

Methodology

Quality Of Life Survey

To complete the quality of life survey, equipment that will be needed is:

- A survey sheet
- A pen/pencil/other writing tool
- 10 people to question

To gain the data needed 10 residents will need to look at the following five statements:

1. Your house
2. Number/Type/Quality of shops in the area
3. The friendliness of the area
4. Your personal security and safety
5. The tidiness and appearance of the area

For each statement a rating would need to be given, with 2 meaning extremely satisfied, 1 meaning that they are quite satisfied and 0 meaning that they are dissatisfied. Each rating would need to be noted down into the relevant space. The sex and age of the person being surveyed would also need to be noted down. It is important to interview a mixture of sexes along with a mixture of age ranges, so that the data gathered would be varied. People that were interviewed were mainly found walking the streets, gardening, in shops or walking the dog, in quieter areas it was necessary to knock on houses and ask politely. After 10 people have been asked all of the questions, it is advised to total up a final score for each question out of 20, then adding up the total of each question to get a score out of 100.

Street Quality Survey

To complete the street quality survey, all that is needed is:

- A survey sheet
- A pen/pencil/other writing tool
- A street to analyse

To complete this survey a street needs to be well analysed and a number of things rated from 2 (meaning extremely good) to -2 (meaning extremely bad).

In all a total of 10 things need to be looked at, Examples of these are:

- How wide the street is: If a street has a curb, a grass verge, then a pavement it is considered very wide, if it is just a small pavement then the houses, it is considered very narrow.

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- How clean the street is: A street that has litter, dog/cat/pet excrement and poorly kept paving is considered a very dirty street, a street that is the total opposite and has no vandalism or anything that makes the street look dirty then it is considered a very clean street.
- How well paved the street is: To decide on how well paved a street is, look for bumps or divots in the roads and pavements, also look out for cracked, if all of the above can be found then the street is considered to be very poorly paved, if the road and pavement are smooth and without cracked, then it is very well paved.

Other than those examples, the characteristics to look out for are: Well lit, Well surfaced, Clear, Quiet, Safe for vehicles, Safe for pedestrians, Attractive/lots of space. On the sheet a scale will need to be set up with +2, +1, 0, -1 and -2 being the options available for answers and the characteristics and their opposites at the sides. A tick will need to be placed in the relevant box.

Property Quality Survey

Equipment needed to carry out the survey:

- A pen/pencil/other writing tool
- A survey sheet
- A house to analyse

To fill in this survey a house will need to be analysed and again a number of things will need to be considered and rated on the same +2 to -2 scale. The things that will need to be considered and rated are:

- Chimney stacks well maintained
- Tiles/slates well maintained
- Gutters and spouts well maintained
- Windows and doors well painted
- Rendering in good condition
- Well kept buildings and garages
- Excellent well cared for property
- Garden well kept and tidy

A few examples of how to consider each of the statements and how to decide upon the ratings of each quality are:

- Chimney stacks well maintained: A chimney stack that has all of its bricks and paint work in perfect condition it would then be considered an extremely well maintained chimney stack. A chimney stack with bricks jutting out, paint chipping away and a lot of grime around it would be considered an extremely poorly maintained chimney stack, with an averagely maintained stack being somewhere in the middle.

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- Tiles/slates well maintained: A very well maintained roof would have every tile perfectly in place and no sign of any cracks, a poorly maintained roof would be the opposite, tiles falling off, lots of cracks and a number of holes in the roof. Again an averagely rated roof would be the middle ground.
- Garden well kept/tidy: If a garden has a lot of flowers, freshly cut lawn and maybe ornaments, it is considered to be very good, if a garden is the opposite and has long grass, no flowers, a lot of weeds and litter it is then to be considered a poorly kept garden, average would again be the middle ground.

House Detail Survey

Equipment needed to carry out the survey:

- Writing tools (pen, pencil etc.)
- Survey sheet
- 20 houses to look at

To carry out this survey you will need to look at 20 houses in one street (preferably 10 on each side) and for each house four things will need to be looked at, Style Of House, Car Parking Provision, Garden Provision and Building Material, and for each one a number of sub options also need to be considered, with a tally mark placed in the relevant space. Finally, for each property, the property (not just the house) will need to be measured, preferably using a trundle wheel.



A Trundle Wheel

A trundle wheel works by running the wheel along the ground, making sure the arrow is first pointing to “Start” then every time the wheel turns one full revolution and a clicking noise is heard, 1 metre has been measured.

In each section, Style of house etc... the sub options that need to be tallied are:

Style Of House

- Detached
- Semi-detached

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- Terrace
- Flat
- Bungalow

Car Parking Provision

- Garage
- Parking off road (e.g. Drive)
- Car parking facilities
- None

Garden Provision

- Back & Front
- Back or Front
- Back or Front Yard
- None

Building Material

- Brick
- Part Brick/Rendered
- Rendering
- Concrete
- Part Brick/Wood