

Geography
Internal Assessment

How does environmental quality, determined by the severity of pollution and the availability of green spaces, differ between a tourist-catering area of Paris versus a residential area?

Väinö-verneri Kauppila
May 2021

Word count: TBD

Contents

1	Introduction	1
1.1	Hypotheses	1
2	Method	1
2.1	Sampling choices	2
2.2	Study site choices	2
3	Analysis	2
3.1	Environmental and cultural sustainability	2
3.2	Economic sustainability	2
4	Conclusion	2
	Notes	i
A	Appendix	i
A.1	Appendix Test	i

1 Introduction

1.1 Hypotheses

1. According to the Global Development Goals of the UN, 90% of urban areas in the world had polluted air in 2016.¹ Paris was among these countries that didn't satisfy WHO's air quality minimum² of 2018, with on average a 50% higher than normal pollution density. In addition, the areas of tourism in Paris are, as seen in Figure 1, higher in pollution than residential areas. However, a counterargument to this could be that despite a higher concentration of people, tourist areas in Paris do not suffer as much from high traffic conditions from things such as typical morning rush hours, and tourists preferably using public transport or bikes.
2. 2nd hypothesis
3. 3rd hypothesis

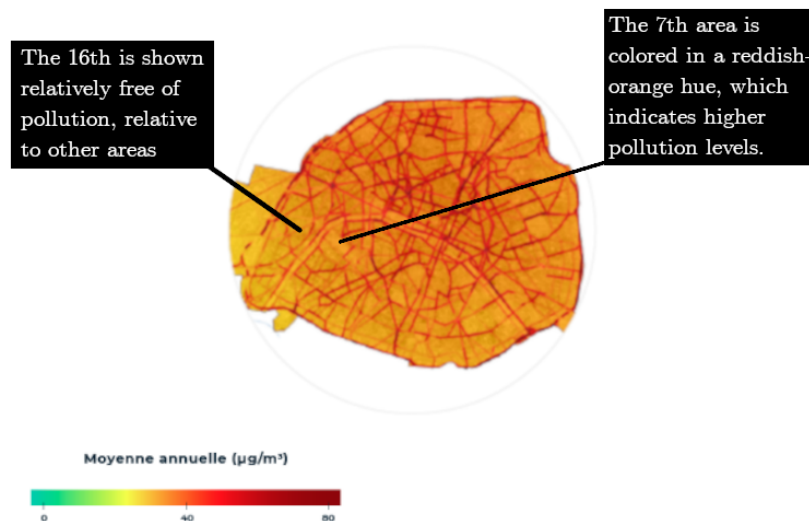


Figure 1: A map of Paris NO2 levels in 2018, as reported by AirParif, on the official Paris website³

2 Method

For our investigation, the topic in question is the environmental quality. We shall compare the environmental quality of two areas, one meant as a residential one and one with a heavy tourist presence. To best represent these areas, we have chosen the XVIe and the VIIe, justifiable as the

¹“The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020”. In: *The Sustainable Development Goals Report* (2020), p. 47. DOI: [10.18356/214e6642-en](https://doi.org/10.18356/214e6642-en).

²*Ambient (outdoor) air pollution*. May 2018. URL: [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health).

XVIe is home to many housing complexes and fosters facilities aimed at catering to the residents whereas the VIIe sees many tourists as it is home to the famed Eiffel Tower and the Seine river, prime tourist attractions of Paris.

2.1 Sampling choices

The method we will be using to select the sites from where we will take the Bipolar survey is Stratified which means that we are choosing the sites ourselves. The reason we chose this is to make sure that we got a good variety of sites that would give a good idea of the general environmental quality of that area, but also to avoid the selection of residential areas, which do in fact exist in the VIIe, which would happen if we chose the random sampling method. This stratified sampling approach would best represent the targeted area and yield meaningful data on tourist-heavy sites.

The sampling method we used to select our sites is the stratified method. The reason for this choice is that we get a

2.2 Study site choices

To best retrieve data from our sites, we shall maintain a fair test to uphold the standard and quality of our reliability by getting our data at around the same time on the same day of the week, in an attempt to best match up with the tourists' habits. We have chosen the time frame of 14:00 to 16:00 on a Friday afternoon, a time frame where tourists will not be constrained by lunch or sleep.

3 Analysis

Lorem

3.1 Environmental and cultural sustainability

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

3.2 Economic sustainability

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet

4 Conclusion

Lorem ipsum dolor si amet

Notes

This paper is written with the aid of the typesetting software L^AT_EX. On a PDF viewer, the sections in the table of contents can be clicked to access that section.

References

“The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2020”. In: *The Sustainable Development Goals Report* (2020), p. 47. DOI: [10.18356/214e6642-en](https://doi.org/10.18356/214e6642-en).
Ambient (outdoor) air pollution. May 2018. URL: [https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-\(outdoor\)-air-quality-and-health](https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/ambient-(outdoor)-air-quality-and-health).
État de la qualité de l’air à Paris. URL: <https://www.paris.fr/pages/etat-des-lieux-de-la-qualite-de-l-air-a-paris-7101>.

A Appendix

A.1 Appendix Test