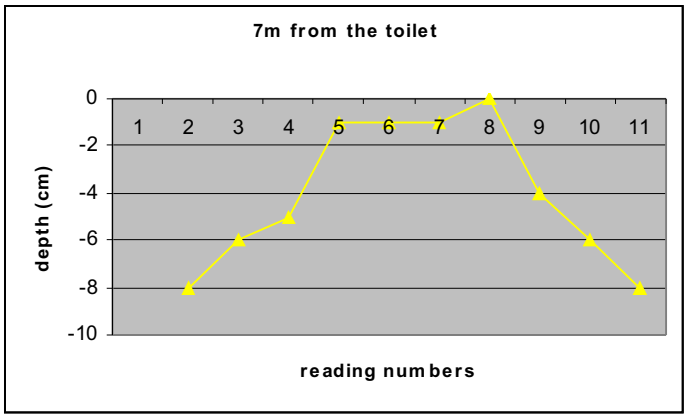
I choose this method because this tells me that how many people walk on the footpath erosion and after the people went pass the footpath we measure that how deep is from the start to the end and I have put this tables into graphs on a separate piece of paper. **Navdeep Singh**



By looking at this graph it shows that there is more erosion on the edges because if you are in the middle of the path you can't go anywhere but if you are t the edges of the path you can visit to different places and visit different ecosystem



This graph shows that there is more erosion on the left side of the path on the edges because people can visit in different ecosystem.



This graph is similar like the first on there are more people on the edges because more people ant to visit different places like ecosystem so that's why there are more people on the edges rather that on the middle.

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Key Question 3: how is the impact of human activity managed?

This key question looked specifically at the impact that human activity has on the urban-rural fringe. In order to see the impact that humans have had on the environment, where I have listed some of the problems and area affected.

The problems in coombe abbey is that, there is too much litter for example there is too much litter in the lake , the trees are falling down people throwing litter on the lake . To solve this problem the people working on coombe abbey should put bins in to areas like lake and coniferous forest.

I have taken some pictures of the lake in coombe abbey where you can see litter everywhere:

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Data Interpretation/ Conclusion

Key Question 1: What are the ecosystems found at Coombe Abbey?

There are three ecosystems that are found in Coombe Abbey this ecosystems are Flora, Fauna and the non-living environment

Fauna: a group of animals that live in a particular region

Flora: a group of plants that live in a particular region

Non-living Environment: sun, air, water, soil and parent rock are all non-living things.

Fauna which are the **animals** usually found at Coombe Abbey because Coombe Abbey is a safer place for the animals to live you will find most of the animals near the lake like ducks because they need water and they like living there because the people living there are friendly to them.

Flora a group of **plants** also found in Coombe Abbey because the person in Coombe Abbey takes care of them, they always give water to the plants so the plants can grow and the weather in Coombe Abbey is nice.

The non-living things are also found in Coombe Abbey because of the fauna and the flora for example fauna which are the animals; they need sun, water, soil etc... To live and flora also needs sun, water, soil etc...

Ecosystem is which includes all of the living organisms These systems are the plants and animals interacting with their non-living environments (weather, Earth, Sun, soil, atmosphere).

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Key Question 2: what impact does human activity have on the urban -rural fringe?

I have also done the environmental survey and the visitor account.

By looking at my visitor count map, I can see that the visitors centre and lake has the highest number of visitors: there are 36 visitors in the lake and 36 in visitor centre. My reasons for their high number are because in the visitor centre there are shops cafe` and info centre and in lake there is the 1st ecosystem, people feed the ducks, there are branches and nice view this is because in visitor centre there will be people buying gifts, they might want to visit the cafe` and the info centre to read the information before going to the coombe abbey. There is also more number of people in lake because there is nice view, they want to feed the ducks and it is the 1st ecosystem in coombe abbey.

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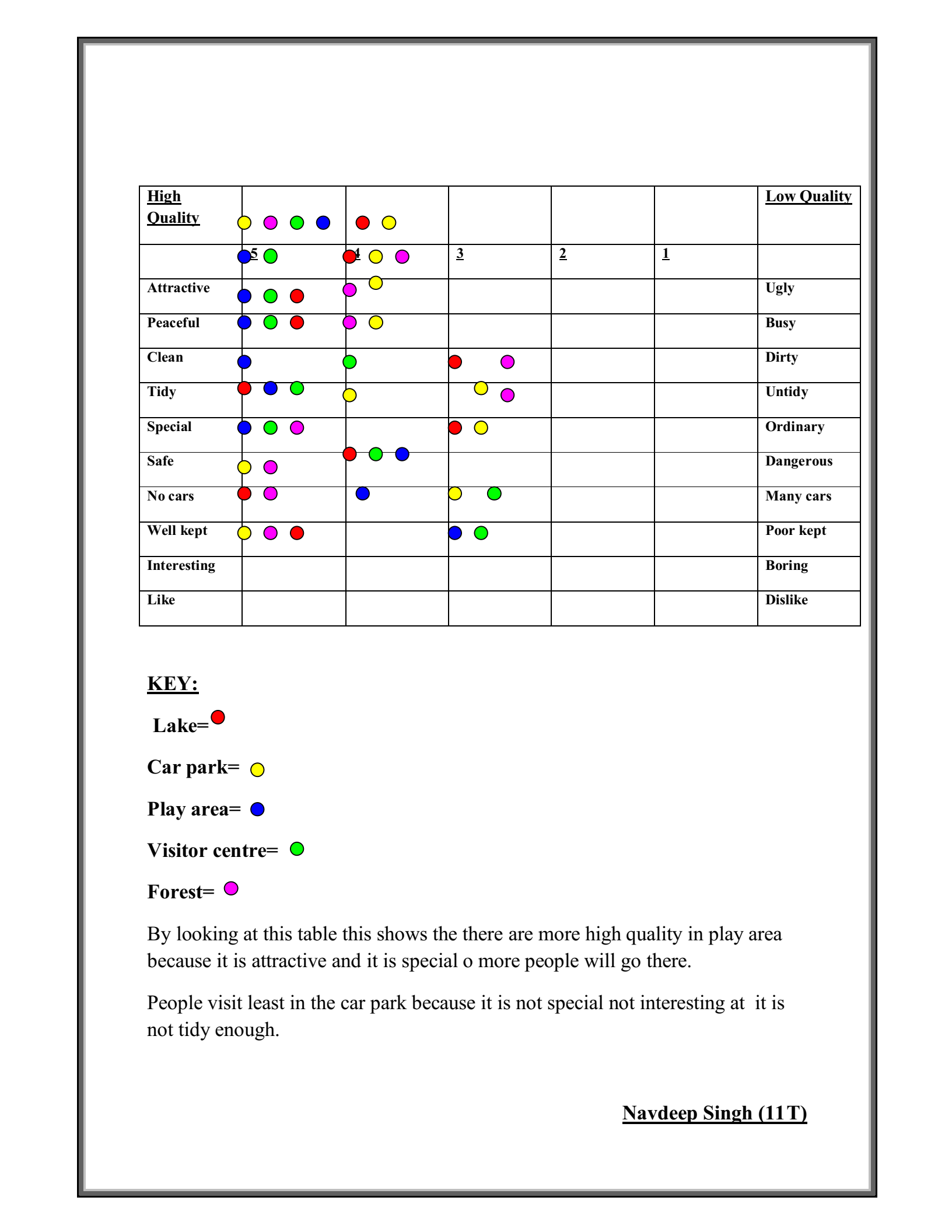
High Quality						Low Quality
	5	4	3	2	1	
Attractive						Ugly
Peaceful						Busy
Clean						Dirty
Tidy						Untidy
Special						Ordinary
Safe						Dangerous
No cars						Many cars
Well kept						Poor kept
Interesting						Boring
Like						Dislike



KEY:

Lake=

Car park=

Play area=

Visitor centre=

Forest=

By looking at this table this shows the there are more high quality in play area because it is attractive and it is special o more people will go there.

People visit least in the car park because it is not special not interesting at it is not tidy enough.

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Summary Conclusion:

My hypothesis is “Coombe Abbey is a rural environment and does not management “because careful management is needed to ensure that that coombe abbey is fully protected for example taking care of the animals, elders and the environment so I think that they does not to manage Coombe Abbey Country Park.

Evaluation Page:

So, overall I think my result was correct, accurate and good. I could also improve my project by adding some more details and get more information at Coombe Abbey to ensure that I can answer my overall questions with a lot more details.

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